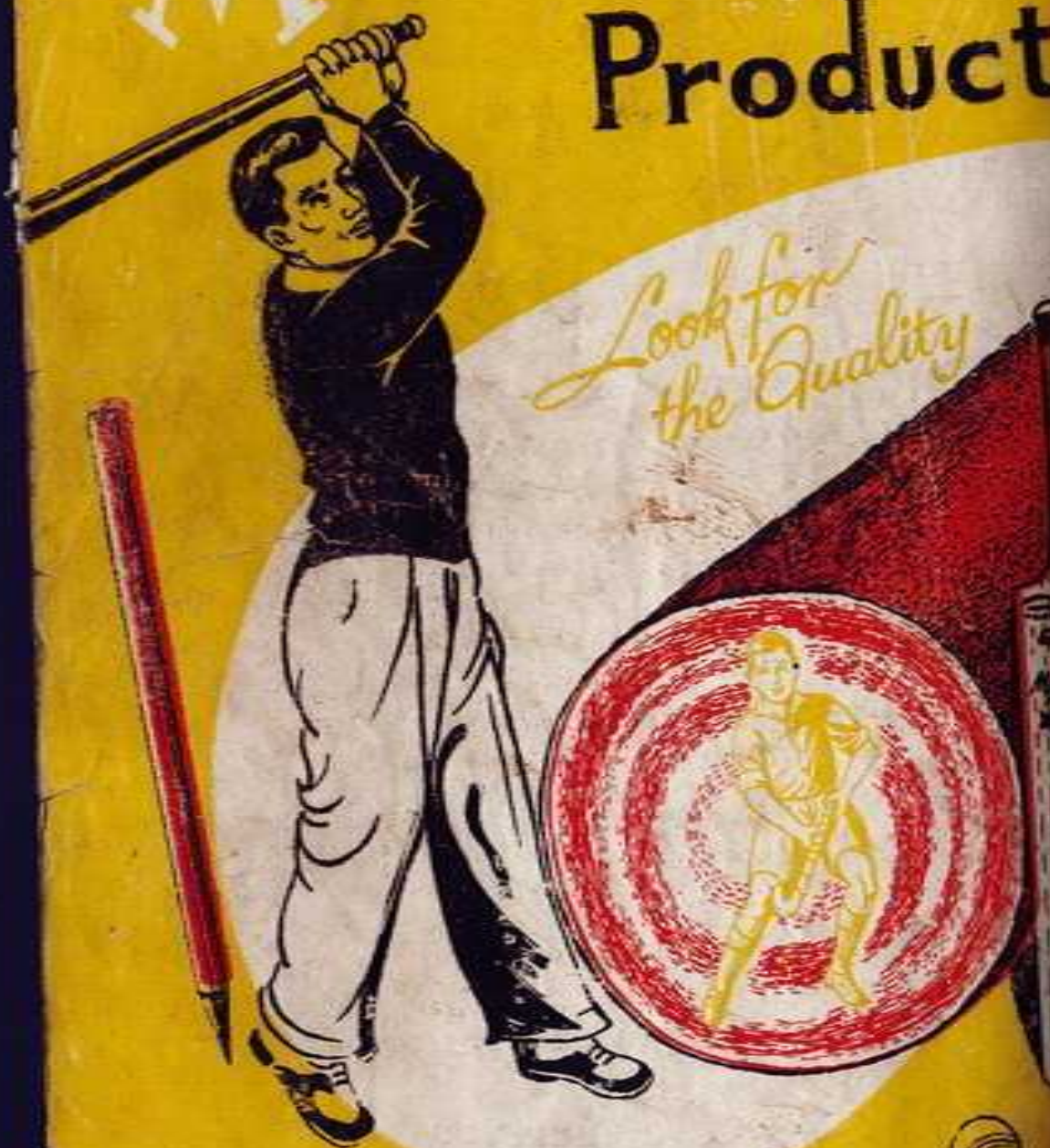


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**THE
KAZHAKOOTAM
CADET**

Vol. XIII

SCHOOL MAGAZINE

April 1975

SAINIK SCHOOL P. O.
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A V S M
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Southern Naval Area, Cochin
Chairman, Local Board of Administration.

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The Staff



Class XI 1974 75

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EDITORIAL

While one more year recedes to oblivion, we try to catch the fleeting moments, which witnessed many inspiring and encouraging events, in the pages that follow. As in life there are many vicissitudes in the history of an institution; but even a cynic would not dare to question the sincerity of our efforts, or the objectives that we have set before us.

The year under review has not been less spectacular than the previous one. While upholding the tradition of a public school, we have not overlooked the special status given to Sainik Schools in our educational set up. The number of students that we have contributed to the N. D. A. is a testimony to the fact that we are second to none in moulding useful citizens of our country.

The most tragic aspect of the year was the sad demise of V.K. Krishna Menon, the founder of Sainik Schools. As a statesman, orator and parliamentarian he had carved a niche in the temple of fame. He would rather be attacked than go unnoticed. He had neither ambition nor desire for fame. "the last infirmity of a noble mind". We may have to wait years together to look upon his like again.

We have received sundry articles on diverse topics from our boys. Only those which pass muster have been brought to light in these pages. Novices as they are, their contributions are not free from blemishes and to expect to find in them the standard of celebrated authors would be a futile attempt.

Our head master Major Parkash Singh retires this year, after a long and glorious career. His dedication to work went deep into his nature and sprang from the depth of his moral consciousness. Cardinal Newman's definition of a gentleman applies more to him than anybody else. With a smile on his face, determination in his heart and a broad vision of a bright future he solved many a problem with finesse and without alienating the support of his subordinates. He is a do-it-now kind of person. He believes that good manners are the happy ways of doing things. By his personal magnetism, he can draw people round him and keep them his friends; while his powerful attraction is there, disruption is out of place. Had he discoursed on the duties of a headmaster in a public school, he and Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby would have found themselves

on the olympian plane. On asking what he considered the ideal age, Thornton Wilder, the American play-wright remarked: "I was an old man when I was 12, and now I am an old man and it is splendid". I am sure Major Parkash Singh, after Thornton Wilder, would seek new pastures instead of resting on his laurels.

Thirteen years is only a short period in the annals of an institution. Though we think no small beer of our achievements, we have to go far ahead to achieve perfection in many fields. But we do feel confident that under the dynamic leadership of our present principal Wg. Cdr. S Roy we can go greater lengths and rise to greater heights in the years to come.



PRINCIPAL'S ANNUAL REPORT

Honourable Home Minister,
Smt. Karunakaran,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the School, staff and students I welcome you to Kazhakootam. Today, we are celebrating the Twelfth Anniversary of our School. As most of you are aware, not only this school, but all the Sainik Schools in the country came into existence through the efforts of the late Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon. Due to Mr. Krishna Menon's farsightedness and his progressive outlook, the best elements of a public school education are now being made available to boys on the basis of their merit rather than their parents' ability to pay the high fees stipulated by most residential schools. Boys from the Sainik Schools and from this School in particular have proved to be competent officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force. To-date, more than 75 of our old boys have become commissioned officers. There are others who have become doctors, engineers, mercantile marine officers and journalists.

Now with your permission I shall review the performance of the School during the last year.

N. D. A.

It must be known to you that the Defence Minister awards a Trophy bi-annually to the School which sends in the maximum number of cadets to the N. D. A. You will be glad to know that for the 49th, 50th and 52nd

courses, this School has been awarded the Defence Minister's Trophy. Even for the 53rd course which has just begun at the Academy our School stands every chance of winning the Trophy. At present there are 72 old boys of the School being trained at N. D. A. This figure is the highest for any single Sainik School in the country.

H. S. C. Results :

61 boys took the HSC Examination held in April 1974. Out of them 29 passed in the First Division, 30 in the Second (none in the Third). There were two failures. (The percentage of pass works out to 96.7 There were a total of 20 distinctions, 15 in Mathematics and 5 in Physics. 43 boys are to appear in this year's H. S. C. Examination. The best 3 boys in order of merit were K. Vijayan Nair, Dilip Mathew and M.R. Shajan securing percentages 75.8%, 75.0% & 74.3%

N. C. C. Training :

Due to financial stringency and the dislocation caused by the Railway strike, N. C. C. camps and courses were restricted. Even so, 7 students attended the adventure course at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. 7 boys were selected to represent Kerala at the Republic Day parade in Delhi on January 26, 1974. At the Independence Day and Republic Day parades in Trivandrum, 46 of our cadets took part.

Seventy five students of class X took the NCC 'A' Certificate Part I Examination. All of them passed. Three were placed in Grade A. Of the forty three students of class XI who appeared in part II of the same examination, again, all passed, eight of them with A grading.

STRENGTH AND STAFF :

There are now 513 Students on our rolls including 97 admitted last year to Class V. Incidentally, from the academic year 1975, admission to this School will be only at the level of VI standard. I am afraid that this is a source of disappointment to many boys who were eagerly looking forward to join the V standard this July. The change is due to the new scheme for H.S.C in which the 11 year pattern has been given up in favour of the 12 year curriculum all over our country. So a 12th standard will come into existence in 1978 with the present Class VIII crossing over from 11 to 12. The impact of this change on our school remains to be assessed. Staff strength continues at 32 including one Demonstrator. Mr. S. H. Sharma of the Mathematics Department has added another first class degree to his credit — a B. Ed. Second Officer J. S. Iyer and Second Officer, M. B. Vittekar have successfully completed Refresher Course Training at N. C. C. Academy, Parandbar and are awaiting their promotion to First Officer.

GAMES AND SPORTS :

The Annual Athletic Meet was held on 9th February 1974. I was very happy to see that so many of the parents made it a point to visit the School on this occasion. The large number of contestants in the Parents' event was very encouraging indeed. For this athletic meet we made an attempt to secure participation of as many boys as possible by introducing the index system i.e. taking into

consideration the boy's age, height and weight. 4 new school records were established. G. P. Hari Chand broke the school's Long Jump record; V. Gopinath distinguished himself in the 100 metres, 200 metres and 400 metres returning the timings of 11.5 seconds, 23.5 seconds and 54 seconds respectively. I have been associated with school athletics in various parts of the country for over 30 years and I can assure you that these timings are of a high standard.

In the District level inter-school athletic meet, our boys won most of the first prizes as well as the championship in all three divisions. Gopinath, Jinan and Sreekumar Kartha were declared individual champions. The boys participation in the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Meet proved to be equally fruitful. Due to the UPSC Examination for the 54th Course of the NDA in December 1974, we could not send our athletes to the State Level Meet at Irinjalakuda.

In the District Level tournaments, our boys emerged as champions in the Senior Division Football and Volley Ball. In Basket ball they were runners up to Loyola School which has a very fine team. In the Junior Division Football also, our boys were runners up.

We have been trying to provide as much sports gear and equipment as possible to the boys from school resources. In this connection, I had made an appeal to the parents to provide football boots, spikes and so on for their sons if possible. I was very happy to find that the response from the parents was very satisfactory. On behalf of the boys and myself I thank you very much.

Co-Curricular Activities :

It is our conviction that co-curricular activities help in the development of boys in a school. Several such activities are encouraged. For

your information these are dramatics, music, cycling philately, radio and electronics, aero and ship modelling, social service, natural history, painting, wood work, photography, debating and book binding. In addition to these, cross country running, hiking and rock-climbing are organized periodically. We find that these help in building up the boys' confidence in themselves, in their physical prowess and ability to undertake organizational work.

This year we have made a beginning with an Information Room and a Language Room for the boys. As all of you parents are aware, the School has to pay special attention to the boys' general knowledge training and proficiency in the English language because our medium of instruction happens to be English and an overwhelming majority of the boys come from Malayalam medium institutions. When you leave the auditorium and visit the arts and crafts exhibitions, please do look in at the information room and the Language room. I am sure you will find these interesting in some way or the other. In the painting contest for school boys organized by the Y. M. C. A. Trivandrum, N. Satish of our school won the first prize. P. P. Davies got the second and consolation prizes were given to Mohan Kumar and George Jacob. A few of the paintings by our junior students were entered for the Children's Art Competition arranged by the Trivandrum Jaycees. Ravi Balraj and P. P. Davies of this school won the first and second prizes in C group, a consolation prize was awarded to Titty Mathews.

FARM :

We have been able to extend and consolidate our farming activities to a considerable extent. As any visitor to the campus can see, tapioca, coconut mango, jack fruit and cashew are all

flourishing ! We are acutely aware of the necessity of providing shade trees and about the methods for lessening erosion. So during the Vanamahotsava week, over a thousand eucalyptus saplings were planted in the campus.

BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE :

The Doctors' residence has been completed and since taken over. The long awaited hospital building is nearing completion. The State Government has kindly sanctioned a Stadium, Swimming Pool and Co-operative Society Stores Building. These await construction.

We are really handicapped by want of any furniture whatsoever for the auditorium. The furniture in the mess is crude, to say the least, and in a state of dilapidation. Our efforts to improve the furniture by expending elbow-grease have been only partially successful. Further, the school continues without a gymnasium which I feel is very essential because the heavy rainfall in Kerala compels us to suspend games and physical training for long periods during the year. I hope the the State Government will do whatever they can to expedite matters. In particular I wish to appeal to the Honourable Home Minister who has so kindly consented to be with us today to use his good offices so as to help the school.

WATER SUPPLY :

I am glad to inform you that the scheme to link our water supply to the Trivandrum mains has been given the green signal by the State Government. When this materialises, it would remove a long standing and genuine grievance of the thousand and odd people who live and work in this campus.

FOLLOW UP OF OLD BOYS

The achievements of our old boys are too numerous for me to give you a conclusive report. Even so, I wish to

place on record a few of their achievements. U. Sarat Chandran passed the IAS Examination and is under training in Mussoorie. Capt. Thomas Mathew has been selected to serve as an Instructor in the Indian Military Academy. Naval Cadet Suresh Laxman served as Academy Cadet Captain at Cochin. 2/Lt. S. Abraham K. George, 2/Lt. M. Gopakumar, 2/Lt. P. C. Abraham, Pilot Officer. P. I. Muralidharan and Sub-Lt. Abraham Lucose received their commissions. Since 1968, over 75 "old boys" have been commissioned in our Armed Forces. Our 1970 batch to the NDA passed out last June, the first batch to receive the B. Sc. / B. A. degrees from the Academy. Among them K. S. Vasan was adjudged the Best All Round Air Force Cadet and was awarded the Jamdar Memorial Gold Medal. Chacko Tharakan received a half-blue in Cross-country and Bhoj a Merit Card in football. C. Ananda Krishnan is the Academy Football Captain. Chacko Ipe, Anil Kumar, Louis George and Cherian John are in the Basketball team. B. Ajith Kumar has been selected as Divisional Cadet Captain.

E. A. Latheef, B. Ravi Kumar, P. Sankaran and K. Radha Krishnan have joined T. S. Rajendra, the Training Establishment for the Merchant Marine. Radha Krishnan topped the list of candidates from Kerala and was 8th in the All India Merit List. P. Dinesh is in the DMET. Cadets Josekutty Thomas and M. Padmanabhan have passed out and are in the service of the Shipping Corporation. Itikaruddin has been promoted Second Officer. Drs. M. R. B. Menon, B. Venugopal, Sonny Varkey, Alphie Pallen, V. Krishna Kumar, K. V. Girija Sankar and P. Hemachandran have passed the MBSSE exami-

nation and are working in various hospitals.

We have an active Old Boys' Association. On the first Saturday of July, every year, they hold their Annual Reunion. The Old Boys' Association has presented to their Alma Mater a Rolling Trophy in memory of Lt. R. M. Naresh of the 9th Jat Regiment who was killed in action during the last Indo-Pakistan war.

