



# The High Range School



TATA TEA LIMITED

1994 - 95

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1994 - 95



TEACHING STAFF



NON-TEACHING STAFF



SCHOOL PREFECTS



BEST HOUSE IN SPORTS & GAMES-THEERTHAMALAI HOUSE



THE SCHOOL COMMUNITY



CLASS - XII



CLASS - X

EXAMINATION CLASSES WITH  
THEIR TEACHERS



# **THE HIGH RANGE SCHOOL**

**MATTUPATTI, KERALA.**



**TATA TEA LIMITED**

**1994 • 95**

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FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY

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Telegrams: 'MERCATOR'  
Telex: 0885-6592 TTIN-IN  
Fax: No. 04865-30333

Telephones :  
30561 30564  
30562 30565  
30563 30566



## TATA TEA LIMITED

Regional Office  
Post Box. No. 9 Munnar P. O. Kerala 685 612

20th January 1995

### Message



*It is heartening to note that the High Range School is bringing out a School Magazine during this academic year also.*

*School magazines are very useful medium for the development of creative talents of students and hope the magazine will fulfill this task.*

*I wish all success to the magazine.*

T. DAMU  
Chairman,  
High Range School Committee.

Registered Office : 1, Bishop Lefroy Road, Calcutta - 700 020



## EDITORIAL

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L

Mrs. Janaki Thiagarajan  
Mrs. Jeneetha Raj  
Mr. A. Sambathrajan  
Mrs. Krishnamani  
Mrs. Annamma Mathew  
Mr. K. K. Sasi

K. Akila Class XII  
K. R. Ramesh Class XI

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*"The way to build a better nation is to build better individuals"*

- M. VISVESWARAYYA

We have made a humble effort to bring out the latent talents of our students in various spheres of life. They have opened out their minds in the following pages.

The U. N. has, proclaimed 1995 as the 'Year of Tolerance' saying, the ability to be tolerant of the actions, beliefs, and opinions of others, is a major factor in promoting World Peace.

All practical and positive activities created in the school including bringing out the Annual School Magazines, are closely linked to the development of thinking ability, expression, level headedness, inquisitiveness and perseverance in our students.

Through such ventures where there is considerable students' participation, we also nurture a feeling of kindness in the hearts of students for we believe that a warm heart alone can bring out genuine, spontaneous and right reactions. A discipline from 'within' is inculcated. 'All activities in school are aimed at moulding 'tiny tots' entrusted to us into better individuals, who are the moulders and builders of future India.

As Henry Abbey has said of Trees —

"What do we plant when we plant the tree?  
We plant the ship that will cross the sea,  
We plant the mast to carry the sails,  
We plant the planks to withstand the gales  
The keel, and keelson, and beam and knee -  
We plant the ship when we plant the tree."



## PRINCIPAL'S SPEECH – 1994

(Xth Annual Day Celebration)

On behalf of the High Range School I'd like to extend a warm and hearty welcome to you all for our 10th Annual Day Celebration. I am extremely grateful to Mr. Jayakumar, Secretary Ministry of Tourism, Govt of Kerala, and Mrs. Jayakumar for having agreed to grace the occasion, it is also a proud moment for us in the school as we welcome our first batch of ex-students whom I prefer to call the 'Old High Rangers' back to school. We hope it has been a nostalgic journey for you all just as it has been a joy for us to see you again. From the letters I have received from you regularly you all seem well-settled in various colleges and I'm sure are spreading the name of this school around proudly.

As a cricketer with considerable experience, I can tell you that reaching the double figure of 10 in our existence is the second major psychological victory while moving towards the magical scoring figure - the first, of course, was avoiding scoring a zero (with the Company getting the school started). The figure ten somehow has always given me great confidence as a batsman towards having warmed up and settled down for a long innings and I feel that is exactly what the school feels right now - well-settled and looking up. The number of visitors we get is also a good indication of the place of pride we hold for Tata Tea.

To begin with, we overcame the fear of CBSE bouncers and yorkers by seeing our first Standard XII batch pass out with creditable results. 16 appeared, 13 in Sciences and 3 in Humanities. Eleven got a First Division and 3 a Second Division with the other two getting a compartment.

In Standard X, 15 appeared and all passed, 13 First Division and 2 in Second Division. Sreejith, Prasath and K. R. Ramesh all received High Range School Scholarships for getting more than 75%.

Sreejith also got a cash award for Rs. 201/- from the Banker's Forum, Munnar for coming first.

To encourage students to go in for competitive exams and courses we've introduced a new group for Engineering students at the +2 level with a combination of Maths and Computer Studies. We are also encouraging students to take Tamil and Malayalam as a second language at the +2 level, to retain a link with their mothertongue at a proficient level.



Students have been responding much more enthusiastically now to the school General Knowledge Tests and Maths Diagnostic Tests. As a result a lot of students have appeared in various competitive exams for General Knowledge, The Maths Olympiad, National Talent Search Examination etc. Arun Whitchurch was the school's pride by coming first in the PCM Scholarship Examination in his class in the whole of South India. He received a Gold Medal and cash award for it. Six other students won commendation awards and cash prizes.

The school has seen many changes. Messrs. Ranjeev Raghavan, Gopakumar, Jobi Mathew and Vinu Benny and Miss Susha Chandrian left the school at the end of the Academic year, and Messrs. Muralidharan, Gopalakrishnan, Denzil Netto, Thomas and Miss Mini Mary, Miss. Punitha and Mrs. Meena Swamy have joined in their places. Also Rupert Mahon and Jennifer Bulbulia from Ireland taught for a month here.

In a significant change towards upgrading the Academic Monitoring System, we have created two posts for Deans of Studies with Mr. K. Sreenivasan appointed for the Senior School and Mrs. Janaki Thiagarajan for the Primary School. It has helped us look into the Academic well-being with microscopic minuteness at times, with students being the immediate beneficiaries.



Teachers have been going regularly for Refresher Courses in different subjects and some have also acted as External Examiners for practicals at the +2 level and as a Centre Superintendent for the CBSE exam at another school.

We continue to send numerous students for cultural festivals, sports meets, scout camps, nature camps, cycling expeditions, educational tours, Community service, Adult Literacy Drives etc. all as part of our philosophy of greater exposure and adventure as being an important part of school education. We have regular Inter-House matches in games as also Inter-House competitions in some co-curricular events.

The school now offers special classes in Classical and Folk Dancing, Karate, Arts, Music and Amateur Dramatics all of which has enriched the school life of the children.

At the same time we have been fortunate in receiving active and encouraging support from the Company, from Mr. DAMU, as Chairman of the High Range School Committee, as also the Parent-Teachers Association which has been meeting regularly, thereby creating a better dialogue between the

teachers and the taught. Dr. Mohankumar the retired PTA President did a commendable job and Mr. Deepak Balakrishnan as the new President has already come up with various creative ideas. I hope this healthy trend of inter-action at various levels will strengthen further in the years to come.

The students themselves have responded better towards greater involvement in school resulting in the creation of a School Council and we hope more and more responsibilities, as also the up-grading of the school curriculum and school life, will be based atleast partly, on the need felt by the young minds, rather than adult minds alone. The newly designed and printed School Newsletter is one such positive example.

And yet despite all this, are we on the right path? Can we actually make our children who are growing up in a cocoon, ready enough for the outside world? Only time will tell.

I'd like to conclude with a poem I read a few days ago. It is clearly written by a young and impressionable mind and worth sharing with you all. It is entitled

### WHO IS TO BLAME?

One reads in the papers and hears it on the air  
Of killing and stealing and crime everywhere.  
You sigh and you say as you notice the trend,  
This young generation.....where will it end?  
But can you be sure that it's our fault alone?  
Are you less guilty, who place in our way  
Too many things that lead us astray?

Too much money yet too little spare time;  
Too many movies of passion, killing and crime  
Too many books and a school bag so weighty  
To tackle it we need miracle from a deity.  
Too many children encouraged to roam  
By too many parents who won't stay at home.

We kids don't make the movies, we don't write the books,  
We don't paint the pictures of gangsters and crooks.  
We don't make the liquor, we don't make the racing bets,  
We don't change the laws, and we certainly don't buy the

T. V. Sets.

We don't make the drugs that muddle the brain;  
That's all done by older folks.....eager for gain.  
All around us we see such open corruption  
Can we be blamed for such contagious eruption?  
Whom to condemn, who is to blame,  
For our lives fast becoming a dying flame? ?

— A young and Impressionable mind

It is a touching poem and after 16 years in this profession of teaching, it has made me wonder where we are leading these young minds and what we can all do collectively about it?



# PRIZE - WINNERS

## ACADEMICS - 1993-94

Class I	1. Swati Jagdish 2. Meril B. Paul
Class II	1. K. Rahul Shaji 2. K. Nandini
Class III	1. Vinay Prakash 2. Dona Merlin C. Philip
Class IV	1. Sandeep Suresh 2. Arulmani J.
Class V	1. Arun Thomas Witchurah 2. Suganya G.
Class VI	1. Jyotika Lal 2. Anu Kurian
Class VII	1. Tessy Thamby 2. Nithya S.
Class VIII	1. Abhishek Bharadwaj 2. Mary Litty Thomas
Class IX	First shared by T. Dheivya & P. R. Chockalingam
Class XI	Science Group : 1. Arundhati Sengupta  Humanities Group : 1. Ravi Shankar

Sreejith. C stood first in school with 82.4% in the C. B. S. E. Class - X Examinations held during 1993-94. He received a scholarship from the company and also was given a cash award by State Bank Officers' Formm' Munnar. The other scholarship recipients are T. Prasath and R. R. Ramesh.

G. Prashanth stood first in School with 72% in the C. B. S. E. Class - XII examinations held during 1993-94 followed by P. Rajapriya in the second place with 71%.

## SPORTS AND GAMES 1994-95

<u>House</u>	<u>Track &amp; Field</u>	<u>Games</u>	<u>Total Points</u>
Theerthamalai	202	28	230
Anaimudi	170	45	215
Devimal	145	36	181
Nettimaed	152	30	182

Best Athletes : Abi Ommen Thomas of Std. X - Nettimaed House.  
Benita Antony of Std. X - Anaimudi House.



## ANAIMUDI HOUSE REPORT

The highest pinnacle of the South. 'Anaimudi Peak' remains to be a source of inspiration for the Anaimudi House and this house has been aiming high for the best result in Academics, Co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.

Determination to succeed and enthusiasm have contributed quite a lot in raising this house to its heights. The ambitious team led by Mrs. Reita Paul as the Teacher-in-charge followed by Mrs. Flory Gomez, Mrs. Meenaswamy, Mr. C. H. Muraleedharan and Mr. S. Gopalakrishnan has seen to the upliftment of the house with the students, walking hand in hand with responsibility, capacity and power.

Two of our house teachers - Miss. Mini Joseph and Miss. Mini Mary left the school for better prospects. We extend our best wishes to them.

Anaimudi, as the name stands, has a wider meaning behind it. A — AMBITION, N—NATURE, A—ACHIEVEMENT, I—INDIVIDUALITY, M—MORALITY, U—UNSELFISHNESS, D—DIGNITY, I—INITIATIVENESS.

This expansion of 'ANAIMUDI' speaks for itself about the kind of values we, as a house, possess.

The student head of the house, Tinny Raymond and Vice-captain Leena T. M. have set up high standards for others to follow. The rest of the students have also been aiming high for the best results.

In academics, Anaimudi house excels itself with very dynamic and brilliant set of students. A few names which need mentioning in the various classes for the year 1993-94 are:

1. Meril B. Paul (I) -Second; 2. Vinay Prakash (III) -First; 3. Dona Merin C. Philip (III) -Second; 4. Jyotika Lal (VI) -First; 5. Tessy Thampy (VII) -First; 6. Nithya (VII) -Second; 7. Abishek Bhardwaj (VIII) -First; 8. K. R. Ramesh (X) -Third in the AISS Exam. 9. Ravishankar (XI) -First in Humanities.

Victory belongs to the most persevering. Congratulations: Keep it up:

In co-curricular activities, Anaimudi House is in the lead, leading by 76 points for the year 1994-95. We have very versatile and dynamic students taking part in various activities, during the course of the year. Here are the names of a few students, who have been actively taking part in various activities.

1. Rebecca Chacko (I) -Ist in Hat Speech; 2. Allan Gomez (II) -Ist in story telling, advertising, reading and in solo-dance; 3. Aathira (IV) -Ist in recitation; 4. Meril B. Paul (II) -Ist in Handwriting and IIInd in solo-singing; 5. Parvathy Jayaprakash (III) -IIInd in Hat Speech and IIIrd in solo-singing; 6. Manu Mathew (VIII) -IIInd in Elocution; 7. Vinay Prakash (IV) -IIInd in story telling; 8. Benita Antony (X) -IIInd in Mono act; 9. Snehal Kumar (I) -IIInd in Handwriting and IIIrd in Solo-singing.

In sports, Anaimudi House was in the first position carrying 219 points for the year 1993-94. This year too, Anaimudi House is not far behind. In both games and track and field events, Anaimudi House stands in the second place. Names of students worth mentioning in the sports field are:



1. Bino Antony (VII) -1st in High Jump and Long Jump; 2. Fleming (VII)-1st in Shot-put and Discus throw; 3. Abishek B. (IX)-1st in High Jump; 4. Alwin M. (X) 1st in Long Jump and High jump; 5. Benita Antony (X)-1st in Long Jump, High Jump and 200 Mts.

The art of drawing and painting is nothing but an instrument that assists literature and consequently, lead to the enlightenment of the people. We have a few budding artists in our house filled with creative artistic ability. Some of them are: 1. Fleming (VII); 2. Bino Antony (VII); 3. Jyotika Lal (VII); 4. Shamini (IX); 5. Manju Jacob (X); and 6. Ruban V (VIII) Abishek B. needs special mention for his excellence in all fields. We wish him to keep up this spirit in every aspect of life and to be an example for others to follow.

I feel proud to say that ANAIMUDI HOUSE is still ahead of others irrespective of what the field is and would continue to be so in the future. Progress in the activity of today and assurance of tomorrow.

I wish to extend my gratitude to my colleagues for assisting me in various fields. I wish all the members and students of this house a very bright future.

MRS. RIETA PAUL.

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## NETTIMAED HOUSE REPORT

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Like the sun above, stands the Nettimaed House, once again bright with the rays of its glory. With the eminent guidance from our teachers Mrs. Saramma Jacob, Dr. (Mrs.) Sherly George, Mrs. Krishnamani, Mrs. Janeetha Raj, Mr. Itty C. Kurian and Mr. M. V. Narayanan, we have been able to keep our golden yellow flag fluttering proudly up in the sky.

With a set of spirited students we have excelled ourselves with commentable results both in academic and non-academic fields.

In the Pratheeksha '94 - A cultural Competition held at the Bhavan's Vidhya Mandir, Kochi - our students Gaurav Bharadwaj, Lekshmi J. and C. Mukhila of Class XI and Vijayalakshmi and Jeevan Raj of Class X actively participated.

In the K. M. Munshi Athletic meet held at Kochi in December '94 two of our students Jiffy John (IX) and Vijayalakshmi (X) took part.

In the cultural festival of Southern C.B.S.E. Schools - the Sahodaya Fest-too we had our contribution by Deepti Johnny (IX) Neenu Itty Kurian (VIII) and Ashish P. Mathew (VI)

Niphy Deena Cherian (XII) was a member of our school Basket Ball team which played the Semi-finals in the CBSE Inter-School competition at the Bhavan's Vidhya Mandir, Kochi. She was also pivotal in spreading the High Rangan fame far and wide by being first in the elocution competition conducted by the Jaycees at K. D. H. Club.



Munnar. This bagged her an opportunity to participate in the final round held at Sivakasi. It was a golden opportunity for two of our students, C. Mukhila and K. Anand (VIII) when they attended the National Adventure Programme for Scouts and Guides at Pachmarhi in Madhya Pradesh.

We have remarkable achievements to claim in co-curricular activities and inter-house competitions also.

Under the leadership of Gaurav Bhardwaj, our senior boys did very well in the Volley Ball match and bagged the trophy.

Gaurav Bhardwaj also has a set of prizes which he won for various events. He was first in Shotput and Discus throw and stood second in Javelin throw and High Jump competitions held for senior boys.

Our girls are in no way inferior to the boys. They became the winners of the Kho-Kho match under the leadership of Niphy Deena Cherian.

Altogether 1994-95 was a very fruitful and adventurous year for us Nettimaed-eans. We hope to climb higher up the ladder of success and fame in the next academic year - 1995-96- also.

Mr. M. V. NARAYANAN

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### **DEVIMALAI HOUSE REPORT 1994 — 1995**

Yet another year has gone into the mist of time. This year, like the past years, has had its spills and thrills for the Devimalai House.

We have done well in the field of co-curricular activities for as of now we stand 1Ind, 2 points behind the 1st Place. In the primary section our students have fared well in reading, putting pieces together etc. Whereas in the middle and the senior level our students won laurels in solo-singing, mono-act, quiz, drama, debate, group dance, drawing and poster-making.

In the field of games our house has won the Throw-Ball (Inter & Senior Girls), Obstacle race (Boys-Class II) and Dodge Ball-Girls Classes II & III and Boys and Girls Classes IV & V. We also became the runners-up in the Inter-boys Soccer and Volley Ball (Senior Boys) besides other third positions. Where individual events are concerned we have some promising talent in Siby Mathew of Class I who won the Long Jump event and got 1Ind place in 50 Mts. and Frog Jump.

Saji John contributed quite a lot towards the point tally of the house when he won 1st place in 800 and 1500 Mts. and second place in 400mts. races respectively. Sunil G. P. won 1st place in 100 Mts. and second place in 400mts. respectively. Sonia Maria Nisbert too proved her mettle by winning 1st place in Discus throw and second place in Shotput and T. Dheivya by being 1Ind in High Jump and 11Ind in Long Jump



contributed their mite towards the house points. The house team also won the second place in the 4 × 100 mts. relay (Boys)

There are many others who brought prizes for the house and those who deserve special mention are Derrick Sequiera and Anu Kurian of Group D. Congratulations to each and everyone who contributed their might to bring in points for the house.

In the sphere of academics, our ex-house captain, P Rajapriya was placed first in the science stream. We also have high hopes this year in PR. Chockalingam and T. Dheivya (Class X) who have done well consistently.

In the PCM Scholarship Exam. 1993-94 Arun Mahesh Babu of Class IV won the Scholarship. The other fine performers were Anna Mary Mathew (Class I Distinction) and Vishak (Class III, I Class), Rahul Shaji (Class II), Cinish Varghese (Class IV) and Shaila (Class VI) scored II Class in the exam.

I also welcome the new comers Ranjini Krishnaswamy (Class IX) and Chaitanya Karthik (Class I). Rhinoh John (Class XII) and Akhila (Class XII), members of our house are prefects in the School Council.

The great American religious orator of the 19th Century, Henry Ward Beecher, once remarked - "Victories that are easy are cheap; those only are worth having which come as a result of hard fighting....." Yes, we will keep the spirit of healthy but hard fighting and bring a lot more laurels for our house.

Mr. A SAMBATH RAJAN.

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### TRADITION GOES ON - THEERTHAMALAI HOUSE

As yet another year unravels itself, it's now time for us to look back at the success that 1994 proved to be for us. We take pride in displaying the gleaming achievements that we grasped in 1994.

It is quite evident, from the scoop of prizes and the apprehension of other houses, what team effort can accomplish. The games arena as usual provided the apt hunting ground for us. The senior boys won the Kho-Kho winners trophy, the Soccer and Basket Ball runners up prizes and the girls won the Kho-Kho and Throw Ball runners-up. The inter-girls contributed too by winning the runners-up trophy in Throw ball. The sports flash was immensely kind to our sports students, with a rich harvest of prizes mounting from L. K. G. to seniors. The house takes pride in Arun Prem Kumar (I), Ria Abraham (I), Palanisamy (III), Diana V (III), Priyadarshini (IV), Preethy Agnes Cyril (V), Priya M. S. (VI), Shadrack P. (VIII), Henry William (IX), Sneha Jasmine (IX), Vinolin M. Nivila (VI), Colleen Mary Joseph (XII), Amar Abraham (XI), Gopakumar (XII) and Sreejith C. (XI) for their enchanting feet in their respective athletic events.

In the competitions held in C. C. A. our students brought pride to us with their enthusiastic performance. In the sub-Junior section, Shamini Naidu (I), has shown an excellent performance, Nandhini (III), Dyana V (III), Anjana Varma (IV), Tessmol Joseph (IV), Ashley Mathew (IV) and Janaki (IV) from Junior Section have contributed to the success of the house. The winners in various C. C. A. activities from middle



school were Anish Alfred Vaz (V), David Jacob (VII), Vinolin M. Nivila (VI), Blessy Mary George (V) and Stephen (VII). Henry William (IX), Sneha Jasmine (IX) and Arun Prabhu (X) of senior school have won prizes in Mono act, solo-singing and debate respectively.

In the academics Sreejith C. and Prasath T. secured school first and second respectively, in the CBSE Examination held in 1994. Arun Thomas Whitechurch (VI) literally got his name embedded in the H. R. S. history with his splendid performance in the PCM Scholarship Examination when he won the gold medal for being First in All India. We would like to mention the names of Swati Jagdish (II), Snijin Padmanabhan (II), Dyana (III), Tessmol Joseph (IV), Blessy Mary George (V) Sandeep Suresh (V) for securing scholarship in the PCM Examination held in 1994.

Giju Jacob (XI) and Sreejith C. (XI) attended the National Adventure Programme in Pachmarhi in Madhya Pradesh and completed it successfully harvesting a high yield of varied experience. Giju Jacob a scout from our house attended the State level camp from 2nd May to 6th May at Kasargod.

The ex-students of our house Rahul Anand, G. Prashanth, Sheena T. M. and Vijitha Prabha are doing their higher studies in various places.

The Deans of studies Mr. Srinivasan and Mrs. Janaki Thiagarajan both belong to our house.

Besides, a resounding number of four prefects P. Gopinath (XII), Colleen M. Joseph (XII), Sreejith C. (XI) and Prasath T. (XI), out of the total seven prefects, belong to our house. All in all, this wonderful show needed an able guide whose position was more than substituted by our house teachers Mrs. Valsamma, Mrs. Latha Karayi, Mr. Srinivasan, Miss. Achla Ben and Mrs. Janaki Thiagarajan.

We are writing this remarkable season off with a very great tribute to the members of our house. Although we have earned the repugnance and envy of our companions we have indeed obtained the coveted title-'The Heroes of H. R. S.'

**Mrs. CHANDRA PRABHA WILSON.**





## C. C. A. REPORT - 1994 - 95

Co-curricular activities are an integral part of school life. We, at the High Range School believe in the all round development of the students "A little spark of encouragement can ignite great endeavours." All students are encouraged to participate in the various co-curricular activities that are held throughout the year.

Inter-house competitions are held for most activities. The students are divided into four sections. Section I consists of classes I and II, Section II consists of classes III and IV, Section III consists V, VI and VII and Section IV classes VIII, IX and X. The competitions conducted this year are: music, solo-singing, group singing, dance, solo dance, group dance, dramatics, painting, debate, elocution, fancy dress, mono-act, dumb charades, licence to lie, quiz, pictionary and creative writing.

The houses are awarded points and the individual winners are given certificates. During the course of the year, we have been able to spot budding singers, orators and actors. This year we have also instituted a rolling shield for the house that gets the maximum number of points. The positions for the year 1994-95 at the end of the two terms are:

Anaimudi	76 points	— I
Devimalai	74	„ — II
Theerthamalai	66½	„ — III
Nettimaed	23½	„ — IV

The following students have done very well in various competitions and have brought honour to their respective houses.

1. Allan Gomez — Anaimudi House — Section I
2. Aathira P. — Anaimudi House — Section II
3. Sharnel P. — Devimalai House — Section III
4. Arun Prabu and Henry William of Theerthamalai house — Section IV.

The task of organising these competitions done by the teachers incharge of C C A, the associate class teachers of each class and the House incharges. Our thanks to the Principal, House incharges and teachers who have helped us to conduct the competitions in a fair manner.

We hope, by encouraging our students to come forward and exhibit their talents, they will become more confident and self-assured adults.

Mrs. Flory Gomez, Mr. Thomas Palakkan,  
Ms. Latha Karayi.



## INDIA'S ASSET : HUMAN RESOURCES

India is too big a country to be summed up in a simple formula. India, to her side has got the perfect fusion of various cultures old tradition and new values. She is famous for her unity in diversity. Considering the expanse of the country and the duration of her history, the vastness of the population is not at all a major problem to her development.

