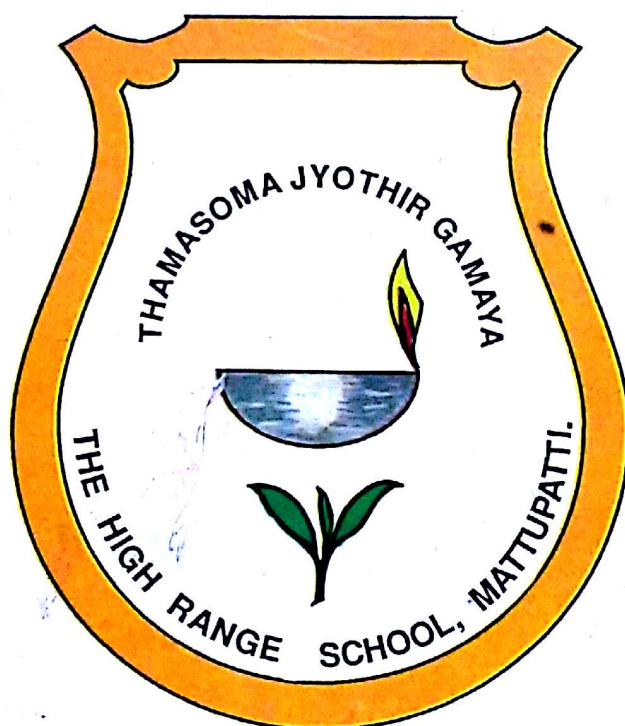


THE

HIGH RANGE

SCHOOL



ANNUAL

1991 - 92

TATA TEA LIMITED





Late Mr. W.J. Mc Mahon. Our First Headmaster.

88-20



Staff 1988-89.

88-24



Mr. M.A. Bopanna, G.M., Tata Tea Limited, Addressing the school at the Presentation of Cash Awards to the Students of Class X - 1992.

X

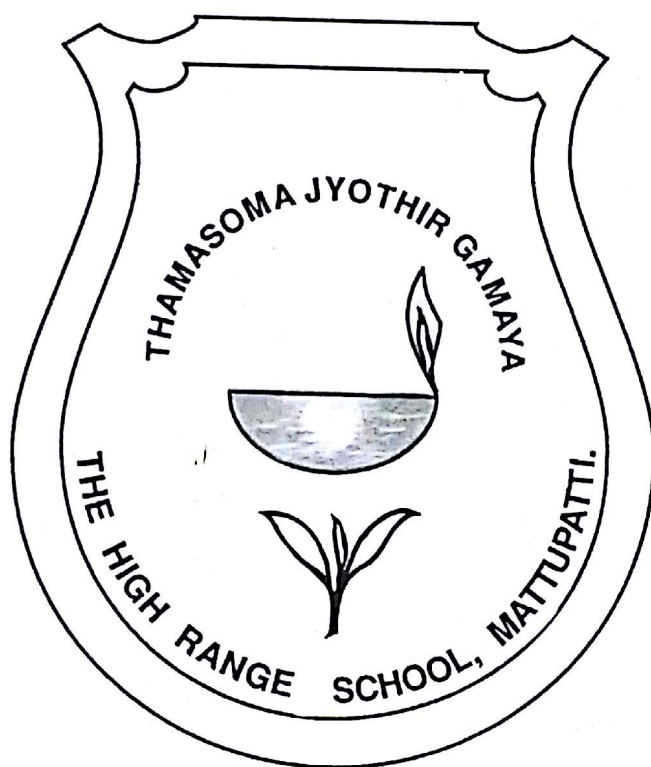


Mr. Abraham Varghese, G.M., presenting a book for the library to the Headmaster on 30 th Sept. 1991.

THE

HIGH RANGE

SCHOOL

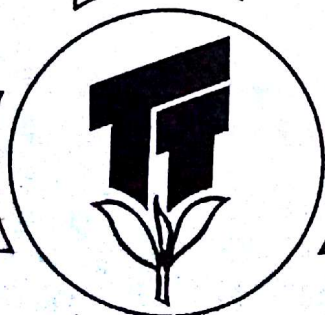


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- 1 Pusthak Hamara Nidhi Hai.
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16th April 1992

The Headmaster
High Range School
Mattupatti 686 616

Dear Sir,

I am delighted to learn that the High Range School is bringing out a magazine in April 1992.

The School was conceived and established to realise a dream - a dream of an egalitarian society where all sections of people have equal opportunities to pursue excellence in multiple fields. The School has made great progress since its establishment and the Company expects all children to do outstandingly well, not only in studies and extra-curricular activities as well as sports, but also in imbibing values which will enable them to progress through life.

I wish the staff and the students of the High School all the best.

Yours faithfully,

(R. K. KRISHNA KUMAR)
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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31st March, 1992.

Message

I am happy to hear that the High Range School is launching a magazine - a venture which deserves encouragement and support. I am confident that the magazine will mirror the sentiments, aspirations and communication skills of the students and staff apart from projecting the dynamic and progressive image of the School. This inaugural issue, I am sure, will be the forerunner of many more to come in the years ahead. I wish the magazine every success.

(M. A. BOPANNA)
[GENERAL MANAGER]

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M. ABRAHAM VARGHESE,
SPECIAL ADVISER TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

MESSAGE

It has been a delightful experience observing the spectacular growth of the High Range School from infancy to adulthood within a short span from the mid 80's to the early 90's. While the school had the backing of Tata Tea Limited, it was also fortunate in having Headmasters of the calibre of the late Mr. W. J. McMahon in its early days and now Mr. P. V. Chacko who has decades of experience in secondary school education in India as well as abroad. He is supported by a very fine team of teachers and I am confident that the magnificent performance put up by the first batch of students at the recent Xth Standard Examination, is only the beginning of greater achievements in the future. In a developing country like India, the challenges and opportunities which unfold require educated citizens of commitment and dedication. The education which High Range School imparts to its students in academic as well as in other areas will I am sure, equip them to rise to the occasion in the future. I wish the school every success.

M. ABRAHAM VARGHESE



TATA TEA LIMITED,
Regional Office,
MUMBAI.

31st July, 1992

MESSAGE

I am very happy to learn that the High Range School is bringing out a School Magazine.

I hope that the efforts being made by the School authorities in disseminating information about the developments in the School, particularly the achievements of the students, will help to a great extent in informing the parents about developments in the School.

Your efforts in this behalf will, I am sure, enthuse confidence in the young minds.

I wish all success in your new venture.

T. DAMU
Chairman,
High Range School Committee

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL BOARD

Mr. SARVESH NAIDU
Mr. RANJEEV RAGHAVAN
Mr. ITTY C. KURIAN
Mr. A SAMBATHRAJAN
Dr. SHERLY GEORGE

*"The Moving Finger Writes, and, having writ,
Moves on: nor all your piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line.
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it"*

Omar Khayyam: Rubaiyat

So true for any pioneering spirit. The magazine has fought its way through numerous delays and problems to venture with determination into the new phase of The High Range School.

"If we can't have what we like we should like what we have". So goes the saying Even if this is the current spirit we hope the growth into the future will automatically be of wider contribution and variety. As Ruskin Bond has said, *'There is a great affinity between trees and human beings: They grow at much the same pace, if they are not hurt, or starved or cut down.'* We are still young.

Every new venture is a proud moment for a growing school. This magazine is dedicated to all, past and present, whose inspiration, perspiration, dedication and blessings have gone into creating this school and bringing it to its current status. As the English poet, Shelley, so appropriately said:

The seed ye sow, another reaps;
The wealth ye find, another keeps;
The robe ye weave, another wears;
The arms ye forge another bears.

FROM THE HEADMASTER'S DESK



The High Range School has crossed yet another mile-stone in its path of growth and progress. Our first batch of students in the Xth standard have all passed in the All India Secondary School Examination conducted by C. B. S. E. in March, 1992. We have started the plus two course on 10th June, 1992. We are offering three groups for this course namely: (1) Physics, Chemistry, Biology, with Mathematics (2) Physics, Chemistry, Biology, with Computer Science and (3) History, Geography, Economics with Computer Science. By the next academic year we will have a full school : KG through Plus Two.

The value of pre-school education is in its ability to form aptitudes and attitudes in the young child. The picture of the very young child, having to study several subjects, carrying a heavy school bag, lunch box, and water bottle is to be viewed with a lot of sympathy and understanding. The burden of the child is increased by the "home-work" he is expected to do after school. A high school student once wrote in a school magazine as follows: "Why is a society not formed for the prevention of cruelty to school children (SPCSC) on the lines of the society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals?" Like animals, small children cannot express themselves!

In order to make the work in the lower classes less of a burden, several measures have been adopted. The work in the Kindergarten classes has been streamlined. As a result of this the children have started to show a positive attitude towards school. The load of work in Standard I was also reduced. The result: a higher degree of achievement by the children. This was a bold experimental step we have taken which must be continued in order to reap its full benefits.

In the field of sports and games, our students are being trained in different skills and we hope to see better performance in future. Other Co-curricular activities are well structured into the timetable enabling all students to participate and discover and cultivate their talents. Music and Dancing are included in the list of activities under Work Experience.

The Nature Club, Scout Troup and the Guide Company comprising of practically all the students of middle school with their camping and trekking activities will go a long way in generating a sense of good citizenship and a love for nature in our students.

These and the many other activities that we have taken up, will place our school among the best run schools in the country in a short time.

P. V. CHACKO

THE HIGH RANGE SCHOOL

A long awaited dream came true on 23rd August, 1985. On that day the school, till then operating in a modest form at the High Range Club, was shifted to the hauntingly beautiful hill-clad premises in Mattupatti, throwing open the doors of excellent educational facilities to the children of employees of Tata Tea Ltd. It was with vision and foresight that Mattupatti was selected to accommodate the school. It is more or less in the centre of the plantation district. It provides a natural and peaceful environment at par even with Shanthiniketan which would inculcate a love for nature.

The school made its start with classes upto Std III, each year one standard has been added. Today when I write this, the X Std has already written the first public examination in the school. Students come from all estates. Free transport is provided. A fleet of five buses and four vans is being used for this. The students, though belonging to different levels of community, are treated equally in the school. They interact in a public school spirit.

The syllabus followed is C. B. S. E (Central Board of Secondary Education). C. B. S. E affiliation for middle classes was obtained from 1st May, 1987, for secondary classes from 1st April 1990 and for Higher Secondary from 1992. Instruction is in English. Students can choose Hindi as the second language and Tamil or Malayalam as the third language. Well-equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology, are provided. Music and Art are taught in all the classes. Scouting was introduced in 1989, Cubs in 1990 and Girl-Guides in 1991. As part of Work Experience pupils do gardening, Type-writing, cooking, Batik, Cross-stitch, Envelope-making and Book-binding, Needle-work, Knitting, Bonsai culture, making articles with plastic wire etc. Recent additions are classical dance and music. Co-curricular activities like Elocution, Drama, Singing, Recitation, Quiz, Debate etc are conducted on Wednesdays and winners are given merit certificates. Every child in the school is given a glass of milk and two biscuits everyday free of cost.

Sports and games also form a part of the curriculum. A large field has been carved out of a hill, where facilities for Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Hockey, Cricket, Kho-Kho, Throwball and Athletics are provided. Apart from the normal games periods, entire Saturday afternoons are set aside for games. In the Library, in addition to reference books and encyclopedias, a good collection of books on all subjects and for casual reading is available. The treasure house of knowledge is made richer every year. The faculty of the school consists of 27 teachers in addition to the Headmaster and Deputy Headmaster. All of them are suitably qualified in their respective subjects. Some of them have considerable years of teaching experience in reputed schools in India and abroad.

The School has a Managing Committee consisting of members reknowned for their excellence in management, and respected for their foresight. Characteristically, the committee has already taken measures in providing facilities for Higher Secondary Education in the same campus. Additional classrooms and an auditorium are being built, new teachers have been recruited. In the Higher Secondary Course which has just commenced, three groups will be offered-Maths, Science, and Humanities and Computer Science will be one of the subjects.

Once again the parents will be relieved of considerable economic and emotional sacrifice in sending their children to far-away places for studies.

Let me conclude my lines on the High Range School of which I have been a part for six years with the words of Mr. W. J. Mc Mahon, the first Headmaster: "This school therefore not only fulfills a long felt community need but also embodies the Company's desire to help mould the young minds of children in the finest traditions of good allround Education".

Mrs. SARAMMA JACOB

HIGH RANGE SCHOOL – GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS / GAMES 1984 to 1992

INTRODUCTION

Sport also means to play, to frolic, to make merry or to deviate from normal. That is exactly what the newly admitted children of K. G and class I did way back in 1984. During games or P. T periods they were taken out to the children's park of the High Range Club where they played "Fire on the Mountain", "Ring-a-ring-a roses" and also on the swing, see-saw or slide. There was no trained teacher for sports and games. But the teachers in charge gave them balls to play with- balls big enough to be barely held in their tiny arms.

PHASE - I

Actually sports and games in our school, as we know, began in 1985, when the school was shifted to Mattupatty. Mr. Mc-Mahon with the help of attenders taught exercises for classes I to IV and K. G teachers for their classes. During games periods children kicked the balls in the school portico and nearby area and felt proud that they were playing football. Each one called himself a golie and tried to prevent a 'goal'. There were competitions during christmas season, in the open area in front of the school building. Competitions were held in running i. e 50 mts dash skipping for girls, sack-race and other fun games for the K G children like picking up potatoes, musical chairs, bun-eating etc. The prizes awarded for the winners were plastic boxes, pencil boxes and such other colourful items.

PHASE II

In 1986 we had our playground ready which is our present "small" ground. Mr. A. Sambath Rajan, with the assistance from attenders, took care of the students during games periods. The four houses 1. Anaimudi 2. Devimalai 3. Netti- maed and 4. Theerthamalai were formed. All the students were distributed equally among the houses and teachers were given charge of each house. Children were taught 'March past', 'Mass drill' and 'Relay'. We had our first "Annual Sports Meet" at Periauvurrai grounds on the first Saturday in the month of February, 1987. Parents were invited to witness their children's performance in athletics on the ground. from then on we have been improving upon games and sports every year. Inter-House Competitions were held in T.T., Football and Throw- ball. In 1989 the school appointed Mr. N. Vincent as the Physical Director. Until then the games were solely managed by Mr. Mc. Mahon and Mr. A. Sambath- rajan with the co-operation of other teachers.

PHASE - III

With Mr. Vincent's arrival in school, the areas widened. We got a bigger ground. Students were taught techniques of track and field events, also rules and techniques of various games. Inter-House Competitions were held in various games like Handball, Basketball, Throwball, Cricket, T.T., Football, Shuttle etc.

Our 1991 and 1992 Annual Sports Meet were held in our own grounds with a grand opening. This year High Range School celebrated the Sixth Annual Sports meet on 2nd February. The function started with the arrival of the chief guest Mr. K. Rajan R.D.O of Devikolam District. It was followed by a March Past of the four houses taking part in the sports. Then Mr. Rajan declared the sports meet open. After the standard events, several fun events were held. These were more interesting to watch, especially the Tug-of-war between the staff and parents. The parents were winners in the Tug-of-war.

In 1991 we sent about 16 Students from our school to participate in the District Level Athletics Competition held at F A.C.T Grounds, played friendly matches in Cricket and Football with the boys of Govt. High School, Munnar.

PHASE - IV

Now with Mr Sarvesh Naidu, Our Deputy Headmaster, a Ranji Trophy player, and good in sports in general, and Mr. Sajitkumar, the new P. T. teacher and a keen sportsman, we are on an onward march in sports and games. We have begun giving special coaching to students in basket ball, athletics, football, volleyball and kho-kho by experienced teachers.

To add one more feather in the H.R.S cap, the building work on the new block which will house the Gymanasium-cum-auditorium commenced this year. It is our hope that athletes would climb the ladder of success by putting in hard work and rigorous training and ultimately reach the top in the years ahead.

We can surely look forward to more competitions with full physical vigour and energy and a mind full of enthusiasm, alertness and team spirit in our children. Steps are being taken towards building true sportsmanship in students. We are on our way in bringing about an all-round development in the personality of the students of our school with each child having a "Sound Mind in a Healthy Body".

Mrs. Janaki Thiagarajan
Mrs. Flory Gomez
Mr. A. Sambath Rajan



Mr. W. J. MC Mahon-An Old Man With A Young Heart

Mr. 'W. J. M' joined the High Range School as its first Headmaster in 1985. The School was then barely a year old and functioning at the High Range Club. He was in his early sixties.

Mr. Mc was a lovable person - liked by the young and the old alike. His contributions to the School have left their mark. It was he who laid the foundation of education in this School and he is a "never-to-be-forgotten chapter" in the history of this school.

The children of the High Range School, their parents, teachers and other school staff who knew Mr. Mc as the Headmaster and also others who came in contact with him, developed immense respect and fondness towards him. He was an easily approachable person and was willing to listen to everyone. At the same time he was never carried away by anyone. He could fathom.