CONCLUSION

I joined this Institution only in August last year. During this short interval of time I have seen enough and known enough to convince me that this is one of the best institutions of its kind in the country. The fair name it has attained is the result of dedicated work by the students, staff and unstinted co-operation from parents. The Government of Kerala has been always ready to do their best for the institution. The Public Works Department, P.H.E.D., Public Relations, Stationery Department, All India Radio and the Fourth Estate have been extremely helpful to us in many ways and deserve our sincere gratitude.

Now I wish to thank all of you who are visiting this School today. I hope you will take back with you some happy memories. I appreciate the work put in by all members of the staff and students who helped in organizing today's functions. Finally, thank you very much, our Honourable Home Minister, for consenting to preside on this occasion. Thank you, Smt Karunakaran, for having so kindly agreed to give away the prizes to our boys.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

SRI. K. KARUNAKARAN
Hon. Home Minister of Kerala

Mr. Principal, my young friends,
parents, ladies and gentlemen,

At the very outset let me express my regret for having made you all wait for an hour or more. The delay was unfortunately caused by circumstances beyond my control.

I am thankful to the Principal and his colleagues for having given me this opportunity to participate in this Annual Day celebrations and spend a pleasant time in your midst. It was the farsighted ideas about the defence of our country, cherished by the late V.K. Krishna Menon which led to the founding of these schools. Any one could realise that the correctness of his vision has been borne out by the test of time. We inherited an army trained by the Britishers. After independence we had to impart the training ourselves. Only well trained people could be part of our defence forces, and for that matter in any other field of nation building activity. Such well trained people are needed by the country. They are the greatest assets of the country too.

Though the name of this institution is 'Sainik School', the activities and achievements of those who have passed out of its portals go far beyond the confines of defence, as is stated in the Principal's report.

There might be differences of opinion on English as the medium of education. The national language is

certainly important and necessary too. But none can deny that at least for some sections of our people knowledge of an international language is equally necessary. We should not look down with disfavour on English just because it is the language of an alien power which had ruled over us. If Wendell Wilkie's concept of one world ever comes true no nation can look on the world from its own confines.

Similar differences of opinion might exist on the running of such specialised institutions in our country where education is free and compulsory up to the school stage. Critics might say that such a superior education would confer certain advantages on those who are fortunate enough to receive training in such schools. But it must be remembered that such advantages are meant to be of utilization and benefit in the cause of our nation as a whole.

In this context it is worth remembering the criteria of selecting boys to this school. There are no considerations of financial status, community, religion or region - the only criterion is intellectual ability. Whatever one may wish for, it is a fact that all people are not equal in intelligence, in physical and mental gifts. If a boy is adequately endowed with intellectual ability, then lack of affluence does not prevent him from entering this institution. Perhaps some of the boys

place on record a few
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 e close co-
 orts of students,
 stan and parents. This is, in my opi-
 nion, a noteworthy point. The disciplin-
 ed life of the students and the fact
 their time is spent for acquiring know-
 ledge are also equally important. Can-
 not these factors materialise at least
 in a small measure in other schools
 and colleges? If not, why not? I
 believe that the sole reason is parental
 apathy, for intelligent boys are n t
 entirely absent elsewhere too. In fact
 I sometimes doubt whether boys are

sent to educational institutions only to
 save the home from their lawlessness
 and other troubles. Most of them go to
 school waiting for the slightest
 reason to take a stone and hurl it
 against the Transport Buses. Most
 parents are not even able to ask their
 children at the end of a day - where
 have you been? How did you spend
 the time today?

We are indeed happy that this
 institution at least is free from such
 undesirable condition. We are glad
 that the boys who pass out of this
 institution would provide the right
 kind of leadership, not only in the
 armed forces but also in many walks
 of life. I pray for their success.

In the presence of the students,
 staff, parents and invitees let me again
 add, how thankful I am at this oppor-
 tunity given to me to participate in
 this function. May this Sainik School
 prosper in the years to come.

JAI HIND

ON THE TOP IN ACADEMICS



Standing (L to R): Ajayaprasad (VII) Ashokan (VI) Bejoy Common (V)
 Sitting (L) N. J. Jacob (X) (R) Ashtamoorthy (IX)



Sajjad M



G. V. Warriar



Jayaprakash



Cherian John



Jailani M. A.

NDA 52nd



Josekutty Kurien



Thankachan John



John Mathew



Biji Cherian



Prasad Chandran



Rarilal N.

Course



V. Prasad



Mohan J.



Ranjit N. K.



Hrishikesh P. K.



Yusuf Stalin



B. Premkumar



N. S. Anilkumar



V. A. Venugopal



Joseph Mathew

**NDA 53rd
Course**



C. P. Omanakuttan



Sandes



G. L. Rajeevan



Titty Tharappel

Outstanding Achievements

N. J. Jacob

C. P. Saratchand



Best All round Student



Best Foot baller

V. Gopinath



Best Sportsman

Cock House - Seniors - Ashoka House



Cock House - Juniors - Prasad House



ASHOKA HOUSE (Seniors)

House Master	:	Sri. C. G. George
Attached Masters	:	Sri. K. K. Muthanna Sri. C. Mohan Kumar
House Captain	:	Rajeev Sadanandan
Prefects	:	Ajit Krishna S. Gopakumar

The year 1974-'75 has been an year of achievements for the Ashoka House in their new residence. We participated in the various activities of the School with such zeal and team spirit that we were able to bag the trophies in almost all of them. It was as a result of our team work and hard efforts that this was made possible. We are extremely happy to record the fact that we were adjudged the Best House among all Houses, winning the COCK HOUSE Trophy.

Out of the 15 Ashoka boys who appeared for the H. S. C. Examination in March-April 1974, 10 were placed in First division. Among them M. R. Shajan topped the list securing 74.3% marks. Our contributions to N. D. A is also quite gratifying. Last year six Ashokians, joined the Defence Academy.

Ashoka House maintained its tradition when C. P. Sarath Chand became the School Adjutant, a post that has been held only by Ashokians, ever-since the post was created.

We are proud to have won the Games Trophy, this year having bagged three out of the five trophies. The third year in succession we have

won the Basket Ball Trophy. We have retained the Foot ball trophy and our star player C. P. Sarath Chand won T. D. Gopinath Memorial trophy for the best foot baller of the year. We are proud of the Seven Ashokians keeping the key positions in the Senior Foot ball Team of our School. Special mention must be made about Ajit Krishna, the mighty back and Sarath Chand, the swift forward who were awarded colours in this game. In addition to this, Ajith Krishna received colours in Hockey and Sarath Chand in Athletics. Sarath Chand led the School Basket ball team too. Under the captainship of A. Vijayakumar, we regained the Cricket Trophy. Seven of our boys found their places in the Junior Foot ball team too.

Ashokians proved their stamina and will power by winning the trophies in cross country and obstacle course race. Sarath Chand came out first in Cross Country and Ajit Krishna third in Obstacle Course race. The record set by Sarath Chand in Cross Country last year, remains yet to be broken. Our hard efforts and smartness made us to win the P. T. Display Trophy too.

In the field of Athletics our performance was not quite spectacular. Sarath Chand and V. K. Vijayakumar got first and second places respectively in 5000 metres race. Manohar Thomas won the first place in shot put. Our Relay team consisting of Sarath Chand, Aji Krishna, Prasad and Suresh Babu stood first. Sarath Chand broke the existing record in long jump. Among the Intermediates, Tivy Mathews and Kurien won the first and second places respectively in Triple jump. E. N. Prince came second in Cycle Race, a new item introduced this year.

We made a clean sweep of prizes in the extra curricular competitions by winning the first places in English, Malayalam and Hindi debates, Extempore speech and Declamation. Jaya Kumar of Class X was adjudged the best speaker in Malayalam Debate. We received the Debating Trophy with first places in all the three Debates. We are second in Essay Writing Competition. The second place in essay writing has been shared by two Ashokians namely Arun Kumar and S. Rajeev.

Ashoka House is blessed with talented boys in Art, Music and Dramatics. Tivy Mathews, a promising gifted artist won first places in Hindi and Malayalam Light Music competitions. Miss. Sindhu Nair got the second place in Malayalam Light music. Manohar Thomas and T. V. Mathai got the first and second places respectively in the Malayalam Mono act competition. The histrionic talents of our boys were best shown when Rajeev, Manohar and Mathai took part in

English, Malayalam and Hindi plays, staged on the Annual Day.

We have been adjudged second in General Cleanliness of the House. We missed the first for the "NCC Hayde Trophy" by a narrow margin and we were declared a close second in this pioneering project work competition.

The coveted position of "The Best All Kerala NCC Cadet" of this year has been won by Valsaraj of our House. All the three under officers of Ashoka House namely Arun Kumar, S. Rajeev, Sarath Chand, attained A-certificate in the NCC Examination. In the Elocution Competition conducted by ISCUS at Trivandrum, Rajeev and Jay Kumar won second places in English and Malayalam respectively.

Satheesh Kumar of Class IX received Green Card having stood first in his Class. But we are not satisfied with our performance in academics which we are definitely going to improve from the present third place, in the coming year.

We take this opportunity to thank Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, the former House Master Mr. N. Balakrishnan Nair and Mr. P. M. Kunhi, the former attached Masters for their valuable services and guidance. We also express our gratitude to all our well-wishers who have guided us by their timely advice and instructions. We hope and pray that our present batch of Class XI boys will keep the high tradition of Ashoka House, by excelling themselves in their NDA and HSC Examinations. We wish them the Best of Luck.

NEHRU HOUSE (Seniors)

House Master	:	Sri. A. George Joseph
Attached Masters	:	Sri. B. C. Pande Sri. K. Vasudevan
Under Officer	:	Ashok Kumar
Prefects	:	V. Gopinath Sheikh Koya

The achievements of the House were good but not good enough to win the Cock House Trophy. Dame Fortune had turned her back on us this year and there we were missing things by the proverbial hair-breadth.

To begin with N. J. Jacob was appointed School Captain. This appointment was justified later by his winning the coveted Best All Round Student's Trophy. V. Gopinath kept the house high up by winning the Best All Round Sportsman's Trophy.

In academics we had the distinction of retaining the Individual academics trophy when K. Vijayan Nair became first in the HSC Examination. N. K. Ranjit and T. K. Sakthidharan were first in the School for Biology and English respectively while K. Vijayan Nair stood first in Maths and Physics in the H. S. C. Examination. N. J. Jacob stood first in Class X. C. R. Vijayan, N. D. Rajmohan, Bonny Natesh and G. Premnath were awarded Green cards for good performance in Academics during the year.

In Co-curricular activities we did well to win the essay competition while on the overall we were second. Cherish Mathson won the first prize for English recitation and also English essay. C. R. Vijayan was second in two debates. Poly John was awarded the

first prize in pencil sketches in the Art Competition conducted by the I. S. C. U. S.

N. J. Jacob, V. Gopinath and Philips Jacob attended the mountaineering course conducted by the H. M. I. at Darjeeling. Cherish Mathson, V. K. Pradeep, and Maxwell Cosmic were in the Kerala Contingent for the Republic Day Parade at Delhi. Our boys took part in most of the entertainment items for the Annual Day celebrations.

The NCC Silver Jubilee Trophy presented by Brigadier De Hayde MVC, Director Kerala NCC was won by our house on the first occasion it was awarded. The prize winning project "The Political and Military aspects of the Arab-Israeli Confrontation" was acclaimed by all as an excellent piece of work. It was therefore no surprise that we won this trophy with a wide margin with our nearest rival.

We were rather unlucky in the games field when we should have romped home easy winners we had to be satisfied with second positions. V. Gopinath, Philips Jacob and N. J. Jacob captained the Foot ball, Cricket and Hockey teams respectively. The house was well represented in the school teams; N. J. Jacob, Ashok Kumar and Gopinath in the Cricket team, V. Gopinath, Philips

Jacob, Ashok Kumar, Caesar Abraham and Ansalam in the Hockey team, Sheikh Koya, Ansalam, V. K. Pradeep and M. Cosmic in the Volley ball team. Phillips Jacob, N. Rajendran and V. K. Pradeep in the basket ball team.

It was in athletics that the house maintained its unchallenged superiority. We won the coveted athletics trophy for the fifth year in succession a rare achievement by any standard. V. Gopinath won the Senior Individual Athletic Championship by winning the 100m, 200m, 400m, and 110m hurdles. In the first three events he broke the existing records and the present record for 110m hurdles is also his. Anil A won the Intermediate Individual Championship winning the 400m, 800m, and 1600m. The Intermediate group played a very important role in helping the house maintain its position. M. V. Dileep was first in 100m, and 200m. A. K. Sheriff was first in discus throw and C. A. Stephen in Javelin throw. The school Athletic team thus had quite a number of our boys. V. Gopinath, N. J. Jacob, Ansalam S. Koya, N. Rajendran, George Mathew M. Cosmic and V. K. Pradeep were in the Athletic team. The award of Blues thus found our house in the fore.

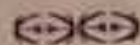
V. Gopinath winning colours in Foot ball, Hockey and Athletics and Phillips Jacob in Cricket. V. Gopinath performed the rare feat of winning the senior Individual Championships in the Y. M. C. A and District Athletic meets. The N. D. A. examinations prevented him from winning more laurels for the school and the house at the State Meet.

In the Cross country P. T. and drill we had to be satisfied with a second position. D. S. Ansalam stood second in the obstacle course.

The Defence Service does not lack our boys. V. Prasad, N. K. Ranjit M. Sajjad, P. K. Hrishikesh, Joseph Mathew, Yusuf Stalin, C. J. Punnathara and B. Prasad Chandran entered the N.D.A. this year.

We have much to our credit but the loss of the All Round championship shows that much is still to be achieved.

To all the seniors who would be leaving us this year, we wish them the best in the ensuing H. S. C and N. D. A exams and all the best in life.



SHIVAJI HOUSE (Seniors)

House Master	:	Sri C. V. Sankaranarayanan
Attached Masters	:	.. G. D. Tekale
	:	.. G. Soman Pillai
Under Officer	:	B. Rajagopal
Prefects	:	Tom George
	:	M. R. Ajaya Kumar

The performance of the boys of the House in different activities for the year 1974-75 is quite satisfactory. It is interesting to note that the gap between the overall positions of the House and the Best House is very narrow. The difference is only six points, which shows that the boys have put in earnest efforts in all the activities.

Regarding the performance in the five major games, we are happy to record that we won the Hockey Trophy and the Volley ball Trophy. We are also runners up in the Foot ball matches. In Cricket and Basket ball we have to be satisfied with the fourth positions. Our overall position in games is second. We also wish to note that we got the second place in Athletic competitions.

In Co-curricular activities, we got second positions in English Recitations, Declamations, and English Debate. In English Essay, English Extempore and Hindi Debate we got the third positions. In Malayalam debate we got the fourth place. Our over all position in co-curricular activities is third.

We also won the Drill Trophy in the inter House Drill competitions and thus we have retained our last year's first position. We are also happy to note that our House won the Trophy for the Cleanest Senior House.

In academics also we are happy to record our good performance. We just missed the Trophy for Academics by a very narrow margin of just 1.5 marks.

An analysis of the results will reveal that we have won four first positions. We won the Hockey, Volley ball, Drill and Cleanliness Trophies. We are runners up in eight Competitions. In academics, Athletics, Games, Obstacles, Foot ball, English Recitation, Declamation, and English Debate we got second positions. In P. T., Cross country, English Essay, Extempore, Hindi Debate and Co-curricular activities competitions we got third positions. Only in four competitions viz Cricket, Basket Ball NCC Trophy and Malayalam Debate, we got fourth place and we hope that we will be able to improve in these activities in future.