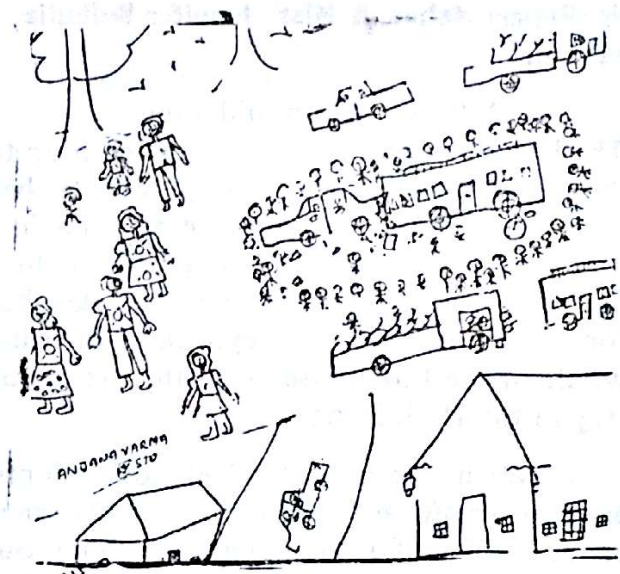
“India is an island of poverty in the ocean of prosperity”

An economist had made the statement in view of the population, in India.

According to him the wealth of a nation is not merely the material wealth. More than that, the real wealth is determined according to the greatness of the population and the excellence of the maximum people in the country.

India is rich in human resources, but this abundant resource is not economized properly or it is not put to the best possible use. This under-utilization of the resource along with the low technological growth leads to slow development of the country. Even though we have enough of the most essential resource (population), the quality of our people is low. Most of our population is deficient in education. Illiteracy makes them so very backward in life that it adversely affects our nation. To improve this situation, our government has launched the “ADULT LITERACY” programme. Our government should enforce strict education atleast till 10th Std. Only then the future generation will move towards light from darkness.

Almost all the famous economists say that a population explosion is desirable for



every developing country. But, for India a steady growth in population is more than enough. Especially, worth noting is a comment by an economist, Subramaniam swami, about the Indian situation.

“In agriculture we are among the lowest yielding countries. Even a ten fold increase in yield will not take us near the one attained in Japan”. This implies that our lands could feed ten times more population at the level of technology, available elsewhere. Same is the case in every under developed field where the technological influence is the minimum as compared to other developed countries.

MAO TSE TUNG Said  
“EVERY BELLY HAS TWO HANDS.”

He said so because he considered that the over population has no negative result in the economic development. But India, as populated as China views population as the major obstacle to her economic development.

By

RAVI SHANKER  
Class XII

## OZONE DEPLETION

Ozonosphere contains ozone, which exist between 25 km. to 40 km. in the atmosphere. Ozone forms a hot layer by absorbing about 99% of short ultra violet rays of the sun, harmful to the life on earth.

M. Venkatasubramanian Class - VII



# **THE HIGH RANGES-AN EXPERIENCE**

**Mr. Rupert Mahon & Miss. Jennifer Bulbulia,  
Ireland.**

A Rainy day in mid-June.

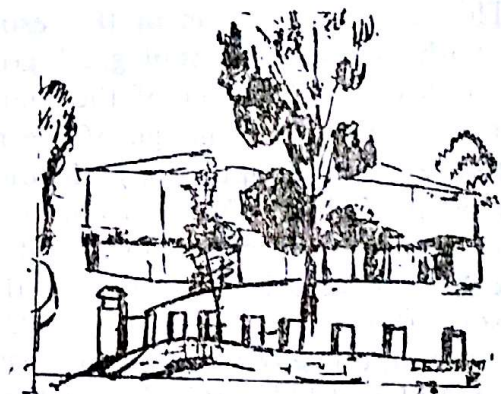
The breath taking drive from Cochin up to the airy heights of Munnar; pineapple, banana; cardamom; waterfalls cascading in a torrent of froth. All was so green, so lush in our eyes. Perhaps just another day but for us it marked the beginning of what would unfold to be an exciting six week stay in the High Range.

We had come from Ireland, students, eager to spend the long summer vacation in an environment so far removed from our own. Unfortunately on our arrival the High Range School was still enjoying holidays. So we availed of this time to acquaint ourselves with the workings of Tata Tea Limited. It was a privilege to witness the diversity of the work undertaken here; from plucking to packeting, an ante-natal clinic; the forging of a pruning knife. We were very impressed with the intensive welfare programme and soon understood that Tata Tea Limited is about a lot more than just the production of tea. It embodies a philosophy under which all people enjoy self-recognition and a certain dignity of labour. This was solidified in our minds after a morning in the Vocational Training Centre where members of the community, handicapped both physically and mentally, are trained to produce commodities much needed by the company. This symbiotic relationship seems to permeate all facets of Tata Tea Limited.

A two week trip, relishing the riches of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka was a welcome change from the incessant rains of Munnar. We arrived back in Mid-August and on the seventeenth day of that month commenced work in the High Range School. Three weeks have now passed since we first wandered the honey-combed corridors in search of the headmaster's office, in search of anyone in fact as the school buses had not yet arrived and all was enveloped in an

eerie quietude. As we write, the mind grapples with the difficulty of expressing our many experiences here. They have been so varied, each day throwing forth a new challenge: from trying to harness the energy of the younger classes (such an out-pouring of enthusiasm), to making the early start on the school bus after a late night searching for bisons and elephants!

We have had the opportunity to spend time with all the age groups. This has been demanding. Sometimes it was difficult to adjust accordingly and find the right pitch. We thank the students for their patience. From playing games and chasing rainbows with the junior classes to diverse but always informative debates with their seniors, we hope we stirred your imaginations a little. These class room exchanges were, we feel, of great mutual benefit. However after two weeks in the school, in one class a child demanded to know what language one of us was speaking!



Moving out of the classroom, we enjoyed a day with class eleven, participating in the community service programme and observing class Twelve's Adult Literacy classes with estate workers. It is encouraging to see the enthusiasm with which most of the students and the communities of the various estates embrace this opportunity. The over-riding feeling is that while the students are evermindful of their being part of their curriculum they further see it as a worth while and enriching experience. We



wish this venture success, in the years ahead. With class stratification so much a part of every day life, the world over, it is extremely refreshing to witness this small school, unobtrusively resting against the hill side, attempting to transcend the rigidity of such class structure.

We are very impressed by the extensive range of activities which the school provides. We never had the opportunity to learn Karate or traditional dance! We were lucky enough to be present for the Teacher's Day on 5th September and enjoy the talents and antics of both students and staff. There is talent in the High Range School and it is good to see it so positively expressed.

We believe Mr. Naidu is planning to establish a programme whereby students from abroad will spend time in the High

Range School before beginning their college careers. Despite the brevity of our own stay we imagine that this will be a rewarding experience for everyone and heartily recommend it to you.

It remains for us to thank you all, Headmaster, staff and Tata Tea Limited. Our last words of gratitude however must be for the students. Recognise what you are part of; the opportunity you have been granted; be inspired. We leave you with the words of a famous Irish writer:

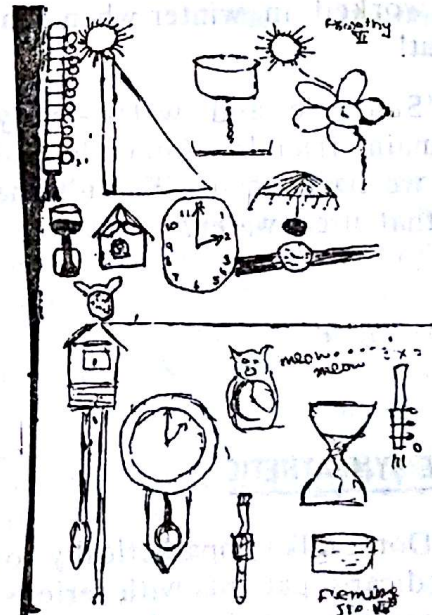
"Welcome O life! I go to encounter for the millionth time the reality of experience and to forge in the smithy of my soul the uncreated conscience of my race"

(The portrait of the Artist as a young man by James Joyce)

## Story of Clocks?

One morning as usual, as soon as I woke up I looked at the clock, suddenly, the wall clock spoke to me. "You look at me everyday. Do you know my History?" "No" I said startled. It had never occurred to me that clocks had their own history. "Okay, then I shall tell you" and thus the wall clock began its discourse.

"People for centuries had tried to keep track of time which they had done in various ways. Early people counted days from sunrise to sunset. What's interesting is that not all people used 'day' as their unit. The people of great plains (comanche as they were called) counted in 'suns' while the Greenlanders counted in 'nights'. I have also heard that in East Africa people grew a flower that acted as their clock. Its petals started opening as the sun rose and by noon they were fully opened. They then started to close up and by sunset fully shut. Seeing how far the flower was open people could roughly calculate the time. Isn't it interesting?"



And here's more proof that fire was early man's best friend! Around 3000 B. C. the Chinese were believed to have used a "Fire clock". It was a rod, covered with tar and sawdust, cut to an exact length. At equal distance along the rod were threads, each holding a ball above a gong. The rod was set fire at sunrise, and as the flame



spread it burned the thread and the ball attached to each thread fell as the thread burned. The ball fell on the gong announcing that an hour was over". Weren't the Chinese clever? "Thinking of ideas as this, the need to know time must have been great but they didn't need time accurately as they had no buses or trains to catch. For this reason even the first clocks did not have minute and second hands". My clock must have seen me rush to the bus stop every day the minute it struck 8. "They were only intended to "strike" time with a bell, my clock continued - "They were inaccurate and lost 15 minutes a day. A lot of time to lose in today's scenario when we have clocks and watches like us". So my clock that keeps time to a second said.

Well, before these handless clocks, came the sundials which were used as "shadow Clocks" more than 3000 years ago in Babylonia. An upright stick cast a shadow as the sun's rays alter positions during the day. Around this stick was a dial marked out. How simple." Wonder how these clocks worked in winter when sun rarely came out!

"Sun Fire and water - early mans three main friends. Sundials and fire - clocks we have seen. Weren't there any clocks that used water?" I asked. "Why

not? Ofcourse, there were ! Letme tell you about them". The clock replied. "Ancient Egyptians and Greeks devised water clocks, which they named "Clepsydra" or "water, thief". Water dripped slowly out of a container. As the water level fell, so did a float on its surface. To the float was attached a pointer which marked the passing of hours on a scale. What a clever idea! And these clocks would work even at night and in winter!

After all these clocks, the clocks with minute hands and faces marked into 12 hours came into being in the 1600's, though the first mechanical clock came into use in 1300's.

"Thus clocks are becoming more efficient as years pass!" "So my wall-clock ended its discourse.

It took me a few minutes to recollect my thoughts. This long history had set my head reeling! Phew! Seeing the clocks and watches with Mickey and Donald and the wild splash of colours, it had never occurred to me that they could have had such a long history behind them. Almost as long as man, I think.

The most accurate, perfect and Scientific clock in the world which is in London loses time by half a second once in 100 years.

T. DHEIVYA  
Class X

### **DON'T BE SYMPATHETIC**

"Don't talk sympathetically to people with handicaps, patients with serious diseases or anybody tasting the tests of God. Help them if you can and ignore them if you cannot" These are not the words of a great thinker or an ancient saint but the findings of a blind person who was my college, close friend, guide and philosopher for 3½ years from 1987 onwards. I don't think it is necessary to reveal the identity of that per-

son since I am sure this will be applicable to anybody in mental agony.

I came across this outstanding personality, accidentally and surprisingly and to my average mind he was a matter of wonder and attraction throughout the 3½ years. He is a rank holder in B. A. and M. A., a good singer, an eloquent speaker and above all an inspiration to me in my life.

He hated the word sympathy to the extent he could, in his life, because he



always knew that it is the most insincere and unproductive thing. He joined a blind school too late at the age of 9, for his formal education, because nobody was there to guide him properly. There were relatives to talk sympathetically and periodicals to write features, adding fuel to his mental fire, which were totally disturbing to his blossoming mind.

Think of a situation where you go to a hospital with readymade tears in your eyes, to visit a patient with some serious illness and talk to him or her insincerely for a long time. Analyse your words and actions during the meeting, when you come back home. If you have a neutral mind at that time you will definitely come to the conclusion that you were doing the very serious mistake of adding fuel to the fire. For you, the visit might have been a formality due to a family relationship, or a personal friendship, but what about the helpless fellow who is subjected to several such blows in different versions which will only worsen his condition and shake his confidence.

### **COMET'S DUEL WITH JUPITER**

July, 17th-22nd 1994, nearly a week of the splendid 'Diwali' for the astronomers and a tale of exciting 'heavenly miracles' for the people on earth 'Yes' those were the days when over 21 fragments of Shoemaker-Levy dashed into Jupiter-the largest planet of the solar system, with a diameter 11 times that of the earth.

On July 1992, when a comet passed Jupiter, it was broken into 21 fragments by the planet's gravitation. The comet was discovered on March 1993, by Mr. Shoemaker, his wife Carolyn Shoemaker, and Mr. David Levy. Hence, the comet was known as Shoemaker-Levy 9. Shoemaker-Levy 9 turned towards Jupiter by July 1993 and started moving towards it. The astronomers recorded the speed of the comet as 50 km/

All of us, barring a minority, want others to accept and recognise our qualities and not to be criticised for our short comings. To a great extent, this inner urge is very necessary for the growth of a person into an allround personality.

If you believe in letting others live, it is your duty to see that you are not troubling them especially when they have tough times in life. If a person is in sorrow, please leave him alone so that he can recover on his own. Don't interfere unnecessarily and make the recovery slow. People in difficulties normally tend to turn away from others, since unhappiness cannot be shared with others like happiness. See whether you can help monetarily or physically and if it's not possible please be neutral in words and actions.

Please don't be cruel to other creations of God since all of us are handicapped in one way or the other.

MR. M. V. NARAYANAN

second and also predicted the impact of the collision being equivalent to bombing the planet with 100 million megatons of T. N. T. that is, far exceeding the destructive power of all nuclear weapons on earth at the peak of the cold-war. Scientists were greatly interested in the collision not only to study its effect on the 'giant' of the solar system but also wanted to relate it to the formation of the earth.

The fireworks began when the first fragment-A from the comet smashed into Jupiter on 17th July, raising a plume of clouds and leaving the planet scarred with a black 'dot', about half the size of the earth. Mr. Hal Weaver of the Hubble team said that it produced a fireball as predicted and put the energy release at 200,000 megatonnes of T. N. T. or more.



On July 18th, the impact of collision brightened up Jupiter satellite 10 to about 25 times its usual intensity. Even more was at stake the next day. The comet struck Jupiter with an explosion several times more powerful than all of the world's nuclear weapons, leaving black scars of the size of the earth. "So there is now a black eye on Jupiter", said Ms. Heidi Hammel of the space Telescope Science Institute, USA.

The following days explosion sent a plume into the planet's strato-sphere. The fragment-estimated to be as big as a mountain, crashed into the dark side of Jupiter "It was a big one, a very big one" said Mr. Brain Carter, a South African astronomer.

The fire works ended with the last

chunk of the comet smashing into the planet on July, 22nd. Fragment 'w' struck near the mass crater created by the preceeding explosions. The emitted brightness was estimated to be 400 times brighter than the south polar hood of Jupiter. "It was a great, grand finale", said an astronomer.

Summing up, it was a giant step forward for the world's astronomers. They have studied a lot from the collisions. "If a comet or aster oid with the size of Shoemaker Levy 9 were to hit the earth, it would cause a major global catastrophe", said Mr. Ralph Hall. Let's hope that 'Shoemaker-Levy' will not strike our planet and.....

K. R. RAMESH, CLASS: XI

## THE SPELL OF WORDS

English and its kaleidoscopic nature has always fascinated me. And whenever I read more on English language and literature, I compare it with William Shakespeare's words on Cleopatra:

'Age cannot wither her, custom stale nor Her infinite variety'.

Of the various studies of English the study of the origin of words is called Etymology. Etymologists trace the history of words, find out how and when a word came into a language and also how the meaning acquires a different one and changes. Such studies reveal very interesting facts. The very word 'etymology' comes from a Greek word which means 'the very first form of a word'. Have you ever been called an 'imp'? Now imp means 'naughty child'. Formerly it meant 'the young shoot of a plant'!

We call our list of letters, alphabets. The Greeks called the first two of their letters **alpha** and **beta** respectively. The Romans too called their list of letters

alphabetum. And it is from that the word 'alphabet' originated.



A long time ago Britannia was ruled by King Vortigern. When his kingdom was attacked by the savage Pict tribe, Vortigern hired warriors who were equally savage- the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes who lived about where Germany is today. Vortigern gifted them with land and treasures



when they drove the Picts away. But instead of going to their native land, they decided to make Britannia their homeland! Gradually the name Britannia changed to Angles and later to England. The Angles and Saxons spoke a language called **English**. Thus Anglo-Saxon or English language originated.

Old English would seem to be an entirely different language. **Beowulf**, the greatest Anglo-Saxon poem begins like this:

Hwxt! we Gar-Dena in geardagum,  
Peodcyninga prym gefrunon  
hu pelingas ellen fremedon!

These lines mean: Behold! we have heard of the glory in former years of the Spear Danes, of kings of the people how the heroes did brave deeds!"

Middle English was also a slightly different tongue. Here is a line from Geoffrey Chaucer—'A poor wydwe somdeel stape in age'. It just means 'a widow some what advanced in age'.

Many English words have fascinating tales of origin. Long ago there lived the Earl of Sandwich. He loved playing cards so much that he found stopping the game for dinner impossible, though he was very hungry. He ordered his cook to bring him loaves of bread. He had shreds of meat kept between two slices. So many others found it tasty and it became popular. As an honour to the Earl, the snack was called Sandwich. Today sandwich is two or more slices of bread with a layer of filling like meat, jam, cheese, butter etc. between them.

The Vikings were group of sea-men from Scandinavia who attacked the coastal villages of north-western Europe between the 8th and 11th centuries. Their houses had openings in the walls to let in air and light. They considered these openings as eyes gazing at the wind. Naturally, they ended calling them as 'Vindauga' which meant 'wind-eyes'. That is the origin of the word window.

Long ago the people of England wrote on thin barks of birch trees. In old English the birch tree was called **boc**. With the passing of time, it altered to 'bok' and finally to book.

'Pen' originated from the Latin word **Penna** which meant feathers. Those were days when people wrote with feathers-by cutting quills to a sharp point and dipping in ink. Little wonder then that they came to be called pens.

Did you ever know that the real name of the word 'clerk' means priest? In the olden days a priest was called **cleric**, a Latin word meaning priest. Then, only the priest knew reading and writing and hence had to keep records for Kings and Nobles. Later, others too became literate. Then anyone who could read, write and work with numbers was called cleric. Gradually it got shortened to 'clerk'. Thus those who worked in stores, offices and the like, doing a lot of writing, came to be called as clerks.

When man started exploring space a special name was coined for them astronauts. The word originates from Greek-**astro** means 'star' and **nautes** means 'sailor'. -Thus an astronaut is a 'star saklor'. -one who sails among stars.

Many English words have been shortened and used. We use bus for omnibus, pram for perambulator, ad for advertisement and the like. Gun was really a part of the word 'dragon'. Dragons were considered to be huge creatures breathing fire giving out smoke and fire through the mouth. Hence the earliest guns were called dragons and later they got shortened to 'gun'.

English has many words which were quite different in meaning from what they are now. The word 'nice' originated from the Latin word **nescius** which means 'not knowing'. So in those days a nice person was one who didn't know anything, a nitwit! More amusing is the tale of the word



'villain'. Feudal lords lived in farmhouses called 'villa'. A villanus was a helper of farmlands that belonged to the villa. Gradually the word acquired the spelling 'villain'. As the villains rarely had manners and education, they were looked down, as if they were bad people and slowly the word acquired the meaning wicked.

No doubt, English language, at present has the richest and the most varied and heterogeneous vocabulary in the world. This is due to the readiness of the language to absorb words from foreign languages and to make new ones where existing terms are not adequate. And to discover the marvelous story of English words is sure to be very fascinating and entertaining.

Ms. Asha Chandran

★ ★

### My stay at Kochi

I spent most of my holidays in Kochi. I stayed with my cousins. Since my father was going abroad we went to the airport to to see him off. We saw aeroplanes landing and taking off and it was fun watching them.



Everyday we used to stay awake very late in the night playing all kinds of games and we also used to wake up early to watch cartoons on T. V. My mother took us out for shopping and we had fun going for a lot of movies. I enjoyed my holiday at Kochi.

ASWATHY MAHARAJ  
Class-III

## A Picture of Poverty

oooooooooooooooooooo

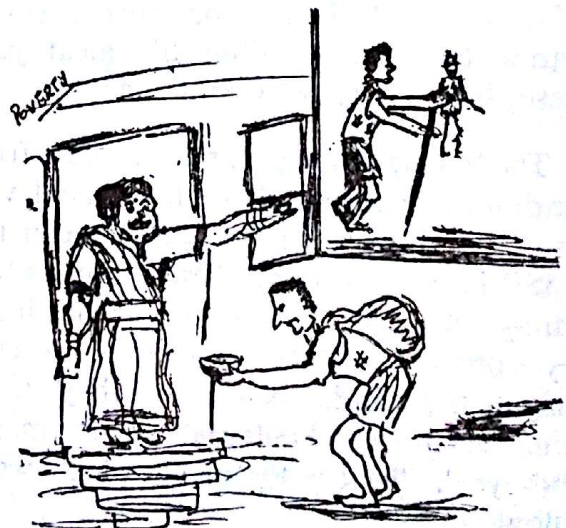
I saw him breaking the stones,  
He was no better than a set of bones.  
He struggled for a living in the city,  
I wonder, how no one took any pity.

It was noon, under the hot sun,  
All were inside but this unfortunate one,  
Silently he worked, with all his might,  
Though not a single tree was anywhere  
in sight.

Thin and old, black as a crow, in the garden,  
Life to him was an unbearable burden.  
With a dirty piece of cloth was he covered,  
Could hardly break stones with his hands  
injured.

For a moment he stopped and looked at me,  
Resting his clobbered fingers on his weary  
knee,  
His eyes were dry lakes-his back a bent bow,  
His lips two withered petals of a flower  
dropping low.

GAURAV. B  
Class XI



BHAVNA PRATAP



## MOUNTAINS - ADVENTURER'S LURE

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Mountaineering is primarily an adventure, but it is a craft as well. Mountainous terrain may consist of rocks, snow or ice each of which poses problems of its own. In addition, the high climber must be prepared to cope with wind, cold and the effects of a rarified atmosphere. Generally, the dangers of climbing are of three kinds: the danger of the climber falling, the danger of rock, snow or ice falling on him and the danger from weather. Faulty judgement has been the cause of far more mountaineering accidents than physical weakness or disability.

A high peak is not merely a mass of rock or snow but a lure and a challenge. Hence scaling of the earth's loftiest mountains is one of man's greatest unfinished adventures.

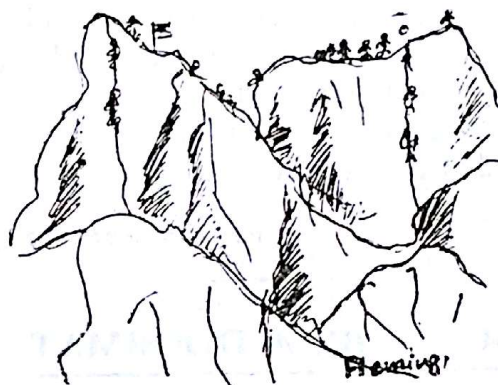
Mountaineering is no game, for the opponents of the mountaineer are the forces of nature-Wind, rain, mist, rocks and cold-which can be dangerous and fierce. If a climber misjudges the weather or goes on climbing when it is too dark or misty to see properly, the result may be an accident and perhaps death.

Ever since men began climbing mountains there has been much discussion and misunderstanding of their motives. Perhaps, the most important point to be understood is that, except for rescue, scientific study and warfare, there is seldom any practical end in view. The exercise of physical skill, the overcoming of obstacles, the beauties of unspoiled nature, the lure of the unknown-all these are an integral part of the climber's satisfaction.

I was extremely fortunate to be a member of the Annual Mountaineering Training Camp organised by the Kerala Mountaineering Association under the able instructorship of Mr. Sangay Dorjee, Himalayan Mountaineering institute, Darjeeling

last year, which has metamorphosed my ideas regarding mountaineering and rock climbing.

Barely ten days before the training, I was a raw and unexperienced enthusiast of mountaineering who didn't have any ideas of rock-climbing. Step-bystep I made progression in my acquaintance with the terrain and basic geography of rocks.