During his four and odd years here he taught the children English and singing. At that time we had classes only till seventh and he went to all the classes for English. Children looked forward to "W.J.M." classes. They were interesting, considering his 40 years experience in teaching English to High School Children, he being able to see eye to eye with very young children of primary classes, really seemed great.

Mr. Mc's memory was pretty good. He knew each and every child in the School by name. He talked to the parents once a term. The parents were called to school and he told the parents that a certain behaviour of a child in the school was the reflection or result of certain behaviour by parents at home towards that particular child.

The school was Mr. Mc's family and the students his children. He talked to the parents who were financially poor and showed concern regarding the facilities made available for their children at home for their reading and writing tasks.

"The teacher's pride lies in his pupils, in the growth of the seed he has sown, and that is Mc's pride too".

Mr. Mc introduced the "News letter" to be published every month. He encouraged children to bring out original write-ups and sketches.

He introduced the "House-System" in the school. The Houses were named Anaimudi, Devimalai, Nettiamaed, Theerthamalai in accordance with the green hilly surroundings of the School and the High Range environment in general.

In a small place like Munnar, students do not get many opportunities to interact with the other children of their age, in other parts of the country; to see places and to learn the ways of the world. Mr. Mc arranged for trips and tours for the children. He too enjoyed such excursions with the children be it to Amaravathi Dam and Rajamalai with small kids or Bangalore/Mysore/Ooty with the senior children, as much as the children enjoyed the trips with him.

Mr. Mc loved Nature and wanted the children to enjoy and learn more about their environment. He enrolled the school students as W.W.F members and started the Nature Club in School. So also a Scout Movement in School was started during his time. Now we have full-fledged Scouts, "Girl-Guides" and "Cubs" in school who compete and come out successfully among other schools at District and State level. Some of Mr. Mc's pioneering work will go a long way in benefitting many future generations.

It came as a surprise when during one of his finer moments he said, "I'M scared to travel by plane. I prefer a train. The height frightens me". He hardly ever spoke of his personal life. Within the majestic figure he had a heart full of fondness and love for the children; a fatherly affection for the teachers and other staff of the school. The man was a simpleton to the core and very unassuming.

The news of Mr. Mc Mahon's death on 23rd June '91 came as a shock to one and all in Munnar who knew him. Many children in school cried and teachers had a tough time hiding back their tears from the students.

Mr. McMahon will not be here to congratulate our batch of Xth students for their success in their public exam, whom he had shaped in their young days. But one can be sure that his good wishes and blessings are always with these children of the High Range School.

True - "It is not given to man to live in eternity". But happy is he whose name is remembered.

Mrs. Janaki Thiagarajan.



ANAIMUDI HOUSE – A REPORT

Anaimudi House, as the name suggests is the most imposing house of the school. Parallel to none, the Anaimudi Peak, after which the house has been christened, imposes itself over all the peaks of the western ghats, to a height of 2695 meters.

Anaimudi House has excelled itself in academic, cultural and sports activities of the school to retain the Annual Rolling Trophy for the over-all Best House for this year 1991-'92.

Mrs. Flory Gomez, Mrs. Bindu Rajasekaran, Mr. Gopakumar, Mr. Ranjeev Raghavan and Mrs. Reita Paul are the strong foundations on which the students rest for information and guidance for all Inter-House Activities and school competitions.

A most dynamic and charismatic house-captain Sindhu Mathew and Vice-captain Legin Philip steer their housemates towards perfection in all levels of inter-house competitions.

The children of the house have been most versatile and dynamic in every activity of the house, perpetually aiming for the highest in every competitive level. There are 53 boys and 38 girls and the house is proud of itself to have four school prefects who are the cream of the school crowd.

Academic excellence is reached in all classes and the overall results are unparalleled.

In the cultural event which has been projected through a series of C.C.A activities we have the overall second place in all levels. The statistics of these levels are as follows: In classes I and II we are second with 50 points. In Classes III, IV, V we are second with 49 points. In classes VI and VII we are second with 52 points and in classes VIII, IX, and X we are again second with 48 points. Interpretations of the statistics emphasises that at the cultural level we have been performing very well.

Other cultural activities are the Scouts and Guides and Cubs. Many representations are from Anaimudi House. Their willingness and enthusiasm to perform well in these activities are highlighted by the very strength by which they represent.

In sports we have been able to achieve high standards especially through athletics, here two of our senior students, Vice-captain Legin Philip and Benita Antony have been declared the overall champions in the senior boys and girls levels respectively. The resultant effect of their overall growth from infancy to pinnacles of maturity. We have contributed immensely to the School's progress.

Depicted by green color which represents the perfection and prosperity of our nation, Anaimudi House is also green, a symbol of perfection and prosperity for the school and the nation as a whole.

REITA PAUL.

Devimalai House Report

We have all just entered a new era and should take time to look back on our past achievements.

The Inter-House competitions are events of prestige within the school and of one's dignity to take part in them. True spirit of sportsmanship is to take part and not just aim at winning.

The academic year has been a fruitful one for all Devimalayans even though we did not step on success in all fields. Academics was one field where we did rather well, with little ones proving to us that they will keep the Red Flag flying high.

On the athletics field we had two promising athletes P. Rajapriya and Suganthi who represented the school at the Inter-School Level. But still our performance was rather meagre.

On the games field, the boys had no luck at all, and they played below par in everything. We are the runners-up in football & Kho-Kho in boys division and Table Tennis in the girls division. We have Sunil G. P. & Hashim and Tanga Qasim Qayoom in our house.

Our performance in the co-curricular activities was pleasing. In the Inter-House competition we were placed 1st in Tamil Elocution, Tamil, Malayalam and English Solo Singing, Group and Individual Advertisements, 2nd in Fancy Dress Competition and Group Singing and 3rd in English Skit. We have also been blessed with a talented singer, Samantha Nisbert, who was our house Vice-Captain. She has represented the school on various occasions as well. Mahendra and Vijaya Bhaskar were real assets to the house and school in drama competitions and public speaking contest.

There is a woman behind every man's success and that's for sure for our house memory bank P. Rajapriya, also the hope of our school's X std first batch's result, bringing great laurels to our community.

We are proud to have T. Dheivya, the human computer, and Sapna Anu Jacob, the track queen in our house.

We have also participated in various nature clubs, Scouts & Guides activities and competitions in the true spirit of sportsmanship. Our motto has always been 'it is the struggle, not the triumph that counts'. Yes, we will struggle, to keep the Flag of Devimalai high. We have proved that we are one in equal temper of heroic hearts. Though we may not fare well, we are strong in will; 'To strive, to Seek, to find and not to yield'.

I now take this opportunity to extend warm 'thanks' to my fellow-house tutors, Mrs. Rajeswary Sambathrajan, Mrs. Sushama Baby, Mrs. Sushama Unnithan, Mrs. Annamma Mathew and all Devimalayans past and present, for their sincere contributions and co-operation towards the house and its activities.

To conclude the Devimalai House Report for the year 1991-'92' I wish 'all the best' to the other Houses for the coming year on behalf of Devimalai House.

A. Sambath Rajan

NETTIMAED HOUSE

Nettimaed Peak comprises of the most important part of the Kannan Devan Hills. Nettimaed House in the High Range School is equally important in day to-day life of its members. In the curricular and co-curricular activities of High Range School, Nettimaed House presented an encouraging and fascinating spectrum in the year 1991-92. It was no wonder that Nettimaed House was announced winner so often throughout the competitions. The urge behind each child was the true sportsman spirit that earned the fame for the house.

Under the able guidance of the house teachers and the leaderships of Mohan John Thomas, Captain and Padmapriya, Vice-captain, Nettimaed House started off well. The boys won the Basketball and the girls won the Kho-Kho matches. The Nettimaed boys were also runners-up in cricket and Badminton and the girls in Basketball matches.

At the Annual Inter-House Athletics Meet, Nettimaed House 'out-ranged' the other houses. Juliet in High Jump of senior girls, Vijayalakshmi in Long Jump of Inter-Girls, Jude in Javellin Throw of Sr boys, Padmapriya in 100 mts. dash Juliet in 200 mts dash of Sr. girls and Sujatha in 50 mts. dash of sub Jr. girls won the first places.

As the Nettimaed House members firmly believe that a sound mind can only up-hold a sound body, its functions in the cultural activities are also commendable. The following members were excellent in the co-curricular activities. Aron Vinodkar in Quiz (Cl. VI & VII) Vijayalakshmi in Mono-Act and Light Music and Abi Ommen in Malayalam Mimicry got first positions.

As the team spirit was so high in Nettimaed House, our team won the Attappoovidiel and group song competition. In painting we bagged the first, second and third positions. In short the 1991-'92 academic year was a glorious year for Nettimaed House in the life of the High Range School.

ITTY. C. KURIAN.

“THEERTHAMALAI” HOUSE – REPORT 1991-1992

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NOMENCLATURE:

‘THEERTHAMALAI’ is the highest ‘malai’ in Kundalay estate of Tata Tea. Long ago when Muduvans settled on this hill, they found many streams arising from the hill and they considered the water here as ‘Sacred’ and hence the name ‘Theertham’ – meaning sacred water’ in Tamil; and the hill that has sacred water is ‘Theerthamalai’. Now, ofcourse, the ‘Muduvans’ are not there anymore. They have been rehabilitated. Occasionally “Nilgiri Tahrs” are found in the hills.

The sky is blue; The ocean is blue. The colour of the house which gets its name from Sacred water’ is fittingly, ‘Blue’.

The total strength of the house is 91 students and 5 teachers. Boys dominate. We have 52 boys and 39 girls.

The year 1991-'92 has been fairly good for the house marked with some glorious moments on the sports front. The house bagged the maximum number of shields during the Annual Sports Meet held on 2nd February, '92.

G. Prashant, the School Captain is the pride of the house.

We have Rahul. K. Anand-very good in games like Cricket, T. T, and Shuttle as our captain and Collen Mary Joseph good in T. T. and basketball as our Vice-captain. Under the able leadership of these two captains, and with the encouragement and guidance given by the house teachers, Theerthamalai House teams were the winners in boys i) Football (ii) Volleyball (iii) Cricket (v) Shuttle (v) Kho-Kho and in girls (i) Shuttle (ii) Basketball (iii) Throwball and (iv) T T. in the Inter-House Tournaments held in 1991-'92 We were runners-up in Basketball. Other proud achievements in the games are that the house was adjudged ‘best’ in the March past and was first in Sr. Boys relay. Besides, Sasi-kumar (Inter-Boys) and Ashley Cherian (Inter-Girls) won individual championships. Sasikumar is in the subjunior Football team of Idukki District and Ernakulam Zone. Rahul Anand is the Idukki District T. T. player In Athletics this year they did very well and in games showed excellent team work.

Rahul K, Anand, Collen Mary and Gobinath P. from our house are the School Captains, prefects and members of the student’s council.

Academically, Gobinath. P. among seniors and Arun David Whitchurch among juniors have shown excellent performance.

Sreejith. G. of our house is the Troupe Captain of the School Scouts. 8 scouts from our house attended the 23rd Devicolam District Rally and Camp during February '92. Three scouts from our house attended the State Level Camping Competition at 'Kalamassery' and bagged the second prize.

Six members of our house are Cubs. One of the teachers of the house, Mr. Ranjith Abraham is the Cub-Master in the School.

Seven members of our house are Girl-Guides and participated in the 23rd Devicolam District Rally and Camping in February '92.

About 30 members of our house are Nature Club Members and around ten of them attended the W. W. F. Camp at 'Thekkady' during the December vacation.

Coming to Co-curricular Activities, the members of the house in primary classes have given an excellent performance in Inter-House Competitions like skit, fancydress, drawing, painting, advertisements and recitation.

The middle school were good at Fancy dress and Hat Speech.

Gopakumar of our house came first in On-The-Spot Painting Competition in 'Still life' painting held in connection with Children's Day celebrations. In general, the senior students of the house seem to be good at team-work but have to improve upon individual talents. They have done well in English-Skit Competition.

In coming years we hope to uphold our glorious traditions in sports and show an improved performance in Academics and Co-curricular Activities.

Mrs. Janaki Thiagarajan



The Cream of the School – Scouts, Guides, and Cubs

The term 'Scouting' has been a universal acceptance and has come to mean a system of training the future citizens, boys and girls, through a series of games and instructional media. Guides for girls is parallel to Scouts in moulding the girls to be worthwhile citizens of our nation.

In the writings of A. S. M. Hutchinson, he stresses the need for a background for the youth of today and accordingly today we have the scouting and guides handled through the school for such an infrastructural use. The Scouting and Guiding has also brought about awareness of our cultural heritage, through national integration songs, work and the environmental awareness which are key words of today.

The High Range School Scout Troop started with a bare minimum of 23 scouts on 11th March, 1989 from classes VI to VIII. Today, after three years, we have grown by leaps and bounds, excelling in all scout activities in the District and State levels. This remarkable achievement is the outcome of sheer hard work and boundless enthusiasm of our scouts.

The following achievements are self-explanatory about the high standards which we have achieved and to the perfection which we have reached.

Our Scouts took part in the District Level Camping Competition on the 22nd February, 1991 and won the first place (Bellippa Silver Rolling Trophy) in their maiden attempt.

At the 22nd Devikolam Bharat Scouts and Guides District Rally our scouts did extremely well in the individual competitions and bagged first prize in the Mono-Act and two second prizes in diary making and quiz competition.

Last year we had our annual camp here in our school premises in which all the scouts took part with great enthusiasm.

In December seven of our scouts had attended the State Level Camping Standards Judging Competition held at Kalamassery and won the second place trophy. They just missed the first place by a margin of 7 points.

The ambitious scouts had laid the foundation of readiness and willingness to work at all developmental aspects of school curriculum. Accordingly this year we started the Girl-Guides company hand-in-hand with scouting.

On roll we have presently 24 smart and efficient guides from classes V to VIII who would bring glory to our institution in future. The Guide Captain is Mrs. Jeneetha Raj.

Last but not the least the tiny tots of class III to V have been triggered towards the Cub activities and we have the Cub Pak with 24 such eminent boys who preface in being ready for any social developments under the able guidance of their cubmaster Mr. Ranjith Abraham.

This acceptance year has been a momentous one with achievements scaling the pinnacles of glory. Our scouts, guides and cubs did extremely well in the Standard Judging Tests conducted in connection with the 23rd Devicolam District Bharat Scouts and Guides Rally. In the Individual Quiz Competition our scout Senthil Vinodh (IX) and Guide T. Dheivya (VIII) won the first places respectively. Sharon Jolly (V) won the first place in the drawing competition, for the cubs.

This year we won the first place in the District Level Camping Competition and retained the Bellippa Silver Rolling Trophy second time. With the moral support and efficient guidance of our Headmaster Mr. P. V. Chacko, who is also an experience Scout Master, Scouting and the Guide Company of the High Range School is flourishing, day-by-day. I hope, in future, we would bring laurels and add new feathers not only to our school but also for the entire Devikolam District Community.

A. SAMBATHRAJAN
(UNIT LEADER)

My Experience In the Standard Judging Camping Competition at Kalamassery

The Kerala State Bharat Scouts and Guides had organised the patrol camparette at H. M. T. grounds Kalamassery from 26th to 30th December '91. Along with the Patrol Camparette. The Camping Standard Judging Competition was also conducted.

A patrol of 7 scouts accompanied by our scout master Mr. A. Sambath Rajan were selected to attend the 'Standard Judging Competition' as we were the winners of the District Level Camping Competition last year, representing Devikolam District. There were also about 75 scouts and guides from Devikolam District to attend the Patrol Camparette.

On 26th December we left Munnar at 1-00 p. m. and reached Kalamassery by 5 00 p. m. We made an improvised shelter for our study and also a kitchen. Later we registered our unit for the camping competition. After dinner at 8-00 p. m., we all went to bed.

On 27th morning we had our exercises and we cooked our breakfast which I enjoyed eating thoroughly. Then we made some gadgets and cleaned our tent and its surroundings and we were ready for the inspection. After the inspection we assembled at the parade ground for the official inauguration ceremony, which was inaugurated by the General Manager of H.M.T. Company. Many Scout Masters, Co-ordinators and officials spoke. After this function we were busy participating in many tests on different subjects like estimation, cooking without utensils, first-aid, map-making, campfire etc. For two days we were busy in this. On 27th and 28th we had the campfire at 8-30p. m. Every District presented a colourful programme.

On 29th noon we had our closing ceremony. Along with this the results were also announced. We got the second place in the State Level Camping Competition. We lost our first place by seven points. Then we packed up our tent and went to Ernakulam for sight-seeing.

At Ernakulam first we went for a boating trip then we played in the Children's traffic park for a while. We had ice-creams after boating. It was so delicious. After three days of vigorous camping activities at Kalamassery we had an enjoyable and pleasant outing at Ernakulam. We stayed at the Government Girls High School on the 29th and had our dinner made by us. Then we slept soundly in spite of severe mosquito bites. We left Ernakulam on the 30th morning and reached Munnar around 12-00 p. m.