Regarding individual achievements: N. Satish won the first prize for painting in the competitions conducted by Y. M. C. A. Trivandrum. Again Sudhir S. Shankar won the first prize for General Knowledge in the competitions conducted by the Institute of General Knowledge, Delhi.

N. P. Ashtamurthy, Roy Peter, C. G. Ajayakumar, and Joseph Mathew represented Shivaji House and the school in the Republic Day parade at

Delhi on 26th January 1975. K. N. Vijayan of Xth Standard received a "Green Card" for being second in the Terminal Examination. He also participated in the Quiz competition at Trivandrum and won a third prize. Ajaya Prasad of Standard VIII won a prize for being first in academics for the year 1973-74.

All the students of XIth Standard were in one or the other School team and brought honour to the School when ever they played matches. House Captain B. Rajagopal and Jacob Kurien attended a course at H. M. I Darjeeling and did well. K. B. Jinen won the Junior championship in the Y. M. C. A Meet at Trivandrum. He got the second place in 200 mts in the inter District Meets. B. Rajagopal won the 1st place in obstacle competitions and B. B. Suhhas won the 2nd place in cross country competition.

PRASAD HOUSE (Seniors)

House Master	:	Sri P. Prem chandran Nair
Attached Masters	:	Sri K. Madhavan Nair Sri C. K. C. Nair
House Captain	:	N. Hari Kumar
Prefects	:	Jicky Jacob Andrews George John

The academic year 1974-75 has certainly not been one of those years in which everything went the Prasadian way. Though we bagged the 'Best in Academics' trophy, we fared far below expectations in almost all the other intra mural competitions.

We, however did Play our part in so far as the school teams were con-

Tom George of Standard XI and S. N. Roy of Standard X won prizes for best behaviour in Class XI and X respectively and we congratulate them for bringing credit to the House also.

Our old Shivajians Josekutty Kurien, Rarital, Rajeevan, Venugopal and Jayaprakash have joined N. D. A. and are doing well. Seven of the old Shivajians got first Classes in the HSC examination. We wish all the old Shivajians the best of luck in their fields.

We wish to record our sincere thanks to all the members of the Shivaji House for their help in maintaining the tradition and the high standard of Shivaji House. We are trying to do better and we hope that we will be able to improve still further in the years to come.

owned, Jicky Andrews, Bhaskaran and Paul Antony represented the school Football XI which won the Dist. Inter School Foot ball championship. Paul Antony and Kabose Alexander were also members of the school Hockey XI which represented the district in the Inter district School Hockey tournament. Jickey Andrews and Umeshan Pillai were selected to represent the

district in the Inter District School Athletic Meet. The former also was the nucleus of the School Volley Ball team which won the District Inter School Championship.

We fared slightly better in the extra mural co-curricular activities. T. Satyavageswaran was adjudged as best in the English Declamation and in the Hindi Debating competitions. Paul Antony was also adjudged the best speaker in the English Extempore speech competition. In all the other

competitions, though we did not win the team trophies, we managed to find individual placings within the first four places.

On the whole, therefore it has not been a satisfying year. But experience, they say, is the best teacher; and this we gained in plenty. We hope to make use of all the lessons we learnt during the past year, in the year to come and reach dizzy heights in the competition ladders. We certainly are not going to rest on the slippery oars of this year.

PRASAD HOUSE (Juniors)

House Master	:	Sri KK Viswanathan
Attached Masters	:	Sri N Balakrishnan Nair, Sri T P Ramachandran
Matron	:	Smt Sarojini Sreedhar
House Captain	:	Thomas J Oommen
Prefects	:	Boney Mathew Aby Mathew

This year is indeed, one in which the fortunes of Prasad (Junior) House touched the very zenith of our aspirations. If we set out to relate in detail, our formidable list of achievements it is as much for the sake of placing them on record as for doing justice to the arduous efforts of the young inmates who deserve the fullest praise.

Out of the fifteen trophies available to junior houses we could bag thirteen. In games cricket alone eluded our grasp the rest namely foot ball, hockey volleyball and basketball saw us winners. We were thus honoured as the Best House, in games and awarded the games shield. The captain

of our house football team Alex Thomas was in the school junior eleven which came out runners up in the Trivandrum District.

In the Annual Athletic Meet we gained the Inter House championship. Our star athlete Alex Thomas emerged the Individual champion. Other promising athletes who contributed to our success in the field are Saba N John, Thomson David, Korath V Mathew, Revi Balraj, George Jacob, P S Sunilkumar, B Nandakumar and Mathew P Koshy. We are the winners of trophy for the best march past at the Athletic Meet. Even in the newly introduced

open event, the Obstacle race our boys Mathew P Kashy and V V Chandran took the first two places. In the P.T Contest we had to wrest the championship after a stiff fight with the other houses. But we had no difficulty in maintaining our un-rivalled supremacy in cross-country races; Sabu N John, P S Sunilkumar and Thomson David claiming the first three positions. Needless to say this trophy too became ours.

In academics also we emerged at the top and claimed the trophy. O P Krishnan, P K Seshadri, B Nandakumar, K Sekharajan Pillai, Bejoy George Oommen and C H Ajithkumar were awarded green cards for academic excellence. Bejoy was first in academics in his class while George K George won the prize for application to studies.

Our achievements in sports games P.T. Cross country and academics are evenly matched by our performance in co-curricular fields also. In the co-curricular activities we won the first place in the ratings. We made a clean sweep of all debates, English, Hindi and Malayalam. Credit for securing the trophy in the debates goes to P. C Remadevi, O. P. Krishnan, P. Balachandran, G. Satheeshkumar and S K Sasikumar. Remadevi won the first prize in Malayalam debate, and the second in English. O P. Krishnan too came second in Hindi debate. V V Chandran proved himself to be the best calligraphist in Malayalam.

In open competitions too we have a presentable record. G. Satheeshkumar won the first prize for Hindi Light Music. Mathew Dominic and P P Davis got the second prizes in painting and pencil sketching respectively. Revi Balraj and Davis added fresh laurels by winning the first two places in the Childrens' Art contest sponsored by the Jaycees, Trivandrum. Davis was again second in the Painting contest organized by Y M C A, while George Jacob got a consolation prize. O P Krishnan and P K Seshadri topped the winners from our school in the General Knowledge contest arranged by the Institute of General Knowledge Delhi. The Quiz contest conducted by the voice of Germany found the winner in S K Sasikumar.

With legitimate pride we are to mention that the trophy for the best house in maintenance and lay-out also was bagged by us. In drill however we had to be content with the 2nd place.

All these put together, were crowned by the most prestigious award available to any house, namely the **COCK HOUSE TROPHY**, which we had lost the previous year by a single point and annexed now by a margin of twenty six points. With pardonable pride may we state that the record of success attained by us this year in winning the **FIRST PLACES IN ALL ACTIVITIES**, with the single exception of the drill contest, is unprecedented in the annals of this institution and un-matched by any house in any year.

ASHOKA HOUSE (Juniors)

House Master	:	Sri. M. B. Vittekar
Attached Masters	:	Sri P. Mohamed Kunhi Sri. C. K. Kovoov
Matron	:	Smt. K. Williams
House Captain	:	K. Arun Kumar
Prefects	:	Senior. M. K. Valsaraj Junior. Pradeep S. Kamath

Compared to the last year's performance Ashokians did certainly better this year, yet there is huge scope to improve further. In the games field we did far better than last year but were not so lucky as to get any trophy. We were runners up in football, volley ball, and basket ball whereas in cricket we got the third place. Cadets D. Anantha Kumar, Thomas Joseph K. Santhosh Kumar, M. Vinavachandran, V. Sri Kumar, S. Chidambaram, M. T. Johnson, E. Jai deesh, D. Jayadev, Saji K. Thomas, Neelakantan, Jacob Cherian, Ajith Kumar Verma and P. Sasidharan deserve special mention.

We improved a lot in the athletic field and we were runners up. The athletes who brought this credit to us are Kuzhumon Varghese, D. Jayadev, P. Jai deesh, K. Santhosh Kumar, D. Anantha Kumar, M. T. Johnson and Thomas Joseph. Cadets Dennis M. Paul, D. Jayadev and Kuzhumon Varghese represented the school at the Sub District Athletic Meet, Attungal.

In the P. T and cross country competitions we earned the second place. Credit for our satisfactory performance in these events must go to cadets Thomas Joseph, Zacharia Varghese and N. M. Hynus. On the

drill square we lost our last year's position and now we are third in the list.

In the co-curricular activities we are again placed second. Our boys bagged many prizes like 1st place in Hindi and Malayalam calligraphy, both prizes were won by cadet D. Venugopal. Whereas the second place in Malayalam calligraphy was shared by M. Vinavachandran and D. Anantha Kumar. Cadet P. Sasidharan got second place in English recitation competition and the House was placed first. He also secured second place in mono act competition. In the English debate we were second and cadet Mathan Varkey was adjudged the best speaker of the day and awarded first prize. In the English essay writing competition too we emerged 2nd and cadet S. Chidambaram got 2nd place. Cadet K. Santhosh Kumar played on mridangam in the Annual Day Variety Entertainment programme whereas Mathan Varkey sang an English song and P. Sasidharan was seen in the Hindi one act play acting his role ably.

In the academics, we got the third place. The boys who were awarded Green cards for securing 75% and above marks are C. V. Santhosh, Mihesh Vitekhar, Gopakumar, T. Rathasai, Sri Kumar, K. K. Kuruvilla,

Dennis, M. Paul, S. Chidambaram, K. Neelakantan and Shahida T. P. Cadet T. Ratheesan was awarded a prize for the best conduct in the whole of VIII class.

Lastly, we are proud to state that our Senior Prefect M. K. Valsaraj who attended the Republic Day Parade

at Delhi was adjudged the All Kerala Best Junior Division NCC cadet.

As a whole our performance in all the House activities was quite up to the mark and we are runners up in the overall performance. Still we have a long way to go and we hope to make up for our omissions in the various fields in the year to come.

SHIVAJI HOUSE (Juniors)

House Master	:	Sri N.G. Thomas
Attached Masters	:	Sri George Phillip Sri S. V. Sharma
Matron	:	Smt. K. Williams
House Captain	:	Tomy P Tharian
Prefects	:	Ivan K Joseph M.P. Habeebulla

The year under review began with the welcome news that cadet T. Jayaprakash our House Captain of the previous year, had joined the N. D. A. With a strength of 65, including three day-scholars the Junior Shivajians were sincerely interested in all the curricular and co-curricular activities of the school and shared both success and defeat with equanimity of temper.

On the Annual Day, Ajayaprasad K. Ashokan P, Mathew George and Sunita Tekale secured prizes for academic proficiency. In the mid session and terminal examinations, M. P. Habeebullah, Ajayaprasad K. Ashokan, P. Sureshkumar, C. V. Sunita Tekale and Paulose K E stood at the top in their classes and were awarded Green cards. Jose J. Kattoor was awarded the prize for considerable improvement in studies for class VI. Two of our cadets Roy C. Varghese and Ashokan secured newly introduced prize for gentlemanly behaviour for classes VIII and

VII respectively. But unfortunately we missed the Academics Trophy by a very very narrow margin.

In co-curricular activities too our boys did well. Roy C. Varghese stood first in English essay writing competition. Sajeew M. T secured the second place in Malayalam debate. Ashokan P was first in Hindi Debate, Mohan Kumar won the first prize in painting while V. H. Harish secured the first position in Malayalam mono act. Suresh Kumar C. V was first in English calligraphy while Prakash G was second in Malayalam light music competition. In the Hindi light music competition Sunita G. Tekale won the second prize. Coming to the house position, we were first in the Inter House English Essay Writing Competition and second in Malayalam and Hindi Debates. In the Y. M. C. A. Painting competition held at Trivandrum cadets N. Sathish and Mohan

mar D. brought laurels to the school. Other remarkable achievement in the field of painting was the first prize won by Unnikrishnan K in the Balarama Mel Ink Painting competition.

In the Sports field, our achievements have been much better when compared to our performance last year. After a bitter struggle, we lifted the much coveted Junior Cricket Trophy. In Hockey, we missed the trophy because it was decided by goal average. In football and volley ball we were third. Thus in games we were rated as second. But in athletics we did not fare well as expected of us. Even then, particular mention must be made of Ramesh Babu who won the first prize in 110 mts. Hurdles and Long Jump and second prize in Triple Jump. Roy C. Varghese was second in Discus Throw and third in Shot Put. Pra-

deepkumar M. N secured the second position in Long Jump and 800 Mts Race, In the Inter House Relay Race we finished third.

We maintained our unequalled supremacy in the Inter House Drill Competition by lifting the Drill Trophy for the second year in succession. In the Inter House Cleanliness Competition we were adjudged as second, In the Inter House P. T. Display too, we could not secure the much coveted Trophy. We had to be content with a third position in the Inter House Cross Country Race.

In spite of our concerted efforts we could achieve only the second position in the overall rating. It only reminds us that we have to do better next year.

NEHRU HOUSE (Juniors)

House Master	:	Sri. M.S Anantha Ramu
Attached Masters	:	Sri. J. S. Iyer Sri. C.C. John
Matron	:	Smt Sarojini Sreedhar
Prefects	:	Pradeep VK Hamza A

Our achievements of this year make us take our fortunes with mixed feelings, though the teams presented by the House in various activities were the keenest among the contestants and participants. Our boys, on their side, did their best in keeping up the tradition of the House.

Our boys D Raghu of standard VII and Krishnakumar M. P of class VII have topped the merit list of boys in their examinations. They are the recipients of Green Cards for their academic excellence. A host of our Juniors have received Green Cards for academic distinctions. Madhuri

M. Vitekar of class VIII has been awarded a prize for commendable application to studies.

In the Inter House co-curricular activities the performance of our boys is relatively good. K G Renjit Kumar was adjudged the best among the participants in English Recitation contest for juniors. He was also the best calligraphist in English and second best in Hindi. In addition to this, the house is first in inter house Calligraphy contest.

The Juniors and the junior intermediates of the House did exhibit excellent performance both on track and in field events. On the tracks the performance of Sirly Jose was worthy of admiration of the spectators and lovers of athletics. It was this that made him our Junior Champion, with first positions in all the events in which he took part, our congratulations.

It is in the field of games, things

did not go as we expected them to, though we were not unduly ambitious about it.

Though the house has set a very high standard in games, this year we had to remain consoled taking into consideration the best efforts that were put in. It is here in the field of games, we have to fight and wrestle back the position that we used to have. We earnestly hope to better our performance in the year to come.

Our prefect VK Pradeep was one of the eight students of our school who were selected to take part in the Republic Day Parade, Delhi.

To conclude our performance in some fields should have been positively better than what it is, taking into consideration the standard set and the tradition built by the House. We hope to better our performance in the year to come, with concerted effort.

VELUTHAMPY HOUSE

House Master	:	Sri S. H. Sarma
Attached Masters	:	Smt Rani Varghese Sri K Bhaskara Rao
Matron	:	Smt K Williams
Under Officer	:	H. S. R. K. Iyer
Prefects	:	N. P. Ashtamarthy R. Rajan

Veluthampy house, one of the two houses for the new entrants to the School, had an extremely rewarding period, last year.

In academics, it is extremely gratifying to note that we have achieved a very high standard. In the September examination green cards were

awarded to eight boys and one girl for scoring more than 75% marks in aggregate. In the terminal examination also fifteen of our boys and one girl got green cards for showing outstanding performance.