My confidence gained immensely and changed with every step. Those imposing mountain peaks, cliff like rock surfaces no longer seemed to frighten me. The whole programme could be grouped into three stages of progression. The first stage we were raw and were taught to climb with bare hands, gripping little holds and crevices which dragged our body laboriously inch-by-inch, scraping the sub-cutaneous skin of ours. Thus, we ascended and descended little-by-little.

The Second stage involved more climbing where equipments of varied necessities were used such as Jumors for climbing up; Carabiners and Descenders for coming down etc.

The third stage involved climbing and descending based on personal skills, only with the help of ropes and without any equipments - such as stomach rappelling and shoulder rappelling. This stage was the most challenging fruitful stage where one really



obtained the perfection and confidence of Rock-climbing. On the seventh day we had the proud privilege of climbing the highest peak of South India the Anaimudi.

Mountains, touching the skies, symbolize the eternal craving in man to seek the impossible, braving all odds and obstacles. High up in these mountains, some seek wisdom, some seek divinity, some beauty and some sheer adventure. Far away from the work-a-day world their quest for the rugged mountains certainly puts to test a lot of positive qualities-patience, forbearance, perseverance, fortitude, foresight-well, the list is endless. Besides it is an acid test to one's physical strength, will power and psyche. No wonder then that this sport has charmed and enthralled many adventurers.

Mr. A. SAMBATH RAJAN.

### DON'T BE A DOORMAT

When your friends start to take advantage of your good nature, it's time to pick yourself up off the floor and vow never to be a doormat again.



As Dr. Albert Marston, a leading psychologist says "It is a mistake to allow free-loading to continue. It can lead to the very thing you want to avoid-the loss of a friend".

You can become so perplexed that you either start avoiding your pal or you lose your temper and end up saying things that will destroy the friendship. You've just got to learn that you don't have to let people impose upon you.

To keep things "going great guns" simply combine your strength of personality with these easy tips and no one needs to regret.

3. Make it clear to your friends, that you feel his/her requests are unreasonable, but emphasise the point that you are speaking up, because you value the friendship and don't want anything to damage it.
4. Say what you have to say briefly. Do not pass any unfriendly remarks. Be careful not to frown or unleash your temper, while trying to compromise with your friend.
5. Before you speak to your friend 'rehearse exactly what you want to say so that you know it by heart'.
6. Explain to him/her calmly and firmly, what is bothering you.
7. If your friend gets angry, be patient and allow him/her to calm down.
8. You have to be prepared, for your friend may slip back into his/her free-loading ways. If this happens, speak up straightaway so that you don't let the pattern start all over again.

Anna Jacob (Class-IX)  
and  
David Jacob (Class-VII)

### WORLD ENDS IN 2000 A. D. ???

"The world ends in 2000 A. D!" warned many religious leaders. Some predicted the end of the world by the turn of the century on the basis of biblical references.



Today, even Scientists and Philosophers think of that catastrophe, but the basis is different in this case.

Man has developed several materials and devices to meet his need. But in the quest for development he has failed to understand the dangers of his progress. The direct challenge is the Thermonuclear war, capable of charring the entire world. The next challenge is the environmental impact of these developments.

The environmental factors threatening the existence of earth and the survival of man are:

1) Increase in atmospheric temperature:

Carbon Dioxide and other green gases increase global temperature. About  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  increase per decade in global temperature exists now and this is expected to rise to  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  by 2020, thus melting ice caps, leading to the second biblical flood.

2) Deforestation:

Cutting of trees gradually changes the climate, destroys valuable species and changes land into deserts. It also affects the natural fertility of the soil, Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide balance etc.

3) Ozone Layer depletion:

Ozone layer is the blanket protecting the ultra-violet radiations from reaching the earth. But C.F.C. (Chloro Fluoro Carbon), a gas used in refrigerators and air conditioners leads to the thinning of ozone layer.

4) Energy Crisis:

Use of energy increases logarithmically and the sources are not unlimited.

5) Excessive Pollution:

Rivers, which were cradles of ancient human civilization are now merely sewers due to excessive discharge of waste products in them.

Many more factors exist but the cause of the present crisis can be summarised as the three P's. - Population, poverty and pollution as listed by Kormady, the famous ecologist.

By 2000 A. D., the earth will consist of barren land-with little resources, little food, no safe water to drink, no clean air to breathe, with little biodiversity remaining, most of the forest vanishing and with no murmuring of leaves on trees and chirping of birds only with population explosion.

If all these factors are controlled and if the trend continues, the earth would be the most peaceful place to live in. But the better future won't happen automatically, it needs great effort. If man uses his mind and muscle in modifying the environment in the most judicious way, the world won't end in 2000 A. D, but will witness a new start. Let's hope and work for a better future.

By

UMA PRIYA  
CLASS XII

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### PCM AWARD EVENING

24th June was a red letter day for me when I received the gold medal for standing first in standard V, in the PCM Scholarship examination at the National Level. We arrived early at the Sangeetha Nataka Academy theatre where the PCM award evening was to be held. All the scholarship winners were given a badge with a number which helped us to find our seats. The hall was brightly lit and decorated, and the sight of the medals and mementos on the stage filled us with joy. The function started punctually with a band welcoming the dignitaries who proceeded to the stage. The chairman of the P C M council welcomed the guests and appreciated the enthusiasm of all the students who participated. The number of students competing in the exam



has increased to 50,000 with 996 schools participating. Four schools had also been selected for the best school award among which were Bishop cotton School, Bangalore and Padma Seshadri Balabhavan Higher Secondary School, Madras. The schools of the gold medal Winners were honoured with a memento received by the head of those institutions. Our school also received the memento. I received the gold medal from the Bishop of Kochi Diocese H. G. Dr. Zachariah Mar Anthonios. PCM teachers award for excellence in teaching were also presented. The chief guest spoke lauding the prize winners and encouraged us to aim for even greater heights. The function concluded with the national anthem which made us proud that we belonged to this great and wonderful nation.

Arun Thomas Whitchurch  
Class VI.

## **CANCER**

Cancer is a dreadful disease which kills millions of people every year, throughout the universe. The unit of the human body is only a tiny cell. The cell divides regularly in a systematic way for the growth of the tissues. It is by the cellular division that a body grows into a man in course of time. This is called 'normal growth'. Cancer is also a growth but sudden and abnormal in behaviour, rapid and unwanted in growth affecting only a particular tissue. This rapid growth spreads to other parts of the body through blood and lymph and affects the normal function of the other organs also, causing damage to the body, ending fatally.

The whole world and the scientists were searching for the cause of cancer but they have succeeded only partly. The following are the common causes and pre-disposing factors. (a) smoking (b) spirit (c) spices (d) sepsis

The people taking chronic irritants do run a greater risk of getting cancer. However, cancer has also been diagnosed in non smokers. The sameway some smokers do not fall victims to cancer. The Carcinogenic agents like x-rays do play a part in bringing in cancer. Therefore physicians are able to detect cancer. But the conclusion they have come into is that any persisting chronic irritant can definitely cause cancer.

Many cancer patients come late to hospital, because of the unique nature of absence of pain in cancer. But when they report they are too late. So we should create an awareness of cancer among the people.

There is a wrong notion among the people that cancer is deadly. However, it isn't so. Of the four stages of cancer, the diagnosis during the first two, prevents the fatal effect of cancer. Therefore early detection can lead to complete cure.

Since the facts known about cancer is limited, the treatments are only a few. They are either by radiotherapy, injections or operations. Operations can remove the abnormal growth and radiotherapy inhibits abnormal growth of cells.

So a man to be free from cancer needs to keep away from the chronic irritants. The saying "Prevention is better than cure" is true with cancer.

P. R. CHOCKALINGAM  
CLASS X

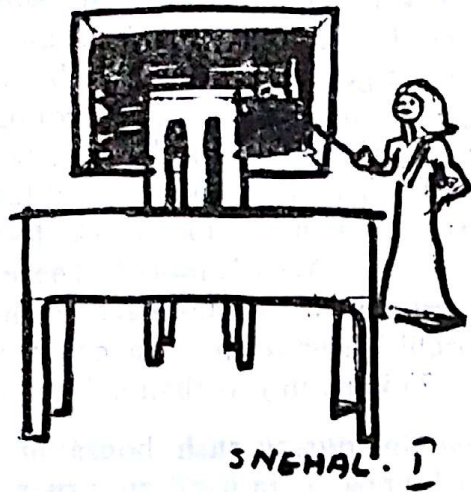
## **Role of the Teacher in Education**

Education has become one of our top priorities. According to the philosopher Diogenes "The foundation of every state is the education of its youth". Little wonder then that it is said, the destiny of India is now being shaped in her classrooms.

It is said that a poor teacher tells, an average teacher explains, a good teacher demonstrates and that a great teacher ins-



pires. The key to success or failure of the whole project of education is the teacher.



Actually who is a teacher? Let us find it out.

“The teacher is the soul of the school” says Bining & Bining. “As is the teacher, so is the school”. The most important factor in the contemplated educational reconstructions is the teacher his/her personal qualities, academic qualifications, professional training and the place that he/she occupies in the school, as well as in the community. The reputation of a school and its influence on the life of the community invariably depends on the kind of teachers working in it.

“The teacher is the heart of the school system” and the “pivot” of our civilization. Sir John Adams described teachers as “Makers of Men”. A teacher can make or break the individuality of the child. Thus he/she is the artificer of mind and noble life.

Teaching is a spiritual process involving the contact of mind with mind. In the human mind, the teacher’s work lasts not for a generation but unto eternity. Teaching profession offers little material inducement. The teacher invests himself in the lives of his pupils. “A teacher lives in the lives his pupils” says Prof. Hanley. The greatest joy of the teacher is in the success of his/her pupils.

The personality of the teacher also influences the children. A teacher should have address, personal appearance, optimism enthusiasm, fairness of mind, sincerity, vitality, scholarship, sympathy and resourcefulness.. In addition to these he / she should have tact, good voice, capacity for leadership and inspiring influence. These make a teacher, a power in the lives of his/her pupils-even after school days.

Mrs. Annamma Mathew.

## LOCAL TRAINS IN BOMBAY

Bombay, one of the extremely busy cities is full of people. In the roads one can hardly find anyone lazing. It is as though everyone has some purpose or the other and are working against time. If one just stands on the footpath for a while he is bound to hit into many other people who have no time to stop.



Social Studies books tell us the first railways were laid by the Britishers in 1853 from Bombay to Thane a distance of 34 kms. It is in such local railway stations and bus-stops where crowds seem to be really concentrated.

Being in Munnar I have never really realised the fast rate at which our population is growing. But this time when I reached



a railway station in Bombay, the real impact of our growing population struck me. Just like we see nature and greenery everywhere in Munnar, one can see a sea of people on the roads and railway stations of Bombay. There isn't place even to stand comfortably.

When a train arrives, the crowd that tries to get in is dizzying. Everyone is pushed helter-skelter. There are already 4 or 5 persons hanging on the rails with their bodies half outside the train. In the 15 seconds the train halts, everyone wants to get in. No one is bothered about anyone else. Some people even resort to punching and nabbing others in order to make people move out of the way.

Caught in the middle of such a crowd, there is nothing one can do to escape, but get into the train. And if you manage to get in with both your shoes and bag or any other belongings intact, you should thank your lucky stars.

If you think you will be comfortable once you get into the train, you're wrong. Your problems are far from over. Standing inside a train is worse than getting into it. Jostled here and there, sweating profusely, you have to struggle to find a place to keep both your legs and to keep your face out, in order to get some fresh air to breathe. All the while, the air around you is stinking of sweat. One of the worst positions you can find yourself in.

Getting out of the train is another uphill task. By pushing and pulling, one somehow manages to get out of the train and is pleased to breathe fresh air (though polluted) as it is better than the stinking air, in the train. Getting into a local train, and reaching your destination without losing your belongings, is in itself an experience, one has to undergo to believe the problems of the growth in population and we in Munnar, I am sure, cannot believe just by watching the ads in the media.

Still, whatever said and done, one has to admit that Bombay railway system is extremely efficient. Unlike in Munnar where one has to wait, for half an hour minimum, to get a jeep to go to the town, there is a train in every 30 seconds in Bombay. Stations are at a distance of 2 to 3 kms. In each station there are atleast 3 or 4 platforms with separate tracks for slow and fast trains. What's more? There are enough people to fill up each train and even more!!! These trains can cover a distance of 25 kms. in less than half an hour.

Travelling during rush hours in local trains of Bombay is in itself an experience. Sometimes pleasant! Sometimes not!!!

T. DHEIVYA  
Class - X

## **BONSAI**

A couple of years ago when Bonsai culture was taught as part of work experience, we looked forward to it keenly. Though interested we hadn't had any opportunity to know details about it.

Bonsai is the art of growing miniature trees, which rarely exceed 60cm in height. Bonsai is a Japanese word meaning 'trees growing in shallow containers'.



We were asked to bring seedlings of fruit bearing trees. We were all really excited and most of us brought two seedlings each. slow growing trees are best for this.



Pots of suitable sizes were taken and holes were made on them so that excess water would go out.

Different grades of coarse, mixed soil was filled in the pots and we planted, naming each tree by our names. That was the work we did on the first day.

The excitement was not over. What we did was, we planted small trees in our houses too. We started looking after them as carefully and affectionately as possible.

Though we had our Work Experience classes only on Saturdays we had to water and keep them in the sunlight everyday. Two of us were assigned to do this work each day.

Weeks passed. We gave "our children" liquid fertilizers. They were then re-planted. Then came the most exciting day. That is root pruning and wiring. Root pruning was done by taking the whole plant from the pot and removing the thick roots and the broken and dead roots.

Next was, the shaping of trees. The trees were wired around the trunk on branches and we got the desired shape. They were also given top pruning.

Later, we found that our efforts were successful. The tiny trees were full of tiny fruits. It was really a fascinating scene. We found Bonsai as one of the most interesting arts in the world.

NIPHY DEENA CHERIAN &  
C. RHINOJ JOHN  
Class - XII

### **Our Trip to Fire Station and Rajamallay on Children's Day.**

On 14th November as part of Children's Day Celebration we were taken to the Fire Station and Rajamallay. We started from school at 9-00 a. m. We first visited the

fire station. There we saw five fire engines. The firemen demonstrated their working and explained to us their different uses. They also showed how to cut logs of wood and blocks of concrete. The firemen bathed us with their different kinds of hoses.

Our second place of visit was Rajamallay. There we saw many ibex. We went very near to them but they did not run away. The sight from Rajamallay gap was very beautiful. We saw Kadalaar estate and the factory from the gap.

By  
MERIL B. PAUL  
Class 11

### **An S. O. S. To The Homo Sapiens**

Man has gone to the space, visited the 'seven seas' explored the un-explorable visited and conquered the forbidden and created machines to replace him. Yes, you have achieved the impossible, the undreamable! You are the supreme master on the earth. In your haste, to become the versatile winner, you haven't spared anyone not even Mother Nature. You've hurt her, wounded her and mutilated her.

I am a Bryder whale, which is a protected species. Yet, we are being hunted down for our meat, skin and blubber. You have converted our carcass into skin creams, whips, detergents, chess pieces, cosmetics, belts, buttons, jewellery, bath essence..... the list is long.

Yesterday, my widowed mother and youngest cousin were murdered by some cold blooded, high tech Japanese. Last month, my father and brother were slayed by Americans. Today, some Europeans butchered my close friend and his mate. Today, I'm left alone in this big, bad world because of man's greed. Who is there to share my grief? I'm waiting to die, to be slayed, to be butchered.



All of us are being slaughtered even on forbidden waters, and during closed seasons. Our only crime. We are whales or rather huge sacks of fortune to man. Not a single, sighted whale is spared. The harpoon, being a silent witness to this cruelty and exploitation.

Homo-sapiens or the wise ones are digging their own grave, more fuel to the furnace.

Save us, we to deserve a life like you.

ANNA JACOB,  
Class IX.

## I HATE CATS

Once I went for an animal auction in Gandhi street. Dogs barked, puppies scrambled and parrots talked. Suddenly one of the cats, a small one, bounded across the floor and began to nuzzle my leg. I bent down and took it up; it began to tremble violently. I allowed it to climb onto my jacket. I bought the cat for Rs 50/- and took it home.



On reaching home I gave the cat some milk and a few pieces of meat. By the time

it ate, I prepared a soft and silky bed, and I put the cat on the bed and went to sleep. As I lay on the bed, I tried to think of a name for the cat. I decided to call my cat 'CHIKKU', and I dozed off.

In the morning I had a very important meeting. After my morning routines, I started dressing. But I found one of my socks missing! I started to search under the cots, inside the cupboard, inside my shoes etc. etc. Later, I found it on CHIKKU'S bed, torn into pieces. Only then I realised that it was 10-45 a.m. and the meeting would commence in just 15 minutes. Putting the sock on one foot and nothing on the other. I sped away in my convertible "VAROOM"!

I entered the office panting and gasping for breath. My manager said just one word, "GET OUT". I came back and gave my idiotic CHIKKU his first warning.

That night I slept uncomfortably, CHIKKU ran out of the window to my neighbour's houses 'Crash' 'Krrrrrr' 'Bash' 'Smash'! Chikku tore sofa sets, broke glass panes, bulbs etc. Next morning I had to submit an important file. I was about to leave the house, suddenly the bell rang and I opened the door, to see a man, he handed in around 50 letters. I glanced through them. All were complaint letters about Chikku's adventures. Immersed in the letters I totally forgot about the file and it was too late to submit it. I got so furious that I took Chikku and threw him into the street, through the window Later. I saw him nuzzle a man's leg, who took Chikku home without knowing his fate.

By  
PRAVEEN PRINCE, SANIL MAMMEN  
Class VIII



# HOW TO AVOID JOINT, TENDON AND MUSCULAR DISTRESS

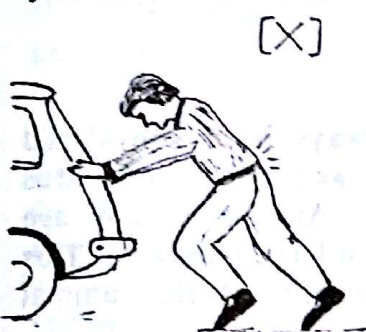
HOW TO BEND



TYING SHOELACES



PUSHING



These diagrams show certain mistakes committed by people which look minor, but can lead to many major problems. They also show how these defects could be corrected. One of the major parts in our body which strains more is our backbone (vertebrae) or the spinal column, the main support of the skeleton.

LIFTING & CARRYING



A very high percentage of pain at the back of neck, shoulder and also low backaches are due to tensions. Faulty postures often lead to backache and so do soft mattresses, sitting in a car for hours, improper methods of pushing, lifting and bending.

SITTING



Posture is simply the way you hold your body or the position you take as you stand, sit, sleep and move. Good posture is comfortable, healthy and attractive. When your body is balanced and held correctly, it obeys natural laws of mechanics. Joints are not strained, and internal organs have room to work without pressure. Height is distributed on structures designed to support weight. Your body is balanced and graceful looking and can also move with little effort.



Good posture no longer means merely the ability to assume an erect standing position when it is desired, but to handle the body easily, gracefully and efficiently under all circumstances.

Good posture is largely a habit, you can train your muscles to assume their responsibilities. You can learn the principles of good posture and practise them. Now when your body is growing rapidly, you need to be particularly careful not to fall into bad postural habits.

**Mr. VIJU MON.**

(Physical Education Teacher)

### **Animals Towards Extinction**

Human beings have always shared the earth with other animals. Since early times animals have played an important role in the life of man. Our early ancestors, who lived hundreds or thousands of years ago, hunted animals for food. Animals also supplied hide for clothing and shelter, tusks and bones for tools and weapons. In many parts of the world, caves which were once the home of prehistoric people, still have pictures and paintings which show early association of human beings with other animals.

Now it is difficult to imagine a life without them. The first, domesticated animal was the dog, which was used in hunting. Later people tamed other animals that could provide them with food, clothing and transportation. Even today animals are important part of our life, we eat and drink products that are supplied by animals, eg., their wool keeps us warm, their hides are used for shoes and bags and they are part and parcel of modern scientific and medical research.

Due to several reasons many species of wild animals are in danger. They may be-

come extinct within a few centuries unless they are carefully conserved. Natural happenings like change in the temperature, volcanic eruptions and competitions from other species have caused some animals to become extinct in the last 200 million years. Even today this continues to happen to many species of animals.

Many species of animals have become extinct not only due to the natural causes but also because of the action of man. Day after day human actions-careless or deliberate have posed grave danger to the well being and survival of animals. Here are some causes that have continued to be responsible for this:

#### **i) Hunting:**

Hunting had always been considered as a sport as well as a symbol of status from the early times. Animals of any age and Sex were killed in large numbers. This led to the rapid decline of the animal species.

#### **ii) Poaching:**

Poaching is illegal killing of animals. It continues to be one of the major threat to wildlife. Poachers kill, seriously injure or capture animals and sell them as whole or part of them, to buyers who will pay them high price. As long as there is a market for rare and threatened species and their products, poachers will continue to function and thrive and the wild life will continue to decline.

#### **iii) Shrinking habitat:**

People aided by technology have changed the environment in many ways, which have contributed adversely to the habitat of animals. That is why wild elephants come to our houses in search of food. Over grazing by domesticated hoofed animals also affect the natural habitat. Cattle grazing within the wild animals natural habitat not only stops effective grass growth,



but also competes with herbivores. Many epidemic diseases are also spread through cattle.

#### iv) Poisons and insecticides :

Poisons along with insecticides used for crop protection, not only affect the animals that eat them, but also affect the predators that feed on these animals. Many species of small animals and insects have become extinct due to the extensive use of harmful chemicals and poisons.

The species that are in danger or whose number have drastically reduced must be saved and protected. One way to do that is to set up reserve forests, natural parks and sanctuaries for endangered wildlife. Conservative measures like captive breeding of endangered species (Ibex in Eravikulam National Park) and rebasing the oil springs to the forest also can be done. Hunting and poaching must be stopped by law and export and sale of products of endangered species must be prevented. We have to plant more trees and stop deforestation, so as to prevent destruction of the habitat.

By doing so we can live peacefully in harmony with nature and its creations.

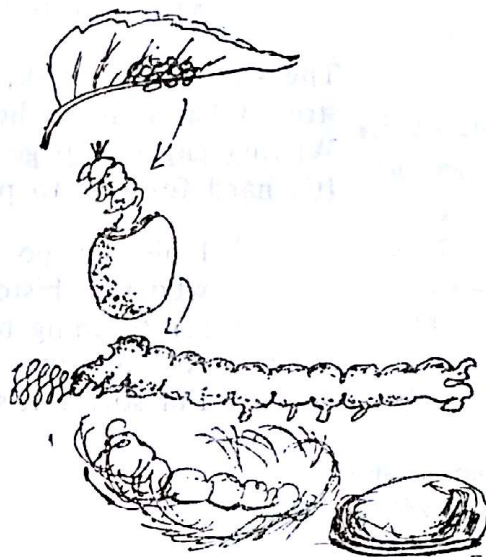
SREEJITH  
Class XI

### MY SILK WORM REARING

I spent my holidays at Madurai where my father works. The first day itself I went to the mulberry farm with my father. There I saw the workers brushing tiny silk worms which were coming out of their egg shells, into a tray. I too collected some worms on a mulberry leaf and brought home. I kept them in my geometry box and gave them chipped mulbrery leaves four times a day. The tiny black worms ate the leaves and grew bigger and bigger. After four days

they stopped eating and my father said they were moulting.

Days passed by. After the fourth moult the worms started growing bigger and bigger. I cleaned the box everyday. After a few days I found the worms again not eating. The long white worms grew smaller and smaller. I saw a white thread coming out from their mouth and they were swinging their head. They were making something in my box !



I cut a branch from the neem tree and put the worms on the branch. I watched them spinning everyday. The next day I saw egg like white balls on the branch but the silk worms were missing ! I collected the balls and kept them in a vessel and forgot about them.

After a few days, to my surprise I saw some moths sitting on the top of the balls. Most of them were busy laying eggs. I left them undisturbed. All the moths were dead after three days. Till now I am waiting to see the hatching of the eggs. My father told that they will hatch only after six months ! I am waiting.....

GEOFFRY SAMS  
CLASS IV



## **HISTORY . REALLY A MYSTERY**

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For me the subject of History  
Is a sort of mystery  
Forget it ! I'm not Nancy Drew,  
The subject is understood only by a few

The fall of great empires  
During exams, as threatening as vampires.  
All those wars  
And the rule of Tsars.  
Also says Indian leaders were put behind bars.