After 4 days of almost nomadic life with self-cooking, self-work and all that, I felt a great relief and even enjoyed the food cooked by my mother which otherwise I usually complain about. Similarly I felt my own bed in my room in cold Munnar is anytime better than the open tents in the cities.

But I miss the gaiety and the fun and also the knowledge I gained during the camping days and I am already looking forward to attending the next scout camp.

SREEJITH C.
(VII STD)

WWF CAMP THEKKADY DECEMBER - 1991

When it was announced in the class that a few of us would be taken for a state level three-days camp to Thekkady, I was one of the few to put my hand up first. I was lucky enough to be included in the twenty to attend the camp.

With all excitement we left school on 16th December around 12 noon with the WWF Advisor of the school Mr. A. Sambath Rajan and Mrs. Janaki Thiagarajan. We had a nice time in the van and reached Thekkady around 5-00 p. m. There we were received by Mr. Joseph Karoor, The Information Officer, Periyar Tiger Reserve and Mr. Jayakumar, Education Officer, Trivandrum, also the co-ordinator for activities of the WWF India in the state of Kerala and also four other WWF members who had come for this camp.

At Thekkady we travelled in the boat for about 2 hours and reached Mullaikudi, the camp site. It was really a very thrilling experience to watch the birds-barbets, herons, cormorants and others flying or sitting on the dead tree stumps in the lake.

We had hot tea and biscuits when we reached the guest house by about 8-30 p. m. A formal opening session followed by a brief speech mainly on the do's and don'ts of the camp for the coming 3 days were told to us by Mr. Joseph Karoor. We were glad to receive small writing pads and literature on "Periyar Tiger Reserve". The guesthouse was quite spacious and comfortable.

Next morning we were woken up by queer sounds which we came to know were those of the Kerala State Bird, The Great Indian horn bill. Oh! what a welcome to us! After breakfast which was tasty hot puries and potato served with hot tea, we went trekking. We went deep into the forest with 2 forest armed guards. One leading the head and the other the tail following the single row of students in between. We enjoyed the wild beauty of nature. I was fascinated by the giant bean trees and got a few seeds which take about one year to germinate and 10 years to grow.

Mr. Karoor also taught us quite a few things (i) to distinguish between herbivores and carnivores by their excreta. (ii) to locate the presence of the elephant from the smell in the air (iii) marks on trees left by the tiger's sharp claws (iv) frequent visits of elephants as also the height of elephants by looking at 'rubs' on trees.

We also saw different types of animals and birds. We returned by about 1-00 p. m. and after lunch and rest we assembled in the hall. We learnt quite a few songs from other campers on nature and Australian tribal songs which we enjoyed.

At night on 14th we were shown slides of different animals found in Periyar. We also attended an informative lecture on history of Periyar and different ways by which census of animals are taken.

On 15th morning there was again a trek to the lakeside. We enjoyed plucking gooseberries and other wildberries and also the long walk on rocks and stones.

Then we attended a lecture by Mr. Karoor where he enlightened us on:

- (i) how we as students can help in preserving nature.
- (ii) differentiate poisonous and non-poisonous snakes. Just as we were talking a snake entered the lecture hall and we were terribly frightened and ran helter-skelter in spite of knowing that snakes are harmless.
- (iii) difference between conserving and preserving nature.

Very reluctantly we had to leave Mullaikuddy, Thannikuddy and the guesthouse and also wild life to be back in Munnar on 15th night. Enroute from the boat we saw at very close quarters 5 big elephants and 2 cute small elephants just half my size. What a sight to see them enjoying themselves splashing mud on themselves and getting into the water for a nice cool bath may be!

Each of us was sad to leave Thekkady, but we are more knowledgeable now than we were when we went there.

To think back, Gandhiji rightly said "India has natural wealth that can be tapped for every Indian's need but not for his greed".

I am anxiously looking forward to attending a few more such nature camps!

T. DHIEVYA (STD VII)
(WWF Member)



THE ENLIGHTENED YOUNG MINDS

The Sea

I had been to Calicut beach during my Christmas holidays. Oh, sea! how wide and deep you are! When I am thinking of you I am really afraid of you! But it is interesting to play in the waves nice to be in the beach for hours. Your beauty is countless.

Dalish (I Std)

My Trip to Athirampilly Waterfall

We had been to Athirampilly waterfall during the Pooja Holidays. This waterfall is situated in Chalakudy river.

The river is very deep and wide. In some places it is very dangerous. The waterfall is a marvellous view. It is one of the tourists attraction centres in the state. The people from many parts of the country visit this place. The river is flowing through Highlands and country side. The people of this area use this water for agriculture purpose. We had a bath in this river and enjoyed the trip.

Derrick (II Std)

Tricky Father

When I was in the L K G some days I used to get up late. So one day my father told me, "If you don't get up early the sun will come down to wake you up Because the sun is very hot you will get burnt". I got scared and after that I used to get up early. Now I am in Std, I. One day our science teacher taught us about the sun, moon and stars. Then only I came to know that my father told a lie to wake me up early. What a tricky father he is!

Brintha K (I Std)

A long shadow which frightened me

As usual one day I was very busy playing 'War Games' with my friend Shiroy. Suddenly every one near me was quiet. At the same time I saw a long shadow just in front of me. After seeing that I was so frightened. Immediately Shiroy's finger pointed out to me. Then the shadow spoke to me, Vasanth, if you fight with Shiroy (actually it was a game) next time, I would make you stand the whole day near my office as punishment. I shook my head and said 'yes sir'.

I stopped playing war games with Shiroy from that day, but am continuing with Rino, Raigon and Vinay.

Please don't tell this to anyone. It is a top secret

Vasanth Sambathrajan (I Std)

Food

Last vacation I went for a walk with my father in my native place. I saw two dogs in front of a hotel, eating the waste food from the waste box. Soon a poor man came there, chased the dogs and started searching for food from the waste box.

What a pity. Then I thought in my mind, never waste food in future.

Tessmol Joseph (I Std)

My love birds

Love birds are my pets. In my house we are keeping these small birds in a shed. Daily I give them grains. They are yellow, green, blue and white. They are looking beautiful. They are flying here and there. They are always making love. It is very interesting to watch their chirp. They are my friends. I like my love birds very much.

J Joshuva Jehan Raj (I Std)

My pet cat

I got a cat, Its name is Puzzy. Its colour is black with white spots. It is crazy for meat, fish and cakes. When my mother opens the meat-safe it will run and come with miaow, miaow' sound for the biscuits and chips. When I do my home work it will sit under my chair. It is a good fighter. It fights with other cats near our house. I like my cat very much.

Raigon Jolly (I Std)

The story of Onion

Long ago the onions were considered as dirty creatures. All the other vegetables teased them, and often mocked them. 'Hee Hee you grow under-ground and are very dirty.' The onions could not tolerate the teasing and mocking. So they went to their king Brinjal and told the matter. The king also insulted them. The onions were much worried. Finally they decided that one of the onions should go to the Himalayas and meditate until Lord Brahma appeared before him. Accordingly one young onion went to the Himalayas and began to meditate. After a long period of deep meditation Lord Brahma was pleased by the onions' faith and appeared before it.

The onion informed that the onions are considered as the dirtiest. So the onion asked a boon. "Let tears flow from the eyes of anyone who cuts and kills the onion". The Lord granted this boon and vanished. The onion became very happy. That is why tears come from our eyes, when we cut onions.

Godfrey Wilson (III Std)

MATHS PUZZLE

Use figures from 6 (six) to 17 (seventeen) in the given blanks using each figure once only so that the total of every side is 46.

For your guidance an example is given using 5 to 16. The total of every side is 42.

16	12	5	9
6	Example of 42 using figures 5 to 16		15
13			8
7	11	14	10

	Total 46 using figures 6 to 17		

Answer: See Page 24

Anand Gobinath (VII Std)



DRUG MENACE - A GROWING SOCIAL PROBLEM

Drugs are becoming a serious menace threatening to cripple Indian Society. It is growing and growing and become unalterable, Octopus-like, with its grip on every one, irrespective of age or social differences. It was brought to the Indian sub-continent in the early sixties. This was first started by the rich kids and the poorer sections soon followed it.

These are called psychotropic drugs or Narcotics such as Morphine, Cocaine and Heroin. These substances are eaten or injected into the blood unlike alcohol and tobacco which are also bad habits but can be given up if there is a strong will. Addiction to narcotic drugs is rather hard to resist. They make the body dependent on them and demand ever-increasing doses to satisfy an Irrepressible craving.

With the arrival of brown sugar the problem has become more grave, like a contagious disease throughout the length and breadth of our country. Unlike other drugs this is of a different class. The more you use it the more you need it. In its destructive influence it leads the rest of the drugs like a tyrant. Apart from the destruction it causes havoc to the mental and physical health of an addict. A very sad cause of grave concern has also risen. The addicts, in order to find money to sustain their habit, have resorted to various anti-social activities, the master benefit of which is bringing new customers.

The problem of drug abuse can be understood only if it is seen as a complex phenomenon incorporating evidence to suggest that the initial use of drugs is commonly due to curiosity and for pleasure. A maintained use of drugs is in the market at a more or less affordable price hence this is the reason why drug addiction is now reaching epidemic proportions.

It is a fact that inspite of the efforts of the government and other social agencies the menace keeps growing. What is really needed is the public involvement on a massive scale through voluntary social agencies and government sponsored drug education campaigns. An enlightened student community can change the trade and save India from drugs with the backing of community government agencies. It is possible to wipe out this curse from the face of our country.

Tinny Raymond (Std X)

DISEASES

A disease is otherwise called illness or ailment.

Diseases are caused by bacteria or parasites or fungus or virus or by many other disorders. The disease which develops slowly or lasts for a long time is called a chronic disease. The diseases that are sudden and severe, or that last only for a short time are called acute diseases.

Diseases that are very wide-spread are called epidemic diseases. Diseases which are localised or restricted to a particular area or group are called endemic diseases or abnormality existing from birth but not from hereditary problems which are called congenital diseases. Diseases transmitted by animals such as rabies

or malaria are called zoonotic diseases. Diseases which are transmittable, or liable to be passed on to others are called infectious or communicable diseases.

The diseases are also classified according to the organs involved like diseases of heart and blood circulation, diseases of bones or joints, diseases of brain or nervous system, diseases of digestive or urinary system, diseases of respiratory system, diseases of ear, eyes, or mouth, diseases of skin and other disorders and deficiency of vitamins and minerals.

As the scientific developments have much improved and advanced, chances are more for finding new diseases and classifications of such diseases in future.

SUSIENNA CATHERINE NISBERT (VII STD)



OUR GUIDES AND THE 23rd DEVIKOLAM DISTRICT RALLY

On Friday the 21st of February, a company of 23 guides and our Guide Captain Mrs. Jeneetha, left our school and went to the Government High School where we were camping. We shared a room with 32 other guides of the Little Flower Girls High School.

In the evening after arranging our things neatly, we started our cooking. Though we didn't know much we managed to make our dinner with our teacher's help and a few of our scout boys from our school who were kind enough to help us.

We had our dinner, and went to get ready for our camp-fire. We had a nice time there and then came back to our room and went off to sleep.

On Saturday, we woke up by 5 O' clock. Later we made our breakfast and lunch, At 8-00 we assembled in front of the High School and we went to the Tata Tea Sports ground. Here we had a rehearsal of the march-past, and after that there were various competitions.

After lunch, some of us stayed behind to do the cooking and the rest of us left for the field. Here again, there was a rehearsal of the march-past. We came back by five and finished our dinner by seven and we got ready for the camp-fire. This camp-fire is known as the Grand Camp-Fire. The chief guest for this occasion was Dr. Mohan Kumar. Various other important people of Tata Tea Ltd. had attended this. The items were presented and were enjoyed by everyone.

On Sunday, we had an inspection of how neat we kept ourselves and our surroundings. There was a Peace March during the course of the day, in which some of us took part. In the afternoon by 2 O'clock, we were in the field. We attended and watched various competitions.

We thoroughly enjoyed every minute of our stay there. Though it was the first time we had attended such a camp, we had a nice time and eagerly look forward to the next rally.

ANNA JACOB (SM VI)



OUR SCHOOL IN PROVERBS

Time and tide waits for no man

Honesty is the best policy

Early birds catch the worms

Hearth is wealth

Idle brain is a devil's workshop

God helps those who help themselves

Horse can be lead to the pool but can't be made to drink

Rome was not built in a day

All that glitters is not gold

No pains no gains

GratITUDE is the memory of the heart

Example is better than precept

Somebody's job is nobody's job

Cleanliness is next to Godliness

Honest envy no one

One in hand is better than two in the bush

One man's meat is another man's poison

Look before you leap

Mrs. D. CHNDRA PRABHA

IT IS EASY!

oooooooooooooooooooo

Who doesn't want to become an athlete? Everyone in his heart of hearts has the ambition to become a sportsman. But somehow or the other he doesn't become one. Many feel that they are not fit. Gone are the days when athletes were supposed to be born with natural ability and skill. The nuclear age of ours which produces protein out of petroleum can produce athletes out of the most ordinary human material. You can become an athlete as easily as you become a smoker. If you are interested, here are a few tips as to how to shape oneself into an athlete.

If you do possess a pair of long and lanky legs, try jumping over fences in and around your house. This will help you to be a hurdler. If you happen to be a fat domino, try to do atleast a hundred 'buskies' a day. Whenever you come across a squirrel or a crow don't spare them. Get hold of small stones and throw at them with all your might. You may try this on mango trees also, of course, in the right season. In course of time you will become a shot putter or a javelin thrower.

Never mind if you are pint-sized. Try chasing the pariah dogs and in turn to get chased by them. You may also try scrambling into the bus at the stroke of the first bell. This will help strengthen your calf muscles and turn you into a sprinter and at the same time help you to get a front seat in the bus.

Don't feel discouraged if you fail to fall within any of the above categories. Try climbing the trees and drain-pipes using only the God-given hands. In the long run you will turn out to be good pole-vaulter. If you are staying in a hostel, that is still more advantageous. Try jumping and peeping into other rooms. Do this at least a hundred times a day and you will end up as a good jumper - a high or a long jumper. The Barcelona Olympics are here and why should we forego a few medals which with a little effort, will be in our pockets.

SAPNA ANU JACOB (IX STD)

&

SAMANTHA CECILIA NISBERT (IX STD)



WHY SHOULD ONE LEARN MATHEMATICS?

In all the systems of education whether they are democratic, socialistic or autocratic, mathematics is a compulsory subject in the school curriculum. Why is it so? What is the importance of this subject in life? What is the advantage of devoting so much effort, time and money to the teaching of mathematics?

The answer to all these questions is the same. One cannot do without using the fundamental processes of this subject in day-to-day life. From a layman to an engineer, a housewife to an industrialist all should use maths in one form or another. There is hardly anyone who lives without earning and spending. Budgeting is indispensable from an individual to a nation. In a society without maths there won't be any weighing, measuring, selling or buying—even time and what not!

The common complaint about maths is that higher maths is not at all useful to common man. But the reality is far away from this. All the facilities that the human beings enjoy today in the form of contribution from science and technology wouldn't be there without the help of maths.

Let us have a quick glance about some of the important inventions. Television has become one of the most important and potent mass-media. We all enjoy watching it also. But how many of us know the fact that the invention of Television is made possible only with the help of a mathematical theory called Queiving Theory. Also all of us conveniently forget the fact that William Harvey could put forward the revolutionary biological theory (Circulation of Blood) only with the help of maths. Again it is a mathematician who predicted the presence of planet Neptune. Ancient Greek Mathematician Eratosthenes could make an almost exact estimation of the circumference of Earth using some simple mathematical calculations only. Like this if we study each and every invention we can see the influence of maths everywhere in one way or another. Now you say, "Is higher maths useful to common man or not?"

Again, what about literature and art? Are they free from maths? The answer is surely 'No'. The words of H. G. Wells will explain the reason. Once he said, "Statistical thinking will one day be necessary for efficient citizenship as the ability to read and write." Also it is worthwhile to quote the words of Leonardo da Vinci to know the importance of maths in arts. He has once aptly remarked, "let no one who is not a mathematician read my works."

All these statements further inculcates the importance of mathematics in society. But how does it affect persons as individuals? The influence of maths in the personality of a man is much more than that of any other subject. The life history of famous mathematicians reveals that whoever was interested in maths was usually simple and humble. Originality of thinking, accurate reasoning, concentration and hardwork etc. are some of the qualities of a mathematical mind. There is no chance of subjectivity. It will develop objective reasoning. In ancient India, maths was taught mainly because of the mental training it is giving to its students. It may be because of these reasons that now-a-days, for all competitive exams, mathematical ability is considered as an important criterion

Mrs. Bindu Rajashekharan

Answer:

16	10	8	12
6			14
17			9
7	13	15	11

Dr. Chockalingam in the Operation Theatre

My name was not Chockalingam. But it was "Dr. Chockalingam, B. Sc., M. B. B. S. (Surgeon)."