We did extremely well in the co-curricular activities in which we took part. V. Mini won the first prize in Malayalam calligraphy. Binu Anand and Thomas T. A. won the first and second prizes in English calligraphy. Also V. Mini and Benni Sebastian won the first and second prizes in Hindi calligraphy. We are also proud to say that one of our boys Jose M. G. took part in the Mono act competition for Juniors - but he could not win a prize.

In the games and athletic field also, our performance was commendable. In the games field we bagged two of the three trophies - Cricket and Tennis. We also got the athletic trophy for scoring maximum points.

We were also adjudged the Cleanest House between the Sub junior houses.

Whatever we have obtained is the out come of co-ordinated efforts on the part of the boys who have always been willing to undertake any responsibility that came their way. It has certainly been a year that we could look back upon with a contented smile.

TAGORE HOUSE (Sub Juniors)

House Master	:	Sri. S. Krishnankutty Nair
Attached Masters	:	Smt. Mary Thomas Sri K. D. Rai
Matron	:	Smt Sarojini Sreedhar
Under Officer	:	Jacob Kurien
Prefects	:	B Unnikrishna Kurup S. Satheesh

The year under review was one full of exciting and bubbling activities for the new entrants who have made the Tagore House as their second home. We are extremely happy to look back and assess our achievements.

The Tagorians proved their efficiency in academics by securing seven green cards in each examination and Anil Nair and Satheesh Raj stood first

in their section in the Mid-term and terminal examination. In extra curricular activities also the Tagorians proved their mettle. In 'recitation', Anil Nair stood first and Pratheep Nair came second whereas in 'calligraphy' Jayashankar and Suresh Philip stood second. We are proud to record the achievement of Tagorian Rajagopal, who stood first in 'Light music' defeating many of the old stalwarts. He got a deserving second place in "All Kerala

Inter School Competition" conducted by I. S. C. U. S in Nov 1974 to celebrate Children's day and Nicolai Koerich Centenary.

Of course in the field of Games and Sports as a team we are only runners up but we are happy to get the Football Championship and bag many prizes. Benny Alexander brought

laurels to the House by securing the Sub Junior Championship for the year 1974-'75. Our congratulations to Benny, Pradeep kumar Jayasankar and George Ranjith for excelling in the field of sports. We are also conscious of our shortcomings and we are determined to work with rejuvenated vigour to achieve excellence in future.

NURSERY & KG SCHOOL

The Sainik Nursery School completes its seventh year on the 15th of February 1975. During the course of this academic year there were four new entrants to our school and all were tiny girls. This year M. A. Visveswar left our school after the completion of his course and joined the V std of Sainik School. The recent change in Sainik School entrance examination has made it necessary to open V std in our school from July 1975 to accommodate the three boys who are in IV Std at present. Our present strength is 27.

But then these youngsters between the age group of 2½ to 8½ are an energetic lot. The Mini-Sports-Meet on the Children's Day was a great event for them. Oh! What gallantry! What enthusiasm! And what sportsman spirit! The large number of spectators gave a hearty ovation and thunderous applause when our little ones in their crisp white uniform performed a spectacular March-Past, in which Wg Cdr. S. Roy, the Principal of Sainik School, Kazhakootam, took the salute. The Variety Entertainment programme in the evening on the same day was well

attended. The full one hour programme was filled with play-lets, skits, action songs, nursery rhymes and mono-acts which were enjoyed thoroughly by the audience as well as the actors themselves. This year the Principal instituted prizes for academic achievements among the children. The introduction of Mini-Sports-Meet and academic achievement prizes is a significant event in the history of our up coming school. We are sincerely grateful to our Principal for this gesture.

Another significant achievement by our children this year is that of their taking part in the Educational Programme of All India Radio, Trivandrum. The tiny tots contributed a grand assorted programme of songs, skits, mono-acts with the accompaniment of piano music. The programme was broadcast in two pieces over AIR in the months of October 1974 and December 1974. Behold! Our tiny tots have become Radio Artists! Every year our children contribute their mite for the Variety Entertainment and Arts & Crafts exhibition of Sainik School

Annual Day, for which they always win applause from the spectators.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to all the par-

ents who have been kind enough to extend their co-operation to carry out successfully all the extra-curricular activities of our school.

AROUND THE SPORTS FIELD

The performances of the boys in the field of sports have been gratifying. They have continued to do well, keeping up the traditions of the School.

The Inter-house competitions were keenly fought out, bringing high standards to the games and unearthing new talents. Matches against outside teams were played and though the results were not the main criteria they were thrilling experiences.

Foot Ball :

The senior team under V Gopinath did well to retain the Inter School trophy. All round superiority was evident in all matches. They represented the District at Quilon and emerged Zone champions. They were unlucky to lose at the Inter zonal level at Ernakulam. The junior team did not fare too well and had to be satisfied with a runners up position.

Hockey

The Hockey team played in the Hockey Association league tournament. They became pool champions, but failed in the super league. This is a creditable achievement considering the fact that the other teams were from colleges and the University.

There was no Inter School tournament due to the absence of other School teams. The team however had

the opportunity of representing the District at Trichur where they lost in the semi finals to the ultimate winners of the tournament.

Basket Ball.

In the Inter School games we had to concede victory to a team which was superior and better trained. Lack of facilities for playing practice games was one of the reasons for our failure.

Volley Ball.

Our boys distinguished themselves by regaining the Inter School championship which they had lost the previous year. B Rajagopal ably led them to success.

Cricket.

The School team hasn't been able to exhibit their calibre. For instance in Hockey we could find no opponents among the Schools. We have reached a stage where we have to think of friendly matches against colleges.

Athletics

This has been our forte and it continues to be so. The School athletics saw four records go over board. V. Gopinath did a marvellous triple in breaking the records in 100m, 200m and 400m, while Saratchand bettered the long jump record. Outside the School it has been 'veni vidi vici'. We

won all team championships. In the All Kerala YMCA Meet our team won the Junior and senior championships. The Junior Trophy was won for the eleventh time in twelve years and the senior championships for the 3rd successive year. V Gopinath won the individual championship for the seniors.

At the District inter school meet we steam rolled into massive victories in all groups, sub-juniors, juniors and seniors. Sreekumar Kartha, KB Jinan and V Gopinath won the individual championship in all three groups respectively. At both Meets our Relay team recorded excellent victories.

Five of our athletes were selected for the Inter-District Meet but only two could participate. The other three could not as their meet clashed with the NDA exams. KB Jinan, however, kept our flag flying by winning the second place in this Meet.

Boxing

This sport has been introduced in to the School. It was started with a Black and white demonstration by two boxers from the 5/11 Gurkha Rifles.

We hope that more boys would take to pugilism if not to bader others, at least to defend themselves.

Cross country and obstacles course.

Regular training spells in both

these events were carried out. This programme is intended to toughen the students and prepare them for the NDA.

Physical Efficiency.

During the physical efficiency drive conducted in this School, our athletes fared very well. Four of them secured 3 stars grade, three secured 2 stars grade and nineteen obtained 1 star grade. Later at a similar Drive at Trivandrum conducted at the state level, Saratchand and V Gopinath were awarded 3 stars each.

We hope to introduce a similar scheme of our own which will enable us to assess the relative abilities of the students.

Award of colours.

For the first time, outstanding sportsmen are being honoured with the award of colours. C P Saratchand, was awarded colours in Football and Athletics, V Gopinath in Hockey Football and Athletics, Ajit Krishna in Hockey and Football, and Philip Jacob in cricket.

When we look back at the years achievements we know that we have done well. More things are to be achieved and we could do so only with steady, hard and sincere training.

NCC TRAINING

We now have a total of nine Army and one each of Navy and Air Force troops. Training is imparted regularly with the help of ten officers, one JCO and two NCOs. Apart from this, instr-

uctors from other units are detailed to give training for Navy and Air Force. Besides ship modelling and Aeromodelling facilities are provided and also form part of the training. During the

year under review u/os N J Jacob, Saratchand, Arunkumar, Rajagopal Jacob Kurian, V Gopinath and Cpl Philip Jacob attended the 21st Adventure course at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling from 27th May to 16th June, 74. Our boys did exceedingly well in all the activities. Cpls M K Valsaraj, Chersih Matheson, and Lcpls Maxwell Cosmic, Roy Peter, Ashta Murthy, Joseph Mathew, CG Ajavakumar, VK Pradeep, participated in the Republic Day parade held at Delhi. At the preparatory camp Cpl Valsaraj was adjudged as the All Kerala Best Cadet in the junior division. As usual one officer and fortysix cadets attended the Independence Day and the Republic Day parades held at Trivandrum. On both occasions our troops brought a good name to our unit. As no special or annual camps were held this year for boys of Sainik Schools our cadets could not participate in these camps.

S/o M B Vitkar and S/o J S Iyer successfully completed their refresher course at the NCC Academy at Parandhar and their promotion as First Officer is awaited. T/o Somanathan Nair (Navy) resigned his commission on his leaving the School. Mr. C K Koor has been taken in as an unqualified part time NCC Officer to look after the Naval Troop.

Guards of honour were presented to the Chairman local Board of Administration on his visits to the School on 18 July 74 and on 23 Oct 74 and also to the Honourable Minister Karunakaran on 8 Feb 75 when he visited the School to preside over the Annual day function.

At an impressive ceremonial parade held on the 15th Aug 74 in the School Dr. N P Pillai formerly Dean of the faculty of Education, Kerala and UNESCO expert and at present a member of the Local Board of Administration received the salute and addressed the boys. Again at a similar parade on 26 Jan 75 Prof Chandrasekharan Nair, Principal, Mahatma Gandhi college took the salute. Both parades were witnessed by a large gathering.

An inter house competition was organised to give away the rolling trophy donated by Brig Hayde, Director of NCC. This competition was held in two stages, the first one in the form of a project report about a selected topic of military interest presented by the house as a whole and subsequently the representatives of the house answering a few questions related to the topic in the open assembly. Major Parkash Singh, Officiating Principal who addressed the staff and the boys on the final phase of the competition remarked that Brig Hayde the donor of the trophy would have been immensely happy had he been here to witness the proceedings and appreciated the efforts taken by the organiser and the participants. We express our sincere gratitude to Mr. N B Nair who organised the competition. This year the trophy is won by Nehru House.

All cadets presented for NCC Part I and Part II Exam have come out successful and the detailed results are as follows-

	Part I	Part II
Number Presented)		
'A' Grading	75	43
'B' Grading	3	8
'C' Grading	26	15
Total Pass	46	20
	75	43

OUTWARD BOUND CLUB

Master-in-charge : Sri. B.C.Pande
Secretary : Cadet N.J.Jacob (School Captain)

The following activities were organised and conducted :-

A- Training for H. M. I. and A. L. C

S. No	Date	Activity	S. No	Date	Activity
1.	26-3-74	Care and use of Mountaineering Equipment - Lecture	8.	1-4-74	Mountain Hazards - Lecture.
2.	26-3-74	Rappelling - Shoulder	9.	2-4-74	Cross country - Karyavattom
3.	27-3-74	Cross country - Beach	10.	3-4-74	General precautions - Lecture
4.	28-3-74	Rappelling - stomach	11.	4-4-74	Belaying - Shoulder
5.	29-3-74	Rappelling - Shot sling	12.	5-4-74	Belaying - Hip
6.	30-3-74	Cross country - Anachira	13.	6-4-74	Bivouac Pitching
7.	31-3-74	Rock climbing - Madavoorpara	14.	7-4-74	Rock climbing - Madavoorpara

B- The following 7 boys attended the 21st Adventure course at H. M. I. Darjeeling (27 May 74-16 June 74)

Sponsored by the school	(1)	Arun Kumar	(R. No 626)
	(2)	B Raja Gopal	(R. No 638)
	(3)	NJ Jacob	(R. No 622)
	(4)	C.P Saratchand	(R. No 628)
	(5)	Philip Jacob	(R. No 654)
	(6)	Jacob Kurian	(R. No 660)
	(7)	V Gopinath	(R. No 664)

B. Rajgopal, C. P. Saratchand, Philip Jacob, Jacob Kurien were awarded the much coveted 'A' Grading -

C- An outward Bound Club exhibition was arranged on the school Annual Day which was appreciated by the Press and the public.

D- Hiking:- 417 boys from classes VI to XI participated.

S. No	Date	No of boys	Place	Distance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	14-7-74	39	Attigal	20 KM
2.	21-7-74	26	Pothencode, Anachira, Andoorkonam	15 KM
3.	28-7-74	27	Rock climbing at Madavoorpara	8 KM

1	2	3	4	5
4.	4-8-74	24	Madavoorpara	8 KM
5.	11-8-74	26	Andoorkonam-CRP	10 KM
6.	18-8-74	25	do	10 KM
7.	8-9-74	22	do	10 KM
8.	15-9-74	35	Beach	9 KM
9.	29-9-74	31	do	9 KM
10.	6-10-74	19	do	9 KM
11.	13-10-74	32	University campus	8 KM
12.	20-10-74	25	do	8 KM
13.	27-10-74	18	do	8 KM
14.	17-11-74	31	Madavoorpara	8 KM
15.	12-1-75	32	do	8 KM
16.	19-1-75	33	do	8 KM

Senior boys displayed leadership qualities in organising the hikes for the juniors

CYCLING CLUB

Masters in-charge: Sri C. V. Sankaranarayanan
" M S Anantha Ramu
" C G George
" C Mohan Kumar
Student secretary: C. P. Sarat Chand

Cycling Club has only two cycles for the use of the boys. In spite of this handicap the members took keen interest in the activities of the Club. Those members who did not know cycling were taught cycling and those who know already were given more practice regularly in long distance cycling. This year for the first time in the history of the school cycling race (FAST) was included as an event for the Sports Day competitions. Open competition in cycling race was conducted. All the competitors, including non-members were given intensive and sufficient practice by the cycling club by hiring cycles. First heats

were conducted and on the Sports Day, the final race was also conducted. It was an exciting competition for the participants and a thrilling sight for the spectators. Even cycling race (slow) was conducted for the staff for the first time. These competitions show how much the students and staff evinced interest in the activities of the Cycling Club, this year. We hope to get more cycles next year and we expect more members will join the Club. We express our thanks to all members of the club and also to the non-members who have helped to bring marked improvement in the activities of the club.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

Staff advisers : Sri. GD Tekale
Sri. G Soman Pillai
(Student secretary): Sabu Mathew George

This year the Society attracted as many as 39 members to its fold. The Society conducted debates, discussions, and Quiz programmes on literary and allied topics in English and Malayalam. The members read short stories, essays and poems composed by them. R. Venugopal's contribution to original English poems was maximum. We are happy to record that Jayakumar has won the second prize

in Malayalam elocution competition conducted by Indo-Soviet cultural Society (ISCUS) Trivandrum. Sabu Mathew George represented Shivaji House in Brig Hayde Trophy Competition for Military History. One of our staff Advisers Shri GD Tekale broadcast a talk in Hindi in connection with the celebration of 400th anniversary of Rama Charit Manas of Tulsidas from Trivandrum Station of AIR on 28.10. '74.

DEBATING SOCIETY

Masters in charge : Sri K Vasudevan
.. Hariharakrishna Sarma
Secretary C N Unnikrishnan

The debating society has every reason to feel proud of its activities during the period under review. We debated upon a variety of subjects, academic, social, cultural, and political. The discussions have been in variably lively, useful and quite informative.