The size of the book,  
itself takes it for a hook.  
Writing pages & pages in class,  
It's hard for one to pass.

I pity my poor history teacher  
who is a history preacher  
for teaching history  
And at times his story  
I'm sorry, It's very dreary.

By  
**AJAY RAVELINO**  
Class VIII

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## **ARE WE DIGGING OUR OWN GRAVES**

We are living in an era where science has reached the zenith of its glory. No this is not the end, there are lots more to come. But when we compare our standard of living, with those of a few decades back, we can be proud of ourselves. We implement its principles in every walks of our lives. Isn't a day without scientific application impossible today?

We have progressed so far in this field because of man's thirst for knowledge. He learned the basic foundations in science through nature who is ever whispering her secrets to its inhabitants.

Our well developed brains worked well and by the clues given by the nature we established theories and laws which turned to be the pillars of our progress.

The early man was quite different from us. When he earned his bread at the cost of his muscular energy, we use the mechanical energy of machines. His huts made of leaves and logs turned into solid concrete sky scrapers. Bullocks replaced tractors in the farming processes. Carts were pushed away by steam engines which then gave way to motor cars, buses and now aeroplanes. His body never suffers from the discomforts



of 'leather dresses' as he now clads himself in cotton, silk etc. No one fears cholera and chickenpox and rabies is not a nightmare now.

Man is designed to invent and discover something new always But unfortunately he took up something from the wrong side. He became interested in 'ATOMS'. He tried taming the atom. Though at first his intention was good, it did not last long. The energy embedded in an atom is no longer used for positive purposes but it is used for destruction - to destroy others' who, stand in his way. Jealousy and anger made him blind to nature's warnings. Man was jealous-jealous of others progress and this tempted him to turn to the power of atoms.

The first atom bomb was invented during the second world war in 1945 by the Americans. It was tried out in the two major cities of Japan, HIROSHIMA and NAGASAKI. The whole world witnessed the two cities crumbling into ashes. Even today the children born there suffer the after effects of the bomb.

It is shocking to know that the developed countries in the world are gathering together weapons which are up to 1500 times more powerful than the bombs used in 1945. There is a crazy arm-race prevailing now, in which even the under developed countries are participating. The money used for this is enough to eradicate poverty from the face of the earth. It is a sad fact, that these billions buy nothing but tears and evil satisfaction.

The world has become a dangerous place to live in. How can one rest on weapons, that can destroy our planet. May be our scientists, before such a dreadful thing happens, will try to shift the population here to Mars or Moon. It is much safer there.

LAKSHMI J.  
Class XI

## SILAGE

INTRODUCTION: Agriculture mainly depends upon the climatic factors like rain, temperature, light, humidity etc. It is nothing but gambling with nature. Hence crop production is confined to very few months of the year. Excess crop produced during this period has to be conserved to tie-up the fodder shortage during lean season, to ensure regular supply of nutritious feed to the cattle. The fodder can be preserved in two forms, silage (succulent form) and hay (dry form). Silage is a sort of pickle for the cattle.

PROCESS: Silage is a preserved fodder in a succulent form, for feeding the cattle in lean season. The process of making silage is called en-silage. The green grass is cut into small pieces and packed in silo (the pit used for packing silage), in layers. After each layer, care has to be taken to expel air by pressing. The grass is thoroughly mixed with jaggery solution or molasses before it is made air tight. In such tightly packed siloes the temperature rises in the beginning, due to respiration of plant cells. In this way all oxygen is exhausted. Then anaerobic respiration takes place. Lactic acid forming bacteria are developed by feeding on the sugar present in the media. They ferment the grass and produce lactic acid. In this acid media the grass is preserved for along period without much loss of nutrients.

PRASANTH D H. Class VIII

## TO THE CUCKOO

Cuckoo, Cuckoo oh! My black Cuckoo,  
What are you singing?  
How have you become so black?  
Are you also sad like me?  
Do you miss your father dear?  
Cuckoo, Cuckoo, oh! My sweet Cuckoo  
Sing a sweet song to me.

JAYESH J. UNNITHAN Class IV.



## The Farthest Planet – Pluto / Neptune !

All of you would say, 'Pluto is the farthest'. There you must be atleast 20% wrong merely because at this very moment, Neptune and not Pluto is the farthest from the sun. For a major part of its orbit, Pluto is the farthest.

Having a highly elliptical and stretched path, when the planet is nearest the distance is 4.4 billion kilometres and at its farthest, the distance is 7.3 billion years.

As a result of Pluto's elliptical path, Neptune claims to be the farthest when the paths overlap. Since 1979, right upto 1999, Neptune is the farthest and again Pluto revives its identity as the farthest planet from 1999, for another 228 years.

P. GOBINATH,  
CLASS XII

## MY TRIP TO PONDICHERRY

During the summer holidays I went to Pondicherry with my family. My friend, Abhishek also came along with his parents.

The drive to Pondy was very interesting as we had a race between Abhi's car and our car.

Pondy is on the seacoast but there is no beach. So I was quite disappointed. The sea there, is very rough. Stones are kept on the shore and a wall is built there.

We went to a famous Ashram in Pondicherry - From there we moved on to see a large, ball-shaped building with a big crystal in the centre. We also saw potter's wheel and its working in another place. I saw the

largest gold fish I have ever seen. They were as big as my father's shoes. We also visited a paper factory.

It was an exciting trip

ANGAD SINGH GREWAL  
CLASS III

## MY PET BUNNY

I have a small bunny,  
It is as cute as honey;  
It never touches money,  
It just never kills,  
And it is well built,  
It loves running,  
And is not cunning,  
It runs very fast,  
And never comes last,  
It is white as milk,  
And is soft as silk.

NITHA R.  
CLASS III

## My Sister

I was happy when I came to know that I was going to have a baby sister. My baby sister was born on May 1st 1994. When she was born I was in my friend's house. My father took me to the hospital. I wanted to carry her in my arms.

My sister's name is Reshma. She is eight months old now. She scratches me. She pulls my hair. She breaks my toys. She stands holding my mother. She calls her 'Amma'. I play with her. She is a naughty girl. I like her very much.

K. RAHUL SHAJI,  
CLASS III



## A CONFLICT

---

It was a beautiful January morning,  
Rahim, a drunkard woke from bed at ten, yawning.  
His home was in a town in Jammu,  
And he had no one except his pet dog Ammu.

Rahim also had a hereditary cycle, known Atlas  
Whose seat and pedal were always restless  
"I am the greatest" they both quarrelled  
And only stopped when the cycle was being pedalled.

The handle-bar, and other parts have fun watching,  
The seat and pedal going on scratching.  
They stopped only as the cycle was taken for a ride  
But started once again as it was parked aside.

It was a Sunday as Rahim pushed the handle-bar,  
Uphill, towards the big, noisy pub, his favourite bar.  
Once more they both started fighting,  
Shouting at each other as if a gun firing.

"A person cannot" said the pedal, "ride without me,  
Until there is a slope ahead, you see".  
"Atleast" said the seat "that is possible in your absence  
But one who selects cycle without me, is a nonsense".

The fight was tried to be stopped by the handle-bar,  
But only ended as the cycle rode away from the bar.  
The cycle went downhill dancing and zig-zagging  
Because Rahim had, for the past one hour, drinking.

Then no one saw, except the lorry driver,  
Rahim dashing, against his stationary lorry's bumper.  
Some parts of the cycle had to be replaced new,  
And so the seat and pedal had to be thrown along with a few.

ARUN PRABHU: CLASS X

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## COMPUTERS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

---

Do computers bring unemployment?  
The answer is no. Before defending the  
topic, let me for a moment dwell on the  
importance of computers in the modern  
world.

Very few fields today remain untouched  
by the computers. In fact, computers have  
found their way into banks, hospitals, space  
research, defence systems, clinics – the list  
is endless. Computers today are a part of



the technological revolution that is taking place and it is hard to imagine the world without these electronic geni - which are an extension of the human mind. However the question arises, will computer employment lead to human unemployment?

To answer the question, let me quote Mr. Edward Masserly, a leading computer expert in the U. S. 'The use of computers will enhance job opportunities and not bring about unemployment as feared. The nature of work will change, but more work will be done by the same number of people.

The software industry itself helps in creating jobs and not in eliminating them. The software export industry promises to become the largest export earner within a decade. It is inexpensive, economical, technologically rewarding and also in great demand. Such an industry, apart from bringing in much needed foreign exchange, is bound to create jobs because of its labour intensive nature.

My opponents believe that computers bring about unemployment, but in view of the advancing technology, I think it is lack of computer knowledge that could lead to large scale unemployment, termed as structural unemployment. The automobile workers in the U. S. and the watchmakers in Switzerland have already felt the brunt of Japanese adventure.

Every artifact has its pros and cons, and computers are no exception. But while it is true that the computer is an electronic marvel working at mind boggling speed, it must be kept in mind that it is merely a tool. It is the human element alone that decides what computer application should be. The crux of the matter is that it is not computers, but the choice of computer application alone that will determine the impact on employment. If we maintain a discipline of not computerizing those manpower applications that can be effectively carried out manually, and concentrate on computerizing only those applications that help in optimising resource utilization, then the impact on employment would be positive and there would be no question of unemployment.

The computer is a natural evolution in man's eternal quest to create artifacts to remove the constraints that he is born with. Under the computer system jobs may well be changed but never will they be eliminated. It is a matter of making the right choices and pursuing the right paths and perhaps by doing so, we will emerge from the technological revolution to a new era of adventure and delight.

MR. DENZIL NETTO

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| RIGVEDA        | - "Education is something which makes man self reliant and selfless".                        |
| MAHATMA GANDHI | - "By education I mean an all round drawing out of the best in man's body, mind and spirit". |
| GURU NANAK     | - "Education is not only self realisation, but service to the people".                       |
| PLATO          | - "Education is the capacity to feel pleasure and pain at right moments".                    |

MANU MATHEW, Class VII



## Biological Warfare

Biological warfare involves the military use of harmful micro organisms or the toxins produced by them as weapons against an enemy. This is the most condemned weapon in the field of war and its usage dates far back in history. During ancient and medieval times, soldiers threw bodies of plague victims over the walls of besieged cities or into their enemy's drinking water wells. History says that during French and Indian wars in North America (1689-1763) American Indians were given blankets used by smallpox victims, in the hope they would be affected by the disease!

One of the unique properties of biological warfare agents is that a small amount can affect a very large population. Theoretically, a single aircraft, by spraying a deadly organism can cause 50 per cent mortality over an area of at least 1000 kilometres square.

With the development of Genetic Engineering, a potential branch of science, it is possible to manipulate and isolate lethal genes, and multiply them in factories. With suitable vectors various diseases can be released into a population where it can effectively reap mortality.

Micro organisms like viruses, bacteria, rickettsia or fungi are used as biological weapons. They may be used against human beings directly or on their domestic animals and crop plants to disturb the food supply or cause economic problems. In human beings these pathogenic microbes can unleash deadly diseases like pneumonic plague, pulmonary anthrax, botulism, yellow fever, chicken pox etc.

The pathogenic microbes should satisfy a certain criteria, to be classified as an effective biological weapon. (1) They

should be easily mass cultured (2) They should be able to withstand the stress caused by the different modes of dispersion (3) They should be able to survive in air, water or food for several hours or days and (4) should cause severe disease for a considerably long time.

Once selected, these weapons should be disseminated effectively. They can be launched as aerosols from aircraft, ship or bombs and mines. They may be used to contaminate water and food supply or can be spread through specific vectors like insects and rodents. The attack goes unrevealed unless the weapon carrier or a saboteur is detected.

Biological weapons have not played an important part in modern warfare, mainly because, once started, its effects are hard to control. But military strategists of most of the developed countries have encouraged research focussed on large scale production of biological weapons. Disarmament negotiations have forbidden the production, storage and use of biological weapons. Most of the leading nations like United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain and France have signed the biological weapons convention (1972) but there is no guarantee against development of Biological weapons, as the research and development in these lines can be hidden easily.

Is there a way out of this deadly game? Yes, the most efficient one is vaccination, but the draw back in this is, we should know the types of pathogens the enemy possesses, well in advance! Vaccination should be taken weeks and months before exposure. Another possible medical prophylaxis is to enhance the body's immune system with immunoglobulins. Compared to vaccination, this is less effective.

**Dr. (Mrs.) Sherly George**



## **PACHMARHI'S CHALLENGE**

The picturesque Pachmarhi Valley is enveloped by hill on all sides with the western sky line dominated by high rising peaks of Chouragarh, Mahadeo and Dhupgarh. There are a number of streams which originate from these hills and flow across the valley to the lower slopes creating a maze of deep gorges and ravines. Pachmarhi has been known for its treks, hikes and climbs, veritably a 'Trekkers' Paradise'. Pachmarhi has got its name from Pach Madhi, meaning five cave dwellings which are still extant and are believed to have been occupied by the Pandava Brothers during their exile. And this was the venue for the 30th National Adventure Programme by the National Adventure Institute, from 16th December to 25th December 1994. Our school team comprised of 6 Scouts and two Guides with two teachers Mr. and Mrs. Sambath Rajan.

The journey to Pachmarhi was by the Delhi bound Kerala Express. For the students it was a unique experience - for many of them had not undertaken such long trips in the train. The experience was so novel that many of them did not know what to do and how to go about in the train. The beggars, the vendors..... everything was a picture of amazement to them.

After getting down at Itarsi, we caught another train to Pipparia - about 2 hours journey. From there it was journey by bus to Pachmarhi and it took about 2½ hours. We reported at the National Adventure Institute and from there started our 10-day-long course. Along with us there were 56 participants from Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Khurba and Kanpur, who took part in this programme.

The first five days were spent practising B. P. Exercises, 10 Body movement exercises, Morning walk, Bridge Building Obstacles, Compass, Camp-fire, Woodcraft Signs, Night Trekking, Patrol Expedition, Rock-climbing, and Mountaineering. While

getting acclimatized, we were taken on a trip, where we could see the lush vegetation, the flora and fauna of Pachmarhi Hills. There was also a very useful orientation on First Aid and outdoor life.

From the 6th day onwards we started trekking - right through 36 scenic points at Nagin Khad. This provided a wonderful opportunity to do Back Woodsman Cooking (Cooking without utensils)-which was really a memorable experience. We trekked for about 125 kms.

So quickly and enjoyably time passed that very soon 24th December dawned - the day for the valedictory function. Each one shared his/her personal experiences. Then certificates were given away by Mrs. Vimala Neggi, Director, National Adventure Programme Trust, who climbed the Mount Everest in 1993. On 25th morning an All Faith prayer was observed by the participants and staff of the National Adventure Institute.

The programme gave us a fine opportunity to mingle with executives of the Asia Pacific Region of Scouts & Guides when we were invited to attend the International Cultural Night with them. Besides it also provided ample opportunities for cultural exchange - a very valuable exposure for our students.

Camping is an adventurous, healthy and inexpensive form of holidaying. It has a lot of potential for character building - for it teaches self-reliance and the knack of making the best out of the worst of situations. Thus this adventurous activity provides infinite openings to bring out one's latent skills.

The school's role in the entire programme was very encouraging. The travelling expenses of the team was borne by the school, thereby reducing the financial burden of the parents. Mr. Sarvesh Naidu, our Principal, an ardent lover of out-door life and trekking also inspired each and every one of us to such an extent that we were full of spirit and motivation to meet bravely all the challenges enroute.

-MR. SAMBATH RAJAN.



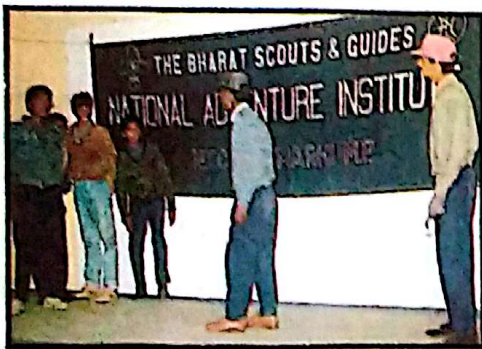
# EVENTS AT SCHOOL - 1994 - 95



DR. SEETHALAKSHMI GIVING A TALK DURING THE SEMINAR ON 'CHILD PSYCHOLOGY' - JUNE 1994



STD. XI STUDENTS AT COMMUNITY WORK - IN THE CRECHE AT KORANDAKAD



SCENE FROM THE SKIT PRESENTED BY OUR SCOUTS AT PACHMARHI (M.P.) CAMP - DECEMBER 1994

ARUN WHITCHURCH (Std. V) - GOLD MEDAL WINNER IN THE PGM SCHOLARSHIP EXAM.



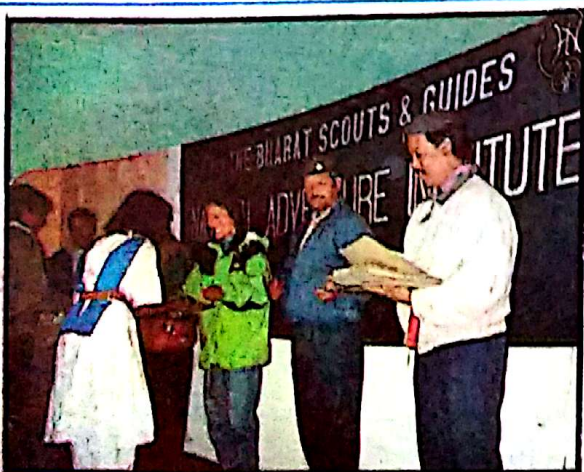
TEACHING STAFF V/S NON - TEACHING STAFF - FOOT BALL MATCH ON GANDHI JAYANTHI DAY



FAREWELL TO MR. RUPERT MAHON & Ms. JENNIFER BULBULIA VISITING TEACHERS FROM IRELAND



'EACH ONE TEACH ONE' - SCHOOL ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMME - STUDENTS WITH THEIR STUDENTS IN THE ESTATE



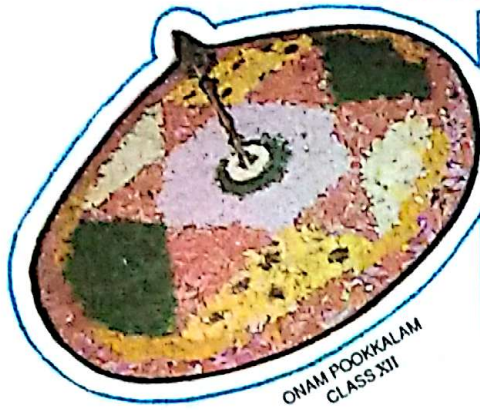
OUR SCOUTS & GUIDES RECEIVING CERTIFICATES FROM MRS. VIMALA NEGGI AT PACHMARHI (M.P.) CAMP



MR. SARVESH NAIDU FLAGGING OFF THE NEW SCHOOL BUSES - FEBRUARY '95



# FUNCTIONS AND CELEBRATIONS 1994 - 95



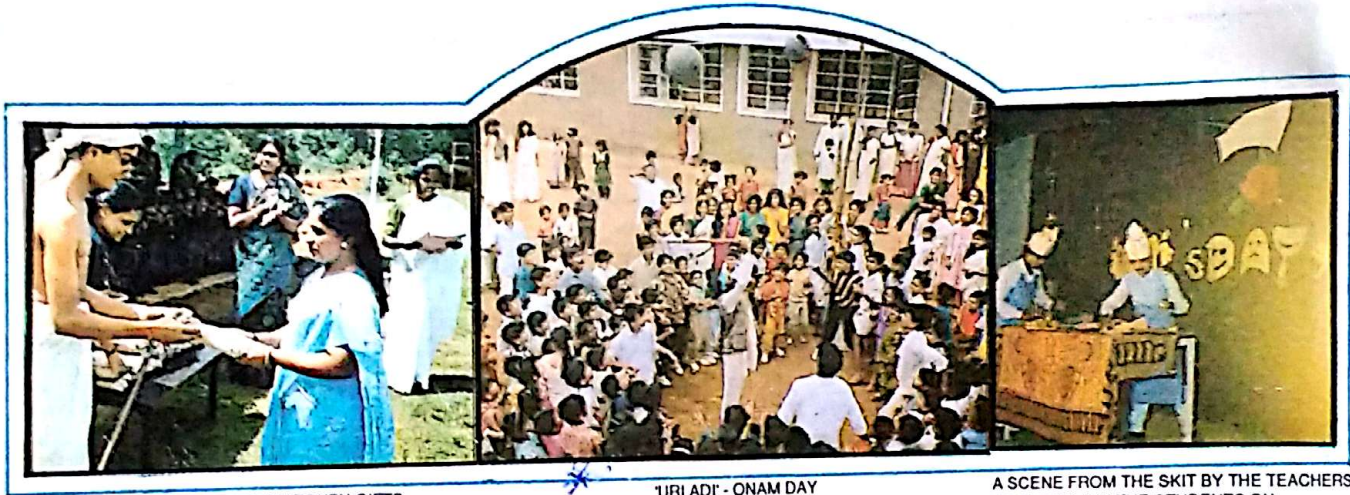
ONAM POOKKALAM  
CLASS XII



A RHYTHMIC PERFORMANCE ON  
NATIONAL INTEGRATION



ONAM POOKKALAM  
CLASS IX



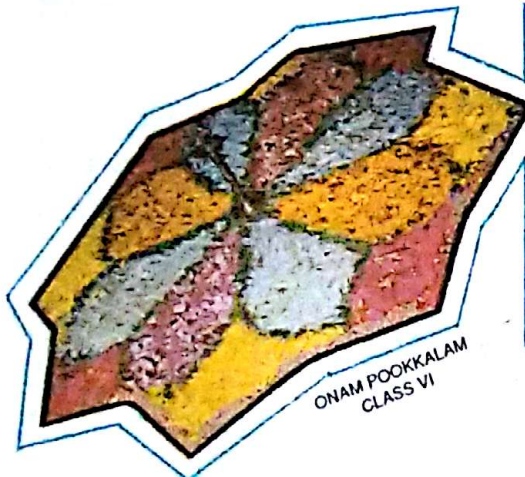
'GANDHI' GIVING AWAY TOKEN GIFTS  
TO NON-TEACHING STAFF ON GANDHI  
JAYANTHI DAY

'URI ADI' - ONAM DAY

A SCENE FROM THE SKIT BY THE TEACHERS  
TO ENTERTAIN THE STUDENTS ON  
CHILDREN'S DAY



'MAHABALIYUTE NATU KANAL' - ONAM DAY



ONAM POOKKALAM  
CLASS VI



SCHOOL 'NORWEGIAN DANCE' GROUP - EAPSC SAHODAYA -  
CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN COCHIN



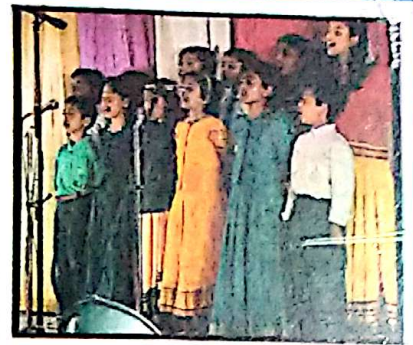
ONAM POOKKALAM  
CLASS X



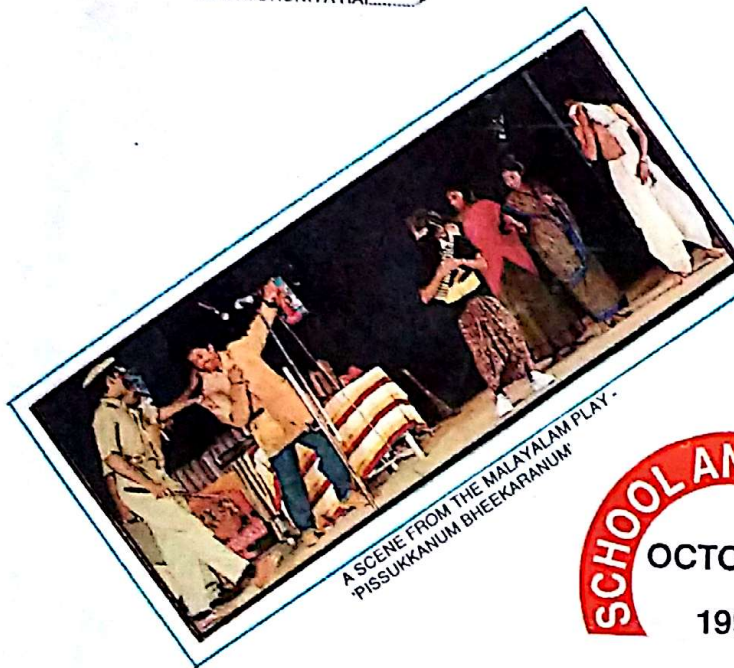


SWEET MELODIES -  
'TERI HI DHUNIYA HAI.....'