That was the year I finished my studies as a surgeon and had passed the examination in first class. The same year started my work in the operation theatre. I became famous in doing most of the operations like tonsilectomy, masteroidectomy and so on. So I was famous in town.

I had success in all operations and never had failure. So I had many patients to attend to and not only that, most of my working hours I was in the operation theatre. I had also learned about heart operations which were rather tough.

That was the time when a great millionaire had heart trouble and he had to be operated on. He directly came to me, as I was very famous at that time and he requested me to do this major operation for him. I wasn't so experienced in this operation but I thought if I say 'no' it would be a failure in my life. So I agreed half-mindedly. I selected an auspicious day for this major operation.

On that day I made 13 bottles of blood ready in 'case' If it fails? Confidently I stepped into the operation theatre with the anaesthetist. The operations I had done before were simple and this was the toughest. I was going to do.

The patient was ready. Then I started working on him. I did the first step correctly, that is, I cut through safely. As I wasn't experienced, instead of cutting near the heart, I cut it on the vein! But I know what to do if the vein is cut. I did that. For a few minutes I looked only at the cut vein, blood began dripping, no, we can say it was flowing! Because nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of the millionaire's blood was down. I was very nervous and the anaesthetist was puzzled.

Then I thought of giving blood as I had 13 bottles of blood ready. You all know how to do this. Even I knew. But I was turning to talk to the anaesthetist when I was pricking it and it was on my finger. It wasn't so painful. Then I concentrated on my work after pricking.

Then I did the work near the heart thinking only of God. It went on O. K. Then I made the stitch. And I checked his heart beat, shivering. It was also O. K. After praying to God and the anaesthetist I got out of the operation theatre. I felt that I was in hell for 3 hours and now I had come to the world.

I said to the millionaire's relatives that it went on very very well, which was a lie. They all praised me. The next day I came to my clinic and asked my attendant that day's programme. I found that he had booked 2 heart operations!!? I was puzzled.

Just then I woke up. When I woke up there was no hospital, no patients, no attendant and nothing and my name was not "Dr. Chockalingam, B. Sc., M. B. B. S. (Surgeon) but it was PR. Chockalingam, Class VII. Oh! it was a dream! I felt happy that it wasn't my real life.

PR. CHOCKALINGAM (STD VII)



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That was the year I finished my studies as a surgeon and had passed the examination in first class. The same year started my work in the operation theatre. I became famous in doing most of the operations like tonsilectomy, mastoidectomy and so on. So I was famous in town.

I had success in all operations and never had failure. So I had many patients to attend to and not only that, most of my working hours I was in the operation theatre. I had also learned about heart operations which were rather tough.

That was the time when a great millionaire had heart trouble and he had to be operated on. He directly came to me, as I was very famous at that time and he requested me to do this major operation for him. I wasn't so experienced in this operation but I thought if I say 'no' it would be a failure in my life. So I agreed half-mindedly. I selected an auspicious day for this major operation.

On that day I made 13 bottles of blood ready in 'case' if it fails? Confidently I stepped into the operation theatre with the anaesthetist. The operations I had done before were simple and this was the toughest. I was going to do.

The patient was ready. Then I started working on him. I did the first step correctly, that is, I cut through safely. As I wasn't experienced, instead of cutting near the heart, I cut it on the vein! But I know what to do if the vein is cut. I did that. For a few minutes I looked only at the cut vein, blood began dripping, no, we can say it was flowing! Because nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of the millionaire's blood was down. I was very nervous and the anaesthetist was puzzled.

Then I thought of giving blood as I had 13 bottles of blood ready. You all know how to do this. Even I knew. But I was turning to talk to the anaesthetist when I was pricking it and it was on my finger. It wasn't so painful. Then I concentrated on my work after pricking.

Then I did the work near the heart thinking only of God. It went on O. K. Then I made the stitch. And I checked his heart beat, shivering. It was also O. K. After praying to God and the anaesthetist I got out of the operation theatre. I felt that I was in hell for 3 hours and now I had come to the world.

I said to the millionaire's relatives that it went on very very well, which was a lie. They all praised me. The next day I came to my clinic and asked my attendant that day's programme. I found that he had booked 2 heart operations!!? I was puzzled.

Just then I woke up. When I woke up there was no hospital, no patients, no attendant and nothing and my name was not "Dr. Chockalingam, B. Sc., M. B. B. S. (Surgeon)" but it was PR. Chockalingam, Class VII. Oh! it was a dream! I felt happy that it wasn't my real life.

PR. CHOCKALINGAM (STD VII)



The sting of the honeybee is poisonous. The area gets swollen up and reddened. However, poisonous these bees stings are, they do nothing to the bears who dismantle their honey combs for honey.

Henceforth we will remember the hard work put in by the worker bees while licking the honey.

T. DHEIVYA (VII STD)



MIGRATORY BIRDS

We see many birds around us. Do we ever think of their native places? Where do they come from and how? Let us examine a few of them.

The bird called 'The Arctictern' flies right across the world, from the Arctic to the Antarctic, a distance of over 17 710 kilometres each year! Isn't it a wonder? One may think that a bird can do it because they halt or take rest at every hour on their way. No they don't. Birds like Plover can fly 880 kms. at a stretch in about 11 hours! What is the speed of their flight? It comes to more than 80 kms/hr. The Eastern Golden Plover which comes to India in winter from Western Alaska (U. S. A) and North Eastern Siberia (U. S. S. R.) flies 3200 kms non-stop. And it is found that a bird called 'Snipe' has such strong wings that it flies 4,800 kms. non-stop overseas from Japan to Australia perhaps you may not believe these facts. But there are scientific evidences. Some of the white storks that are seen in India came from Germany. Vedanthangal in Tamil Nadu and Kumarakam in Kerala are typical examples. And there are birds flying from North India to Ceylon too.

At what height do they fly? It varies from one thousand metres to four thousand metres above the ground. They fly even higher if they are in need to cross mountains. Once an Everest Expedition saw birds flying over the peak of Everest i. e., over 5200 metres above the sea level. Birds like Geese can fly at an altitude of 6100 metres and birds like Choughs can fly at 8220 metres above sea level. Men were compelled to find out the height and speed of birds.

Why do birds migrate from one place to another? Do they come to the particular place? Let's find out. They migrate to escape from the uncomfortable seasons in their countries, when snow covers the ground and the lakes and the rivers are frozen, they have to go to other countries for food and shelter. When the climate is favourable they come back.

The young ones fly at the front and the old ones in the rear. Even if the young ones had not gone through that way, still they fly in front. They need no training and no guidance. Wonderful creation of the Almighty!

How can we understand whether they come from foreign countries or continents? Naturalists and Bird Watchers have observed and proved these facts. They even use light aluminium rings with a number and address tied to the legs of birds for this purpose.

They are all wonderful and interesting too. All that we need to do is read about these birds and understand what is going on in nature.

Shabu P. Joseph (X Std)

BIOTECHNOLOGY - THE NEED OF THIS HOUR

India being one of the developing countries of the world, is facing tremendous pressure of population, poverty and problems of sanitation. Premium on cultivable land and the vagaries of monsoon handicap our agriculture. Fuel shortage and denuded forests make the situation even worse. Envisaging the present trend, we can see that we have almost reached a saturation point in terms of production of food grains and consumption of natural resources. It can be expected, evidently, that the food and other requirements in the coming decades cannot be met by conventional methods. Here comes the application of bio-technology in our various fields of progress.

Bio-technology refers to the use of living systems such as bacteria, viruses, cells, plants and yeasts in the production of goods or in the application of services. An attractive incentive of bio-technology is that it can be applied at the full industrial scale, as well as at the small scales at village or farm level. Compared to many of the modern technologies, this is a cheaper technology i. e. hi-tech and not labour intensive. Bio-technology serves in the following areas like genetic engineering, tissue culture, immuno-technology etc.

The economics of most developing countries are largely agrarian based. Bio-technology offers quite a lot in the field of agriculture. Tissue culture, micro propagation of problem species and of useful plants that cannot be grown vegetatively (cashew, eucalyptus, coconut etc.) is highly desirable. Regreening of our denuded forests will require millions of saplings in a short time. Usage of biopesticides like viral, bacterial and fungal agents to control agricultural pests will minimise the health hazards of chemical pesticides. Bio-fertilizers like Rhizobium Blue-green alagae etc. can improve the fertility of soil and quality of the crops. According to F. A. O., almost 16% of world population suffers from malnutrition or undernutrition or both. Bio-technology offers cheaper microbial proteins from bacteria, yeast, fungi, and alagae as a distinct possibility for meeting protein shortage

Bio-technology has brought major advances in health care with the development of new and improved drugs, vaccines and diagnostic reagents. Improved techniques help to localize and recognise a disease easily, to control fertility, to

allow organ-transplantation and to give effective treatment for diseases such as malaria, filariasis and leprosy. Bio-technologists are fighting against the human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV - 1), the etiologic agent of the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). They are trying to develop antibodies against HIV, outside the human body, which can be collected and administered safely.

Under the present circumstances, we know that industrial progress and environmental sanitation can hardly go hand in hand, in our country. Bio-technologists offer excellent solution to this crisis. Bio-degradation of oil spill, bio-degradation of pollutants in waste waters, fertilizer wastes and pesticides is recommended. We can evolve a microbial culture specifically tailored for the degradation of specific compounds by monitoring its genetic make up.

Recovery of metals from ores by microbial leaching is a landmark achievement in the field of industry. In India, copper and nickel are recovered from local ores by microbial leaching. Besides these, production of alcohol from non-conventional sources such as grass, development of energy plantations are also the result of tireless efforts of bio-technologists.

Department of bio-technology, has adopted Ernakulam District in Kerala as a 'biotechnology district' for its unique distinction of being the first district in the country with 100% literacy, something which we can be proud of.

Dr. Sherly A. George.

NEAR 'ZERO'

We usually measure temperature with a thermometer. According to the Celsius scale used in the thermometer, the melting point of ice is zero. But this is not the lowest temperature attainable. Then one may ask, 'What is the lowest temperature attainable?'. It has been theoretically shown that the lowest possible temperature is -273°C . This temperature is called Absolute Zero and the scale of temperature built on absolute zero is called the absolute scale at the Kelvin Scale, in honour of Lord Kelvin who invented this scale. On this scale the freezing point of water or the melting point of ice is 273.16°K which is equal to 0°C and boiling point is 373.16°K . The branch of Physics that deals with such low temperatures is called Low Temperature Physics.

The movement of atoms in a substance produces kinetic energy which is the measure of the temperature of a substance. As we go on decreasing the temperature, the motion of atoms decreases i. e. the kinetic energy decreases. At a particular temperature the motion of the atoms stops. This temperature is called Absolute Zero. So on the Kelvin scale -273.16°C is treated as zero K.

The atom consists of a nucleus and electrons revolving round the nucleus. The negative charge of these electrons is responsible for the repulsive force between atoms which keep the atoms in constant motion. When we decrease the temperature the atoms come closer to each other forming liquids and solids. This is exactly what happens during the freezing of water. When cooled the atoms in water come closer to each other to form solid ice.

Near absolute zero substances undergo 18 remarkable changes. They show central characteristics such as super conductivity, super fluidity etc. Almost all substances form liquids or solids near absolute zero. For example air becomes a liquid at 83k, hydrogen liquifies at 20.3k and nitrogen at 72.2k.

If Helium, an inert gas is cooled to about 4.2k, it becomes a liquid. If Helium is cooled further, we expect it to become a solid as the atoms will get more closer to each other. But even when Helium was cooled to 0.8k, scientists found that Helium did not solidify, but remained a liquid. The scientists concluded that even if Helium is cooled to absolute zero, it will not solidify. This is a characteristic property of Helium which the scientists are trying to explain.

There is something more to this story. At 4.2k, liquid Helium behaves like a normal liquid. But when we cool it to about 2.2k something remarkable occurs. We find that liquid Helium undergoes a sudden change in its properties at 2.2k. At this temperature it is called super fluid Helium. At this temperature liquid Helium loses its viscosity and friction. If liquid Helium at 2.2k is taken in an open vessel, the liquid crawls up the side of the vessel and the vessel gets emptied completely. Similarly, if an open vessel is kept over this liquid, the liquid crawls up its sides and enters the vessel. This characteristic of liquid Helium is called super fluidity and this occurs contrary to the law of Gravity.

At 2.2k liquid Helium shows enormous heat conductivity. At this temperature liquid Helium conducts heat with greater efficiency than most other metals. It will also flow from place to place without any push to keep it moving. So liquid Helium also exhibits superconductivity at 2.2k.

The temperature, Absolute Zero is not attainable. But research is going on and temperatures upto 0.15k have been reached. Scientists also face problems in measuring such low temperatures. The Physical properties of thermometric substances change near absolute zero. So mercury thermometers cannot be used in measuring such low temperatures. Some new devices have been designed for this purpose.

At absolute zero the pressure and volume of a gas becomes zero. Resistance vanishes. Rubber becomes hard and brittle at this temperature. Such low temperatures also find many medical and technical applications. Liquid Helium is widely used for research. In the near future, we can be sure to witness surprising new progress in this field.

VINOD GOPINATH (STD X)

Good - Bye Friends

Seven years back
On a spring morning
With lots of ambitions
And with lots of dreams
We came here
We started a new life
Enjoyed school life very well
And how the seven years passed
And now with lots of sweet memories
And with fresh knowledge
We may be leaving for good
Good bye, good bye, dear friends.

TINNY RAYMOND (STD X)

MY YEARS AS A STUDENT OF THE HRS

When it was first announced that a school magazine was to be published I sat to think and was filled with memories of my first few days in school.

I joined this school during its 'Club School' days when I was in U. K. G. At that time in L. K. G. we had about 18 students, U. K. G. about 19 students and in Ist Standard about 10 students with a total of about 50 students, and now we have about 400 students.

We were first taught by Mrs. Jayashree Kumar who was the principal of the school. We used to call her Jayashree Aunty. Even at that time Smt. Celine was there and we called her 'Celine Akka'. Though now Smt. Celine is a grandmother in her personal life she is still 'Celine Akka' for all of us in the school. I have even heard the drivers calling her 'Celine Akka'. I am sure the present KG kids enjoy her calling them affectionately 'dear' and 'darling' as she used to do when we were in KG.

Our school was first in the High Range Club. Nearby there was a small park in which we would play all afternoon.

After that we went to the Workshop Club. The club hall was partitioned to function as 3 to 4 classes. There was a big dining hall where all of us ate together. We were taught how to hold and eat with the spoon and fork. Mr. Mc Mahon was our principal then.

It was during this time that the new building in Mattupatti was coming up. From Workshop Club all of us were taken by our teachers in the van to Mattupatti one day where we laid the foundation stone and put a handful of mud on the stone, thus laying the foundation of this new building. I remember we were given a 'laddu' each by the building contractor.

While at HRC Jayashree Aunty often used to go to Bangalore/Madras. She would tell us 'children I'm going to buy you books' and the next day she would bring a lot of books with beautiful pictures. Now we have such a beautiful library with plenty of books by many authors in many subjects, and in different languages.

In October 1985 when on Vijayadasmi Day we shifted to this school building, life became entirely different from the club days. In '85 we had classes till 4th.

Now our first batch of Xth has appeared for their public exam in March 1992!

We have come a long way from playing with 2 balls in the club's children's park to now a huge sports ground with plenty of sports facilities and we even celebrated The Annual Sports Meet with full-fledged Flag Hoisting/March Past & Track events on our own school ground.

My first Founder's Day celebration was held in the High Range Club Auditorium. Now may be in 1993 we will be celebrating our School Annual Day in our own School Auditorium.

Last time, that is about 6 years back, to welcome the Chairman, Late Mrs. Banu (aunty) Ashraff came to school and taught us a Hindi Song. Now we have a proper music teacher.

Looking back I feel in a very short span of 6 to 7 years the school has come up a very long way and I do realise it has much more to progress in many fields. I feel so happy to be a part and parcel of the school from its infancy.

It is said that a tree is known by the fruits it bears. Similarly a school is known by the students it creates.

I feel I can be proud of my school and my school can feel proud of me.

J. DHEIVYA (CLASS VII)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE - IN FREE INDIA

"English language with its literary heritage was to play a constructive role in the great task of the building up of free India", wrote our late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. No doubt, English language is no longer the language of Great Britain alone. It is a global 'Lingua Franca' Nehru was, of course, perfectly justified in his commands.

Regarding its place in India it is still at the helm of affairs in our country. There has been considerable attempt to replace and disgrace it especially on political grounds before. Hindi was made our national language. Some people fought tooth-and-nail to ouster the language from India.

Our country, India, has 25 states. There are a number of different regional languages of which only fifteen are recognized by the government of India. But a person who is placed in high position, when he wants to communicate to the people of India, the only medium he can use is English. The reason is obvious. English language is also the medium which is used in International negotiations.