Members formally met together for the first time on 8 August 1974 when Sri C N Unnikrishnan was unanimously elected as Secretary of

the society. We chalked out a programme for the year which we could strictly adhere to. Qualities of a successful speaker, Sikkim problem, student unrest in the country, and Gini's claims for the second term as president were some of the topics we debated upon.

With a profound sense of satisfaction we can record that our activities during the year have been thoroughly useful to the members.

THE BOOK BINDING CLUB

Master in Charge : Sri. N B Nair.
Secretaries : Augustine Kuruvilla
P V Abraham

This club which came into existence in July 1973 has kept pace with

time. It has twenty nine members largely drawn from the Junior classes.

they meet for an hour on Mondays, and depending on the emergencies of work, on one more afternoon in the week.

Over six hundred text books were restitched and re-bound during the year. So too, five hundred magazines into thirty volumes.

It will be an immense help to us if a cutting machine could be added to

our equipment which at present comprises of needles and thread, a couple of knives, a chisel, an awl and innumerable blades.

The usefulness of this hobby cannot be over emphasized in an institution of our type where text books are centrally purchased and used over and again for many years.

WESTERN MUSIC CLUB

Master in-charge - Sri. A George Joseph
Secretary - Sivasankar

Interest in music never subsides and the members of this Club were keen to learn. We are still handicapped by the absence of some members to play musical instruments.

A new song each time we met and singing through the older ones were more, or less the routine. The acquisition of a stereo record player and

more records, we hope would bring in new horizons into the club programme.

The members played their role in the musical items for the school Annual Day Entertainments.

We hope that some instrumentalists would join the group to liven up the proceeding of this club.

MUSIC CLUB

Master-in-charge : Sri. I Sankaranarayana Iyer
Part-time masters : Sri. K Krishna Iyengar
Sri. Radhakrishnan
Student Secretaries MK Valaraj
OP Krishnan

As usual there was a good response from the boys to get themselves enlisted as members: but owing to our limitations we could take only 32 boys (10 for violin & 22 for Mridangam). Classes are being held in the afternoon of Sundays and Mondays. Our efforts to get more musical instruments did not bear fruits owing to acute financial

difficulties; but we hope to secure a few more instruments by the beginning of the next academic year. It is quite gratifying to note that our boys are gaining proficiency in all the instruments. The items presented by our members for the Annual Speech Day stand testimony to this.

PHILATELIC CLUB

Master-in-Charge
Secretary

: Sri M. B. Vitekar
: Caesar Abraham

This year also the members of this Club received a variety of Indian commemorative stamps, 1st day covers and publicity folders issued by the P & T Department on different occasions.

All the 25 members of our Club have a rich collection of pretty stamps of the world, besides many members

have specialised themselves in thematic. Some have colourful and attractive 3D, and silk stamps issued by the Government of Bhutan, in their collection.

We arranged a grand exhibition of stamps, 1st Day covers and publicity folders on the occasion of the Annual Day of our School on 8-2-1976 which was appreciated by one and all.

NATURAL HISTORY CLUB

Masters-in-charge

Secretary

: Smt. Mary George
: Smt. Rani Varghese
: Roy C Varghese

The enthusiasm of the twelve members of the club is an indication of the yearning to get more than what is available in the text books and class room.

The work of the club was divided into four areas - drawing charts, modelling, collection and museum work. A few charts were drawn and prepared. As in the previous years models were made with plasticine but only after many trials and errors. Some collections were made from the campus and

the good ones were used to replace older deteriorating ones. Eggs and nests abandoned by birds were collected and added to the museum. The members helped in the maintenance work in the museum like preparation of preservative fluids, refilling and relabelling bottles.

Due to the keenness of the students, it was possible to do much work and it is hoped that this enthusiasm would continue in future years also.

PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB

Masters-in-charge

Student Secretary

: Sri. N.G. Thomas
: Sri. T.P. Ramachandran
: Sam T Samuel

The cadets are deeply interested in the photography club. Due to limited facilities, this year too, we had

to restrict admission to the club to students of classes X and XI. The members of the club know how to operate

simple cameras, wash roll films and make contact prints. The chemical solutions which are used in photography club, are also prepared by the boys. The permanent dark - room helps the boys work at any time during off-

hours. In the school exhibition arranged in connection with the annual Day celebration in Feb 1974, the photography club had a separate section where interesting exhibits were presented.

DRAMATIC CLUB

Masters-in-Charge

Secretaries

: Sri KK, Viswanathan
: S. Krishnakutty Nair
: George Philip
: Cadet M. Balachandran
: Manohar Thomas

The dramatic club has been wide awake throughout the year. It has been working with the sole aim of fostering the histrionic talents of the students. The members of the club practised different skits every week with full gusto. We had an excellent opportuni-

ty to show our worth on the Speech Day. The Malayalam play rocked the audience with its humour. The English and the Hindi plays added variety to the programme and were very much appreciated by the audience.

RADIO CLUB

Master in charge

Student representatives

- Sri. K Madhavan Nair
- Arunkumar
- Harikumar
- Saryavageswaran
- Varghese Cherian

As usual the club was busy throughout the year with its activities ranging from repairs to school equipment to providing public address system for all school functions. Music is played in the dining hall during lunch and dinner hours. The boys who are trained at the Radio Club successfully

continue the operation of the school Projector.

Twenty students of class IX attend regular classes on all Mondays and a number of useful topics are discussed. We put up a few exhibits for the school Annual day.

CRAFT CLUB

Master Incharge

Student Secretary

: Sri. K. D Rai
: Premachandran

The Club was newly formed. There were thirty one members. It was one of the most active, useful and popular clubs.

The boys made a large number of articles. Thomson David made a table lamp and Sasidharan made stools and presented to the Boxing Club. Boys

made victory stand and presented to the School. The club presented pointers and chalk boxes to all classes.

The club exhibited many beautiful

articles in the exhibition held in the School, such as birds, various types of book stands, flowers, peg tables, peg rails, leaves, towel stand, trays and sticks etc. and earned the appreciation of the visitors.

THE OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION

Vice - President : Sri Ranjit Sadasivan
Padmagiri,
Pothujanam, Lane
Kumarapuram, Trivandrum

Secretary : Sri PC Satish Chandran
Padmanivas
Venganoor, Trivandrum.

Treasurer : Sri NB Nair,
Chemistry Department

Staff Nominee : Sri SH Sarma,
Mathematics Department.

Our OBA is a free and voluntary organization of Old Boys who retain love and respect for their Alma Mater. We aim to promote the values and traditions imbibed while in the school, foster a spirit of camaraderie befitting a residential institution and by precept and practice set examples worthy of emulation by our juniors. Extensive correspondence, annual Reunions, maintenance of address books and biographical records and the publicity gained through the columns of the Kazhakootam Bulletin are the means by which we seek to realise our objectives.

This year's Reunion was held on the 6th of July 1974. It was well attended. As usual, an informal get-together in the fore-noon, Business Meeting in the afternoon, and a friendly football match in the evening were the main items of the day. The old Boys mingled freely with the Masters and stud-

ents, exchanging useful information and reviving memories.

As decided at the Reunion, the Naresh Memorial trophy was got made at the SMSM Institute (State Handicrafts Emporium) on a design prepared by our Art Master, Sri K Bhaskara Rao. It was dedicated to the school at a solemn ceremony held in the Auditorium on the 10th of December 1974, the third anniversary of the martyrdom of 2/Lt RM Naresh, 9 Jat Regt in the Indo-Pak War of 1971. The trophy is shaped like a memorial tablet with a rosette of flames symbolizing the eternal spirit of man. On the occasion of the Old Boys' Day it is to be awarded to the Best House Captain of the year. Hearing of our efforts in the matter, Sri S Narendran Nair (father of Naresh) sent us a letter of appreciation and a cheque for Rs 501. We are deeply grateful to him for the gesture. The amount has been placed in fixed

Deposits and will be used as an endorsement connected with the Naresh trophy.

The activities and achievements of our Old Boys are given wide coverage in the columns of our sister publication the Kazhakootam Bulletin which goes to every parent and has a wide clientele all over the country. U Saratchandran has been selected to the IAS and is under training in Mussorie. Our Gentlemen cadets at the IMA are extremely happy to find the doyen among the Old Boys, namely Capt Thomas Mathew (2, Rajput) as one of their Instructors. Lt KS Mathews, while commanding INS PANVEL in Port Blair evinced exceptional sense of duty and courage in rescuing a policeman from the high seas at midnight. Lt Mathews has been awarded a good service entry and commended personally by Vice-Adm KL Kulkarni, the Flag Officer commanding-in-chief Eastern Naval Command. During the year under review Plt fl PI Muraleedharan, 2/Lt M Gopakumar and 2/Lt Abraham K George received their commissions. Capt NJ Nair, Capt Shyam Lal, Capt BS Ghotra, Capt KJ Samuel and Capt V Suresh were promoted to their present rank. So too Lt MS Pavithran in the Indian Navy. Lt KM Nair IN continues as ADC to the governor of Kerala.

We are very happy to inform our readers that now, there are over 70 old boys from our school under training in the NDA. This is the biggest ever contingent from any single Saintik School. During the last five years over 75 of our Old Boys have received commissions in the Armed Forces. NS Anil Kumar, our school captain in 1973-74 was placed third in the All

India Merit List (Army and Navy) for the 53rd Course in the NDA, the highest so far attained by any one from this school. Anandakrisnan is the Captain of the NDA football team. Louis George is the Vice Captain of the Volleyball team. A Ajith Kumar has become a Divisional Cadet Captain.

Our Old Boys continue to do well in many other fields also. Govindan Kutty and Ifthakaruddin are First and Second Officers in the Shipping Corporation. Five of our boys got selected for TS Rajendra / DMET this year. KA Lathief, B Ravikumar, P Sankaran, BK Padhakrishnan and P Dinesh. Drs B Venugopal, V Krishna Kumar, Sony Varkey, Hema Chandran Alphie Pallen, Jose Paul Thaliyath and Girija Sankar have completed their medical training and are working in various hospitals. It is our sad duty to record the death of one of our most brilliant Old Boys, K Thomas, of cardiac failure at the Medical college, Kottayam where he was a student. Thomas had won the Defence Minister's Trophy for the Highest Academic Achievement in 1972. PC Anujan passed BSc Chemistry in the first division and has joined the MSc course. R Balachandran, B Balachandran, and M Rajagopalan Nair have entered service as Business Executives.

Our association has more than 100 members. The Life Members are Lt Ninan, P Mathai, Sri PG Gopalakrishnan, Sri Ranjit Sadasivan Sri SM Ifthakarudin, Plt Off RK Malhotra, Lt MS Pavithran, Fg Off PG Kainikkara, Capt KJ Samuel, Capt NJ Nair and Capt V Suresh. Three of our Senior Old Boys celebrated their weddings

recently, P.C. Satish Chandran, Lt K.S. Mathews and T.K. Chandramohanam.

Our next Reunion is to be held on the 5th of July 1975. We request all Old Boys to attend the function. In this connection we have an appeal to them - please send us your photographs (portraits, Picnic and study groups), holiday snapshots, sports and games

all are welcome for display in our Information Room and eventual preservation in the OBA albums.

The Old Boy's Association intends to grow in an unhurried manner, in the shelter of the institution which brought us together and gave us a substantial foundation for life.

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Phone: 61420, 61473, 61523

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Foot ball Team (Seniors)



Foot ball Team (Juniors)



Basket ball Team



Volley ball Team



Cricket Team



Hockey Team



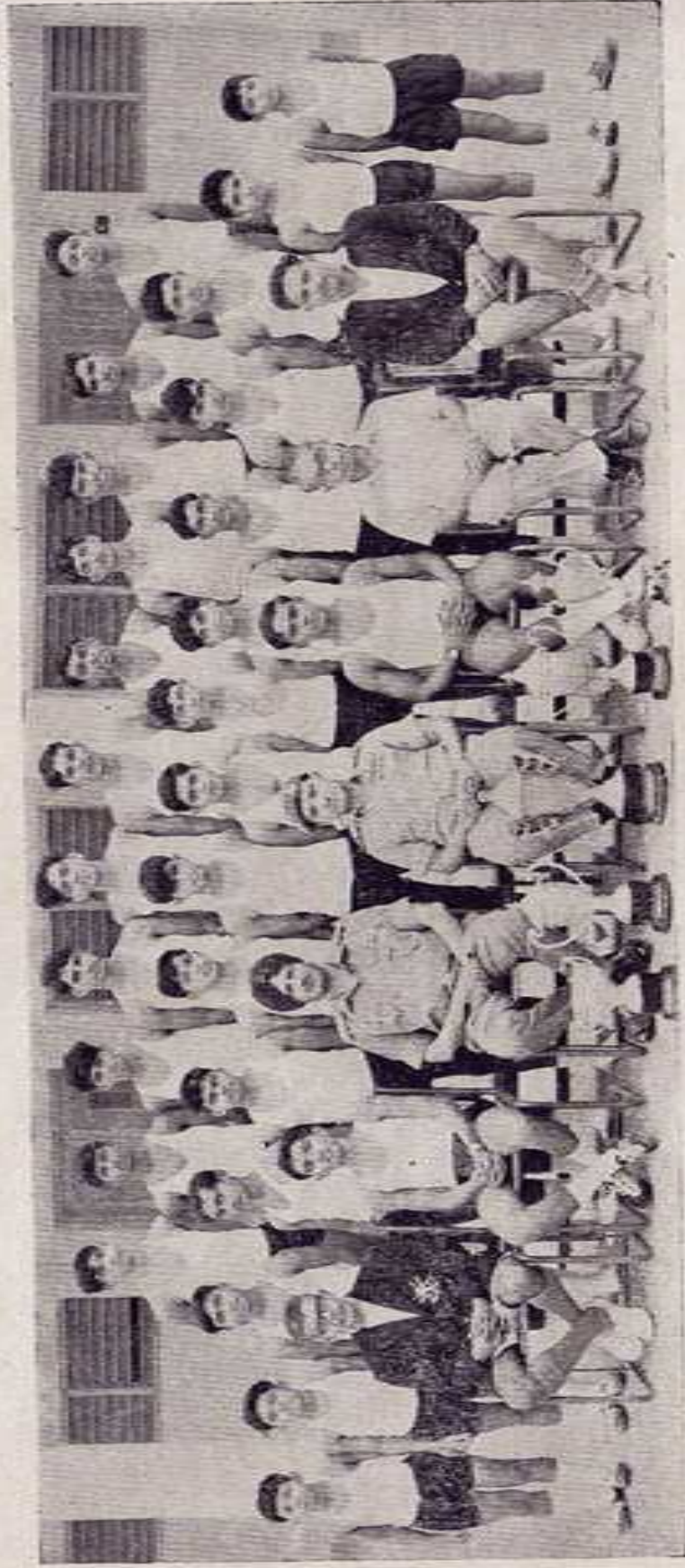
Nursery School



Musical choir



March Past



Athletics Team



The Principal receives the Hon. Home Minister



and introduces the staff.



A floral welcome



Asboka-Senior Cock House



Prasad- Junior Cock House

The School Annual Day



Srl. S. Velayudhan Nair receiving the Kerala State Govt Trophy for the highest ranking N D A entrant, on behalf of his son V. Prasad.



Part of the audience



At the Art Exhibition.