A SYNCHRONISED PRESENTATION  
IN RAGA 'PILAHARI.....'

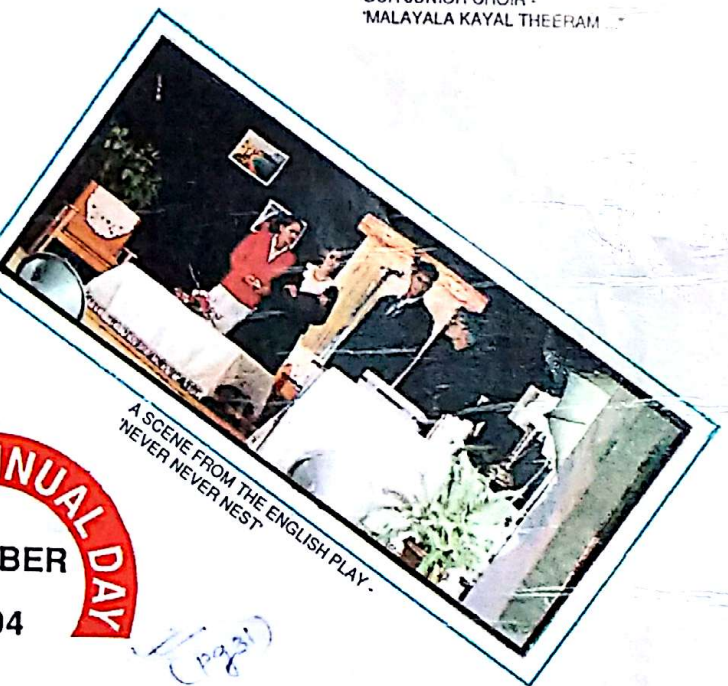


OUR JUNIOR CHOIR -  
'MALAYALA KAYAL THEERAM ...'



A SCENE FROM THE MALAYALAM PLAY -  
'PISSUKKANUM BHEEKARANUM'

**SCHOOL ANNUAL DAY**  
**OCTOBER**  
**1994**



A SCENE FROM THE ENGLISH PLAY -  
'NEVER NEVER NEST'



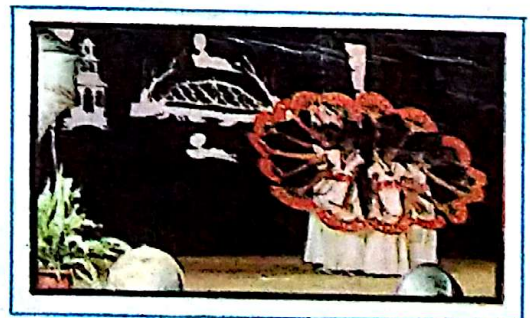
INVOCATION DANCE



GARBA DANCE OF GUJARAT



HARVEST DANCE OF KANDY - SRI LANKA



CHINESE AUTUMN DANCE



# SCHOOL ANNUAL DAY - OCTOBER - 1994



"SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS"

PRESENTED BY CLASS I



"OH! SHE'S STILL ALIVE!"



"CONSCIENCE IN CHAINS"



MR. SARVESH NAIDU WELCOMING THE CHIEF GUEST  
MR. JAYAKUMAR, I.A.S.  
- MRS. JAYAKUMAR & MR. T. DAMU LOOK ON



"BEWARE OF THIEVES"



A SCENE FROM 'HISTORY OF MAN'  
- CLASSES II & III



ZEBRA WITHOUT STRIPES?  
"ZELDA THE ZEBRA" - CLASSES L.K.G. & U.K.G.



"CHE SERA SERA" - CLASS IV



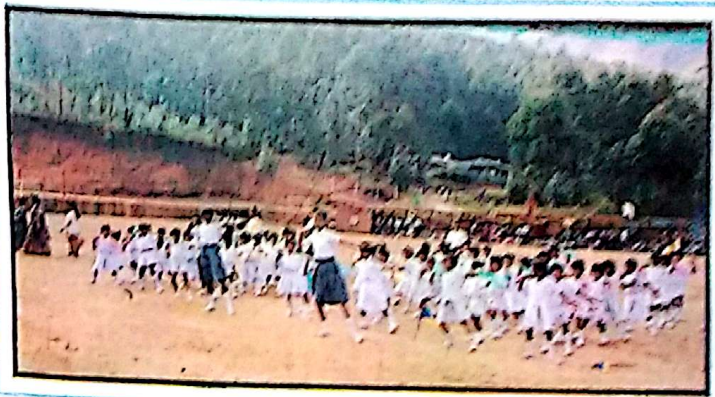
A COMEDY ON 'FAMILY PLANNING'



# ANNUAL SCHOOL SPORTS MEET - JANUARY '85



'AAGHE CHAL'



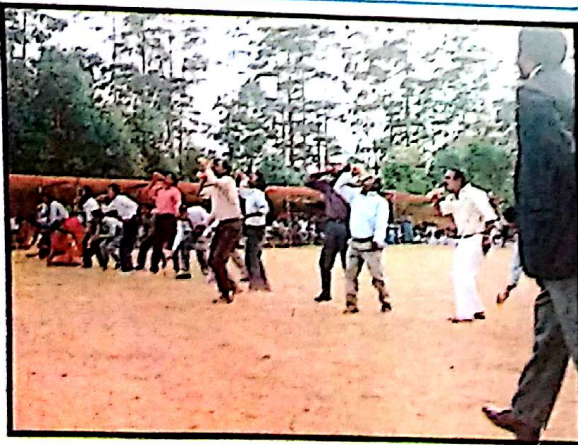
DISPLAY BY 'TINY TOTS' - CLASSES L.K.G. & U.K.G.



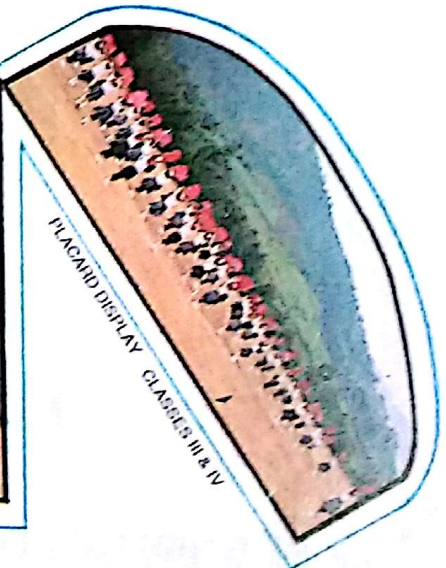
THE WINNERS' SMILE - MR. & MRS. BAKSHI GIVING AWAY THE PRIZES



OUR SPRINT QUEENS



PARENTS & TEACHERS CROSS THE FIRST OBSTACLE - AN APPETISER



PLACID DISPLAY - CLASSES III & IV



AEROBICS - FITNESS IN STYLE



'KARATE' - SELF DEFENCE BEGINS WITH PRAYERS



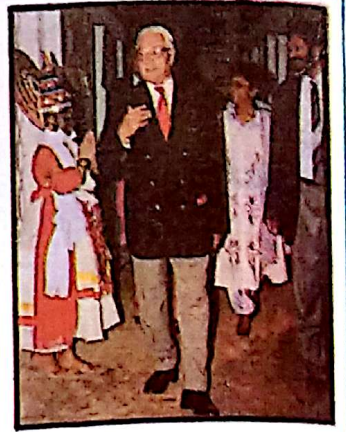
# ANNUAL SCHOOL EXHIBITION THEME - KERALA



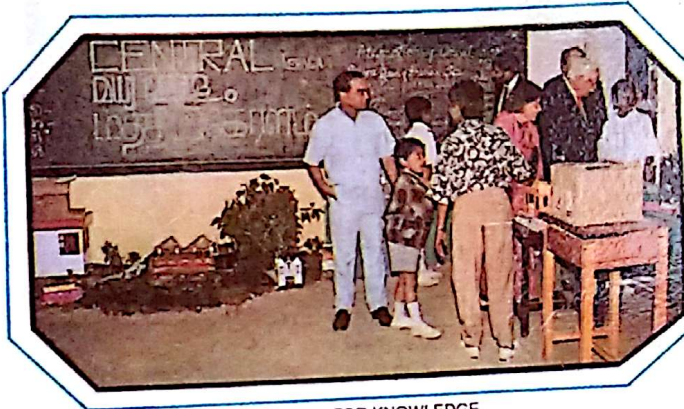
MRS. BAKHSHI INAUGURATING THE EXHIBITION



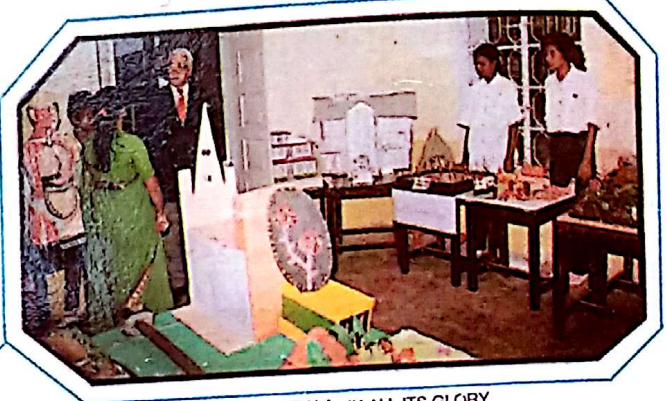
CURIOUS ON LOOKERS



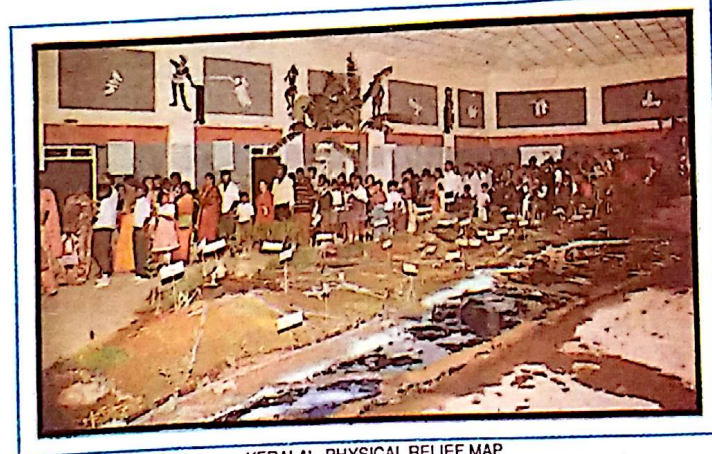
TRADITIONAL WELCOME TO MR. R. BAKHSHI



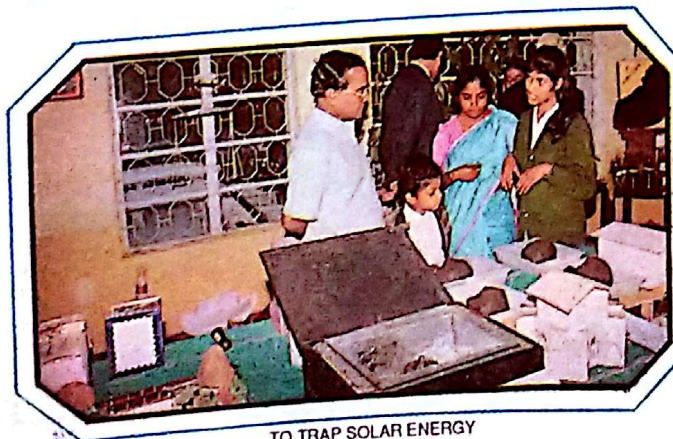
QUEST FOR KNOWLEDGE



NORTH KERALA IN ALL ITS GLORY



KERALA - PHYSICAL RELIEF MAP



TO TRAP SOLAR ENERGY



YOUNG ARCHITECTS DISPLAYING THEIR SKILLS



# OUR SCOUTS - PROUD RECIPIENTS OF 'THE TATA TEA CHAIRMAN'S AWARD FOR THE BEST SCOUT TROOP-1994'



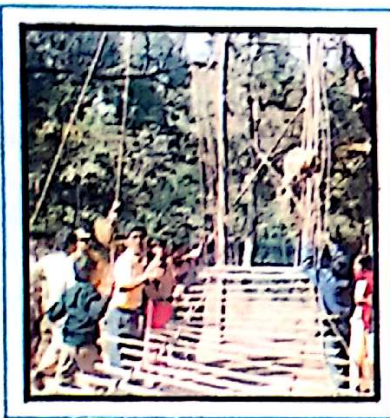
WINTER CAMP AT H.R.S. SPORTS GROUND - DEC '94



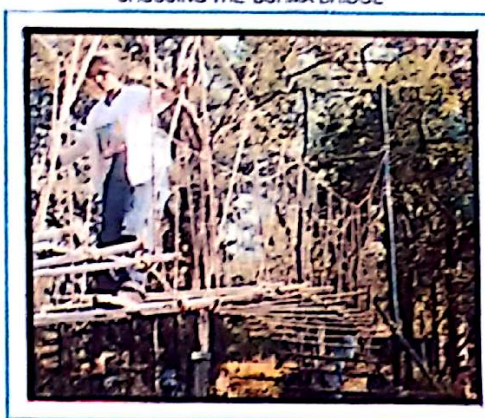
OUR GUIDES ENTERTAINING THE FELLOW SCOUTS & GUIDES AT PACHMARHI (M.P.) CAMP WITH THE SONG 'HEAL THE WORLD'...



ALL SET FOR THE CYCLING EXPEDITION, H.R.S. TO MARAYOOR & BACK, SEPTEMBER 1994



ROPE LADDER BUILDING



CROSSING THE 'BURMA BRIDGE'

ROPE LADDER CROSSING



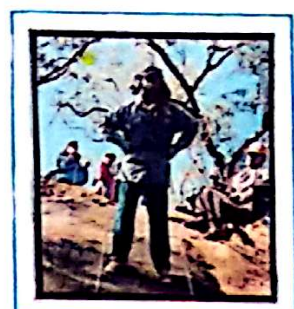
ACTIVITIES AT 'THE NATIONAL ADVENTURE INSTITUTE', PACHMARHI (M.P.) DECEMBER 1994



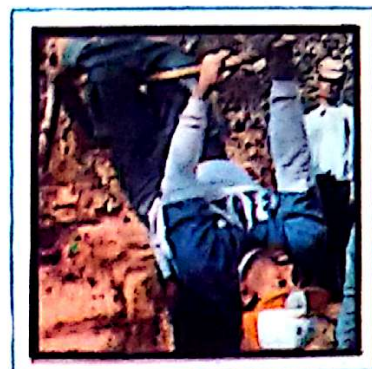
HAND & FOOT BRIDGE



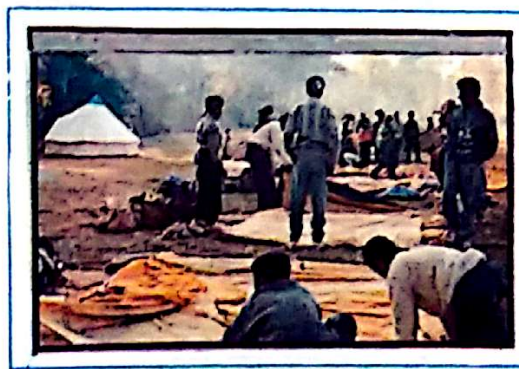
TREKKING



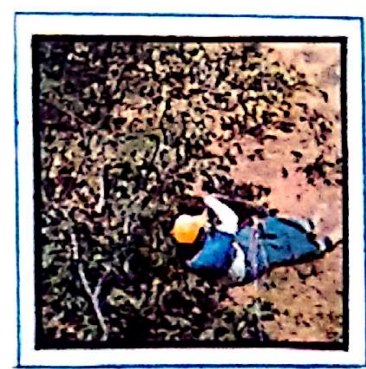
STOMACH REPELLING



MONKEY CRAWLING



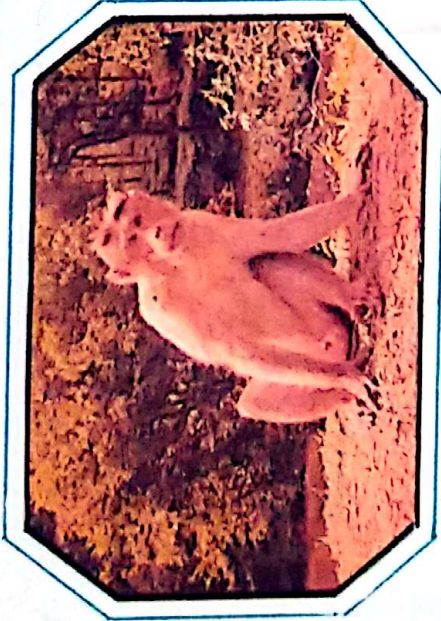
TENT PITCHING & FOLDING



RIVER CROSSING



# THROUGH THE STUDENTS' LENSES



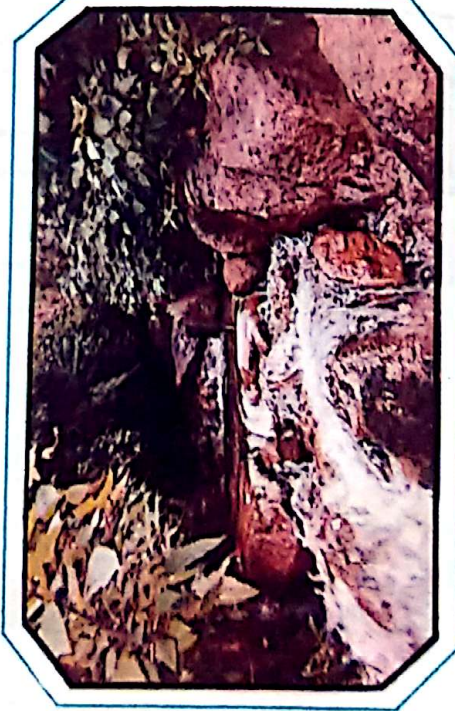
TINNY RAYMOND - XII



IBEX AT ERAVIKULAM NATIONAL PARK - TINNY RAYMOND - XII



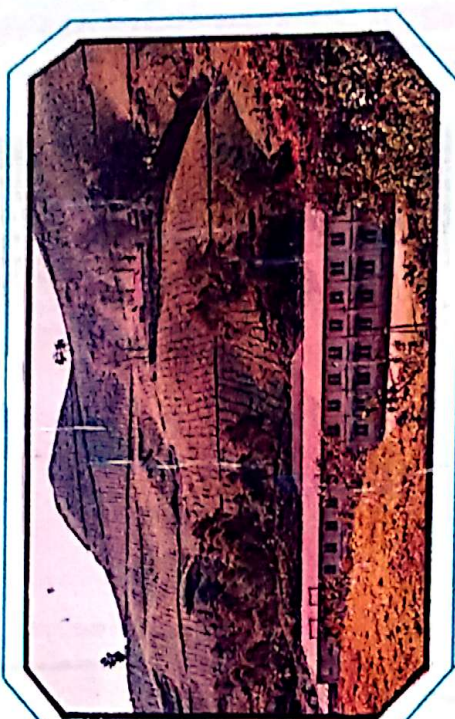
AT TRIVANDRUM ZOO - ARUN KUMAR - VII



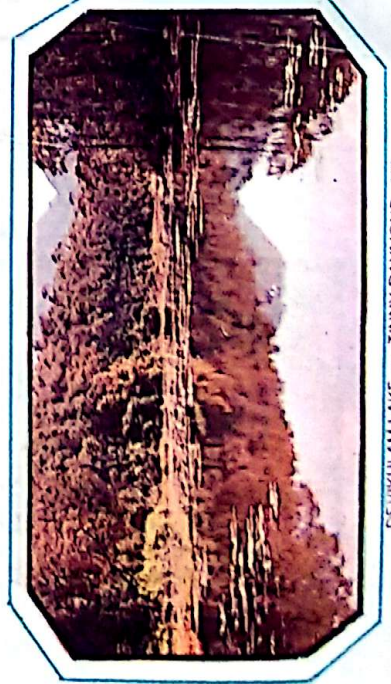
BAJU PAPPAN - VII



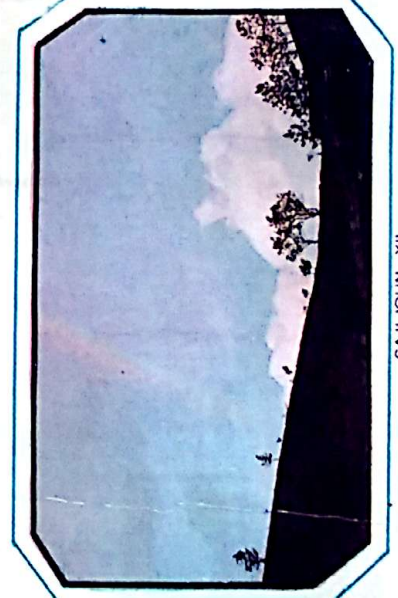
SHOBA JUNITA - XII



NULLATHANNI CONVENT & ESTATE SUNITHA G.P. - VIII



DEVIKULAM LAKE - TINNY RAYMOND - XII



SAJI JOHN - XII



SUNSET AT KANYAKUMARI - ARUN KUMAR - VII



# जो प्यो सी की खोज

जो प्यो सी की खोज  
 जो प्यो सी की खोज  
 जो प्यो सी की खोज

जो प्यो सी की खोज है। लुप्त हो चुकी है।  
 जो प्यो सी की खोज है। लुप्त हो चुकी है।  
 जो प्यो सी की खोज है। लुप्त हो चुकी है।

जो प्यो सी की खोज है। लुप्त हो चुकी है।  
 जो प्यो सी की खोज है। लुप्त हो चुकी है।  
 जो प्यो सी की खोज है। लुप्त हो चुकी है।

जो प्यो सी  
 जो प्यो सी



## पहर में चाय की पाखी तक

पहर में  
 पहर में  
 पहर में



पहर में हो बारिश लगी,  
 पहर में गिरते हैं प्यो की बूँदें,  
 पहर में बहते हैं प्यो की लहरें,  
 पहर में बहते हैं प्यो की लहरें।

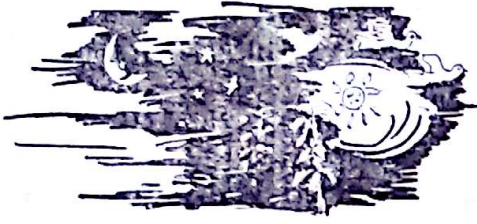
पहर में प्यो की लहरें बहती हैं,  
 पहर में प्यो की लहरें बहती हैं,  
 पहर में प्यो की लहरें बहती हैं,  
 पहर में प्यो की लहरें बहती हैं।

पहर में प्यो की लहरें बहती हैं,  
 पहर में प्यो की लहरें बहती हैं



## जा रही रवि की सवारी

जा रही रवि की सवारी  
लाल-गगन से रथ सजा है  
मुरझाएँ फूल पथ पर बिखरे हैं,  
बादलों से अनुचरों ने  
लाल पोशाक है धारो ।  
जा रही रवि की सवारी ।



पशु पक्षी, आदि सारे,  
हैं, बड़े अब धकान से मारे,  
कौए, मैने, चिड़ियाँ प्यारे,  
लौटते घर जैसे पंक्ति मारे ।

बिखरे लाल गगन पर  
चाँदनी को "रात की रानी" बनाकर  
समन्दर में डूबने निकले हैं स्वामी,  
हाय ! जा रही रवि की सवारी ॥

ज्योतिका लाल  
सातवीं कक्षा

## अगर मैं निम्न जाति की होती तो..।

पढ़ाई मैं ठीक से कर रही हूँ लेकिन भविष्य शून्य सा लगता है । परीक्षाओं में परिणाम निकलने पर सभी माँ-बाप यही सोचते हैं कि आगे क्या होगा ? अच्छे नंबर मिलने से भी मेरे साथियों आगे पढ़ने में असमर्थ हैं । आजकल पढ़ाई बंद करना ही अच्छा है । जो लोग सिर्फ पास मार्क लेकर अपने निम्न जाति के विस्तर पर लेटे हुए हैं क्या बताऊँ, राजसिंहासन तक भी पहुँचते हैं । क्या उच्चतर वर्ग के लोगों को दानव से ही नीचे स्थान हैं ।

अब मैं भी पढ़ते-पढ़ते यह सोच रही हूँ कि किस रास्ते की ओर चलूँ मेरी पढ़ाई व्यर्थ है क्या ? मेरी छोटी मोटी स्वप्न सब निरर्थक हो जाएगा क्या ?