Despite these facts. It is surprising to note that people have set in a reaction against it. There is a reason in these linguistic jingoists who raised their eye-brows against it. These people believe that the British, who kept us slaves for a long time, with their departure from India, English should also be given a hearty send-off from our country for good.

In this light, it is worthwhile to reflect on the pros and cons of this global 'Lingua Franca' which altered the course of contemporary history. However, English, can legitimately put forth a few arguments in support of their views. They can speak eloquent on the power, glory and kingdom of English for long centuries in and outside England. English could establish its regal supremacy.

Who can forget the works of Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley etc. in poetry, Lamb-Hazlett, etc. in prose, Dickens etc. in novels, Shakespeare etc. in drama? It will perhaps be fair to make at least a meagre attempt to assess, evaluate and sound the depth of English Literature.

Not only on foreign levels but on Indian literary grounds too, English has contributed a great deal to the enhancement of Indian languages and literature. Drama and fiction in Hindi

literature, blank verse in poetry in various languages, all owe a deep debt to English literature. To refuse to acknowledge this great debt is to demonstrate our narrowminded approach which does not come to our credit.

Regarding the future of English language in India, there shall or cannot be any bias in the matter. English cannot be ousted from our country as we are not isolated from the rest of the world. Hence, it is desirable to retain English at the international level, while we try to enhance Hindi to be the major language in the national, regional, and local levels.

Let us study English with all willingness by putting in a great deal of effort. Let us adopt ourselves to the changed picture and international range, shake off false opinions and come to grips with stark realities. Let us not forget our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's advice that "we must get ourselves rightly benefitted by this universal language which is a medium for the establishment of an international mutual contact among the nations all the world over."

K. R. Ramesh (Class VIII)

FACE OF CHEMISTRY AND MY EXPERIENCE

When we talk about chemistry people think that it is a rather tough subject. Even I thought at first. But from my experience I say chemistry is not a subject, but a study of interesting experiments or the study of mystery, of magics, of experiments. I can define it so by my experience in my chemistry classes and my chemistry laboratory. My friends and I like spending chemistry periods in the chemistry laboratory. By the experiments we can say chemistry is a brilliant part of science. When we consider chemistry as a subject it is an easy and interesting subject too!

First, when I went to the laboratory (chemistry) I thought it would be very boring. In that period our teacher showed different types of apparatus used in the laboratory. I felt very bored. In the next class also our chemistry teacher took us to the chemistry laboratory. I thought I will get more bored than the first one.

But I was taken aback seeing the 'magic' showed by our teacher. Our teacher just took a bit of Magnesium ribbon and glowed it over a bunsen flame. The magic started. It began to burn with a dazzling light and I thought something was wrong in the laboratory. But it wasn't so. It was the working of the 'magic'. She also showed a catalyst modifying the rate of reaction of the burning of paper. I couldn't believe my eyes. I thought I was in wonderland. From that my opinion which was that "Chemistry is a tough subject" changed to an opinion which was "Chemistry is the most interesting subject from this you know chemistry has the power of changing opinions.

I saw many other experiments in the chemistry laboratory. They are like acids changing blue litmus, red, alkalies changing red litmus blue, lime, curd, vinegar and tamarind changing blue and so on. But there are more experiments whose trick is a mystery. They are:

Carbondioxide changing lime-water milky, phenolphthalein changing alkalies pink, methyl-orange changing acids pink, formation of oxygen, formation of carbondioxide, test for oxygen, test for CO₂ and so on. When I saw this I didn't feel my teacher doing experiments but a magician with a white coat doing 'magic' for us!

So now learning chemistry is real fun and interesting. I am sure, like me, my friends also enjoy it. We all are looking forward for more chemistry classes. I am eagerly waiting to have more fun as the senior classes are having now. The other subjects in the senior classes are tough. But in chemistry, the case is different. It gets easier in chemistry classes. When I speak of chemistry I don't think of my text book or notebook. I remember the chemistry and I don't fear the chemistry teacher.

Now I feel chemistry is "An Easy Trick"

P. R. CHOCKALINGAM (STD VII)





ANAIMUDI HOUSE ✓



DEVIMALAI HOUSE ✓



NETTIMAED HOUSE ✓



THEERTHAMALAI HOUSE ✓



MEMBERS OF TEACHING STAFF 1991 -1992



MEMBERS OF NON -TEACHING STAFF - 1991-1992



✓ FIRST BATCH OF CLASS X STUDENTS WITH STAFF



THE SCHOOL COUNCIL - 1991 - 1992



ATHLETICS 1991 -92.
OUR CHAMPIONS



THE EARTH DAY CELEBRATIONS MRS. SINGARAYADIVELU PRESIDING OVER THE FUNCTION, HEADMASTER ADDRESSING THE STUDENTS MAY 1991.



CHRISTMAS DAY CELEBRATIONS OF THE SCHOOL-DEC-91



NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR OUR "DARE DEVILS" - ATOP ANAIMUDI PEAK, APRIL 1992



GIRLS TOO PROVE THEIR METTLE - ATOP THEERTHAMALAI PEAK, MAY 1992



SPORTS DAY - 1991 - 92, CHIEF GUEST MR. RAJAN R.D.O., DEVIKULAM, BEING RECEIVED.



TUG - OF - WAR, STAFF VS - VISITORS, SPORTS DAY - 1991 - 92



ONE WAY OF INTERGRATION : POT - LUCK LUNCH ON OCT 2 nd 1991



A SCENE FROM THE MALAYALAM PLAY "AMALIKAL" ANNUAL SCHOOL DAY - MARCH, 1992.



A SCENE FROM RUMPELSTILTSKIN

MALAYALAM SECTION

കവിത

പ്രപഞ്ചം വിചിത്രം

ഭൂമിയിലെ പൂക്കൾ ഏതു മനോഹരം
ഭൂമിയിലെ പഴങ്ങൾ ഏതു മധുരതരം
ചിലതൊക്കെ മധുരിക്കുന്നു ചിലതൊക്കെ പൂളിക്കുന്നു
അഹോ വിചിത്രം! പഴങ്ങളും പൂക്കളും.

മധുപങ്ങൾ പൂക്കളിൽ കയറുന്നു
അവയിലെ മധു ഉണ്ടു രമിക്കുന്നു
പൂക്കൾ തൻ സൗന്ദര്യം ഗണ്യമാക്കാതെ
മധു തേടിക്കൂട്ടുന്നു മാനുഷാത്മം.

പുഴുക്കളും പഴങ്ങളിൽ കയറുന്നു
പഴങ്ങളെ തിന്നു രസിക്കുന്നു.
പഴങ്ങളെ തിന്നു രസിക്കുമ്പോൾ
അവ മാത്രം തടിക്കുന്നു അഹോ കഷ്ടം!

ഭൂമിയിൽ പലതരം ചെടികളുണ്ടു്
ചിലതൊക്കെ കായ്ക്കും പഴുക്കും
ചിലതൊക്കെ നല്കും മരുന്നുകൾ
നമ്മളിൽ രോഗം മാറുന്നു ജീവിതം തുടരുന്നു.

എം. മനോജ്,
കുറുപ്പ് 7



നമ്മുടെ നാടക പ്രസ്ഥാനം

കലയും ശാസ്ത്രവും നമ്മുടെ ദൈനംദിന ജീവിതത്തിൽ വളരെയധികം പ്രേരണ ചെലുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഘട്ടമാണിത്. കലകളുടെ മൂല്യമായ നിയുക്തത, ജീവിത ചിത്രീകരണമാണ്. ജീവിത ചിത്രീകരണത്തിൽ നാടകത്തെ മികച്ച നിലയ്ക്കുന്ന മറ്റൊരു കലാവിഭാഗവും ഇല്ല. ജീവിതം ഒരു നാടകമാണെന്നും, വിസ്തൃതമായ ഈ ലോകം ഒരു നാടകാവലിയാണെന്നും, നമ്മുടെയെല്ലാം അതിലെ നടീനടന്മാരാണ്. ഉള്ള ചേക്ക് സ്പെയിറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം, അത്യധികം ആദരനീയം തന്നെ.

ഇന്ത്യയിലെ മിക്ക ഭാഷകളിലും ആധുനിക നാടക പ്രസ്ഥാനം ആവിർഭവിക്കുകയോ, അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്തത്, സംസ്കൃത നാടകങ്ങളുടെ വിവർത്തനങ്ങളിലൂടെയും അനുകരണങ്ങളിലൂടെയുമാണ്. മലയാളത്തിലും അപ്രകാരം തന്നെ. തമിഴ്, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് തുടങ്ങിയ ഭാഷകൾ മലയാളത്തിലേക്ക് സംക്രമിച്ചതോടുകൂടി നമ്മുടെ നാടക പ്രസ്ഥാനം വളർച്ചയ്ക്ക് തുടങ്ങി. സംസ്കൃത നാടകങ്ങളുടെ ചുവടുപിടിച്ച് രാഗപ്രഭാവം, ചൈതന്യ മറിയമായ നാടകമാണ് മലയാളത്തിലെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ സാമൂഹ്യനാടകം.

പാശ്ചാത്യ സംസ്കാരം കേരളത്തിൽ വെള്ളവീശി തുടങ്ങിയതോടുകൂടി നമ്മുടെ നാടകപ്രസ്ഥാനവും ഉടച്ചുവാർപ്പുപറ്റി. രചനാ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളിലും അഭിനയരീതിയിലും ക്രമേണ പല പരിവർത്തനങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കപ്പെട്ടു. നമ്മുടെ നാടക പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ നവീനാധ്യായം തുടങ്ങുന്നതും ഇവിടെയാണ്. സി. വി. രാമൻ പിള്ളയാണ് ഇതിന്റെ ഉപജ്ഞാതാവ്. സി. വി. യുടെ കാലഘട്ടക്കാലം പിന്തുടർന്നവരിൽ പ്രധാനിയാണ് ശ്രീ. എൻ. പി. ചെല്ലപ്പൻ നായർ. രൂപത്തിൽ, പരമ്പരാഗതമായ സാങ്കേതിക നിയമങ്ങളെ നിരാകരിച്ച് ഒരു പുതിയ സൗണി വെട്ടിത്തുറന്ന മലയാള നാടകകൃതാണ് ശ്രീ. എൻ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

കാവ്യഗുണത്തിലും കെട്ടുറപ്പിലും തരംതാണ ഇയ്യംപാറാ കണക്ക് ധാരാളം നാടകങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിൽ ഉദയം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ ആദ്യകാലം മുതലേ പലരും ആക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പി. രാമകുറുപ്പ് മുൻപിന്റെ 'ചക്ഷുഷകം' എന്ന നാടകം ഇതിനവേണ്ടിത്തന്നെ എഴുതിയതാണ്. കൂടാതെ വിമർശനപരമായ ആക്ഷേപ ഹാസ്യം തുളസിനിലയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു കൃതിയാണ് കേശവദേവിന്റെ 'നാടകകൃത്ത'. 'മലയാള നാടകവേദിയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു നല്ല പഠനവും കൂടിയാണിത്'.

നാടകകൃത്തിനോടൊപ്പം നടീനടന്മാരും വേണ്ടത്ര ഓചിത്യം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമേ നാടകം വിജയിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. കഴിവില്ലാത്തവരുടെ തലയിൽ ചുടും കെട്ടിവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ് പല നാടകങ്ങളുടേയും പരാജയ ഹേത്യം. "ഒരു നടൻ ആദ്യമായി ചെന്തേണ്ടത് താൻ അഭിനയിക്കേണ്ട പാത്രത്തിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥ സ്വഭാവം മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയാണ്. ആ പാത്രത്തിന്റെ ചിന്താഗതിയും, വികാരങ്ങളും, പെരുമാറ്റങ്ങളും സംഭാഷണ രീതിയും എല്ലാം മനസ്സിലാക്കി സ്വന്തമായി പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കാൻ പരിശീലിക്കണം." ശ്രീ. സി. ജെ. തോമസിന്റെ വാക്കുകളാണിവ.

ചിലപ്പോൾ ഇവർ രണ്ടു കൂട്ടരും ഓചിത്യം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചാലും നാടകം പരാജയമാകുന്നു. ഇതിന്റെ പ്രധാന കാരണം അവർ ധരിക്കുന്ന വേഷങ്ങളും സ്റ്റേജിലെ സജ്ജീകരണങ്ങളുമാണ്.

ഏതായാലും ഇന്നലെത്തേതിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് നോക്കിയാൽ മലയാള നാടക പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന് ആശാവഹമായ ഒരു പുരോഗതി സംഭവമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും അവയ്ക്ക് വേണ്ടത്ര പുഷ്ടി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ആത്മാർത്ഥമായ പരിശ്രമം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ പുരോഗതി നിഷ്പ്രയാസം വളർത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അരുണോദയത്തിന് മുമ്പുള്ള അരണ്ടു വെളിച്ചത്തിലാണ് നാമിന്ന്. പ്രകാശം നിറഞ്ഞ പ്രഭാതവും സുദീർഘമായ പകലും വരാനിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

നിഫി ഡീനാ ചെറിയാൻ,

ജൂൺ 9.

ഐൻസ്റ്റീന്റെ മറവി

20-ാം നൂറ്റാണ്ടിലെ ഏറ്റവും കീർത്തികേട്ട ഒരു ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞനായിരുന്നു, ആൽബർട്ട് ഐൻസ്റ്റീൻ. പക്ഷെ അദ്ദേഹം വലിയ ഒരു മറവിക്കാരനായിരുന്നു. പണത്തിന് വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സമയത്താണ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് നോബൽ സമ്മാനം ലഭിച്ചത്. ഭീമമായ ആ സമ്മാനത്തുകയുടെ ചെക്ക് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ കിട്ടിയെങ്കിലും അത് ബാങ്കിൽ കൊടുത്തു പണം വാങ്ങാൻ അദ്ദേഹം മറന്നുപോയി. ആളുകളോളം ആ ചെക്ക് താൻ വായിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ അടയാളം വയ്ക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു കടലാസ് തുണ്ടായാണ് അദ്ദേഹം ഉപയോഗിച്ചത്.

മൺജു ജേക്കബ്,
ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 7.

ശാസ്ത്ര പുരോഗതി

മനുഷ്യന്റെ വളർച്ചയുടെ ചരിത്രം ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ വളർച്ചയുടെ ചരിത്രം തന്നെയാണ്. അന്ധ വിശ്വാസങ്ങളിൽ ആഴ്ന്നു കിടന്ന പ്രാകൃത മനുഷ്യൻ ഇന്നത്തെ പരിഷ്കൃത മനുഷ്യനായിത്തീർന്നതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാന ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതിയാണ്. പ്രകൃതി രഹസ്യങ്ങൾ കണ്ടെത്താനും അവ പുരോഗതിക്കു വേണ്ടി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്താനുമുള്ള മനുഷ്യന്റെ പരിശ്രമത്തിന്റെ ഫലമത്രെ ശാസ്ത്രം.

ശാസ്ത്രം ഇന്ന് അനദിനം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. നമുക്ക് ഇന്ന് ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ ഗവേഷണംകൊണ്ട് പല നേട്ടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതി ലോകത്തിൽ പല പരിവർത്തനങ്ങളും സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ വിവിധ തുറകളിലും ഇന്ന് ശാസ്ത്രം പല മാറ്റങ്ങളും വരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മനുഷ്യ ജീവിതത്തെ സുഗമവും സുന്ദരവുമാക്കിത്തീർക്കാൻ ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന് കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ വസ്തുത ഒരിക്കലും വിസ്മരിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല. ശാസ്ത്രപുരോഗതിയെ ഇന്ന് പലരും ആശങ്കയോടെ കൂടിയാണ് വീക്ഷിക്കുന്നത്.

ആദിമ മനുഷ്യൻ കിരാതനായി ഗുഹകളിൽ നഗ്നനായി ജീവിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. അവൻ വസ്ത്രം ധരിക്കാൻ ഗുഹകൾ വിട്ട് മനോഹരമായ മണിമന്ദിരങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിച്ച് അതിൽ കഴിയാനും തുടങ്ങുന്നതിന് കാരണം അവന്റെ ഗവേഷണ കൗതുകമാണ്. അഗ്നിയുടെ കണ്ടുപിടിത്തം അവന് പുരോഗതിയിലേക്കുള്ള വഴികാട്ടിയായിരുന്നു.

പതിനഞ്ചും പതിനാറും നൂറ്റാണ്ടുകളിലാണ് യൂറോപ്പിന്റെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും പ്രശസ്തരായ അറേബ്യൻ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാർ ജന്മമെടുത്തത്. കോപ്പർ നിക്കൽ ഗലീലിയോയും കെപ്ലറും മറ്റും ഇക്കൂട്ടത്തിൽപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇവരുടെ നിരീക്ഷണങ്ങളുടെ ഫലമായി മനുഷ്യന്റെ ചിന്താഗതിയിൽ വലിയ പരിവർത്തനങ്ങളുണ്ടായി. മനുഷ്യന് അന്ധവിശ്വാസങ്ങളെ വെല്ലുവിളിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞു.