Nataraja- Tableau



We are proud of our performance (Mal. song)



Villu Pattu



'This old Man' K G & Nursery Kids



Take this for a change Eng. play



Old order changeth ----(Mal, play)



And so they were happily wed - (Mal play)



Nadanam



Naganhan Malayil



A Scene from the Hindi play



Our mridangists charged the air with melodies



Fr. Stanford opens the Meet

The Annual Athletic Meet



Oath taking



110 m Hurdles Seniors



End of the lap is not far -
Sam T. Samuel



Parents Event - Stepping over bricks



Our distinguished guests



Slow and steady wins the race
Staff race



Junior 100 m finish



Our girls at kim's game



Mass P T



Winners 100 m Seniors



Winners 5000 m Seniors



Winners High Jump Intermediates



A Tempting haul for M. I. S. A.



Closing March Past



Gopinath - Senior Individual Champion



Volley Ball Champions Shivaji



Prasad Junior Volley ball Champions



Prasad Junior Games Champions



Nehru Seniors Athletic Champions



VELUTHAMPPI

New Comers



TAGORE



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MY AMBITION IN LIFE

Cherish Mathson
X A

Adolescence is synonymous with uncertainty. The adolescent is not decisive. He lacks the firm will of the adult. But then he is not a child and often finds himself in a dilemma, when he thinks of his future. First, he wants to become this, and then that and finally he is more confused than ever. But even in this turmoil, in his inner self, there is a ray of desire. In his heart of hearts he nurtures a glorious future, but what it is, is difficult to grasp. It is a will-o'-the-wisp.

As an adolescent I too have wasted away hours pondering over my future. I have dreamed myself as a doctor, engineer, principal, and other desires of most public school students. But somehow these professions did not light the fire in my heart. The recent coup-de-tat's in Chile, Greece and Portugal were flashed as headlines in newspapers. This rather struck my fancy and an admiration for these dictators, developed in me. Since then I have decided that no less a post than the dictatorship of India will satisfy me.

The word dictator, frightens some, terrifies others, and there are still others who would faint at the word. But to me, it strikes a beautiful note. A noble job, it seems to me. In it I see the untold miseries of India vanishing. In it I perceive the picture of a glorious, unified India. I look upon it as an ideal way to honour my country or as Indian Yogis would say, this is my 'Rajayoga' - the noblest way to God, self sufficiency and peace.

The path to dictatorship is a hard one. But I propose to tread through it with a firm step. I propose to join the Army, rise up in rank, and then a coup-de-tat. It is easily said. But to do it, I am sure, I will have to tax all my resources. The first step in my path would be to join the National Defence Academy. With this view in my mind, I will concentrate upon becoming efficient all round and developing my personality. To develop a power to impress others, is very essential. If I master this quality, I am sure, I will be selected by the Selection Board.

In the Defence Academy, good behaviour, hard work and smartness will be my watchwords. Step by step I will march forward and join the Army.

Once in the Army I will bring to notice, at every opportunity, my abilities and rise up as fast as possible. With hard work and perseverance and guided by positive thoughts, I am certain, I will become the Field Marshal.

Once this position has been attained, detailed planning must be ensured. Popularity among the soldiers is a very essential factor. I will make plans with other chiefs of staffs and make them grasp the meaning of a dictatorship in India. How glorious India would be and all that! Cautious at every step, I will move forward and one day the newspapers will say, "Army coup overthrows Democracy".

in India, Cherish Mathson Field Marshal chiefly responsible".

A quick speech, full of promises for a glorious future, will be broadcast throughout the nation to console the shocked people. A few months of this and dictatorship will become a common thing in India.

Some might think 'This man can be happy, he has achieved his goal' 'But no! My spirit will not rest till the toiling millions are happy. A number of quick and effective reforms will follow. Enrolment into the Army will be stepped up. A detachment of soldiers presided over by an officer, will be sent to every village and they will control all activities of the village. But such noble ideas like freedom of the press, freedom of speech and others will not be tampered with. The people will be at full liberty. But liberty only for good and not for evil purposes. Evil doers will suffer. Hoarders and smugglers will be shot as soon as they are caught.

The whole system of agriculture will be revolutionized. It will be mechanised agriculture using latest machines, fertilizers and high yielding varieties of seeds. Collective farms will be encouraged and efficient irrigation system will be employed. I am sure this will bring the escaping 'green revolution' back to India and along with it, hunger, malnutrition and stagnation will vanish. A grateful smile of a full stomach will greet me as I meet the people.

Every village will have some sort of industry or other. It can be anything as simple as a pin manufacturing unit but I am sure this sort of industrialisation will have no adverse

effects on the environment; instead it will make the country economically stable.

India will thus become rich country. A peaceful one and a self sufficient one. But a fool may ask, "What about the population?" The population will take care of itself. As has been observed in developed countries, when economic stability is reached, there will be natural decline in population.

More industries will mean more employment. Thus there will be no more unemployed masses in the country. With increase in the standard of living, people will have more leisure and naturally the thirst for knowledge will force them to study, thus raising the literacy percentage of the nation.

When the students find their nation to be the best in the world, naturally, they will feel proud about it and stop all their anti-government activities.

When India has reached such a high standard, I think, it will be fit for such great form of government as democracy. I will divide the people into two parties and give back the government to the people who, I am sure, will elect me president.

So I will live to see a glorious India and be proud that it was all my own doing and I am sure my epitaph will be nothing less than "He died but the nation lives ever grateful for the fruits of his labour which she enjoys"

[This essay was adjudged the best in the English Essay writing competition for seniors.]

MY DREAM

P. Sashidharan
VII C

It was a beautiful morning. The sun was slowly coming up in the sky through the green woods. My eyes ran to the clock on the wall. The time was 7 o'clock. I was late. I had a quick wash and hurried to the breakfast table and then off to school.

I reached school at 7-30, a minute late. I found all the boys happy and standing at the parade ground. They were talking aloud. Soon they told me that we were going to the famous Thumba Rocket Station. We soon left the school with our master in the school bus.

By 10-30 we reached Thumba. We were received by the Station Director who took us to the reception hall where tea and snacks were served. We were ready to see the various sites and the wonderful rockets. Next one hour we saw different laboratories, work shops, model rooms etc. It was all very wonderful and then we saw the rocket kept there. We were told that these rockets were made by our own engineers. We were thrilled and proud. Then we were taken inside the pilot's cabin where we saw the rocket placed for experimental flight. We saw the control cabin. One of my friends while inside the cabin, fainted and fell on me. In the process a button was accidentally pressed which set off the rocket into the space.

Lo! the rocket started moving at 8 miles per second. After some time we felt weightlessness and were sleepy. In two days we were near the moon. It was simply marvellous to think that we were reaching the moon. But alas! our

rocket missed the moon narrowly by 10 degrees. We were then on our way towards the mars. We travelled non-stop and reached the mars after five days. We landed in the mars, tired, and soon we were in our senses. The earth was beautiful, almost in golden colour. We soon saw some people, in yellow colour and some sorts of gun in their hands, approaching us. They were talking something that we could not follow. Their look and movements were very attractive. They must have thought that we were strangers who came to attack them and so they started firing on us. Fortunately they were not good gunmen and we were all safe. We also lighted our guns and soon they knelt down at our feet. We removed their guns and tied them by their hands. They felt we were stronger and they pleaded for mercy. They promised that they would treat us like good guests and give us rich presents if we did not harm them. So we left them unharmed and they gave us good food, sweets and lot of other attractive things.

While my friends were preparing for our return journey, I was still eating a laddu. Suddenly I felt pain on my back. I opened my eyes and found my maths teacher standing in front of me, looking angrily with a cane in his hand. He gave me a good beating and ordered me to stand up on the chair. Then only did I know that my trip to the moon and the mars was only a big dream. Two drops of tears rolled down my cheeks, and until today I had not seen such a good dream.

MY FUTURE IS IN DARK

L. S. Padmakumar
X A

My future's in dark,
I know not what lies ahead.
May be a python awaiting me,
Else a bag of gold.

What else could one expect from
Future - a fantastic myth.
The ivy of love repulses me
The idea of luck- the same.

No one cares me for
That I am an orphan
That I am a cripple.
None to help 'me' -
Nothing but a bag of bones.

In my shabby dress,
I've knocked the door of many a house,
Begging for alms,
Following the tramps.

The rich often pass my way
Hurling abuses and spitting at me.
Some mock at me, while others pity,
I never found a 'Good samaritan'
Who would gladly help me,
Help to stand on my feet;

Oft I felt
Why I was born.
In this world of satans.
To be only battered and fall
Into the never ending pit of misery
I wish I could 'return to dust'
And rise in a new world.

STUDENT UNREST

Varghese Cherian
X A

Student unrest is a problem faced not only by our country but also by many other nations of the world. It is high time we destroyed this hydra-headed monster for the progress of our country. Educationists and social reformers have been grappling with this melody with no visible sign of success.

The causes for this problem are manifold. The unemployment problem of the educated is the first and foremost of them. Now, educated people are not able to find suitable jobs for them. So the students are discontented and pessimistic about their future. The type of education imparted in our country needs modification. Like the educational system in England, primary education should be compulsory to all and only talented and intelligent students should be sent for higher education. Others should be trained in some technical line. The attitude of the people in India for the white-collared jobs should undergo a real change. They should rather be prepared to toil hard to earn their livelihood. Small scale industries should form a part of the curriculum. Craft, tailoring, music etc., should be taught to the students. The education should be made interesting. Things useful in everyday life should form part and parcel of the syllabi. To tone up the situation students may be asked to work on some assignments and teachers should be ready invariably to help them with suggestions and

guidance. Discussions, seminars and symposia should form a part of school activities. This will remove much of the 'sit-stillery' in classes and the boredom of lectures.

In colleges, examination should be held at the end of each year. Promotion should be made very strict and the present system of promotion in schools should be abolished. By this policy only those who are interested in studies will come to senior classes. The education imparted, especially in primary schools, should be connected with everyday life. Under such a condition, students will be interested in their studies. People who get their graduation and post graduation should be employed as far as possible. For this purpose, government should set up some industries. Thus our country will get industrialised and we will progress at a faster rate. There is a growing realization of the fact that injection of politics into student life has polluted the academic atmosphere in all fields of educational life. We hear this ad nauseum, but sad to say nothing practical has been done to arrest this dangerous trend. The earlier we do this, the better for us.

I hope, if the above mentioned reforms are introduced, the student unrest can be reduced and even abolished. I do sincerely hope that the present generation would realise and put an end to this threat. I will surely introduce such reforms if I become the Education Minister of our country.

MORNING

K. Jyothish Kumar
VIII C

Oh ! what a beautiful morn,
When darkness is gone
The golden sun peeps up,
From the merry east.

There crow the cocks
Waking up the village folks
And the clock keeps ticking,
Until there's someone to stop.

The sky is bright and gay,
The darknes is vanishing away
And animals, move out for prey,
Every one gets ready for the day.

The shepherds are out with their flock,
And they crowd together to talk
And the golden rays peep,
Through my bed room window.

The children jump out of bed,
And mothers prepare their bread.
For it's time for kids to get ready
And go to school to study.

The road is crowded with motors
And the pupils rush to their tutors,
And the morning lark is in the west,
Singing in its best.

The white clouds are rolling,
Each shop window is opening.
Oh ! welcome ! welcome ! to the morn,
And farewell ! farewell ! to the night.

MY FAVOURITE BOOK

Joseph James
X A

The book that has fascinated me the most is 'Mandala'. It is written by the late Pearl S Buck, an author of international repute who wrote novels mostly on China. She is acclaimed all over the world. Her chinese novels mostly deal with the lives of peasants.

Mandala is one of Pearl S Buck's latest creations. The stage is set in India. In the novel the East meets the West and the authority of age old customs is questioned. The novel reflects her faith in reincarnations. Though written by a foreign writer, at times, the Indian scene is so realistically portrayed that one cannot but admire the magnificence of her pen. With her keen observant eye, she has caught the Indian life vividly, and presented it in such a way that it might have done credit to the Indian authors themselves.

Jagat, the leading character, is the Maharana of Amarpur and is a scion to Maharana Pratap. Though affected by the gallant policy of the reduction of allowances, he compensates this by turning one of his palaces into a posh modern luxury hotel for European and American tourists. He desires his son Jai to be educated at Harvard. His daughter Veera is to be married to Raj, also of noble birth. His wife is allowed the intellectual friendship of an English priest. All this he had planned before hand with the eyes of an astrologer. But God ordained otherwise. The menacing hand of fate interrupted in the form of many unwilling developments. First, his

patriotic son Jai thinks' it is his duty to fight against the attacking Chinese. Jai pays no heed to the warnings given by his parents and dies eventually in an encounter with the Chinese. So Jagat goes to Ladakh to enquire about his son and the soldiers relate to him the full story. On his way back, he meets Brooke Westly, an American woman, another of fate's tricks. He invites her to his hotel. She accepts the offer and comes to Amarpur. The priest, who keeps Moti's spiritual company, is Father Francis Paul, a handsome figure.

Bert Osgood is the American, whose affair in the new hotel brings him to Amarpur. Now comes the racy scene in the novel. Events take place rapidly. Veera falls to the charm of Bert. Moti, at a dinner party, openly denies that Jai is dead and is adamant on Jagat's making a search for him. Jagat goes on with his mission and a Lama tells him that Jai is reborn in Jagat's locality. During this time his thoughts revolve around Miss Brooke Westly.

He returns and tells Moti that Jai is dead. The frustrated Moti seeks happiness in Francis Paul. On the verge of a great family disaster, fate intervenes once again to tear away Westley from Jagat. Francis Paul repulses Moti's advance. Osgood goes away and Veera is asked to marry Raj. So the novel ends just as it was in the beginning but minus Jai. And every one has emerged though somewhat tarnished from the trials of life.

A BOY'S SONG

K. Sekharajan Pillai
VII B

Oh! why you wander in the sky,
Just as the sun does during the day;
But you wander in the night
Why don't you come during the day.
Why?

You shine brightly as the sun,
With the twinkling little stars
Why don't you shine during the day?
Are you the enemy of the sun?

You lead the rivers in the dark,
But had the rivers thanked you ever?
If you would have shone during the
day,

Would have thanked you many times.

★★★★

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OUR FIRST NOBEL LAUREATE

P. V. Appukkuttan
X A

The first Nobel Laureate of our country was Rabindranath Tagore. He was a patriot to the core. His poetry is profoundly and patriotically Indian. He was loved by all who knew him for his noble and unassuming character.

Rabindranath Tagore was born on May 7, 1861, in Bengal, a progressive province at that time, with a silver spoon in his mouth. He was one of the nine sons of Debendranath Tagore. As one of Debendranath's sons, younger than Rabindranath, died quite young, he was referred to as the youngest child. Rabindranath's mother always had a soft corner in her heart for him. Unfortunately she too died very early. But even long after her death, he would find solace in remembering her.

In his child-hood education was imparted to him at home. Rabindranath learned Bengali versions of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. He was deeply interested in music. Tagore would pick up the tunes easily, just by listening to the masters. Learned men came to his house from all over the country. His brothers and other members of the family were people of great talents. In his boy-hood he refused to read a lot of books.

Kadambari Devi, his sister-in-law encouraged him in his efforts in writing poems. Unfortunately she committed suicide for some unknown reasons.

Her death was a shock to him. So to her memory he published two books - one, 'Saisab sangeet', a collection of poems, and the other 'Bhanu Sineha Thakurer padavali'. Under his sister-in-law's guidance Tagore wrote a number of poems which were published in the issues of the family journal 'Bharathi' between 1877 and 1881.