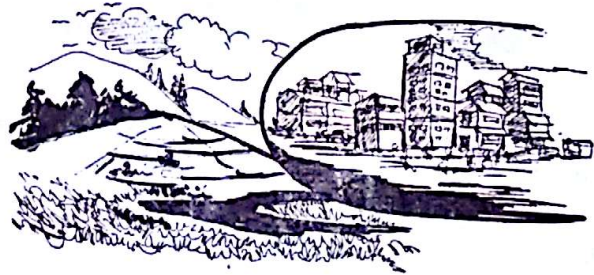
जीवन आजकल कठिन है । पढ़कर अच्छी अंक प्राप्त करके भी नौकरी के पीछे भगना पड़गा । यह क्यों ? निम्न जाति के लिए सभी संस्थाओं, विद्यालयों तथा सभी जगह आरक्षण किया है । इससे जो अच्छा अंक प्राप्त करता है वह कहीं का नहीं रहता है ।

सरकार के नियम और समाज के रीतिरिवाज को देखकर मैं निम्न जाति की ओर कूदना चाहती हूँ जिससे मैं एक उच्चतर स्थान तक पहुँच सकूँ । इस संसार में आगे का क्या भविष्य । सोचकर मैं यहाँ नतीजे पर पहुँची हूँ कि मैं भी एक निम्न जाति पर मिल जाऊँ !!

भावना पी.  
आठवीं कक्षा

## कपास के शहर से चाय की पहाड़ी तक

मैं तो आई कपास के शहर से  
कितना सुनहरा-सा जगह पर पहुँची,  
ऊँची-ऊँची पहाड़ियों से घिरे,  
उनमें चाय के पीघों का विस्तर बिछे,  
हाय ! कितना सुन्दर लगा यह मनभरे दृश्य !!



देखते-देखते ही बादल छाये,  
टप-टप गिरते हैं वर्षा की बूँदें,  
उफ ! बर्फ-सा कठोर लगता ठंड,  
फिर भी मेरे मन को भाता यह दृश्य !!

बसी ऐसी सुन्दर पहाड़ी में,  
एक मनोहर शिक्षा की कुंजे,  
मुझ विताना है तीन साल और,  
हाय ! कैसा लगेगा यह सुन्दर प्रदेश !!

रंजनो कृष्णस्वामी  
नीवीं कक्षा



## पंजाब के त्योहार

भारत एक विशाल देश है। इसमें पंजाब भारत का एक विशाल राज्य है। यहाँ हिन्दू और सिख मिल जुलकर रहते हैं। वे लोग लोडो होलो, करवाचौद, कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी बेंसाखो आदि त्योहार मनाते हैं।

लोडो का त्योहार जनवरी महीने की तेरह तारीख को मनाया जाता है। इस दिन रात को लोग आग जलाकर उसमें गन्ना डालकर जलाते हैं। रेवड़ा-गच्छक, गुड़ आदि खाते हैं। आग के आसपास खड़े होकर नाचते हैं।

बेंसाखो का त्योहार फसल काटने के बाद मनाया जाता है। यह माचं महीने में आता है। इस दिन रात को लोग खुशी-खुशी बाँगड़ा नृत्य से अपने मन को भाते हैं। औरत लोग भी खुशी-खुशी से नाचते और गाते हैं।



होली के त्योहार में पंजाबी लोग आपस में रंगीन पानी डालते हुए खेलते हैं। मिठाईयाँ बाँटते हैं। होली के पहले दिन हालिका का पुतली बनाकर जलाते हैं। सभी भाँग पाते हैं, पकौड़े और नमकीन खाते हैं?

कृष्णाष्टमी अगस्त महीने में मनाया जाता है। यह दिन भगवान कृष्ण का जन्म हुआ था। लोग इसी दिन व्रत रखते हैं। रात को भगवान कृष्ण की पूजा करते हैं।

दशहरे के बाद और दिवाली के पूर्व पर औरतें करवाचौद का व्रत रखते हैं। अपने पति की लम्बी आयु के लिए यह व्रत रखा जाता है। चाँद को देखने के बाद ही ये भोजन करती हैं।

इसी प्रकार विभिन्न त्योहारों से पंजाब के लोग आपस में भ्रात भावना पैदा करते हैं। पंजाब में चाहे कुछ ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं होने से भी त्योहारों के समय सब कुछ भूलकर

लोग आपस में उत्साह पूर्वक रहते हैं। त्योहारों के समय ढोल की आवाज़ और "मल्ले मल्ले" की आवाज़ से आसमान भी गूँज उठता है।

## भारत में नारी का स्थान

यदि हम प्राचीन भारतीय सभ्यता पर दृष्टि डालें तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि हमारे समाज में स्त्रियों को प्रारंभ से ही ऊँचा स्थान दिया गया है। नारी ने सामाजिक एवं राजनीति के क्षेत्र में भी पुरुषों के कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर पदार्पण किया है। कवियों ने नारी को अबला कहा है। लेकिन दूसरे ओर नारियों की अद्भुत वीरता का वर्णन करके उनकी अबला होने को गलत स्थापित कर देते हैं।

"खूब लड़ी मर्दाना वह तो, झाँसी वाली रानी थी।" लेकिन वीरता ही नहीं, भारतीय नारी ने अपने पुरुष का भी बहुत अच्छी तरह साथ निभाया है। भारत माँ ने सीता, सावित्री, गार्गी और लक्ष्मीबाई जैसा महान नारियों का जन्म दिया है। बहुत सालों से लोग बोलते हैं कि जहाँ नारी की पूजा होती है वहाँ देवता निवास करते हैं। नारी की वजह से आज हमारे दुनिया में माँ, बहन और नारी का स्थान है।

प्राचीन काल में नारी का बहुत प्रमुख स्थान होता था। सीता राम के साथ यश में बैठी थी। कई रानियाँ अपने पतियों के साथ युद्ध के मैदान में गई थी। गार्गी ने धर्म और दर्शन पर महत्वपूर्ण शास्त्रार्थ किया था। उस समय नारी को अपने पति को चुनने का अधिकार था।

मध्य काल में नारी का सम्मान और आदर्श कम होने लगा। विशेष रूप से मुसलमान नारियों की अवस्था बहुत बुरी थी। उन्हें परदा पहनना था। उन्हें घर के अन्दर बंद कर दिया जाता था। उसे शिक्षा के अधिकार से वंचित किया गया। वह पुरुष की दासी बनकर रह गई।

आधुनिक काल में सभ्यता की उन्नति के साथ नारी के जीवन में भी बहुत उन्नति हुई। कई औरतों ने हमारे देश के स्वतंत्रता के लिए शहीद हो गईं। शिक्षा के साथ-साथ सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी नारी की दशा सुधारने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। सति की प्रथा का अन्त हुआ। विधवा विवाह का प्रचार भी बढ़ गया।

भारतीय नारी त्याग और तपस्या की पोषक माना जाती है।

अभिषेक भरद्वाज  
नौवीं कक्षा



## शेर-ओ-शायरी

मैंने तुझे प्यार किया  
मेरी जिन्दगी बदल गई ।  
मैं खिलौना बन गया ।  
मेरी हवा निकल गई ॥

मैंने लड़की को देखा,  
ऐंगल बदल-बदल के ।  
लड़की ने मुझे मारा,  
सैन्डल बदल-बदल के ॥

दूर से देखा मैंने,  
तो श्रीदेवी बाल बना रही थी,  
पास जाकर देखा मैंने,  
तो भैंस पूँछ हिला रही थी ।

आज करे सो काल कर,  
काल करे सो परसों ।  
क्यों घबराते हो यारों,  
जोना है वरसों ॥

गौरव  
ग्यारहवीं कक्षा

## दया

दया करो जिसको कोई नहीं है  
दया तो सिर्फ वचन से नहीं है ।  
जिस के मन में दया हो-  
वही है असली मनुष्य !

क्या तो सिर्फ लेना नहीं उसको देना भी है ।

ईश्वर ही दया है,  
वे हैं, परमात्मा,

जहाँ दया है, वहाँ शांति है ।

टिनी  
बारहवीं कक्षा

## बम्बई बना भक्ति का सागर

“गणपती बाप्पा मोरया ! गणपती बाप्पा मोरया” !  
इन आवाजों से गुंजती हुई बम्बई में रास्ते पर गणेश चतुर्थी  
का आवाहन कर रहे थे । गुलाल के रंगों से भरा आकाश  
देखकर मेरा दिल झूम उठा । उसके बाद ढोलक के ताल  
पर ढोलते लोग दिखने लगे । उनके पीछे गणेशजी की  
मूर्ति बहुत बड़ा और अतभूत भक्त जनों के जैसे उनसे एक  
हो गए थे । यही गणेश चतुर्थी का दृश्य बम्बई महानगर  
में हर वर्ष दिखाई देता है ।

बम्बई में गणेश चतुर्थी एक दिन से लेकर गया रह  
दिनों तक हर्ष-उल्लास के साथ मनाया जाता है । इस  
सार्वजनिक समारोह की शुरुआत लोकमान्य तिलक ने  
पुणे में की थी । अंग्रेजों से आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिए  
सभी लोगों को मिलजुलकर एक झुण्ड होकर लड़ना बहुत  
जरूरी था । गणेश चतुर्थी को एक परदा बनाकर स्वतन्त्रता  
आंदोलन लड़ना था । इसलिए तिलक जी ने गणेश चतुर्थी  
को एक सामाजिक महोत्सव बना दिया । इस त्योहार को  
लोग बड़े उत्साह के साथ मिलजुलकर मनाते थे । लोग  
अपने घरों में गणेशजी की मूर्ति लाकर उनकी पूजा करते  
हैं । विसर्जन करते समय ‘गणपति बाप्पा मोरया ! अगले  
बरस तू जल्दी आ ! के नारों से आकाश खिल उठता है ।

गणेश चतुर्थी का त्योहार इस प्रकार घूम-घाम से सारे  
महाराष्ट्र में हर साल आषाढ चतुर्थी के दिन मनाया  
जाता है ।

“गणपति बाप्पा मोरया !  
अगले बरस तू जल्दी आ !  
गणपति बाप्पा मोरया ! अगले बरस तू जल्दी आ !!

विद्या  
दसवीं कक्षा

## मेरी एक स्वप्ना

एक दिन शाम का समय मैं अपनी सहेली के साथ घर  
से घूमने के लिए निकली ! समय छः बजकर चालीस  
मिनिट हो चुका था । घर से निकलकर सड़क पर चलकर  
आपस में बात करते-करते, समय और रास्ता दोनों का  
विचार नहीं रहा था । चलते-चलते एक अजीब घर तक  
पहुँची । उसके सामने एक बूढ़ा सा आदमी बैठकर कुछ  
काम कर रहा था ।



हमने उससे पूछा- "बाबूजी समय क्या है। वे नीचे से सर उठाकर हम को देखा। उसका आँख नाक, मुख और कान कुछ भी नहीं था। उस आदमी के पीछे से एक बारो-सी आवाज सुनाई दिया "तुन दोनो इधर क्यों आई। हम डरके कुछ बोल न पाए। डरके मारे हमारी आवाज बंठ चुका था। हम दोनों भंगने का कोशिश की। मगर हमारे पीछे के रास्ते में एक बहुत बड़ा काला कुत्ता खड़ा था।

मगर हमारे सामने एक और रास्ता दिखाई दिया। सामने चलते-चलते एक बड़े बंगले के अन्दर घुस गई। अन्दर प्रवेश करते ही हमारे पीछे दरवाजा बन्द हो गई। बिजली भी अचानक बुझ गई। उसी वक्त मेरे कंधे पर किसी का हाथ गिरा और मैं चिलककर जाग उठी। तब जानी पहचानी आवाज सुनाई दी कि "उठो स्कूल जाने का वक्त हो गया। "वह आवाज मेरी माँ की थी। मेरी स्वप्न अचानक खुल गई।

सोनिया  
आठवीं कक्षा

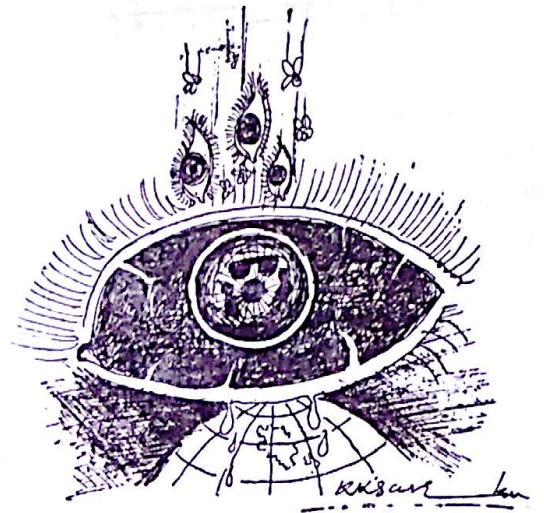
## नेत्रदान का महत्व

"तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमया !!"

जब एक शिशु अपनी माँ को गर्भ से इस रंगीन दुनिया में पहुँचता है, तब वह अपने चारों तरफ का वातावरण देखकर सुनकर, सूँघकर, चखकर और स्पर्श का अनुभव करके मालूम करता है या पहचानता है। सभी ज्ञानेन्द्रियों में आँख या नयन सबसे ज्यादा भूमिका निभाती है।

बिना आँख का क्या जीवन? अगर कोई बच्चा अंधा हो, उसे अपने माता-पिता, भाई-बहन और सभी जाव-जन्तु सब एक समान ही मालूम लगता है। एक अन्धे की जिन्दगी भर अन्धा रहने का जरूरी नहीं है। इस के लिए देश के सभी राज्यों में "अन्धसाहान्य याजना कार्यक्रम शुरू हो चुका है। इसके द्वारा अन्धे लोगों को प्रकाश की रोशनी देने के लिए नेत्र दान के बारे में लोगों को समझाते हैं। अलग-अलग साधनों द्वारा इसके बारे में जानकारी होने से भी लोगों को अलग-अलग विचार हैं।

मगर इस सिलसिले में कुछ ऐसी बातों का ज्ञान रखना जरूरी है। मुख रून से पुतली का पूरा तरह निकली



नहीं जाती किन्तु सिर्फ कनीनिका ही निकालकर प्रयोग में लाते हैं। आँखों की संग्रह एक व्यक्ति के मर जाने के बाद ही की जाती है। मरने के तुरन्त छः घण्टे के अन्तर ही आँखों को निकाला जाता है। बिना जात-पात के कोई भी आँख दान कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई आँख दान देना चाहें, वह अपनी इच्छा पास के कोई भी अन्ध साहान्य संस्था में प्रमाणित करके रखना है।

जो व्यक्ति अपना नेत्र दान करता है, उसके मर जाते ही अक्षिरोग विशेषज्ञ को बुलावा भेजें ताकि सही वक्त पर नेत्रों को निकाला जा सकें। मृत व्यक्ति के आँख उनके घर पर ही निकाला जाता है। जन तत्व के आधार पर यह कहा गया है कि "अगर कोई व्यक्ति मर जाए उसके शरीर के कोई भी अंग दान में देना है जिससे उसका आत्मा शांति प्राप्त कर सकें।

हर एक को अपना नेत्र दान करके अंधों को रोशनी की आर, रंगीन दुनिया में ले आने का इरादा रखना चाहिए। इसे अपना कर्तव्य मानना चाहिए इसी के लिए है महान वैज्ञानिक ब्रल ने अपनी लिपियों द्वारा अंधे लोगों को रोशनी देने के लिए आविष्कार किया है। जरासोचों कि अगर अंधे लोग इन लिपियों द्वारा अपना काम खुद कर सकते हैं तो उनके बदले सही आँखों की रोशनी मिले तो कितना अच्छा होता है। इस प्रकार आँखों की दान एक ऐसी दान है जो नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को अंधेरे से उजाते की ओर ला सकें।

"आँख मुख का दर्पण है" ॥

मीना कृष्णस्वामी  
एम. ए. एम. एड.



## सूर साहित्य में राधा विषयक भेद-प्रभेद

महाकवि सूर ने अपने प्रामाणिक एवं प्रमुख ग्रंथ “सूर सागर” में “राधा” का उल्लेख किया है। सूर सागर के दशम स्कन्ध के अंतर्गत कृष्ण लालाओं के महत्वपूर्ण प्रसंगों का समावेश किया है। “राधा” की उद्भावना करके सूर ने कथा को “भगवत” से भी अधिक रोचकता प्रदान कर दी है।

साहित्य लहरी के दृष्टकूट पदों में अलंकार नायिका-भेद, रस, भाव आदि काव्य शास्त्रीय विषयों का प्रतिपादन किया गया है। साहित्य लहरी के प्रथम पदों में मुख्यतः नायिका भेद वर्णन को विविध अलंकारों के उदाहरणों के साथ स्थान प्राप्त हुआ है।

साहित्यलहरी के शृंगारपरक कूटपद भक्ति भावना से परिपूर्ण है और सूर के हृदय के अनारमन की तड़प को उज्ज्वल करता है। उनमें राधा-कृष्ण की विधि प्रेम-कीड़ाओं तथा उनके मोहक सौन्दर्य के जो मार्मिक चित्र और सौन्दर्य का अतिर्वनीय मोहकता का वर्णन सूरदास जो ने अद्भुत कूटशैली में किया है।

साहित्य लहरी में नायिका-भेद विषयक अनेक पदों में राधा का स्पष्ट उल्लेख हुआ है। इन राधा-कृष्ण-संबंधी दृष्टकूट पदों में सूर का भक्त हृदय ही मुखरित हुआ है। सूर ने, इसमें नायिका भेद के अंतर्गत स्वकीया और परकीया इन दोनों भेदों को अपनाया है। नायिका के विभिन्न भेदों के अंतर्गत सामान्य या गणिका तथा कुलटा को भी स्थान अवश्य प्राप्त होता है।

राधाकृष्ण के प्रेम-विहार को कवि ने बहुत ही विस्तार में प्रस्तुत किया है। गोपियों में राधा का प्रमुख उल्लेख है। “सूरसागर” में अन्य गोपियों के गवं का स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है। “सूरसागर” में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया जाता है कि जिस गोपी को कृष्ण ने अपने साथ लिया था वह राधा थी।

सूरदास की प्रेम-भक्ति के प्रकाशत में राधा का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है। “भगवत” में गोपिकाओं के साथ कृष्ण की

लीला का वर्णन होते हुए भी राधा का उल्लेख अधिक नहीं है। सूरसागर की गोपियों का भाव भी “भगवत” की गोपियों से भिन्न तथा विकसित रूप है।

सूरदास ने रास के अंत में गोपियों की शपत्तिका उल्लेख करके “वामन पुराण को राक्षसी देकर” भगवत” से अपनी स्वतंत्रता का संकेत किया है।

“सूरसागर” में गोपी-कृष्ण और राधा-कृष्ण के प्रेम-प्रसंग कृष्ण कथा के सर्वाधिक विस्तृत एवं महत्वपूर्ण अंश है। इसमें कृष्ण के मथुरा गमने और तज्जन्य ब्रजवासियों की वियोग व्यथा के नाना विधमार्मिक चित्र मिलते हैं। कृष्ण के पति गोपियों की माधुर्य भक्ति के विकास का विशिष्ट चित्रण है।

राधा-कृष्ण की रस-केली और गोपियों के प्रेम-विषयक विवाद उपालंभ और शृंगरिक वर्णन मिलते हैं। “सूरसागर” में नन्दनन्दन गोपाल गोपी-वल्लभ, राधा-वल्लभ कृष्ण आदि का गंण-गान है।

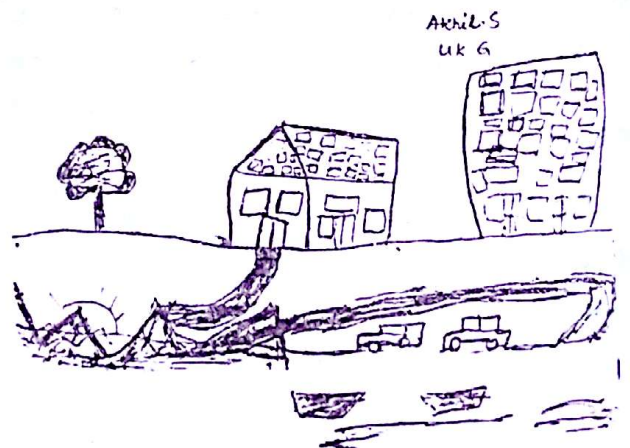
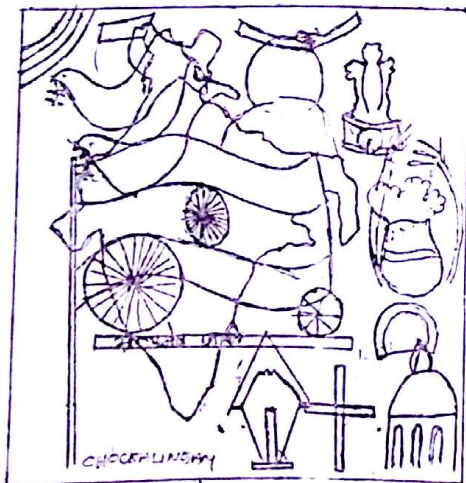
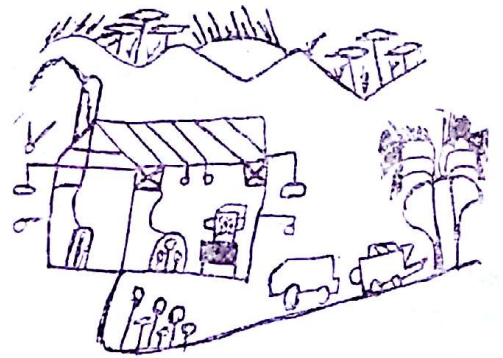
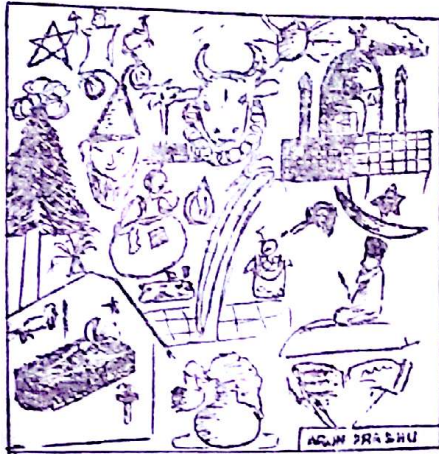
“सरावली” में राधा के कृष्ण को मथुरा जाने से रोकने और संकर्षण के मुख की अग्नि से सकल ब्रह्माण्ड के होली को तरह जलने का वर्णन है।

“सरावली” की दानलोला में कृष्ण के ब्रह्मत्व का प्रयत्न पूर्वक प्रतिपादन किया गया है। राधा-कृष्ण की रस-केली के बीच-बीच राधागोपियों के प्रेम-विषयक उपालंभ भी विद्यमान हैं। साथ ही साथ “सरावली” में यशोदा द्वारा कृष्ण की भोजन आदि की परिचर्या के वर्णन भी मिलते हैं।”

सूरदास के तीनों प्रामाणिक रचनाओं में राधा का ठीक ठीक उल्लेख मिलता है। लेकिन “सूरसागर” में संयोग और वियोग का वर्णन बहुत ही अच्छी तरह सूरदास जो ने किया है।

डॉ. सुषमा उणिक्तान











സ്വാമി വിവേകാനന്ദനെക്കുറിച്ച് കേൾക്കാത്തവർ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമായിരിക്കും. ഹിന്ദുത്വത്തിന്റെ മുഖ്യങ്ങളെ ഉയർത്തിപ്പിടിച്ച് ഭാരത സംസ്കാരത്തെ ലോക ജനതയിലേക്ക് പ്രത്യക്ഷിച്ച് അമേരിക്കൻ ജനതയിലേക്ക് പകർന്നുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ആഗമനാത്മകവും ശ്രീമാമകൃഷ്ണ പരമഹംസ ശിഷ്യൻ വിജയിച്ചു.