ഇത് ശാസ്ത്രയുഗമാണ്. ഒരു കാലത്തു ഗ്രഹങ്ങൾ മനുഷ്യ ജീവിതത്തെ സ്വാധീനിച്ചിരുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആധുനികകാലത്തു അപ്രാപ്യമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന ചന്ദ്രനിൽ പോലും മനുഷ്യനെത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങനെ അഞ്ചുഗവയം അതിനശേഷം ബാഹ്യാകാശ യുഗവും മനുഷ്യൻ പിന്നിടുകയാണ്. പക്ഷിയെപ്പോലെ പറക്കുക എന്നതു് ഒരു കാലത്തു് അചിന്ത്യമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആകാശ സഞ്ചാരം ഇന്ന് നിത്യ സംഭവമായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു.

ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ ഗവേഷണംകൊണ്ട് സിദ്ധിച്ച സാമഗ്രികളെ മനുഷ്യൻ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. സംസ്കാര തുന്മതയാണ് പ്രധാന കാരണം. വെടിമരുന്നു മുതലായ ശാസ്ത്ര നേട്ടങ്ങൾ യുദ്ധത്തിന് ഉപ

യോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത് ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ ദോഷമായി പരിഗണിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഉദാഹരണത്തിന് ആറ്റം ശക്തി കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച ഐൻസറ്റീൻ അണുബോംബ് നിർമ്മാണത്തിന് അത് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനെ വെറുത്തിരുന്ന പക്ഷേ, മനുഷ്യന്റെ സ്വാർത്ഥതയും സാമ്രാജ്യരോഹവും കൊണ്ട് ആറ്റംബോംബ് നിർമ്മിച്ചു. ആറ്റം ശക്തിയെ മനുഷ്യ സമുദായത്തിന് പ്രയോജനകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് ആശ്വാസകരമാണ്. അണുായുധ പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ പോലും ചുറ്റുപാടും വസിക്കുന്ന മനുഷ്യർക്ക് ദോഷം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണല്ലോ നാം കണ്ടുകൂടി വിശാല മനുഷ്യമിതിയോടും സ.സ്കാര ബോധത്തോടും കൂടി പെരുമാറുന്നതായാൽ ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതി ഒരിക്കലും ആപൽക്കരമായിത്തീരുകയില്ല.

രോഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിലും ശാസ്ത്രീയ ഗവേഷണം വളരെയധികം സഹായകരമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. അസാധ്യമെന്ന് കരുതിയിരുന്ന നിവേധി വ്യാധികൾക്ക് ഇന്ന് ഫലപ്രദമായ ഔഷധങ്ങൾ സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ പുരോഗതി പ്രകൃതി നിയമങ്ങളെക്കൂടി അതിലംഘിക്കുന്നതാണല്ലോ. ആറ്റംബോംബുകളും ഹൈഡ്രജൻ ബോംബുകളും മനുഷ്യന്റെ ബുദ്ധിപരമായ കഴിവിന്റെ വളർച്ചയും വ്യാപ്തിയുമാണ് കാണിക്കുന്നത്.

ഭാരതത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യലബ്ധിക്കുശേഷം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ശാസ്ത്രപുരോഗതി വളരെ വലുതാണ്. ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പല ശാഖകളിലും വലിയ നേട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഭാരതത്തിന് കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാർ ലോകത്തിലെ മാറ്റ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാരെപ്പോലെ തന്നെ മിടക്കുന്മാരാണ്.

ശാസ്ത്രം മനുഷ്യനെ അജ്ഞാനത്തിന്റെ അന്ധകാരത്തിൽനിന്നും അറിവിന്റെ വെളിച്ചത്തിലേക്ക് നയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ നേട്ടങ്ങൾ മനുഷ്യ പുരോഗതിക്കും സമാധാനപരമായ ജീവിതത്തിനും ഉതകുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ മാത്രം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ എല്ലാ രാഷ്ട്രങ്ങളും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സാധാരണ മനുഷ്യന്റെ ചിന്താഗതിക്ക് അതീതമായ ചില സംഭവങ്ങളാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ ശാസ്ത്രീയ പുരോഗതികൊണ്ട് പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. തന്മൂലം ശാസ്ത്ര ഗവേഷണങ്ങളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടത് ഓരോ മനുഷ്യ സ്നേഹിയുടേയും കർത്തവ്യമാണ്.

(പശാന്ത് ജി.

ക്ലാസ്സ് 10

കടങ്കവിത

ഓടൂ മേഞ്ഞൊരു കുഞ്ഞിപ്പുറ
പുറപ്പുറത്തൊരു കുഞ്ഞിത്തല
തലപ്പുറത്തൊരു വെള്ളത്തീര
തീരപ്പുറത്തൊരു വള്ളപ്പലക

ഉത്തരം. ആമ

മത്സ്യ ജേതാവ്.

ക്ലാസ്സ് 7.

എന്റെ തേക്കടി സന്ദർശനം

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ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഡിസംബർ അവധിക്കാലം ആരംഭിച്ചത് തേക്കടി സന്ദർശനത്തോടെയാണ്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്കൂളിൽ നിന്ന കൊച്ചിയിലേക്കും തേക്കടിയിലേക്കും പോകുവാനാണ് തീരുമാനിച്ചത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്കൂളിൽനിന്നും തേക്കടിക്ക് വിനോദയാത്ര പോയിരുന്നു എന്നതേ ആ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ എനിക്ക് അവസരം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടു. അന്ന് മുതൽ തേക്കടി സ്വപ്നം കണ്ടിരുന്ന എനിക്ക് കൈവന്ന ഈ സുവർണ്ണാവസരം പരമാവധി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു. അങ്ങനെ ഞാൻ തേക്കടി യാത്രയ്ക്കുള്ള എല്ലാ തയ്യാറെടുപ്പും ആരംഭിച്ചു. ആ സുവർണ്ണ ദിനം വന്നെത്താൻ കാത്തിരുന്നു. "WWF" അംഗങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി നേച്ചർ ദൃഷ്ടി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതാണിത്.

ഡിസംബർ 13ാം തീയതി ഉച്ചയ്ക്ക് പന്ത്രണ്ടര മണിയോടുകൂടി 18 വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും 2 അദ്ധ്യാപകരുമടക്കമുള്ള ഞങ്ങളുടെ സംഘം സ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നും യാത്ര തിരിച്ചു. ഞങ്ങൾ പെരിയകനാൽ വഴിയിലൂടെയാണ് യാത്രചെയ്തത്. പോകുന്ന വഴിയിൽ പല രസകരങ്ങളായ കാഴ്ചകളും കണ്ട് സമയം പോയതറിഞ്ഞില്ല ആദ്യ മണിയോടുകൂടി തേക്കടിയിൽ എത്തി. തേക്കടിയിൽ താമസ സൗകര്യമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ഞങ്ങളോട് മുല്ലക്കുടി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്ക് പോകുവാൻ വനംവകുപ്പ് അധികൃതർ പറഞ്ഞു. മുല്ലക്കുടിയിലേക്ക് ബോട്ടിൽ പോകണമായിരുന്നു. തേക്കടിയിൽ നിന്ന് മുല്ലക്കുടിവരെ 30 കിലോ മീറ്റർ ദൂരമുണ്ട്. ഏകദേശം രണ്ട് മണിക്കൂർകൊണ്ട് ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടെയെത്തി, ശ്രീ. ജയകുമാറും (എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഓഫീസർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം), ശ്രീ ജോസഫ് കത്രം (തേക്കടി ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ ഓഫീസർ) ഞങ്ങളെ തേക്കടിയിൽനിന്നും അനുഗമിച്ചിരുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു നിന്നു മുമ്പ് നേച്ചർ ദൃഷ്ടി അംഗങ്ങളും തേക്കടിയിൽ നിന്ന് ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൂടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. മുല്ലക്കുടിയിൽ ചെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും അല്പനേരം വിശ്രമിച്ചു. 9 മണിയോടുകൂടി അത്താഴം കഴിച്ച് ഞങ്ങൾ ഉറങ്ങാൻ കിടന്നു. എന്റെ അടുത്തു കിടന്ന കൂട്ടുകാരനോട് അന്ന് ഞാൻ കണ്ട കാഴ്ചകളെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. യാത്രാക്ഷീണംകൊണ്ട് ഉറങ്ങിപ്പോയതറിഞ്ഞില്ല. പിറ്റേ ദിവസം അഞ്ചര മണിക്ക് ഞങ്ങൾ എഴുന്നേറ്റു, എഴു മണിയോടുകൂടി ഞങ്ങൾ വനം സന്ദർശിക്കാൻ പോയി. ഞങ്ങൾ താമസിച്ചതിന്റെ അടുത്തായി ഒരു 'വാച്ച് ടൗവർ' ഉണ്ട്. അതിൽ കയറി നോക്കിയാൽ വനത്തിന്റെ കരെ ഭാഗം കാണാം. ഒൻപതു മണിയോടുകൂടി തിരിച്ചു വന്ന് പ്രഭാത ഭക്ഷണം കഴിച്ചു ഉച്ചവരെ വിശ്രമിച്ചു. ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണത്തിന് ശേഷം വനം വകുപ്പ് അധികൃതർ തേക്കടിയെപ്പറ്റിയും അവിടുത്തെ വന്യജന്തുക്കളെപ്പറ്റിയും പറഞ്ഞു തന്നു. രാത്രിയായപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് കരെ 'ഡൈഡ്സ്' കാണിച്ചുതന്നു.

കൃഷ്ണന്റെ അവസാന ദിവസം ഞങ്ങൾ കാടിന്റെ ഉള്ളിലേക്ക് കടന്നു. വിചിത്ര ചെടികൾ, പലതരത്തിലുള്ള പക്ഷികൾ! ആമ, ആന, കരണ്ട് തുടങ്ങിയവ യഥേഷ്ടം ചുറ്റിക്കറങ്ങുന്നതു കാണാൻ സാധിച്ചു. പല തരത്തിലുള്ള ഇലകളും കായ്കളും ശേഖരിച്ചു. ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണത്തിനുശേഷം ഞങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചു യാത്രയ്ക്കു തയ്യാറായി. ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് തിരിച്ചു വരുവാനുള്ള ബോട്ട് തയ്യാറായി കിടപ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പുഴയുടെ ഇരു വശവും വനമാണ്. ബോട്ടിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുമ്പോൾ കട്ടിയാനകളോടുകൂടിയ ആനയുടെയും, കാട്ടുപന്നി, കരി.കരണ്ട്, വിവിധതരം പക്ഷികൾ എന്നിവയും കണ്ട് ആനയുടെയാണ് ഞങ്ങളെ കൂടുതൽ ആകർഷിച്ചത്. രണ്ട് മണിയോടുകൂടി തേക്കടിയിൽനിന്ന് പുറപ്പെട്ടു. മൂന്നാറിൽ എഴു മണിയോടുകൂടി എത്തി, അങ്ങനെ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ചിരകാല അഭിലാഷം സാക്ഷാത്കരിക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

ആനന്ദ് ഗോപിനാഥ്.

ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 7.



ഫലിതഭാവന

## എലി

നേരം പരപരം വെളുക്കുന്ന സമയം. ഞാൻ ഉറങ്ങുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും വെറുതെ കണ്ണടച്ചു കിടക്കുകയാണ്. “എന്നിരിക്കെ അവിടെ നിന്ന്” എന്റെ അമ്മയ്ക്കു, അതായത് അച്ഛന്റെ അമ്മയുടെ, ശബ്ദം ഉയർന്നു. അടുപ്പിന്മുമ്പിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന പുച്ഛപ്പുച്ഛംബത്തോടായിരിക്കും അമ്മയ്ക്കു ആ ചെപ്പു വെച്ചത് എന്ന് കരുതി ഞാൻ അനങ്ങാതെ കിടന്നു “ഹീ എന്നിരിക്കെ നിന്നെ ഇന്നു ഞാൻ .” അമ്മയ്ക്കു തുടങ്ങി അപ്പോഴാണ് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായത് ആ ചെപ്പുവെച്ചത് എന്നോടു തന്നെയായിരുന്നുവെന്ന്.

ആ ദിവസം ഒരു ദൃശ്യം പിടിച്ച ദിവസമായി എനിക്കു തോന്നി. ഞാൻ കുറച്ചു നേരം കൂടി കണ്ണടച്ചു കട്ടിലിൽ ഇരുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ അടുത്ത ശകാരം ഏഴുമെട്ടിൽ ദൂരത്തു കേൾക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വീണ്ടും അമ്മയ്ക്കു തുടങ്ങി. “എഴുന്നേറ്റ് അവിടെത്തന്നെ ഇരിക്കാനാണോടാ നിന്റെ പരിപാടി. ചുരുന്ന് അപ്പപ്പന്റെ മുറിയിൽ ഇരിപ്പുണ്ട്”.

പിന്നെ താമസിച്ചില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസം കണ്ട സിനിമയിൽ ജയൻ കതിരപ്പറത്തു നിന്ന് ചാടിയിറങ്ങുന്നതുപോലെ കട്ടിലിൽ നിന്ന് ചാടിയിറങ്ങി പല്ലുതയ്ക്കാനായി കളി മുറിയിലേക്ക് നടന്നു. അപ്പോഴേക്കു എന്റെ കൊച്ചമ്മാവൻ “കരാട്ടേ” പാിക്കാൻ പോയിട്ട് എത്തിയിരുന്നു. രാവിലെ കൃഷിയെല്ലാം നോക്കിയിട്ട് വലുത്താവനം എത്തിയിരുന്നു. രണ്ടുപേരും അവരവരുടെ മുറികളിലേക്കുപോയി. ആ സമയം അമ്മയ്ക്കു ബൈബിളും വായിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് മുറിയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. അമ്മയ്ക്കുയുടെ പതിവു പരിപാടിയാണിത്.

പെട്ടെന്ന് “എന്റെ ഒരേ തമ്പുരാനെ” എന്നൊരലച്ച അമ്മയ്ക്കുയുടെ മുറിയിൽനിന്നും കേട്ടു. ഒട്ടും വൈകാതെത്തന്നെ ഞാൻ വായ്കഴുകി അങ്ങോട്ടോടി. അപ്പോൾ രണ്ടമ്മാവൻ മാത്രം അവിടെ എത്തിയിരുന്നു. ഞാൻ നോക്കുമ്പോഴുണ്ട് അമ്മയ്ക്കു ഒരു വലിയ മേശയുടെ പുറത്തുകയറി നില്ക്കുന്നു

“എന്തുപറ്റി അമ്മേ?” എന്ന് അമ്മാവൻമാർ ഏകകണ്ഠമായി ചോദിച്ചു. “ഒരേലി” ഇതു പറഞ്ഞു തീർന്നു. ആ എലി അമ്മാവന്റെ, അതായത് വലുത്താവന്റെ കാലിനടിയിൽക്കൂടി പാഞ്ഞു പോയതും ഒന്നിച്ചായിരുന്നു. അമ്മാവൻ, അമ്മയ്ക്കു കയറിയതിനേക്കാൾ വലിയൊരു മേശപ്പുറത്തു ചാടിക്കയറി.

അപ്പോഴേക്കും ആ മൃഷികൻ മുററത്തെത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. ഞാനും അമ്മാവന്മാരും പുറകെ ഓടി ഏറ്റവും മുന്നിൽ കൊച്ചമ്മാവൻ, അതിനുപുറകെ ഞാൻ, ഏറ്റവും പുറകിലായി വലുത്താവൻ. പോകുന്ന പോക്കിനിടയിൽ കൊച്ചമ്മാവൻ ഒരു വിറക് കൈക്കലാക്കി. കൊച്ചമ്മാവനും എലിയുടെ വളരെ അടുത്തെത്തി. കൊച്ചമ്മാവൻ വിറക് കൊണ്ട് ആഞ്ഞൊരടിക്കൊടുത്തു. പക്ഷേ, വടി ഓങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ അത് തെറിച്ചു വന്നു കൊണ്ടുത് എന്റെ ഇടത്തെ കാലിനിട്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും ഒന്നും പറയാത്ത രീതിയിൽ ഓട്ടം തുടർന്നു. പെട്ടെന്നാണ് പുറകിൽ ചക്കവെട്ടിയിട്ടുപോലെ ഒരു ശബ്ദം കേട്ടത്. നോക്കുമ്പോഴുണ്ട് വലുത്താവൻ മലർന്നിട്ടു കിടക്കുന്നു.