Apart from poetry, Tagore distinguished himself as a writer in many other fields. So by the turn of the century he was equally good in poetry, drama, fiction and short stories. Tagore used his pen to write political poems, songs and essays. At this time Bengal was bubbling with new life. Rabindranath Tagore's most famous short story is 'The Cabulli Wallah' 'Hungry Stones and other stories' is a collection of his short stories. His famous novels are 'Gora', 'Wreck' and 'The Home and the World'. Tagore's poems excelled his other works. He argued in a verse that, if his works were not good, they would be neglected. It is as follows.

"Let your fame spread,
Let your pen achieve distinction,
Let the lustre of your talents
Evoke the admiration of the entire
world".

Rabindranath Tagore was married to Mrinalini Devi on December 9, 1883. The married life did not last long because his wife breathed her last in 1902. Her premature death was a rude shock to him. Tagore had two sons and three daughters.

**THE CHILD
AND
THE CROWN**
George Mathew
X A

Green grass waved its head
And the white sparrow raced ahead ;
But the little cheeky child down
On the ground grieved for the crown.

The crown was on the king's head
And the king was tall and proud
Though it was a statue, had it
A little but shining crown on it.

The child couldn't reach the crown
Though it was an immovable one
The child got angry and threw a stone
At the king's head with a frown.

Down came the little head of the king
And the child cried in joy, but along
With the head, the crown too broke
And then the child cried for the crown that
broke.

He founded the world famous institution 'Shantiniketan' in 1913 for the study of world cultures in harmony. In 1909 Tagore wrote Gitanjali, which was later translated into English by himself. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet said of this work: 'These verses will not lie in little well-printed books upon ladies' tables, who turn the pages with indolent hands that they may stich over a life without meaning, which is yet all they can know of life, or be carried about by students at the University to be laid aside when the work of life begins, but as the generations

pass, travellers will hum them on the high way and men rowing upon rivers'. In November 1913, he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

From the age of 80, Tagore started growing weaker and weaker. His eyesight became dim and poor. In July 1941, he fell seriously ill. The best medical attention possible was made available but death snatched him on August 7th, 1941. Though this great poet passed away, his name and his poems will remain immortal in the history of world literature.

AN IDEAL STUDENT

Roy Varghese
VIII A

It is very difficult to find an ideal student, especially nowadays. Among a group of some two hundred boys only one or two can be said to be ideal. This is because the students of the present generation feel that studying and following certain good habits are only secondary. There is a saying that the students of today are the pillars of the world tomorrow. An ideal student strictly follows a particular time table prepared by himself before hand.

The main aim of an ideal student is to concentrate on his studies. By this I do not mean that boys weak in studies cannot be called ideal. But the students weak in studies should concentrate a little more on their studies. An ideal student should study whenever there is a little spare time. But, as you know, there is a saying "All work and no play makes jack a dull boy". An ideal student adjusts himself so well that he finds time for everything - for study, for games, for hobbies and for all other activities. If a boy gets up at seven in the morning and sits up till midnight saying that he has much to study, then he cannot be called ideal.

An ideal student gets up at least at 5 O'clock in the morning. By 5-30 he should have done his morning routine, had bed coffee and should have sat down to study. He then studies, till 1.30. After that he should have his breakfast, have changed his clothes

and by 8.30 he must be ready for school. An ideal student never finds himself late in going to school. He is punctual, wherever he is and whatever he is doing. After school he goes for games. By 7 O'clock in the evening he again sits down to study. He should then study at least till 9.30. Thus an ideal student always finds himself doing some thing or the other. In fact the day is busy for him. He is always happy, when he goes to bed at night because he has nothing to worry about. Neither has he to worry about his school work nor about any other thing.

An ideal student never finds himself indulged in some unruly act or the other. Many students, nowadays throw stones at buses, picket them, set them on fire, and do many heinous and shameful acts. An ideal student will have no time for such unbecoming acts.

An ideal student always respects his elders, whether he be at home or anywhere else. His parents and teachers receive the highest respect from him. He is always kind to his younger ones. He is also helpful to boys who are less fortunate than himself. If an ideal student gets a holiday, he first makes a plan of how to utilise the day. He may either spend the day in a library, or do something in his house, or try to help his younger ones in studies. As far as his own study is concerned, he never goes

DEFTLY DEFINED

Compiled by
T. P. Abdul Jaleel
IX B

Public Speaker:— A public speaker is one who sits all night writing a speech that will put an audience to sleep the next day.

Conference:— An organised way of postponing a decision.

Doctors:— A man who keeps telling children to eat more and parents to eat less.

Easy Chair:— The hardest one to find empty.

Worry:— Interest paid on trouble before it falls due.

Tears:— The hydraulic force by which masculine will power is defeated by feminine water power.

down in his rank. He always keeps a steady progress. An ideal student also has many friends.

If a student bears all these things in mind, he can be called ideal. Such a student always finds himself rewarded in some way or the other. So in fine

★★★★

An Outline of Marathi Literature

G D Tekale

Marathi literature is fortunate to have a long pedigree, going back as the 10th century of the pre-Christian era. Marathi language traces its origin still further back to Sanskrit through Maharashtra Apabramsha, Prachin and Pall. Recently many research scholars have explored the works written during the 7th and 8th centuries in Maharashtra-Apabramsha. Thus the natural process of change and modification in a living language led to the rise of Marathi literature.

Two important events, namely the rise of Jadhav dynasty of Devgiri and the rise of the two religious sects Mahanubhav Panth and Warkari Panth gave an impetus to the origin and growth of literature in Marathi in the 12th century. Mukundraj and Dnyaneshwar are looked upon as the pioneers and founders of Marathi literature. The process of the new born Marathi language hardening into a vehicle for literature was quickened by a social change. A spiritual democracy was seeking expression and exactly in response to this appeal both of them composed Vivekisinidhu and Dnyaneshvari respectively in Marathi itself. According to the tradition, Dnyaneshwar (1275-1296 AD) is regarded as the Father and Maker of Marathi literature. He was very rich in his style and diction.

At the same time, Namdeo (1270-1350 AD) the younger contemporary of Dnyaneshwar, composed his devotional verses in his simple and terse

language, to spread the philosophy of the warkari panth all over India. After two centuries, Eknath, a great saint poet and a social reformer, made an exposition of the famous eleventh chapter of the great Bhagwat, popularly known as Eknathi Bhagwat, which is a master-piece in Marathi. Eknath, a story teller became the founder of secular poetry in Marathi.

This practice of writing secular poetry was continued and developed by Mukteshwar (1574-1645 AD) in his Mahabharatha, which is a work of mature genius. Tukaram of Dehu occupies a unique position in Maharashtra's mind. All his poetry was original and came out of his own wonderful inspiration. Terseness, clarity, vigour and earnestness are his poetical qualities. His poetry touches the very heart of the reader. His contribution to Marathi literature is the evolution of Abhanga metre. His contemporary poet-saint, Ramdas, composed Das-bodh, a master-piece which deservedly ranks as an inspiring and impressive literary work in old Marathi. He was, according to some scholars, the political 'Guru' of the King Shivaji. A fore-taste of the 18th century poetry was given by Waman Pandit with his Yathartha Dipika. In the meantime, Shreedhar Pandit and Raghunath Pandit composed very beautiful Akhyanas. At the end of this period Moropant Pandit (1729-1791 AD) wrote his Mahabharatha which is a master-piece so far as the poetical qualities are concerned. His

Kekavali and Samasya Ratnamala are very famous in Marathi.

Then the whole period from 1794 to 1818 AD. (the period of the commencement of the British rule over Maharashtra) may be regarded as the closing period of the Old Marathi literature. There is no doubt that even when the decline of the old Marathi was setting in, there were some popular writers like Ram Joshi, Ananta Phandi, Honaji Sala etc. who composed very realistic attractive poetry like Lavni, Pawada, Katawa etc. In their composition, they showed their real poetic power. Side by side, many Bakhars giving historical information were written. Public and private correspondence also contributed much to the Marathi literature during this period.

The modern age of the Marathi literature starts from 1800 AD. In this age, almost all the forms of literature in prose and poetry were introduced and developed. Ample literature on various sciences was written in Marathi language. The Raja of Tanjore got the first book translated into Marathi in 1817 AD. Dr. Carey got his Marathi Grammar and Dictionary published in 1805. Molesworth's and Candy's Marathi - English Dictionaries need special mention. In the year 1858, the University of Bombay was established. Thus, internal and external attempts were made to produce and develop Marathi literature. In 1873-74, Vishnushastri Chiplunkar wrote his Nibandhmala and 1880-81, was the year when Kesari newspaper was started in Marathi by Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Agarkar, Shivampant Paranjape, N. C. Kelkar and Achyutrao Kolhatkar

contributed largely towards the development of journalism in Marathi. Sudamnyache Pohe of S. K. Kolhatkar is the best example of humorous essay in Marathi.

Prof N. S. Phadke, Anant Kanekar, Vinoda Karandikar, Durga Bhagwat, Parvate, Karve, Srinivasa Shastri and V. S. Khandekar developed the personal essay in Marathi. Keshavsuta the father of Modern Marathi poetry, wrote between 1885-1905. A number of poets sprang up around him and enthusiasm for poetry reached its peak after the death of Keshavsuta in the second decade of the 20th century. Rev. N. V. Tilak with his devotionals, Vinayak with his narrative poems, Datta with his song-lyrics and Bee with his metaphysical verses contributed their mite to the revolution that Keshavsuta's poetry had brought in, but the compositions of Govindaraj and Balakavi really made modern Marathi poetry popular both among its readers and practitioners.

The other prominent poets are Tambe, Girish, Yeshwant, Madhav Jullan, Kusumagraj and Borkar. Mardhekar and Rege set the trend of poetry of anguish and anger of disillusion and self-search, devoid of ornament and padding.

HN Apte is the father of Marathi novel. N. S. Phadke, V. S. Khandekar, P. Y. Deshpande, Jaiwant Dalvi, Ranjit Desai, are some of the prominent novelists in Marathi. Annasaheb Kirloskar, Deval, S. K. Kolhatkar, K. P. Khadilkar, R. G. Gadkari, Aundhkar, P. K. Apte, M. G. Rangnekar, Bal Kolhatkar and Vijay Tendulkar are the noteworthy Marathi dramatists. In 1943 Maharashtra

celebrated the centenary of the old Marathi stage. Among the Marathi short story writers, Diwakar, N. S. Phadke, Y. G. Joshi, Khandekar, V. V. Bokil, Waman Chorghade, Anant Kanekar, Gadghar, Gadgil, Aravind Gokhale, Ankatesh Madgulkar, Sadanand and P. B. Bhave stand supreme.

The latest trend in Marathi literature in the Dalit Sahitya supported the Dalit Panthers. Proud of their past, vigilant about their present and never worried about their future, the Marathi literateurs have the knack of getting the best of the worst situation. The traditional kirtans or Kathas, which

elevate the masses spiritually by the art of their narration or pavadas or Lavanis or Tamashas, with their historical tales or erotic touch, have enriched the Marathi folk literature.

Such is the picture of Marathi literature. As Shri Prabhakar Machwe, Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, has observed, "The Marathi literature, combines in itself the quintessence of past, the hopes and fears of present and guidelines for the future". The Marathi literature, as a part of Indian literature, reflects the unity in diversity of our country and stands for the triple aim of 'Jee Satyam, Shivam and Sundaram'.

Oscar Wilde arrived at his club one evening, after witnessing a first production of a play that was a complete failure.

'Oscar, how did your play go tonight?' asked a friend solicitously.

'Oh', was the lofty response, 'the play was a great success but the audience was a failure'.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! AND BELLS!

Cherish Mathson

X A

Every human being is allergic to some thing or the other. It may be anything so trivial as a chair being dragged or the shrill sound of a whistle. For some it causes irritation, others are enraged but all have to put up with this curious quirk in human nature.

In my case it is bells! I simply detest the sound of bells. But not all bells. There are exceptions as is the case to every rule. For example the school bell indicating the last period seems melodious to me. It gives me a sense of liberation. So also the bell in the Mess is quite a welcome sound being the permission to eat food.

But that bell in the office which startles people, every now and then, irritates me. I think the peon, who answers to the bell, will fully agree with me.

Recently, while going home for vacation, I was disturbed to an unbearable extent. These bells got on my nerves.

I boarded a bus to Trivandrum and the first sound that greeted me was - Ting! Ting! which told the driver to move. I was boiling inside at this sound and felt like shouting at the conductor for ringing it so hard but one has to consider the possible consequences.

From then onwards till the end of the journey it was bells, bells, bells, and bells!! The bus went, stop! Go! Stop Go! all to the tune of that repulsive sound. After twenty minutes of this bell, Trivandrum came into sight and I heaved a sigh of relief at having escaped this when at a distance a clock's bell started booming - Bong! Bong!

Well, what could I do in such a situation? I felt angry but a bit of manners lurking somewhere in me refrained me from shouting out.

That episode having come to an end, I walked on through the street with a peaceful mind when all of a sudden - Kreeng! I jumped! hastily to a side at the sound. I turned to see an audacious, young boy on a cycle ringing away his cycle bell. An angry face was the maximum I could possibly do and I made my worst scowl at him and stared at him for a moment or two on which he moved off full speed with a long "Kreeng" leaving me angrier than before.

A quick walk and I reached the transport bus stand, intending to catch a 'fast passenger' to Thiruvalla. I was lucky to get one. This time the bus, being a fast passenger, did not stop at the wave of someone's hand or an umbrella as is the case with most private buses and so bell in the bus did not prove a nuisance.

But people never stop disturbing. Of a sudden there was an ear-piercing sound of some huge bell, and the bus moved to the side of the road. Looking out of the window to get a glimpse of this bold irritator, I saw a bus engine clanging a huge bell and moving at full-speed.

The bus moved on, and a feeling of calm came over me, but not for long. Soon the bus moved to a petrol pump, and the oil was pumped into the tank, but with every litre came the detestable sound - 'Ding! Ding!' Oh, the places these people install bells.

At last after this long procession of dings, clangs, and what nots, I managed to reach home. Next day as was usual in my village, the news spread that I was at home for vacation and there came a large number of friends, relatives and neighbours. And they got me into one of those unsociable moods because their first act was to ring the call bell. Not once but as many times as they could before someone cried out, 'Please wait; I'm coming'. I've always felt this is an awkward way of announcing the arrival of a visitor, and cursed the inventor of it. After a hectic day at last I was left in peace and I happily got into bed between the sheets and soon dozed off. I knew nothing until early in the morning. I was startled by a terrific sound. I could not grasp what this new menace was, until after some thought, that it was time-piece alarm my mother had set for five thirty. I jumped from the bed and pressed down the button angrily and went back beneath the sheets to

relish some more sleep. These bells always stick to me even while sleeping!

I decided to spend the next day outdoors, mainly to escape the loathful sound of calling bells, pressed by an endless number of visitors. An 'Agatha Christie' thriller in my hands, I comfortably settled down beneath a spreading jack fruit tree and started to read the book. But no! I wouldn't be left in peace. Somebody must have cursed me. There came that sound from bell - 'Ding! Dong'. I looked all ways to see who this new devil was, but all I saw was a goat, but on observing carefully, I detected a small bell hanging on its neck. That devil's instrument torments me everywhere indoors or outdoors. It is omnipresent it seems to me.

Having found no peace outdoors, I went indoors where I could at least escape from the scorching sun, though the danger of calling bell could not be done away with.

The next day was Christmas day and we children greatly anticipated especially the presents we would be given then. The next day dawned bright and hurriedly I opened a packet given by my father. It was bells there also; but I did not detest this one; It was the one I liked. But you might wonder why this strong dislike of bells has undergone conversion. The reason is, it was not a detestable noisy bell. It was a product of fashion, the latest craze in young people's dress - a pair of bell bottoms!