ശ്രീമാമകൃഷ്ണൻ ശിഷ്യന്മാരിൽ അതിസമർത്ഥനായ വിവേകാനന്ദൻ ചെറുപ്പം മുതലേ മിതഭാഷിയായിരുന്നു. ആത്മീയ ചിന്തകളിൽ അതിവതാലുര്യം കാണിക്കുകയും തുടന്ന് വേദങ്ങളിൽ പാണ്ഡിത്യം നേടുകയും ചെയ്തു. സ്വാമിയുടെ ലോകപ്രശസ്തിയാർജ്ജിച്ച ചിക്കാഗോ പ്രഭാഷണത്തിലൂടെ ഉരുത്തിരിഞ്ഞതാണ് 'മതമില്ല മതങ്ങളുമുള്ള' എന്ന ഏകവചനാശയം. 1893-ലെ ചിക്കാഗോ വിശ്വമത സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ സ്വാമിജി ആദ്യ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടായി. പ്രസംഗങ്ങളോടെ വിശ്രുതനാണ് അതിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ച, "അമേരിക്കയിലെ സഹോദരി സഹോദരന്മാരേ" എന്ന സംബോധന. മത സഹിഷ്ണുതയല്ല സർവ്വ മതങ്ങളും സത്യമാണെന്ന വിശ്വാസമായിരുന്നു പ്രഭാഷണത്തിന്റെ പ്രാണൻ "എല്ലാ ദിക്കുകളിൽ നിന്നും മനുഷ്യൻ തന്റെ മതങ്ങളിലൂടെ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു വരുന്നു. പിന്നെ എവിടെ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെച്ചൊല്ലി കലഹത്തിന് കാരണം" വിഭാഗീയത, മതഭ്രാന്തത്വം എന്നിവയെതിരെ ഉയർന്നു, ഏറ്റവും ശക്തമായ സ്വരമായിരുന്നു വിശ്വമത സംഗമവേദിയിൽ നാം കേട്ടത്.

തുടന്ന് ചെയ്ത അഞ്ചു പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും മേൽപറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ തുടർച്ചയോ വിപുലീകരണമോ ആയിരുന്നു. അവളെ കളത്തിലകപ്പെട്ട കഥ വ്യംഗ്യഭംഗിയോടെ പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടാണ് ആശയ വിശദീകരണം നടത്തിയത്. സ്വന്തം കിണറ്റിലിരുന്ന് കൊണ്ടു് അന്യ ലോകങ്ങളെ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നവരായിട്ടുണ്ട് ഹിന്ദു, മുസ്ലീം, ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി എന്ന് സ്വാമി പരിതപിച്ചു. ഹിന്ദുവിന്റെ ബ്രഹ്മവും, യഹൂദരുടെ യഹോവയും, ക്രൈസ്തവരുടെ സർഗ്ഗീയ പിതാവും ആയ വിശ്വാസചൈതന്യം തന്റെ മഹത്തായ ആദർശം പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ശക്തി തരുമാറാകട്ടെ എന്ന പ്രതീകനായുടെയുണ് അവസാനിച്ചത്.

ബുദ്ധമതത്തിലല്ലാതെ ഹിന്ദു മതത്തിനോ മറിച്ച് ജീവിക്കാനായില്ല എന്നദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ മതൈക്യ വാദത്തിന് പുതിയ രൂപം കൈവരുകയുണ്ടായത്. "നിങ്ങൾക്കേകാണമല്ലോ ഞാൻ ബുദ്ധമത വിശ്വാസിയല്ല, എന്നാലാണ് താനും" എന്നാണ് സ്വാമി ചിക്കാഗോ പ്രഭാഷണത്തിലൂടെ പറഞ്ഞത്.



'മത പരിവർത്തനമല്ല' മതത്തിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യം എന്ന സ്വാമി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചു. വിശുദ്ധിയും ഭക്താഭ്യുദയവും ഒരു മതത്തിന്റെയും കരുതകയല്ല താനും. തന്റെ മതമേ അതിജീവിക്കൂ എന്ന വിശ്വാസം മത വിരുദ്ധമാണ്. സഹകരണം, സമന്വയം എന്നിവയിൽ അതിഷ്ഠിതമായിരിക്കണം മതം.

അയൽക്കാരന്റെ ഭക്തത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കലും കൈകത്താതെ അയൽപക്കക്കാരുടെ സമ്പത്തു് അപഹരിക്കലാണ് സമ്പന്നനാകാനുള്ള കുറുക്കുവഴി എന്ന കരുതാത്ത അമേരിക്ക വിജയിച്ചാലും എന്ന ആശംസ എല്ലാ രാജ്യത്തിനും മാതൃകയായി സ്വാമി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാട്ടി.



# തൊഴിൽ പരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം

കെ വി. ആനന്ദ്, ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 9

കാലാനുസൃതമായ നിലയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതികൾ മാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണു്, ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ രീതി നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തിക രീതിക്കു് യോജിച്ചതല്ല. ഇന്നു് കോളേജുകളിൽ നിന്നും, ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നും നിരവധി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ വിജയികളായി പുറത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവർക്കെല്ലാം ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരാരും കൂടാ സാധ്യമല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരികയാണു്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ജോലി ചെയ്തു ജീവിക്കുവാൻ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതിക്കു തന്നെ സമുപദായമായ പരിവർത്തനം കൂടിയേ കഴിയൂ. വിദ്യാലയ ജീവിതത്തിനുശേഷം സ്വന്തമായ നിലയിൽ തൊഴിൽ കണ്ടെത്താൻ തക്ക പരിശീലനത്തിനു പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുക്കുകയോണ്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ രീതിയാണു് ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു്, തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ദൈവമാനമായിട്ടാണു് പലരും കണക്കാക്കുന്നതു് തന്മൂലം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ രീതിയോടു തന്നെ പലർക്കും വെറുപ്പും വിദ്വേഷവും ജനിക്കുന്നു. അതു് അനുവദനീയമല്ല അഭ്യസ്ത വിദ്യരുടെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ ഇന്നു് ഇന്ത്യയുടെ മാത്രമല്ല ലോകത്തിന്റെ തന്നെ ഒരു വിഷമ പ്രശ്നമാണു്. ഇതു് തുടരുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടാ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാലങ്ങളിൽ തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള ഒരു മനോഭാവം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വരണം. തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ദൈവമാണെന്നും ദൈവമാനമായി കരുതുന്നതു് ഇന്നു പല തരത്തിലുള്ള കൈത്തൊഴിലുകളും അധഃപതിച്ചു

കിടക്കുകയാണു്. അതെല്ലാം പുനരുദ്ധരിക്കുവാനുള്ള പരിശ്രമങ്ങൾ നടക്കണം. വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ തൊഴിൽവാരം ആചരിക്കുന്നതും, പ്രവൃത്തി പരിചയം സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും ജോലി പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു പല പരിപാടികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതും, ഇനിയും ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതും, ഇതിനു തന്നെ.

മഹാത്മാജി വിഭാവനം ചെയ്ത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ തത്വത്തിലും തൊഴിലിന്നു് പ്രാധാന്യം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇന്നു രാജ്യത്തുടനീളം സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം സംഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അഭ്യസ്ത വിദ്യർ നിരാശരായി ജീവിതം കഴിച്ചു കയറുന്നു. അവർ നാടിനും വീടിനും ഒരു വലിയ ഭാരമായിത്തീരുന്നു. വെറും സാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു് ഭൂരിപക്ഷം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും വലിയ ഗുണമുണ്ടെന്നു് വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ വഴിയില്ല.

എതു് തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യുവാനും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഉത്സുകരായിരിക്കണം. തൊഴിലിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ വ്യക്തികളെ ബഹുമാനിക്കുന്ന രീതിയും വ്യത്യാസപ്പെടുത്തണം. പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതികളിൽകൂടി വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു് ഗുണമായ സഹായങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നുണ്ടു്. കേരളമെങ്കിലും ഇതു മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും അതിനനുസരിച്ചു് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പക്ഷം നമ്മുടെ അടുത്ത തലമുറക്കെങ്കിലും ഭിക്ഷാദേഹികളായി രാജ്യം വിട്ടുപോകേണ്ട ഗതി കേടില്ലെന്നും രക്ഷപ്പെടും.

## പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ദിവസം

നിന്നു ഇട്ടി കുര്യൻ, ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 8

പത്രങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാന വാർത്ത - ജൂലൈ 16 നു തീയതി 'ഷ. മാക്കർ ലെവി-9' എന്ന ധൂമകേതു വ്യാഴം എന്ന ഗ്രഹത്തെ ഇടിക്കുന്നു. ടി. വി. യിലും കാണിക്കുന്നു. സൗരയൂഥത്തിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാന സംഭവം. പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പലർ പലതും പറയുന്നു. ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞു "കഴിഞ്ഞ ഇടി നടന്നപ്പോൾ ദിനോസർ അപ്രത്യക്ഷമായി. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇനിയും എന്തെങ്കിലും സംഭവിക്കും. ചിലപ്പോൾ കരകടലായി മാറും. അതിനാൽ എല്ലാവരും താമസം മാറ്റിക്കൊള്ളൂ". ചെറിയവരും, വലിയവരും ഒരേ കാര്യം പറയുന്നു. നാട്ടിൽ വയസ്സായവർ പറയുന്നു.

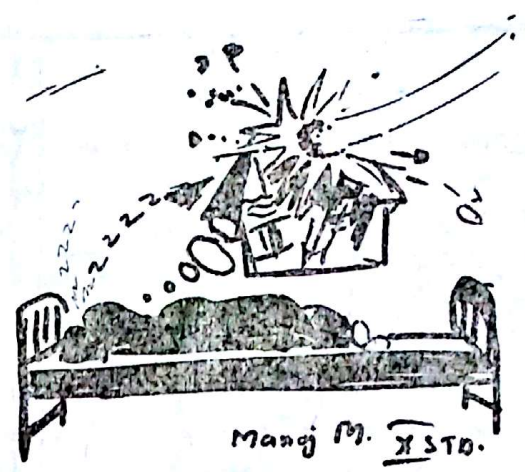
"ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലായിടത്തും ആപത്തുകളാണു്" അതിന്റെ കൂടെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ആപത്തും ഒതുങ്ങി നില്ക്കുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരുമിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ നാടായ സ്വർഗ്ഗത്തിലേയ്ക്കു പോകാം." ചിലർ ഇനി പോകാൻ എത്ര ദിവസം കൂടിയുണ്ടെന്നു എണ്ണി വയ്ക്കുന്നു. ചെറുപ്രായക്കാരനായ എന്റെ അനുജൻ എന്നും പോദിക്കും. "എന്നാ 'ഉൽക്ക' നമ്മുടെ വ്യാഴത്തെ ഇടിക്കുന്നതു്?"

എനിക്കു് ഇതെല്ലാം കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ ഭയമാകുന്നു. എന്താണെന്നു വെച്ചാൽ എനിക്കു് കുറച്ചു നാൾ കൂടി



ജീവിക്കാൻ ആഗ്രഹം. അങ്ങനെ ആ യോനകമായ ദിവസം വന്നു. ശനി 1:31ന് ധൂമകേതു വ്യോമത്തെ ഇടിക്കും. വൈകുന്നേരം എല്ലാവരും എല്ലാവരോടും സ്വർത്തിൽ വച്ചു കാണാം. എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു യത്രയായി. രാത്രിയിൽ എനിക്ക് ഉറക്കം വന്നില്ല പന്ത്രണ്ടു മണി അടിച്ചപ്പോൾ എന്റെ വെളിച്ചം വലിച്ചു. ഞാൻ വല്ലാതെ വിയർത്തു. ഞാൻ പ്രാർത്ഥിച്ചു കൊണ്ട് കിടന്നു. അല്പം സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഉറക്കം വന്നു. ഞാൻ എല്ലാവരോടും “സ്വർത്തിൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നരകത്തിൽ വച്ചു കാണാം”. എന്നു മനസ്സിൽ പറഞ്ഞു പിന്നെ ഉറങ്ങിപ്പോയി.

അടുത്ത ദിവസം ഒന്നും സംഭവിക്കാതെ വന്നെത്തി. എനിക്ക് അതുതന്നെ തോന്നി. ഇപ്പോൾ കടലിലേയ്ക്ക് താമസം മാറിയിരിക്കുന്നത് എന്തായെന്നെ സ്ഥിതി? നമ്മൾ ഇപ്പോഴും അവിടെ കിടക്കുമായി



തന്നു. ആ ദിവസം ഇപ്പോൾ ഓർമ്മയ്ക്കായ ചിരി വരും. അതു കഴിഞ്ഞു എല്ലാ വ്യോമയാനവും എന്റെ അനുജൻ പറയും, ഇന്നു വ്യോമം ഇടിക്കും”.

### ഒരു കത്തു്

എന്റെ പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട ഉണ്ണിക്ക്,

മാസത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ മല മടക്കുകളിൽ നിന്നും കണ്ണിയിന്റെ നനവോടെ എഴുന്ന എന്റെ കത്തുകൾ വായിക്കുമ്പോൾ, എന്റെ ഉണ്ണി ഈ പാവം അച്ഛനെ കണക്കു പുസ്തകത്തിലെ ഏതോ അക്കമാണെന്നു് തെറ്റദ്ധരിക്കരുതു്. ഒരു പക്ഷെ നിനക്കു തോന്നുമായിരിക്കാം. സ്വാർത്ഥതയോ, കടമയെന്ന മുഖം മുടിയോ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് എഴുന്ന അർത്ഥമില്ലാത്ത കറെ അക്ഷരങ്ങളാണെന്നു്. ഒരിക്കലുമല്ല, ഒരു അച്ഛന്റെ അന്തരാത്മാവാൽ വർഷങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു് ഉരക്കിപ്പാർത്തു് സ്നേഹത്തിന്റെ നിസ്വാർത്ഥമായ തേങ്ങലുകളാണു് ഇതൊക്കെ.

ഇവിടെ നിന്നും നിന്നെ എനിക്ക് കാണാം. നിന്നോടു ഞാൻ സംസാരിക്കുന്നേണ്ടു്. നിന്നെ മാറാടണമെന്നു നിന്റെ തിരുനെറ്റിയിൽ ചുംബിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അമ്മയില്ലെങ്കിലും അമ്മയായും കൂടെപ്പിറപ്പില്ലെങ്കിലും കൂടെപ്പിറപ്പായും മുത്തച്ഛനും മുത്തശ്ശിയും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും മുത്തച്ഛനും മുത്തശ്ശിയായും ഞാൻ നിന്നെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നില്ലേ? കട്ടിക്കാലത്തു് നിന്നെ എന്റെ മടയിൽ കിടത്തി അംബലത്തിനടുത്തു് ആ പഴയ ആലിൻ ചവട്ടിലെ നിഴലിൽ നിനക്കു് ഉറക്കം വരുവോളം കഥകൾ പറഞ്ഞു തന്നതു് ഓർമ്മയില്ലേ? അതെല്ലാം ഈ അച്ഛന്റെ മനസ്സിൽ ഇന്നും ഒരു വിങ്ങലായി, വേദനയായി ഉരുത്തിരിയുന്നു. പക്ഷേ, ഇന്നോ?

ഹോസ്റ്ററിലെ ഇരുണ്ട ചവരകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ നി അനാഥത്വം വഹിക്കാതിരിക്കാനായി, നിന്റെ

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പഠിത്തം മുടക്കാതിരിക്കാനായി, നല്ല വസ്ത്രവും, ആഹാരവും തരുവാനായി നിന്നെ തിരിച്ചു കിട്ടി എന്ന് തോന്നുമ്പോഴൊക്കെ നിന്റെ മുഖം മാത്രമാണു് ഉണ്ണി നെഞ്ചിൽ നിറയെ. വിയർത്തു കളിച്ചു് ചെളിപ്പുരണ്ടു് ജോലി കഴിഞ്ഞു വരുമ്പോൾ വെച്ചു നീട്ടുന്ന കുറച്ചു നോട്ടുകളുമായി മുറിയിൽ എത്തുമ്പോൾ നോട്ടം ചെളിപ്പുരണ്ടിരിക്കും. ആ നോട്ടുകളിലൊക്കെ നിന്റെ മുഖം മാത്രമാണു് ഉണ്ണി, ഞാൻ കാണുന്നതു്.

തപാൽ ഓഫീസിന്റെ പടികൾ ഇറങ്ങുമ്പോൾ പലപ്പോഴും ചായ കുടിക്കാൻപോലും പണമില്ലാതെ വെറുതെ കീഴയിൽ തപ്പുമ്പോൾ, മനസ്സിൽ നിറയെ ചാരിതാത്മ്യമാണു്. എന്റെ ഉണ്ണി പഠിക്കട്ടെ, നല്ലൊരു ജോലി കിട്ടട്ടെ, എന്നിട്ടാവാം ചായ കുടിക്കുന്നതൊക്കെ. എന്റെ ഉണ്ണി മിടുക്കനാണു്, നന്നായി പഠിക്കും. ഞാൻ അവനെ ഒരു ഡോക്ടർ ആക്കും എന്നൊക്കെ കൂട്ടുകാരോടു ഞാൻ പറയാറുണ്ടു്.

കഴിഞ്ഞയാഴ്ച കല്ല് വീണു് കൈ വല്ലാതെ മുറിഞ്ഞു. കൂട്ടുകാരൊക്കെ, പറഞ്ഞെങ്കിലും ആശുപത്രിയിൽ പോയിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ എന്റെ ഉണ്ണിക്ക് ഫീസ് അയച്ചുതരാൻ പറയുമായിരുന്നില്ല. ഇതൊക്കെ അച്ഛന്റെ സ്വാർത്ഥതകൊണ്ടു് എഴുന്നതാണെന്നു് എന്റെ കട്ടി തെറ്റദ്ധരിക്കരുതു്. അച്ഛന്റെ വേദനകളിലും കഷ്ടങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ണിക്ക് നല്ലതേ വരാവൂ എന്നു് അച്ഛൻ ഇശ്ശാക്കനോട് പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഉണ്ണി നന്നായി പഠിക്കണം, നല്ല കൂട്ട





കാറെ മാത്രമേ തിമഞ്ഞെടുക്കാവൂ, എല്ലാവരെയും സ്നേഹിക്കാൻ പഠിക്കണം, ആരെയും സഹായിക്കാൻ നല്ല മനസ്സുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം, സത്യം മാത്രമേ പ്രായാസ്കര്യം. ഇതൊക്കെ അച്ഛന്റെ ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ. അച്ഛൻ ആപരിച്ചുപോന്ന വൃത്തമാണ് ഇവയെല്ലാം. ഓർമ്മകളിൽക്കൂടിയും കള്ളകളിൽക്കൂടിയും നിന്നോടു സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു തന്നെ വലിയ ആശ്വാസമാണ്. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും മറക്കാതെ, കത്തു കിട്ടിയാൽ ഉടനെ അച്ഛന് എഴുതണം.

എന്ന്,

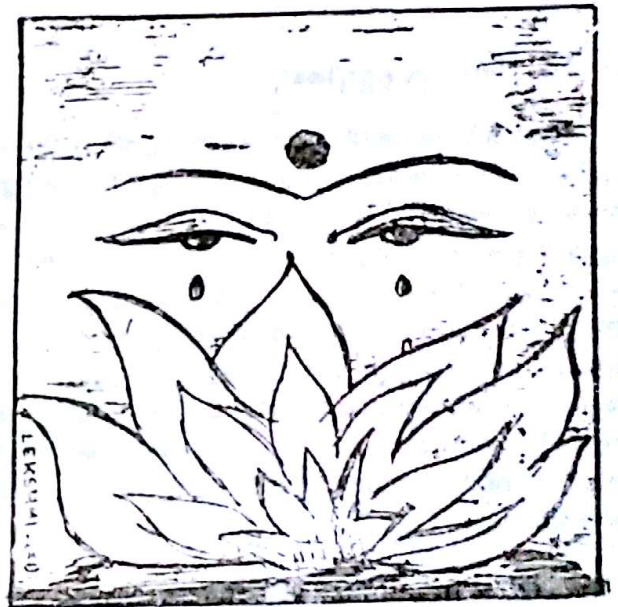
സ്നേഹപൂർവ്വം,

ഉണ്ണിയുടെ അച്ഛൻ.

## ദുഃഖപുത്രീ

ടിനി റേമൻഡ്,  
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പുത്രൻ. ആത്മാർത്ഥതയിലലിഞ്ഞിടുമ്പോൾ അവൾ മാത്രം കണ്ണീർ പൊഴിച്ചിട്ടു. പുഷ്പങ്ങൾ വിടർന്നിട്ടു. പാവകൾ പറന്നിട്ടു. ഭാഗ്യക്കുരുവികൾ പാടിയിട്ടു. തരുണരാജകൾ ചാഞ്ചാടിയിട്ടു. അവൾ മാത്രം കണ്ണീർ പൊഴിച്ചിട്ടു. ഓരോ ദിനവുമുണ്ടാകുന്നതായും താൻ ചാഞ്ചാടിയെത്തും. പൊന്നോമനയെ ഭാഗ്യത്താൽ അവൾ കണ്ണീർ പൊഴിച്ചിട്ടു.



## ജീവിതം ഒരു നിയോഗം

സുനിൽ ജി. പി.  
കാസ്സ് 12

മനുഷ്യ ജീവിതത്തിന് നാലു വ്യത്യസ്ത അവസ്ഥകളുണ്ട്. ശൈശവം, കൗമാരം, യൗവ്വനം, വാർദ്ധക്യം. ഇവ ശരീരത്തിന്റെ വളർച്ചയും സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനങ്ങളും കണക്കിലെടുത്തു വേർതിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ശൈശവാവസ്ഥ ഒരു മനുഷ്യന്റെ ജീവി

തവുമായി താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്താം. കുറെ കരയുന്നു, കുറെ ചിരിക്കുന്നു, മറ്റു ചിലർ കുറെ കരയുന്നു, ഒന്നുമില്ലാത്ത അവസ്ഥയാണത്.

കൗമാരം വളരെ വിഷമതയേറിയ ഒരു കാലഘട്ടം



മാണ്. എന്തൊക്കെയോ അറിയാം എന്നാലും ഒന്നു മറിയാത്ത അവസ്ഥ. ചുറ്റുപാടുമായി വളരെപ്പെട്ടെന്ന് അലിഞ്ഞു ചേരാം കഴിയുമെങ്കിലും വളരെപ്പെട്ടെന്ന് മനസ്സ് വ്യതിചലിക്കുന്ന അവസ്ഥ. പലതിനോടും അടുക്കാനും, അടുത്ത നിമിഷം അകലാനും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന മനസ്സിന്റെ ഉടമകളായിരിക്കും എല്ലാ കൗമാരപ്രായക്കാരും. തികച്ചും വിരോധാഭാസമായ ഒരു കാലഘട്ടമാണ് അത്. തെറ്റുകളിലേക്കു മാത്രം വളരെ വേഗം വഴുതി വീഴുന്ന ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ, സ്നേഹദീപത്തിന്റെ തിരി താഴും. ബോധം ലാളനയുടെ ഉറവ വാറിത്തുടങ്ങുമ്പോഴും, പക്ഷാതയെത്താത്ത മനസ്സ് ആത്മഹത്യക്കും, മയക്കുമരുന്നിനും മാറ്റം അടിയറവ് പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം.

വീണ്ടിടത്തു നിന്നെഴുന്നേറ്റു, പൊടിതട്ടിക്കടഞ്ഞ് തെറ്റുകൾ തിരുത്തി ഉറച്ച കാൽവസ്ത്രങ്ങളിലൂടെ മുൻപോട്ട്, ഉയരങ്ങളിലേക്കു പോകാൻ വെമ്പുന്ന മനസ്സ് യൗവ്വനത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകതയാണ്; കറുക്കുവഴികളും നേർവഴികളും നിറഞ്ഞ ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ വിധി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നത്. സിനിമയിലും മറ്റും കണ്ടുപോലെ എല്ലാവർക്കും സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ നിയമങ്ങളെ വെട്ടിച്ചു സന്തോഷജീവിതം നയിക്കാനായി എന്നു വരില്ല. കടമകൾ, വാഗ്ദാനങ്ങൾ, ജോലി എന്നിവയോടെല്ലാം ആത്മാർത്ഥത പുലർത്തേണ്ട സമയമാണിത്. അസ്വാസ്ഥ്യത്തിന്റെ തീക്ഷ്ണത അതിന്റെ ഉച്ചകോടിയിൽ നമ്മളെ മടിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലഘട്ടം മഴവില്ലിൽ ചാലിച്ച ഋതുഭേദങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കീർണ്ണമായ ഒരു ഉദ്യാനമാണ്. ഓരോ പുഷ്പത്തെയും കണ്ണോ മധുരമോ നിറഞ്ഞ ജീവിതാനുഭവമായി കണക്കാക്കാം.