അമ്മാവന്റെ “കം”യിൽ ചെറിയൊരു മുറിവു പററിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അമ്മാവൻ ചമ്മലടക്കി ഓട്ടം തുടർന്നു. ഞാൻ ചിരി ഉള്ളിൽ മൂക്കി പുറകെ വരുന്ന അമ്മാവനെ നോക്കി ഓടി. അപ്പോൾ എന്റെ ഇടത്തെക്കാൽ ഒരു ചെടിച്ചട്ടിയിൽ തട്ടി പ്രവർത്തനരഹിതമായി. തൽഫലമായി ചെടിച്ചട്ടിപൊട്ടിപ്പോയി. അപ്പോൾ അമ്മയ്ക്കു വിളിച്ചു കൂവി “എല്ലാം മുടിപ്പിക്കാനായിട്ട് കെട്ടിയെടുത്തോളം ഓരോന്നൊക്കെ” ഈ ശകാരവും കേട്ടുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ കൊച്ചമ്മാവന്റെ അടുത്തേക്കുപോയി കൊച്ചമ്മാവൻ പാഞ്ഞു. “എലി വിറകിനടിയിൽ കയറി” ഞാനും കൊച്ചമ്മാവനും കൂടി വിറക് പെറുക്കി മാറ്റുവാൻ തുടങ്ങി. കുറച്ചുകഴി

അപ്പോഴേക്കും ഞാനും കൊച്ചുമാവനും കൂടി ഓടിച്ചിരുന്ന എലി ഒരു പൊത്തിൽ കയറി. അതിനെ പുകച്ചുപുറത്തു ചാടിക്കാൻ കൊച്ചുമാവൻ തീകൂട്ടി കുറച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ അവൻ പുറത്തുചാടി. പക്ഷേ, എലിയല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഒരു മഞ്ഞ ചേര. അതിന്റെ വയറിയിലെ മുഴ കണ്ടപ്പോൾ മനസ്സിലായി അത് എലിയായിരുന്നുവെന്ന്. “ഇത്രയും കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിട്ട് ക്രൈഡിറാ പാമ്പിന്” എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് കൊച്ചുമാവൻ നിരാശനായിട്ട് വീട്ടിലേക്ക് നടന്നു. അപ്പോഴും വലുത്തുമാവൻ മറ്റേ എലിയുടെ പുറകെ ഓടുകയായിരുന്നു.

കൃഷ്ണ 10

**1 ഏതു കാലം?**

വിദ്യാത്ഥി: “മഴക്കാലം സാർ”

2 ലാഭവും നഷ്ടവും?

കുട്ടി:- രൂപയിൽ നഷ്ടം പക്ഷെ പൈസയിൽ ലാഭം."

3 കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതാൽ ?

രാമു:- ഗോപിയാണ് കണ്ടു പിടിച്ചതു സാർ"

4 ആപ്പിൾ വീണപ്പോൾ

അശോക:- “നല്ല വേദനയെടുക്കുമെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കി,”

5 ഭരതനാട്യം

ശശി:- “ഞാൻ നാലു വർഷം ഓഫീസ് പോലീസിലായിരുന്നു.”

ബിനീഷ് ബാബു,  
കോസ്റ്റൽ ടി



## ഒളിമ്പിക് കായിക മത്സരങ്ങൾ

മനുഷ്യന്റെ രണ്ടു പ്രധാന കഴിവുകളാണ് കായിക ശക്തിയും ബുദ്ധിശക്തിയും. അതിപ്രാചീനകാലത്തു് അവർ കായിക ശക്തിയാണ് വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ആ ലക്ഷ്യത്തോടെയാണ് നടത്തപ്പെട്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ കാലം മുന്നോട്ടു പോയപ്പോൾ ഈ മട്ടുമാറി. ശാരീരിക ശക്തിയെപ്പോലെ ബുദ്ധിശക്തിയേയും വളർത്തുന്നതിൽ പരിഷ്കൃത സമുദായങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു തുടങ്ങി. രണ്ടിനും എന്താണു് തുല്യമായ പ്രാധാന്യം ലഭിച്ചു. യവന ഭാഗത്തെ പ്രസിദ്ധ തത്വചിന്തകനായ പ്ലേറ്റോവിന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതിയിൽ സംഗീതവും നൃത്തവും കായികാഭ്യാസവും പ്രഥമഘട്ടത്തിലെ പ്രധാന വിഷയങ്ങളായിരുന്നു. പരിന്യേഷകൊല്ലത്തോളം നീണ്ടുനിന്നിരുന്ന ആ പ്രഥമഘട്ടം എന്നെന്നും ഓർക്കണം. ഗ്രീസിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാന നഗരമായ സ്പാർട്ടയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കായിക പരിശീലനവും ആയുധപ്പയറുമെന്നായിരുന്നു അർത്ഥം.

പ്രാചീന ഭാരതത്തിലും കായിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു് മഹനീയമായ സ്ഥാനമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പിൽക്കാലത്തു് കായികാഭ്യാസങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മനുഷ്യർ ഉദാസിനരായി. ബുദ്ധിയെ വളർത്തുകയാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഏക ലക്ഷ്യം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുതുടങ്ങി. എന്നാൽ അടുത്ത കാലംതൊട്ടു് കായിക ശക്തിയെ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വരുവാനുള്ള ശ്രമം കണ്ടു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

പശ്ചാത്യ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ പ്രാചീനകാലം മുതൽക്കു് നിലവിലിരുന്ന മുഖ്യമായ ഒരു കായിക മത്സരമാണു് ഒളിമ്പിക്സ്. അതിന്റെ ആഗമനത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഒരൈതീഹ്യമുണ്ടു്. ആൻഗിസ് രാജാവു് അക്കാലത്തെ യവന യോദ്ധാക്കളിൽ മുവനായ ഹെക്ടലീസിനോടു് തന്റെ കുതിരയെയും കഴുകി വൃത്തിയാക്കാൻ കല്പിച്ചുവത്രെ. വളരെക്കാലമായി വൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത കിടന്നിരുന്ന ആ ലായം കഴുകി വൃത്തിയാക്കുക വല്ലാത്തൊരു ജോലിയായിരുന്നു. ഹെക്ടലീസ് എന്തു ചെയ്തുവെന്നോ? ആൽഫിയൂസ് നദിയെ അതിലൂടെ ഒഴുക്കി, രാജാവു് കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്ന പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുത്തില്ല അപ്പോൾ കപിതനായ ഹെക്ടലീസ് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വധിച്ചു. കുതിരകളെല്ലാം ഹെക്ടലീസിന്റേതായി ഈ വിജയമാഘോഷിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണത്രെ ആദ്യത്തെ ഒളിമ്പിക് മത്സരം നടന്നതു്. ക്രിസ്തുവിനു മുമ്പു് 1253ൽ ആയിരുന്നു ആ ഉത്സവം. ഈ കഥ എത്രത്തോളം വിശ്വസിക്കാമെന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

ചരിത്രത്തിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഒളിമ്പിക്സ് മത്സരം ക്രിസ്തുവിനു് മുൻപു് 776-ൽ ആഥെൻസ് നഗരത്തിൽ വെച്ചു് നടന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം നാലു കൊല്ലത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ അതു നടത്തുക പതിവായി. ഒലിമ്പ്യ മരത്തിന്റെ ചില്ലയായിരുന്നു അന്നു് വിജയികൾക്കു് സമ്മാനമായി നല്കിയിരുന്നതു് ക്രിസ്തുവിനു് പിൻപു് 394 വരെ ആ കായികോത്സവം മുടക്കം കൂടാതെ തുടന്നു. റോമാക്കാർ ഗ്രീസ് പിടിച്ചടക്കിയതോടുകൂടി ഒളിമ്പിക് മത്സരങ്ങൾ നിലച്ചുപോയി. അവർക്കു് കളികളിൽ വലിയ താല്പര്യമില്ലായിരുന്നു.

വിവിധ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ യുവതലമുറയ്ക്കു് അന്യോന്യം അറിയാനും സൗഹൃദം സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാനും ഒളിമ്പിക് മത്സരങ്ങൾ സഹായിക്കുമെന്നു് കണ്ടു് ഒരു ഹ്രസ്വ പ്രഭു മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ നടന്നു പോലെ ഈ ഉത്സവം നടത്താനുനേർപ്പാടു് ചെയ്തു. അന്നു മുതൽ രണ്ടു ലോക മഹായുദ്ധങ്ങളുടെ കാലത്തൊഴികെ അതു മുടങ്ങാതെ നടന്നുവന്നു.

ലോകത്തിലെ മഹാനഗരങ്ങളിലേതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു് ഒളിമ്പിക് നടത്താനുള്ള രംഗമായി തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു പോന്നു. ആ സ്മരണ നിലനിനിത്താൻ ഒളിമ്പ്യയിലെ ഒളിമ്പിക് ജ്വാലയിൽ നിന്നു് കൊള്ളുത്തിയ ദീപശിഖ ഓട്ടക്കാർ മാറി മറ്റൊരു ഏറെടുത്തു് ഒളിമ്പിക് നഗരത്തിൽ എത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരാചാരം 1936 മുതൽക്കു് ആരംഭിച്ചു 1972-ലെ ഒളിമ്പിക്സിൽ 5976 ഓട്ടക്കാർ ദീപശിഖ വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഓട്ടത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തു.

“കൂടുതൽ വേഗത്തിൽ, കൂടുതൽ ഉയരത്തിൽ, കൂടുതൽ ശക്തിയിൽ” ഇതാണു് ഒളിമ്പിക് മുദ്രവാക്യം. നാലുകൊല്ലം കൂടുമ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്ന ഓരോ മത്സരത്തിലും പലയിനങ്ങളിലും പുതിയ മറക്കാര്യങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു. അതിനാൽ കായികമായ കഴിവിലും മനുഷ്യവർഗ്ഗം മുന്നേറുകയാണു് എന്നു് നമുക്കു് സന്തോഷിക്കാം.

വിജോൾ കെ. ഇട്ടി  
കാസ്സ് 9

## TAMIL SECTION



1.

### இயற்கை :-

இயற்கையே என்னருகில் வந்துவிடு  
உன்னழகை எனக்குத் தந்துவிடு!  
வானுயர்ந்த மலைகளே உன்னிருக்கை  
அழகூட்டும் மரங்களே உன்போர்வை!  
வெள்ளிய அருவிகளே உன்உணவு  
பறவைகளின் தீதங்களே உன்இனிமை!  
உன்னழகை வருணிப்பதே என்கடமை  
என் கண்ணைக் கவர்ந்த இயற்கையே!

கணேசன் - ஒன்பதாம் வகுப்பு

2.

### வேண்டியவை-வேண்டாதவை:

ஆசைகள் நெஞ்சினில் வேண்டாம் —அதை  
அகற்றிட முனைதலே வேண்டும்!  
கவலைகள் வாழ்வினில் வேண்டாம்—அதைக்  
கலைத்திட துணிச்சல் வேண்டும்!  
அச்சங்கள் நெஞ்சினில் வேண்டாம் —அதை  
அப்புறப் படுத்திடல் வேண்டும்!  
அழிப்பதில் எண்ணங்கள் வேண்டாம்—அதை  
அன்புடன் காத்திட வேண்டும்!  
இன்பத்தைத் தேடிட வேண்டாம் —வரும்  
இன்பத்தைக் காத்திட வேண்டும்!  
துன்பத்தால் துவண்டிட வேண்டாம் —வரும்  
துன்பத்தைப் போக்கிடல் வேண்டும்!  
பழமைகள் போக்கிட வேண்டாம் —பல  
புதுமைகள் ஆக்கிட வேண்டும்!  
அறிந்ததை அகற்றிட வேண்டாம் —பல  
அறிந்திட முனைதல் வேண்டும்!

சசிதமார்-எட்டாம் வகுப்பு.

5.

### விடுகதைகள்:

1. சாதியிலே நான்கு உண்டு. சாதிக்கொரு மனிதர் உண்டு பேதயின்றி ஒரு வீட்டில் பிரியாமல் வாழ்ந்திடுவார். அவர்கள் யார்?
  2. தலைக்குச் சிகரமாக இருப்பவன் தரையில் மதிப்பின்றி கிடப்பவன். அவன் யார்?
  3. வெள்ளைச்சுவர் உள்ள வீட்டில் வெளியே வர ஒரு வாசல் இல்லை. அது என்ன?
  4. பலநிற வண்ணம் உண்டு. பச்சோந்தி அல்ல. மலரை நாடிச் செல்லும் மங்கையும் அல்ல. அது என்ன?
  5. இரவு பகல் ஓயாது. ஆளைக்கண்டால் அஞ்சாது. அது என்ன?
  6. அழிந்துவிட்டு வளர்வான். பின் வளர்ந்துவிட்டு அழிவான் அவன் யார்?
  - 7 கறுப்புச் சிறையில் மூன்று திருடர்கள். அவர்கள் யார்?
- விடைகள்: 1. சீட்டுக்கட்டு 2. முடி 3. தேங்காய்  
4. வண்ணத்துப்பூச்சி 5. கடல் அலை 6. நிலவு 7. பனநுங்கு

ரினோஜ் ஜான் - ஒன்பதாம் வகுப்பு.

4.

### இந்திய நாடு:-

காந்தியும் நேருவும் வாழ்ந்த நாடு  
கம்பகும் பாரதியும் வாழ்ந்த நாடு  
நேதாஜி ராஜாஜி வாழ்ந்த நாடு  
நேர்மை தவறாத இந்திய நாடு!  
இந்துவும் முஸ்லீமும் வாமும் நாடு  
இன்னல்கள் இல்லாத எங்கள் நாடு  
போரும் பூசலும் இல்லாத நாடு  
புண்ணிய நன்னாடு இந்திய நாடு!  
காலம் மாறி வருகிறது  
காலன் வருகை தொடர்கிறது  
ஒற்றுமை எல்லாம் கலைகிறது  
ஒன்றிச் செயல்படு உயர்ந்தோங்கு!

முகிலா - எட்டாம் வகுப்பு.

5.

### சிரிப்பித தொகுப்பு:-

- அப்பா: குமார் உன் பரிட்சைப் பேப்பர் எங்கே?  
குமார்: அப்பா, எங்கள் ஆசிரியர் 'கீப் இட் அப்' என்று எழுதியிருந்தார். அதனால் பிரோ மேலே வைத்திருக்கிறேன்.
- அப்பா: என்னடா, இவ்வளவு நல்ல மார்க்கு வாங்கி இருக்கிறாயே! ஏன் ஆசிரியர் முட்டை முட்டையாய் போட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்?
- குமார்: முட்டையைப் பொரித்துச் சாப்பிட அப்பா.

செல்வ ஆர்த்தி- ஏழாம் வகுப்பு.



6.

**கற்பனை:-**

கவிஞர் உன்னைத் தேடினர்  
கண்டனர் கவிதை வடிவினிலே!  
கற்பனையே! கற்பனையே! நீ  
கவிபாட என்னில் வருவாயோ?  
கடல் கடந்து சென்றேன்  
மலை கடந்து சென்றேன்  
குமரி முதல் இமயம் சென்றேன்  
உனைக் கண்டடைய வில்லை!  
களைத்தேன்! தளர்ந்தேன்!  
கண்ணீர் வடித்தேன்  
கண்ணீர் வற்றியது  
கண்டேன் உனைக்கவிதை வடிவினிலே!

ஜூலியட் - பத்தாம் வகுப்பு

7.

**ஒட்டையடகு:-**

துன்பம் என்ற கடலுக்கு அருகிலே  
தொல்லை என்ற கடற்கரை மீதிலே  
என்புதேய உழைத்திட்ட ஏழை போல  
ஏங்கி நிற்கும் படகொன்றில் இருந்து  
கட்டி வைத்த கயிறு பிரிந்தது!  
காற்றின் ஊளை நகைபுகின்றது!  
ஒட்டிவைத்த பலகை கழன்றிட  
ஒட்டைப் படகு ஒன்று கிடந்தது!  
துக்கம் எனும் மணலைக் குவித்துளார்  
சோறு செய்து சிறுவர் மகிழ்ந்துளார்  
பக்கம் நின்ற படகு சிரித்தது  
பாடல் ஒன்றும் காற்றில் மிதந்தது!  
இன்பம் என்றநல் காயம் வடிந்ததேன்!  
இளமை என்றபொய் மாயம் முடிந்தபின்  
துன்பம் என்ற முதுமை அணைக்குமே  
சோகம் வந்துநம் கையைப் பிணைக்குமே!

ஜூலிம்மைல்கேல்ராஜ - பத்தாம் வகுப்பு.

8.