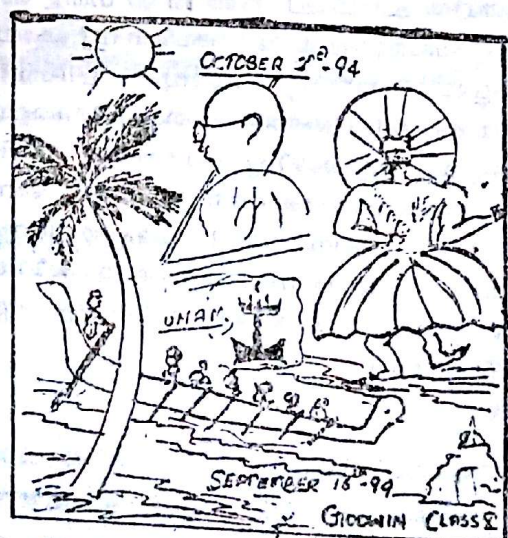
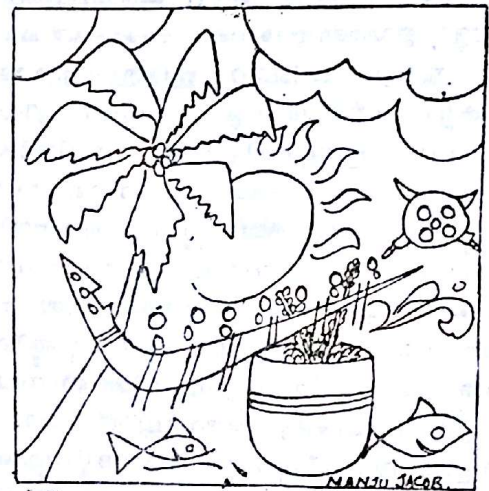
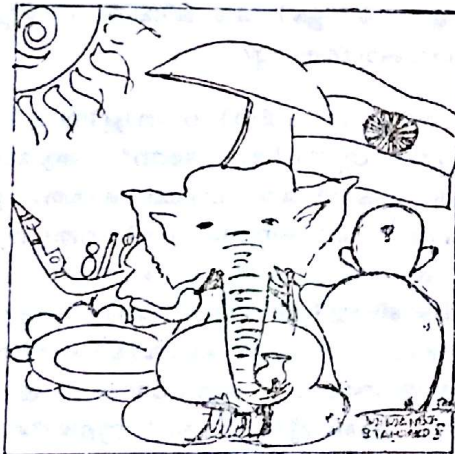
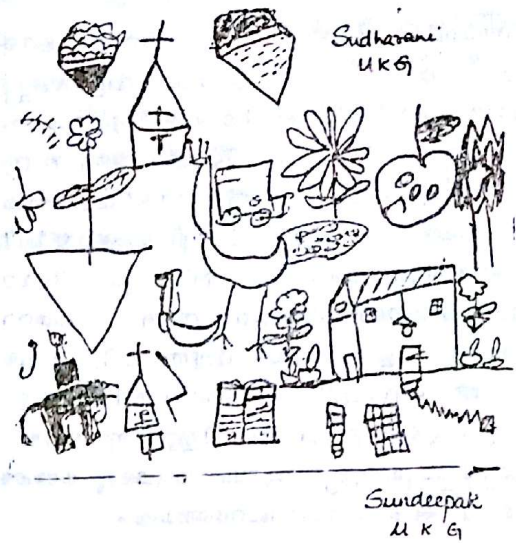
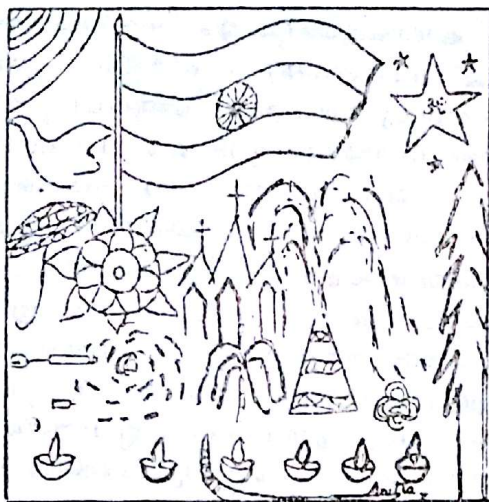
നിറം മങ്ങിയ ഛായാചിത്രത്തിന്റെ ഗതി. മാനസികമായും, ശാരീരികമായും ക്ഷീണിച്ച കാലം. അനുഭവങ്ങളുടെ കയ്പും, മധുരവും വിലയിരുത്തേണ്ട സമയം. ജീവിതത്തിലെ താളപ്പിഴകളെയും വിജയങ്ങളെയും കൂട്ടിക്കഴിച്ചു മരണത്തെ മുന്നിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന അവസ്ഥ. അനുഭവങ്ങൾ പലതും വിലയിരുത്തി വരും തലമുറയ്ക്ക് അറിവ് പകരാനും സ്വജനങ്ങൾക്കും മറ്റു ജീവജാലങ്ങൾക്കും സ്നേഹം പകരാനും മുന്തിലുള്ള ഏക അവസരം.

ഓരോ കാലഘട്ടത്തിലേയും 'സവിശേഷതകൾ' ഇത്രയും വിപുലമാണെങ്കിലും ജീവിതം 'ഹ്രസ്വമാണ്'. ഒരു മനുഷ്യ ജന്മംകൊണ്ട് അനുഭവിച്ചു തീർന്നു വാത്തത്ര സൗഭാഗ്യങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു കലവറയാണു ജീവിതം. സ്വജനങ്ങളുടെയോ മറ്റു വേണ്ടപ്പെട്ടവരുടെയോ നിയോഗത്തിൽ ഭൂവിക്കുന്നവർ, ആഗ്രഹം സാധിക്കാതെ പോയതിലുള്ള ദുഃഖത്താൽ സ്വപ്നങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം സൗഭാഗ്യം ആസ്വദിക്കുന്നവർ തുടങ്ങിയവരെല്ലാം യാഥാർത്ഥ്യമായി പൊരുത്തപ്പെടാനായി വാതെ എത്തിച്ചേരുന്നത് മയക്കുമരുന്നിലൂടെ, ആത്മഹത്യയിലൂടെയാണ്. ആത്മഹത്യ ചെയ്യുവാനും മയക്കുമരുന്നപയോഗിക്കുവാനും ധൈര്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ട് യാഥാർത്ഥ്യത്തെ നേമിടാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു ചോദ്യം. ഇത് നശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന യുവ കൗമാര പ്രായക്കാർക്കു വെല്ലുവിളിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമമനുസരിച്ച് ആത്മഹത്യ ക്രൂരകരമല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൂടി ഒരു ജീവൻ നശിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നമുക്കവകാശമുണ്ടോ?

തന്നെ, തീവണ്ടിയിൽനിന്നു തള്ളിയിട്ടു എന്ന കാരണത്താൽ ഗാന്ധിജി അന്ന് ആത്മഹത്യ ചെയ്തിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പക്ഷേ ഭാരതം ഇന്നും ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാരുടെ അടിമയായി കഴിഞ്ഞേനെ. പുരുഷനായ ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഓരോ മനുഷ്യനും നല്ല പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്തിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഭൂമി സ്വർഗ്ഗ തുല്യമാകുമായിരുന്നു. നമുക്കു വേണ്ടിയല്ലെങ്കിൽകൂടി മറ്റുള്ളവരെ സഹായിച്ച് അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ജീവിക്കുക, ജീവിതം അർത്ഥപൂർണ്ണമാകും. തുളസിത്തറയിലിരിക്കുന്ന കാവൽ ദീപം കാരാത്തുലയുമ്പോഴും എണ്ണയുടെ അവസാന കണം തീരുമ്പോഴും പിടിച്ചു നില്ക്കാൻ ഒരു ശ്രമം നടത്താറുണ്ട്. ശൈശവത്തിലെ ലാളന കൗമാരത്തിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാതെയും, കൗമാരത്തിലെ ചാപല്യം യൗവനത്തിൽ തുടരാതെയും, യൗവനത്തിലെ പ്രതാപവും അധികാരവും വാൽവകൃത്തിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാതെയും ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളെ ജീവിത വിജയിയായി കണക്കാക്കാം. അങ്ങനെ മുല്ലപ്പൂവിന്റെ നറുമണം പരത്തുന്ന വ്യക്തിത്വത്തിന് ഉടമയായ ഒരാളുടെ ജീവിതം സഫലമായി എന്ന് നമുക്ക് അനുമാനിക്കാം.











புது

புது



என் இனிய காதலி தமிழ்  
அவள் வடிவம் என்ன எழில்  
அவளைப் பேசப் பேச இனிமை  
அதில் சொல்லுக் கடங்கா புதுமை!  
ஆயிரம் முத்தம் கொடுப் பேனோ?  
அவள் எளிமையை, சிறப்பை எத்தனை  
அழகுக் கண்களால் நான் ரசிப்பேனோ?  
அவளைக் காணக்காண வந்தது இன்பம்.  
அதை உணரஉணரப் பறந்தது துன்பம்.  
என் உயிர்க் காதலி தமிழே!  
உன்னை நான் மறப் பேனோ?  
உன்னைக் காப்பதே என் கடமை!  
அதுவே எனக்குக் கிடைக்கும் பெருமை!

பெருமை நிறைந்த பாரத நாடே  
இவ்வையம் தான் உனது வீடே!  
தன்குழந்தையைக் காத்திடும் தாயே!  
தாயன்பு நிறைந்தவள் நீயே!  
உன் திரு வடிதான் எங்கள் பூமி  
உன்னை அழித்திடல் 'எவ்வித நீதி?  
தாயைக் கொல்பவன் பாவி-உன்  
திருவடி யைக்காப் பவனோ ஞானி,  
குலமோ சாதியோ மதமோ பெரிதில்லை  
ஒற்றுமை யைவிடச் சிறந்தது ஒன்றுமிலை  
நாட்டைக் காத்திட ஒன்று படுவோம்  
பாரத தாயை என்றும் போற்றிடுவோம்!

ஜெகன்லால்பாபு  
வகுப்பு-10

முகிலா  
வகுப்பு-11

### மதபேதம்

மக்களும் தேசமும் “உடலும் உயிரும் போல”. உடல் இறந்தால், உயிருக்கு அடைக்கல மில்லை. உயிர்போனால் உடலுக்கு வெகுமதி இல்லை. தேசமோ, பிளவுபட்டால் மக்களுக்குள் கலவரம், மக்களுக்குள் கலவரமானால் நாடுபிளந்து போய்விடும்.

மக்கள் திக்குச்சி போன்றவர்கள். அவர்களால் ஒருத்தரை ஒருத்தர் அழிக்கவும் முடியும். மக்களைப் பிரிப்பது யாது? சாதி, மதம், மொழி ஆகியவையே.

நம் நாடு ஒரு வருடமாவது மதச்சார்பான திருவிழாக்களை கலவரமே இல்லாமல் நடத்தி ஶ்ருக்கிறதா? குல்லா அணிந்தவன் முஸ்லீம், சிலுவையை அணிந்தவன் கிறிஸ்தவன் விபூதி-யைப் பூசுவன் இந்து! அப்பொழுது குல்லா, சிலுவை, விபூதி, இவை மூன்றையும் அணிந்த வன் யார்? முஸ்லீம், கிறித்தவம், இந்துமதம் ஆகியவை. குரான், பைபிள், பகவத் கீதை, ஆகியவற்றைக் கொண்டிருந்தாலும் இவை அனைத்தும் சமத்துவம் என்னும் மரத்தின் கிளைகளே!

மதங்களைக் கண்டு கொண்டவர்களே தங்கள் மதங்களைப் பற்றி பறையறைந்து கொள்ளவில்லை அவ்வாறு இருக்க அவர்களைப் பின்பற்றும் நாம் ஏன் நம் மதங்களைப்பற்றிய புகழ்ந்து கொள்கிறோம்? நாம் ஒரே மதம் ஆகிவிட்டால், நம் மதங்களைக் கண்டு பிடித்த வர்கள் அதற்கு ஒத்துக் கொள்ளவே மாட்டார்கள்.

ஆகவே இந்தியத்தாயின் பிள்ளைகளாகிய நாம் நாளைய மன்னர்களாகிய நாம் நம்மத பேதம் மறந்த இந்திய மதமாகிய சமத்துவத்தைப் பின்பற்றி வாழ்ந்து வெற்றி பெறுவோமாக!

-சொக்கலிங்கம்-வகுப்பு-10

### நகைச்சுவைகள்:

- ஒருவன் : (மற்றவன் தோளைத்தட்டி) ஏங்க இது என்ன? சைதாப்பேட்டையா?  
தேனாம் பேட்டையில்ல?  
மற்றவன் : ரெண்டும் இல்ல அது என் தோள்பட்டை  
கஸ்டமர் : இந்த பேட்டரி எரியுமா?  
கடைக்காரர் : தெரியாது சார் எதுக்கும் தீவைச்சுப்பாருங்க



தோழன் : டாக்டர் பட்டம் வாங்க இலஞ்சம் அஞ்ச லட்சமாம்.  
 நண்பன் : பாவம் மகாத்மா பட்டம் வாங்க காந்தி எவ்வளவு கொடுத்தாரோ?  
 ஆசிரியர் : டேய் மழை பெய்தால் தவளை என்ன செய்யும்?  
 மாணவன் : நனையும் சார்.  
 ஒருவன் : ஏரோப்பிளேன் உயரத்தில் பறக்குமா? இல்லை பட்டம் உயரத்தில் பறக்குமா?  
 மற்றவன் : பட்டம் தான் உயரத்தில் பறக்கும்.  
 ஒருவன் : எப்படி?  
 மற்றவன் : ஏரோப்பிளேனிலிருந்து பட்டம் விட்டால் .....  
 ஒருவன் : ? ? ?  
 ஒருவர் : கனவு எதுனாலவருதன்னு ஆராய்ச்சிபண்ணப் போறாங்கன்னு பேப்பர்ஸ் நியூஸ் வந்திருக்கு பார்த்தீங்களா?  
 மற்றவர் : இதுக்கு ஏன் ஆராய்ச்சி. கனவு தூங்கறதுனால தான் வருது

விஜயலக்ஷ்மி — வகுப்பு-10.

### பெண்ணடிமை

“தொட்டிலை ஆட்டும் கை தொல்லுலகை ஆளுங்கை” என்பது நாம் இன்று கண் கூடாகக் காண்பதாகும்

“வானூர்தி ஓட்டலாம், வையகம் ஆளலாம் ‘பெண்கள்’ என்ற கூற்று இன்று உண்மையாகி விட்டது.



“மாதர் தம்மை இழிவு செய்யும் மடமையைக் கொளுத்துவோம்” என்னும் பாரதியின் இனிய கூற்றிற்கு இணங்க நாட்டின் கண்மணிகளாகி பெண்கள் எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து, வையத்து வாழ்வு வையத்து வாழ்வு தன்னில் நிகரற்ற அறிவும் ஆற்றலும் உற்று அவனி எல்லாம் பவனி வருகிறார்கள்.

ஆனால் .....

“பெண்கள் பெண்களையே கொடுமைப்படுத்துவது இன்று ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது. நாம் நாள்தோறும் செய்தித்தாள்களில் பெண்கள் தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்வதைப் பற்றியும், மாமியார் கொடுமையினால் அடுப்பு (ஸ்டவ்) வெடித்துப் பெண்கள் இறப்பதைப் பற்றியும் மேலும் பெண்களே பெண்களுக்கு விளைவிக்கும் தீமைகளைப் பற்றியும் படிக்கின்றோம் அல்லவா? இவற்றிற்கெல்லாம் அடிப்படையாக இருப்பது ‘‘வரதட்சணை’’ பொறாமை’’ ஆகிய இரண்டு கொடிய நோய்களே இதனால் பெண்களே தங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சுதந்தரத்தை இழக்க முற்படுகின்றார்கள்.



வரதட்சணை கொடுமைகளைப் பற்றியும், மருமகள் மாமியார் இவர்களுக்கிடையே ஏற்படும் பிணக்குக்கான தீர்வுகளைப் பற்றியும் தொலைக்காட்சி, வானொலி முதலியவற்றின் மூலமாக அறியலாம். இரண்டு கைகள் தட்டினால்தானே ஓசை எழுப்ப முடியும், ஒரு கை மட்டும் தட்டினால் ஓசை எழுப்ப முடியுமா? அதுபோல் தான் மாமியார் மருமகள் ஆகிய இருவரும் ஒன்றுபட்டுச் செயல்பட்டால் இல்லறம் நல்லறமாக விளங்கும். வரதட்சணையை ஒழிக்க பெண்களே ஈடுபடவேண்டும்.

ஆண்கள் கல்வி கற்பதால் அவர்கள் மட்டும் தான் பயனடைகிறார்கள். ஆனால் பெண்கள் கல்வி கற்பதால் அக்குடும்பமே கல்வியறிவைப் பெற்றுப் பயனடைகிறது. இவ்வாறு ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பமும் கல்வியறிவைப் பெறும்போது சமுதாயம் முழுமையும் பயனடைகிறது. எனவே பெண்கல்வி மிகவும் அவசியம் என்பதையும் உறுதிப் படுத்திச் செயல்படுவோமாக!

படிப்பும் பண்பும் நிறைந்த பெண்களைத் தலைவியாகக் கொண்ட குடும்பங்கள் ஒரு பல்கலைக் கழகமாக விளங்கும். பெண்களுக்கு முழு உரிமை கிடைக்க வேண்டுமானால் “பெண்களே” பெண்களுக்கு விளைவிக்கும் தீமைதனை ஒழிக்க வேண்டும்.

இன்றைய பயிர் நாளை அறுவடை என்பதைப்போல் இன்றைய மாணாக்கர்களாகிய நாம் நாளை குடிமக்கள் ஆதலால் நம்நாடு சிறக்க வேண்டுமெனில் நாட்டு நலத்திற்காக நாம் இக் கொடுமையை ஒழித்து நாட்டில் நல்ல பெண்மணிகளாக வாழ்ந்து பெண்ணடிமையை ஒழிப்போமாக!

செல்வத்தாய் & கவிதா —வகுப்பு-9.

## நேற்று! இன்று! நாளை!

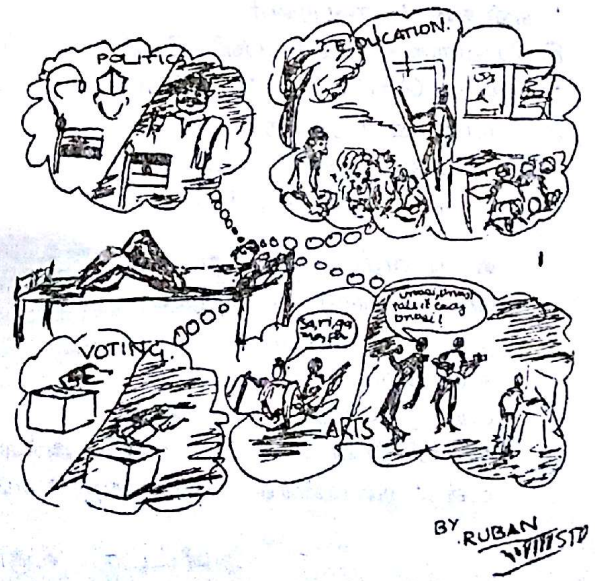
காலம் ஓடுகிறது  
கடமை மாறுகிறது  
யார் நீ என்றால்  
நீ யார்? என்கிறான்

காந்தியைப் பற்றிக் கேட்டால்  
கேட்டதே இல்லை என்கிறான்  
சூப்பர்ஸ்டார் யார் என்றால்  
சுறுசுறுப்புடன் ரஜினி என்கிறான்

தேசியப் பூ எதுவென்றால்  
தெரிந்தது போல் குஷ்பூ என்கிறான்  
தேசியகீதம் பாடியது யாரென்றால்  
இளையராஜா தானே என்கிறான்

சான்றோர் ஒருவரைக் கேட்டால்  
சல்மான் காணைச் சொல்கிறான்  
தேசபத்திப் பாடலொன்றைக் கேட்டால்  
வீரபாண்டி கோட்டையிலே எனப்பாடுகிறான்

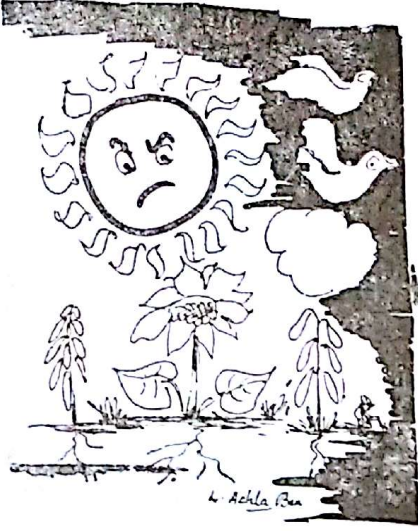
நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சி இது தானோ?  
நாகரீக மேம்பாடு அடைந்ததனாலோ?  
இன்றைய நிலை இப்படி என்றால்  
நாளைய நிலை எப்படியோ?



இரவிசங்கர் —வகுப்பு 12



## கதிரவனின் கடுங்கோபம்!



கதிரவனின் ஒளியைக் காணக் காலையில்  
காத்திருந்தோம் நாங்கள்! நாங்கள் மட்டுமல்ல  
சூரிய காந்திகளும் காட்டுப் புஷ்பங்களும்  
உன்வரு கைக்குப்பின் உழைக்கும் உழவர்களும்  
உனது ஒளிபினைக் கண்டபின் பறந்து  
இரை தேடச் செல்லும் பறவைகளும்  
காலைப் பொலிவுடன் கதிரவனே வருவாயென  
கண் மலர்ந்து நோக்கி இருந்தபோது  
வந்ததும் வந்தாய் கடுங் கோபத்துடன்!  
உன் ஒளிக் கதிர்கள் மலரில்பட  
மலர்கள் வாட, தளிரில் படவே  
தாயற்ற பிள்ளைபோல தலைசாய  
வெப்பக் கதிர்கள் வீதியெங்கும் வீச  
கதிரவனே! ஏன் இந்தக் கடுங்கோபம்?

ஜெனிட்டா ஜான்ஸிராணி  
வகுப்பு- 10

### பாரதி

பார்போற்றும் பாவலனாய்  
பைந்தமிழ்க் கவிஞனாய்  
பாட்டுக்கொரு புலவனாய்  
பாக்கள் பல வடித்தவனாய்  
பாரில்தோன்றினான் - பாரதி!

அன்னியரின் ஆட்சியில்  
அவதிப்பட்ட இந்தியரை  
அடிமையிருளிலிருந்தவரை  
ஆர்ப்பரிப் போடு எழ  
அன்பான கவிகள்பாடி  
ஆவேசமெழச் செய்தான் - பாரதி!  
சுதந்தரக் கனலைச்  
சுறுசுறுப்புடன் மூட்டி  
சுதந்தர வேட்கையைச்  
சுந்தரத் தமிழில்  
சூடுபட எழுதினான் - பாரதி!

மனிதமனத்தின் சோர்வை நீக்க  
மனித நேயத் தைவளர்க்க  
மாண்புகள் பலபெற்று  
மங்காப் புகழ்பெற  
மகத்தானகவி பலபடைத்தான் - பாரதி!  
பெண்ணடிமையை ஒழிக்க  
பேசுந்திரு நாட்டில்  
பட்டங்கள் பலபெறுவதும்  
பாரினை ஆள்வதும்-இப்  
புலிப் பெண்கள் என்றான் - பாரதி!

பாப்பா பாட்டுமுதல்  
பாஞ்சாலி சபதம்வரை

பச்சிளங் குழந்தை முதல்  
பாமரன் வரைபுரியும் வகையில்  
பாக்கள் பலபடைத்தான் - பாரதி!  
பாரதநாட்டின் பழம்பெருமையை  
பண்பாட்டின் இலக்கணத்தைப்  
புகழ் நிறைந்த பாரதத்தைப்  
பாதுகாக்கும் நோக்கில்  
பாடினான் பல கவிகள் - பாரதி!

இளஞ்சிறார் பிஞ்சுள்ளத்தில்  
இன்பத்தை ஊட்டி  
ஓடி விளை யாடச் சொல்லி  
ஒற்றுமையை வளர்த்து  
ஒங்குபுகழ் கவிபலபடைத்தான் - பாரதி!

விடுதலை பெறுமுன்னே  
விடுதலை பெற்றுவிட்டோமென  
விழிப்புணர்ச்சியையூட்டி  
வீறுறடை போடுவோமென  
வீரக்கவி பலபடைத்தான் - பாரதி!

பாரதிபல கனவுகள் கண்டான்  
பாதிநிறை வேறியுள்ளன  
பாதியை நம்மிடையே விட்டுச் சென்றான்  
பாவலன் பாதை நிறைவேற  
பாருக்குழைப்போம்! பாடுபடுவோம்!

திருமதி. ஜெனிதாராஜ்







# THE HIGH RANGE SCHOOL - ART WORK