**பாவேந்தர் வந்தார்!**

பாரதிபடை வந்து முழங்கும் ஓசை கேட்டேன்;  
பாரதிதாசன் பாட்டு நடையில் கேட்டேன்!  
தேரதிர பாய்ந்துவரும் மூவேந்தர் போலத்தமிழ்த்  
தேரினிலே பாவேந்தர் வந்தார் கண்டேன்!  
அறியாமைக் கொற்றமென்ன? குற்றம் என்றார்—அதை  
அடக்கவே 'பகுத்தறிவு' முற்றம் என்றார்!  
வெறியூட்டும் சாதுவெறி 'தூதா' என்றார்—அதை  
விரட்டிவிட்டால் தமிழ்ச்சாதி ஓகோ வென்றார்.  
கல்லாமை 'இருண்டவிடு' துன்பம் என்றார்—கல்லாத  
கசடர்க்குத் தூக்குமரம் உண்டாம் என்றார்.  
இல்லாமை இயலாமை எதற்காம் என்றார்—வேண்டும்  
ஏற்றத்தாழ் வில்லா 'ஒப்பப்பா' என்றார்!  
விதையென்ன பசியாத வயிறா என்றார்—என்றும்  
விதவைமணம் வாழட்டும் மணக்கும் என்றார்!  
கதவிற்குள் அடைபட்ட சினத்தைக் கண்டார்—வெறும்  
கனவல்ல பெண்ணடிமை உடையும் என்றார்!  
செந்தில்-ஒன்பதாம் வகுப்பு.

9.

### எங்கே நீ!

வானே வானே எங்கே நீ  
வானில் உனக்கு வீடுண்டோ?  
உலகில் எங்கு சென்றாலும்  
உலகோர் உன்னைக் காணலாம்.  
உடலும் உயிரும் உனக்குண்டோ?  
உண்மையைத்தான் சொல்வாயோ?  
உன்னால் உலகில் செழிப்பேதான்.  
உண்டு மக்கள் வாழவேதான்.  
எங்கும் உனது கருணைதான்  
எங்கே தான்நீ சொல்வாயோ

காட்டுரேவில்கை-மூன்றாம் வகுப்பு.

### 10. சுற்றுப்புறத்தூய்மையும் மாணவர் கடமையும்:

‘சுத்தம் சோறு போடும்

அசுத்தம் சாம்பார் ஊற்றுமோ’

என்பதே இன்றைய மாணவர்களின் கேள்வி! தூய்மையான காற்று, சரிவிகித உணவு தூயநீர் போன்றவை ஒரு மனிதனுடைய ஆரோக்கியமான வாழ்விற்குரிய தேவைகளாகும். இதற்கு அடிப்படை சுற்றுப்புறத் தூய்மையே ஆகும்.

சுற்றுப்புறத் தூய்மை:

‘நோயற்ற வாழ்வே குறைவற்ற செல்வம்’

நோயின்றி வாழச் சுற்றுப்புறத்தூய்மை மிக அவசியம். நாம் வாழும் வீடு, நடைபாதைகள், பள்ளிகள், கோவில்கள், திரையரங்குகள், பேருந்து நிலையங்கள் முதலியவற்றின் சுற்றுப்புறங்கள் தூய்மையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். கழிவுநீர் தேங்குதல், கழிவுப்பொருட்கள் இவற்றினால் தூய்மைமாகப்படுகிறது. இவற்றின் மூலம் நம் ஆரோக்கியம் கெடுகிறது.

மாணவர் கடமை:

மாணவராகிய நமக்குச் சுற்றுப்புறங்களைத் தூய்மைப்படுத்துவதில் மிகுந்த பங்குண்டு. வீட்டைச் சுற்றி கழிவுநீர் தேங்காதவாறு பாதுகாத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். நல்லமரஞ்செடி கொடிகளை வீட்டைச்சுற்றி வளர்க்கலாம். அவை நமக்குத் தூய்காற்றைக் கொடுப்பதோடு மாசைக்கட்டுப்படுத்துகின்றது. கழிவுப் பொருட்களை அவற்றிற்கென ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இடங்களில் இட வேண்டும். கண்டகண்ட இடங்களில் எச்சில் தூப்பக்கூடாது.

‘கந்தையானாலும் கசக்கிக்கட்டு

கூழானாலும் குளித்துக் குடி

காடிக்கஞ்சானாலும் முடிக்குடி’

என்ற பழமொழிகளுக்கிணங்க நமது உடல், உடை, உணவு இவற்றில் தூய்மையைக் கடைப்பிடிப்பதே மாணவர் கடமையாகும்.

-அனிட்டா-ஏழாம்வகுப்பு.



## நனைவு அஞ்சலி:

oooooooooooooooooooo

வடநாட்டில் தோன்றி வாழ்வழி தேடி  
வந்தார் தென்னகம் வாழ்வில் மகிழ்ந்தார்!  
அன்பின் சின்னமாய் அமைதியின் உறைவிடமாய்  
அவனியில் அவதரித்தார் ஆசிரியர் பொறுப்பேற்றார்!  
முகமலர்ச்சி பெற்றவராய் மூணாறு வந்தார்  
மாட்டுப்பட்டி பள்ளியை முன்னின்று நடத்தினார்!  
தலைமைப் பொறுப்பேற்று தலைமை ஆசிரியராய்  
தியாக உள்ளத்துடன் தன்னை அற்பணித்தார்!  
அடித்தளம் அமைத்து அடிபிறழாது காத்து  
அன்புவழியைக் கடைப்பிடித்து அறிவுசாக் ஆசிரியரானார்!  
கம்பீரத் தோற்றத்துடனே கைவிசி நடந்தவர்  
கல்வியைக் கருத்துடனே கற்றுக் கொடுத்தவர்!  
ஆசையாய்ச் சிறார்களை அரவணைத்துக் காத்தார்  
அருமையான ஆசிரியர்களை அன்புடனே நடத்தினார்!  
பாடல்களை இசையுடனே பாடியே ஆடியவர்  
பாங்காய் மாணவர்களைப் பாடவும் வைத்தவர்!  
பண்புகள் பலபெற்று பட்சபா தமற்று  
பள்ளியை நடத்தினார் பாச்போற் றும்படியே!  
நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாய் நற்பணி செய்தவராய்  
நன்நடத்தை பெற்றவராய் நடத்தினார் பள்ளியை!  
முதுமை அடைந்தவராய் மூணாரில் இருந்து  
முத்தமிழ் நகராம் மதுரை ஏகினார்!  
தம்பணியைத் தமிழகத்திற்குத் தந்து மகிழ்ந்தார்  
தன்னையே தமிழகத்திற்குத் தாரையும் வார்த்தார்!  
மோட்டாரில் சென்றவர் மோதினார் பேருந்தில்  
முக்திநிலை அடைந்தது மாசற்ற திருமேனியுமே!

திருமதி. ஜெனிதா ராஜ்

## **HINDI SECTION**



## पुस्तकें - अमर निधि है ।

गुप्तकाल भारत का 'स्वर्णिम युग' कहा जाता है क्योंकि उस काल में सर्वोत्कृष्ट पुस्तकों की रचना हुई। कालिदास इस युग का महान साहित्यकार था। उसकी पुस्तकों में भारत की आत्मा अपने सुंदरतम रूप में प्रकट हुई है।

पुस्तकों का महत्व तथा मूल्य रत्नों से भी अधिक है, क्योंकि रत्न बाहरी चमक-दमक दिखाते हैं, जबकि पुस्तकें हृदय को उज्ज्वल करती हैं। श्रेष्ठ पुस्तकें मनुष्य, समाज तथा राष्ट्र का मार्गदर्शन करती हैं। पुस्तकें मनुष्य को पशु से देवता बनाती हैं, उसकी सात्त्विक वृत्तियों को जागृत कर उसे पथभ्रष्ट होने से बचाती हैं।

इतिहास पर दृष्टिपात करने पर हम देखते हैं, कि जितनी भी महान विभूतियाँ हुई हैं, उन पर किसी न किसी अंश में अच्छी पुस्तकों का प्रभाव था। महात्मा गाँधी गीता से, टालस्टाय तथा थोरो के साहित्य से अत्याधिक प्रभावित थे। लेनिन में क्रान्ति की भावना मार्क्स के साहित्य को पढ़कर जगी थी।

विचारों के युद्ध में पुस्तकें अस्त्र हैं। समाज में जब भी कोई परिवर्तन आता है अथवा क्रान्ति होती है, उसके मूल में कोई विचार धारा ही होता है।

श्रेष्ठ पुस्तकें समाज में नवचेतना का संचार करती हैं और समाज में जन-जागृति लाने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती हैं।

लोकमान्य तिलकजी के कथन देखिए - मैं नरक में भी पुस्तकों का स्वागत करूँगा क्योंकि इनमें वह शक्ति है कि जहाँ ये होंगे, वहाँ आप ही स्वर्ग बन जाएगा।

कहा जाता है कि पुस्तक-प्रेमी सबसे अधिक सुखी होता है। वह अपने जीवन में कभी भी शून्यता अनुभव नहीं करता। पुस्तक मनुष्य को सच्चा सुख और शान्ति प्रदान करती हैं। पुस्तकें मनुष्य को सच्ची साथी हैं। मार्गदर्शन के साथ-साथ पुस्तकें अपने अमृत तत्व देकर हमें सन्तोष भी देती हैं।

यह ठीक ही है कि पुस्तकें जहाँ एक ओर मनुष्य के व्यक्तित्व में एक नवीन निखार उत्पन्न करती हैं, वहाँ दूसरी ओर पुस्तकें बुढ़ापे की लाठी हैं। पूर्ण रूप से कोई भी यह कह सकता है कि पुस्तकें किसी व्यक्ति की हो नहीं किसी देश की भी अमर-निधि होती हैं।

— डॉ. सुषमा उन्नीतान

## एच. आर. एस की याद करो

याद करो, याद करो।

एच. आर. एस. को याद करो।

स्कूलों में ऊँचा स्थान,

विद्यापीठों का मान-अभिमान।

हम सब वहाँ हैं एक समान

पाते हैं ज्ञान-विज्ञान।

अध्यापक-गण सब ज्ञान के भण्डार !

बच्चे करते उनसे प्यार,

खेल-कूद में 'कपिल' की तेज कदम,

विज्ञान क्षेत्र में अमर ऐन्स्टीन जैसे हम,

याद करो, याद करो।

एच. आर. एस की याद करो।

— के. आर. रमेश

कक्षा-आठ

## एलिफन्टा की सैर

पिछले सदियों की छुट्टियों में मैं अपने नानाजी के घर-बंबई गई थी। कलकत्ते से मेरे मामा अपने परिवार के साथ वहाँ आए थे।

एक रविवार हमने “एलिफन्टा” की सैर का प्रोग्राम बनाया।

एलिफन्टा गुफाएँ जाने के लिए हमें “गेट वे आफ इन्डिया” से लगभग एक घंटा स्टोमर में जाना पड़ा। स्टोमर में जाते समय बड़ा मज़ा आया। सुबह छह बजे घर से निकले थे।

अरबिक समुन्दर भी बड़ी-बड़ी लहरों से भरे हुए देखने में कितनी सुन्दर लग रही थी। एलिफन्टा गुफाएँ किनारे से चलके जाने की दूर ही है।

वहाँ पहुँचने पर पहले एक पथरीला हाथी दिखाई दिया। जिसे अत्यन्त सजा रखा था। एक गाइड आ पहुँचा। वह हमें वहाँ की गुफाओं की ओर ले गया और इसकी कहानी सुनाने लगा। उसका कहना है कि शताब्दियों पहले इस जगह “घारापुरी” कहलाया गया था। यह हाथी यहाँ के एक टील पर था। जब पुर्तगाली (Portugese) यहाँ अपने जहाजों में आएँ तब एक ही पत्थर में से बनाए गए इस हाथी को अपने देश ले जाना चाहते थे। हाथी को उठाते समय, वह नीचे गिरकर टुकड़ा-टुकड़ा हो गया।

पत्थर के हाथी टूटने पर उसे जमाकर फिर से हाथी बनाई गई। इसी हाथी के नाम से घारापुरी की गुफाएँ आज भी “एलिफन्टा गुफाएँ” कहला जाती हैं। यहाँ छोटे-छोटे अनेक गुफाएँ हैं। एक बड़ी गुफा में छब्बीस खंभे हमने गिने। पत्थर के शिवलिंग करीब दो मीटर ऊँचा है। ब्रह्मा, विष्णू और महेश की एक विशाल त्रिमूर्ति है। एक विचित्र अर्ध-नारीश्वर की मूर्ति भी हमने देखा जिसमें आधा शरीर पुरुष का और आधा शरीर स्त्री का है।

यहाँ के सभी मूर्तियाँ बहुत ही सजीव लगते हैं। हमने अनेक ऐसे भी मूर्तियाँ देखा जो टूटे थे। किसी के हाथ न थी तो किसी के पैर नहीं थे। दो तीन बिना सर के भी मूर्तियाँ थी। हमारे गाइड को यह नहीं मालूम था कि इन मूर्तियाँ कितने साल पुराने हैं और यहाँ कुल मिलकर कितने गुफाएँ हैं।

वहाँ के किनारे से हमने समुद्र में अनेक जहाज और ‘आइल टान्कर’ भी देखे। हम साथ में खाना ले गए थे। वहाँ एक गुफा में बैठकर खाना खाए। वैसे तो एक छोटा होटल भी है। शाम चार-बजते ही हमें स्टोमर के लिए लौटना पड़ा। वहाँ से वापस घर आने की मन ही न लग रही थी।

— ति. बिग्या  
कक्षा-सात

## भारत प्यारा देश हमारा

विश्वविख्यात जर्मन विद्वान मैक्समूलर लिखते हैं — यदि मैं यह खोजने के लिए सारे संसार पर अपनी दृष्टि दौड़ाऊँ कि वह कौन-सा देश है जो प्रकृति की समस्त सम्पदा, शक्ति और सौन्दर्य से सम्पन्न है और कहीं तो पृथ्वी पर मानो स्वर्ग ही है, तो मुझे भारत की ओर संकेत करना पड़ेगा। यदि कोई मुझसे पूछे कि किस आकाश के नीचे मनुष्य के

मन ने अपने सुन्दरतम गुणों का विकास किया है और जीवन की गहरी समस्याओं पर गंभीरता से विचार किया है, तथा उनमें से कुछ का समाधान भी निकाला है तो मुझे पुनः भारत की ओर संकेत करना पड़ेगा।

ऐसा है मेरा भारत देश जिसकी प्रशंसा शब्दों में नहीं की जा सकती।



मेरा देश भारत संसार के देशों का सिरमौर है। यह प्रकृति की पुण्य लोलास्थल है।

माँ भारती के सिर पर हिमालय मुकुट के समान शोभायमान है। गंगा तथा यमुना इसके गले का हार है। दक्षिण में हिन्दमहासागर भारत माता के चरणों को निरन्तर सँवारता है। इस देश की घरती अन्न के रूप में सोना उगलती है। संसार में केवल यही एक देश है जहाँ षड़-ऋतुओं का आगमन होता है। गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज, कृष्ण, कावेरी अनेक ऐसी नदियाँ हैं जो अपने अमृत जल से इस देश की घरती की पिपासा शान्त करती है।

हमारा प्यारा देश विश्व-गुरु रहा है। यहाँ की कला, ज्ञान, विज्ञान, ज्योतिष, आयुर्वेद, संसार के प्रकाशदाता रहे हैं। मेरा देश ऋषि-मुनियों, धर्म-प्रवर्तकों तथा महान-कवियों ने बनाया है। त्याग-हमारे देश का मूल मन्त्र-सदैव ही रहा है। जिसने

जिसने प्यार किया, वही महान कहलाया। बुद्ध, महावीर, दधीची, श्रीरामकृष्ण परमहंस, स्वामी विवेकानन्द महात्मा गाँधी आदि विभूतियाँ इसका जीता-जागता प्रमाण है।

हमारे देश का अतीत गौरवमय रहा है। जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में हम बढ़े चले हैं। आज हमारी वास्तविक स्थिति बेसो नहीं है। परन्तु निराशा होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। विदेशी-दासता से मुक्ति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् हमने पुनः अपने को पहचाना है। निःसन्देह हमारा भविष्य अति उज्ज्वल है। हमें अपने देश पर गर्व है। अब अतीत से प्रेरणा प्राप्त कर हमें भविष्य का निर्माण करना है ताकि हम पुनः गुरु कहलाने के अधिकारी बन सकें।

— टांगा क्वासीम क्यूम  
कक्षा - ९





Chairman of Tata Tea Ltd., Mr. D.S. Seth being received by our Headmaster, Mr. P.V. Chacko, during his visit on 17th January, 1992.



Mr. D.S. Seth and the distinguished visitors at the School Assembly.



Jude Michael Raj, Troop Leader, receiving the Bellappa's Silver Rolling Trophy from Mrs. Abraham Varghese for the school being adjudged the best in the District Camping Competition.



A scene from Sleeping Beauty - Founder's Day Celebrations, 1990 - 91



Sports Day on Perlavur Estate Ground - 1988 - 89.



Sports Day 1989 - 90. Mr. Krishnaswamy, H.M., with the Chief Guest, Mr. I.P. Prem.





Then

New Class rooms Under Construction.



Now



New School Auditorium Under Construction