How much do you know English Literature ?

We give below some famous quotations from celebrated authors. Spot the authors and judge yourself how much you are acquainted with English Literature. The correct answers are given on page 24

- 1) Effectiveness of assertion is the alpha and omega of style.
- 2) Headmasters have powers at their disposal with which Prime Ministers have never yet been invested.
- 3) Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
- 4) We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.
- 5) The poetry of earth is never dead
The poetry of earth is ceasing never.
- 6) Culture is "to know the best that has been said and thought in the world."
- 7) The child is father of the man.
- 8) Money is like a sixth sense without which you cannot make a complete use of the other.
- 9) Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings is a friend.
- 10) Soap and education are not as sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run.
- 11) A poet is a nightingale who sits in darkness and sings to cheer its own solitude with sweet sounds.
- 12) He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.
- 13) Blessed are they who never read a newspaper, for they shall see Nature, and through her, God.

George Bernard Shaw was showing a house guest a bust of himself made by Rodin many years before. "There's a strange thing about this statue," said the aging Shaw. "Every day it keeps getting younger".

Onam, the greatest and the most favourite festival of the people of Kerala, is one that injects in us fulfilment, contentment, happiness and peace. It is the period when Kerala is in her full blossom. During this time our land is blessed by nature with her large green spreading trees, beautiful flowers and the green blades of grass that cover the whole land. A time with a blue, vivid sky, occupied by a few white naughty clouds that wander about here and there. They are shone in the bright sun. It is the spring season of Kerala, when we can see flowers in full blossom everywhere, smiling at us. The sweet scent emitted by them is carried away by the playful wind. As these sweet scent, reach us we get intoxicated and we are drawn into a world of dream.

As Onam approaches, our holy land blooms to her youth. She covers herself - may be due to her shyness - with a green sari. The flowers of various colours and kinds form the designs in her colourful sari. The singing streams form the splendid borders of her majestic sari. The golden paddy fields add beauty to her charm. The nights excel the days by presenting cool bright moon-light. Thus the Onam days are very pleasant.

Pradeep V. K.
Std. X. C.

What is the origin of this great festival? There is a story told about its origin. Once, there ruled in Kerala a very famous king, Mahabali. He was a perfect ruler. During his reign every



How much do you know English Literature ?

We give below some famous quotations from celebrated authors. Spot the authors and judge yourself how much you are acquainted with English Literature. The correct answers are given on page 24

- 1) Effectiveness of assertion is the alpha and omega of style.
- 2) Headmasters have powers at their disposal with which Prime Ministers have never yet been invested.
- 3) Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
- 4) We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.
- 5) The poetry of earth is never dead
The poetry of earth is ceasing never.
- 6) Culture is "to know the best that has been said and thought in the world."
- 7) The child is father of the man.
- 8) Money is like a sixth sense without which you cannot make a complete use of the other.
- 9) Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings is a friend.
- 10) Soap and education are not as sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run.
- 11) A poet is a nightingale who sits in darkness and sings to cheer its own solitude with sweet sounds.
- 12) He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.
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body was happy and content. The gods did not like such a ruler to exist in this world because they thought that he might be a challenge to them. So Vishnu took the incarnation of a small brahmin and sent Mahabali to the underworld. But Mahabali was bestowed with a boon that he could visit his subjects once in a year. Thus the people started celebrating this festival with a view of pleasing him every year.

Some people hold the opinion that Onam is a harvesting festival. It comes after the harvesting season of Kerala. So people started celebrating it as a great harvesting festival. After the harvest people will have enough food-stuffs and this is the period they enjoy the fruits of their hard labour.

The Onam celebrations start with the formation of 'Attapukalams' in front of every house. It is a green signal for Onam to enter Kerala.

Children collect different varieties of flowers in the dusk and in the dawn. We could see the lady of the house carefully arranging them on the 'Pookalam'. Swings come up on branches of trees. In these swings sit children with cheerful faces, singing, shouting, chat chatting and rejoicing. The women folk also have their own bit of fun. They have the 'Kaikoukali' the well known folk dance of Kerala. We can also see even old men gathering around playing cards, chess etc. Sometimes people join together, to arrange various kinds of entertainment. Boat-races are quite common during this season. Thus in all aspects it is a festival to be enjoyed from the beginning to the end. Let us hope that Onam, the favourite festival of Kerala, that creates happiness in the house, brings rest to the weary, cheer to the discouraged and sunshine to the sad, will be celebrated in a better way in the years to come, so that it may remain immortal in the minds of the coming generations.

A friend in conversation with Voltaire said "It is good of you to say such pleasant things of Monsieur X when he always says such nasty things of you"

To which Voltaire replied, "Perhaps we are both mistaken."

Answers to How much you know :

1. G. B. Shaw
2. Charchill
3. Shakespeare
4. Jonathan Swift
5. Keats
6. Matthew Arnold
7. Wordsworth
8. Somerset Maugham
9. George Orwell
10. Mark Twain
11. Shelley
12. S. T. Coleridge
13. Thoreau

Inflation in our Country

K. Sheikh Koya
Std. XI A

Inflation is not confined to India alone. It is a world - wide phenomenon. Many nations including the so called big powers are in the grip of this malady. Inflation is not due to the inefficiency of the Government as complained by the opposition parties. Each and every individual has had a small role in creating this ugly situation. At present all the world leaders are pondering over the problem: 'how to check inflation'. If it is not checked or rooted out it will certainly prove a major threat to the economy of the nation as well as of the world.

After all, what is inflation? Inflation is the imbalance between the money supply and the availability of goods and services. As a great man has put it, "Inflation is the chasing of a few goods by too many notes". In India people have come to possess too many notes for various reasons, while the goods and services have remained stationary with regard to the population. Because of the surplus notes with them, people are tempted to buy more and more goods. Since the supply of goods is limited the price goes up and this leads to the spiralling of prices.

There are many causes for inflation. In India, owing to various strikes and agitations the employees have obtained a continuous and virtually uncontrollable rise in wages which is unmatched by individual productivity or the total output. Secondly as a result of vast increase in population, the food surplus all over the world has been reduced. This has affected

India very much as she has the second largest population in the world.

In nations like the U. S. A. and Britain, where population is not a problem at all, one of the reasons of inflation is the Arab oil embargo created after the 1973 October war with Israel. The cut in oil supply and the enhanced price of oil have virtually opened, Pandora's box in the case of western nations. In these countries where oil is the main source of energy, the cost of production of items has gone so high that the living standard and per-capita income have fallen considerably.

Sensing the dangers that inflation will lead to, our Government has taken some drastic and unpleasant measures to check it. Now all government employees have to deposit 50% of additional dearness allowance compulsorily in a special fund carrying 11% interest. But this would remain frozen for sometime. Again, the Parliament has passed a finance bill authorising the Government to collect fresh taxes to the tune of Rs 232 crores. Besides, all the banks and money-lending institutions have been told not to give money freely as they had been doing earlier. Through all these measures the Government is trying to take off as much currency as possible from circulation. Further steps have also been taken to stop smuggling, tax evasion and illegal transactions in foreign currency. Through all these steps the Government is planning to bring down inflation but we will have to wait and see how far they will succeed.

AN UNFORGETTABLE EXCURSION

It is accepted in our school that around the time of Onam holidays, the boys of class XI will go on an educational tour. But in our case, we were not able to go on the tour then, since most of the places we had planned to visit, were experiencing heavy rains. It was decided that we would go on tour during the winter vacation.

After some initial troubles, the school authorities managed to hire a bus from the Lal Tourist Service. The XIth std boys were told to come to the school by the evening of the 2nd of January, four days before the end of the vacation. We were to start early morning on 3rd, have breakfast at Ernakulam and see some factories there. At first, there was difficulty in getting the permission of those concerned, but with some help everything was arranged without much trouble. Even then we could not see all the factories for lack of time.

Thirty five of us reached the school by the 2nd evening. The next morning, at 9.30, along with the Headmaster Major Parkash Singh and two of our teachers Mr George and Mr. Sankaranarayanan, we started on our tour. The bus rushed through the cold, dark and windy night, during which most of us slept and reached Ernakulam at 8.30. We had our breakfast on the way and then went to Woodlands Hotel where we were to stay. There we unloaded our luggage and after sprucing up a

bit, we set off to visit the factories at Ernakulam.

First we visited the Aluminium Factory. No sooner had we reached there, than we were taken to a lecture hall where we were given a short talk about the factory, its working and things of that sort. We were then given some soft drinks, by the management, and were split into two groups and led around the factory by one of its executives, who explained to us the working of the various machines. In the factory, the part that interested us the most was where 'billets' - big cylinders of aluminium - were made plastic by applying heat and then, by applying pressure, they were forced through 'dyes' of a specific shape to make long rods. Afterwards, both the groups were led around the factory, and having thanked the authorities for their kind gesture, we left the place.

Next we visited the Ogale Glass Factory. Some officials were kind enough to enlighten us on the working of various machines. There we saw the workers scooping up molten glass from a furnace at the end of a long tube, and then blowing it up like a bubble until it acquired a cylindrical bottle-like shape and then placing it into a mould where air is blown in by a machine, until it acquired the shape of the mould - a glass or a bottle or a jar or whatever the shape of the mould was. It was quite interesting and we watched the workers at work for quite some time.

Ajit Krishna
XI A

Our next stop was FACT. There, in their cafeteria we lunched purposively made by the waiters who had come with us, with the help of our mess committee. Then we were led to various plants, by men in khaki uniform. The working of each plant was explained to us by the foreman who was on duty in that plant but we could not see all of them since there wasn't much time. We were finally taken back to the cafeteria, where tea was arranged for us by the Fact management and at 4 P. M we started for Ernakulam.

Hardly had we reached Woodlands Hotel, when we changed our clothes and went to the Cochin dockyard. There we were lucky enough to be shown the INS GODAVARI by a Naval Officer. Afterwards we had our dinner in the Sailors' galley and went back to Woodlands where we had a night's repose. We started for Idikki at about 7.30 the next morning. We had breakfast on the way and reached Idikki at 12 O'clock. We stopped on our way at Muziamattom and visited the underground power station there. It is to be the biggest underground power station in India, with six generators capable of supplying a large area with electricity. The next phase of our trip was Kulamavu dam where some executives of the dam were waiting for us. They explained to us about the different features of the Idikki project and took us to an inspection bungalow where we were given tea, and explained further about the Idikki project with the help of a sand model. After that we visited the Idikki dam and later went to the inspection bungalow where we were given very comfortable accommod-

ation. When evening fell, we had our dinner and soon we were in the land of Nod.

When we got up early next morning, the cooks were preparing our breakfast, helped by a few of the mess committee. Before we set off to Thekkady - the rendezvous of the elite, the paradise of the tourists - we had to go to a doctor, since one of us, Varma, was indisposed. He was given an injection which proved to be quite efficacious. Since then, he slept most of the way and felt better when we reached Thekkady. There we had our breakfast and went on a boating trip on the lake, which welcomed us into its lap. We were able to see two herds of elephants on the banks of the lake. People come from far and wide to appreciate the sylvan beauty of nature and the animals living in their natural surroundings. On seeing the enchanting beauty of nature and the birds and the animals one would remember the the words of Byron:

There is pleasure in these pathless woods
There is rapture on the lonely shore.
There is society where none intrudes.

Without exaggeration I can say that our visit to Thekkady was the real highlight of the whole trip.

On our way back there was quite a lot of singing and we reached the school quite happy at about 8 O'clock. After unloading our luggage from the bus, we sat down to dine - the grand finale of a pleasant trip.

The tour was quite enjoyable and rewarding. It had achieved all its aims while keeping us happy and gay. I would gladly go for another such tour

Mark Twain used to attend the services of Dr. Doane. One Sunday morning Twain said to him. "Dr. Doane, I enjoyed your service this morning. I have, you know a book at home containing every word of your sermon". "You have not," replied Dr. Doane indignantly, and defied Twain to send it to him if he had. The following day, Twain sent Dr. Doane an abridged dictionary.

Elsa, the second wife of Dr. Einstein, once expressed her doubt what she would say if her friends asked her about the law of Relativity. Einstein advised her. "If people ask, tell them you know all about it, but can't tell them, as it is a great secret."

Miss. Skinner, who starred in Shaw's play, 'Candida' was the greatest actress of her time. In appreciation of her superb acting, Shaw sent a cable to her "Magnificent! Greatest!" Overwhelmed, she cabled back, "Underserving such praise." Shaw immediately replied, "I meant

if it were there, and I am sure those who had come with us, would do the same.

Laugh with the Great

the play. 'Miss Skinner bristled and retorted. 'So did I'.

Among all husbands, Socrates was perhaps the most henpecked. Once his wife tongue lashed him for sometime; seeing that he was unperturbed she took a pail of water and emptied it over him. The result was quite unexpected, for Socrates exclaimed. 'After thunder there is rain'

When Cicero heard Fabia Dollabella repeat that she was thirty years of age, he replied. 'It must be true, for I have heard it these thirty years.'

Once a lady told Churchill, "There are two things I don't like about you, Mr. Churchill. One is your new moustache and the other is your new political party."

Winston bowed low, "My dear young lady" he said. "Pray don't disturb yourself; you aren't likely to come into contact with either."

Our Football Characters

1. V. Gopinath

Captain of the team, cool and calm, clever and consistent he can steal the heart of football fans. Could play in any position, Winner of football 'BLUE'

2. C P. Saratchand

Another Football Blue. A very able forward and an untiring worker on the field.

3. Ajit Krishna

A very dependable full back. Prevented most forwards from going beyond the penalty box. Plays a very calm and cool game. Also a winner of Football 'BLUE'

4. N. J. Jacob

Makes most of his size in defence. Opponents think twice or even thrice before coming within range of his deadly left.

5. C. P. Sivadasan

The man under the car. Did not have much to do. With plenty of showmanship, made easy stops look difficult.

6. K. Satish

The baby of the team and a class X student. An excellent orthodox left wing, centers the ball perfectly for others to push it in for the asking.

7. Jicky Jacob Andrews

Big and sturdy, good in defence play. Had a major share in the defence of the District Championship.

8. Jacob Kurien

Quiet going, but a hard working mid-

field player. Rather difficult to get past him with a ball.

9. Caesar Abraham

A nippy forward, who never lets a chance go by. A great trier and selfless player.

10. Gopakumar

A very efficient mid-field player. Uses his head in all respects and is sure of his shots.

11. Rajagopal

Defence is his speciality. His towering kicks helped to foil many an attack.

12. V. K. Vijayakumar

One of the smart forwards of the team. Looks after the left wing when necessary.

13. Paul Antony

A good mid-field player but could do well in the attack too, a necessity in modern techniques of the game.

14. A. Vijayakumar

A good goalie, very sure of what he has to do in a crisis.

Our Hockey Characters

lets his opponent get a free chance. Keep the forward line well fed.

4. Jacob Kurien

Another half-back who keeps the opponents at bay. His ability to play on the left is a great asset.

5. H. S. R. K. Iyer

The speedy right winger, goes up and down the flanks like a shuttle. Good accurate centers and ability to score make him an invaluable player.

1. N. J. Jacob

Captains the team and gets plenty out of his men. An excellent full-back. Rather slow to get off, but once on the move, drives every one helter skelter.

2. Ajit Krishna

The other full back of the team. Excellent and sure in anticipation, he has left many an opponent, bewildered. Winner of Hockey 'Blue'

3. D. S. D. D. Ansalam

A very reliable half-back, who never

6. Caesar Abraham

One of the inner forwards who is very fast. Always on the look-out for an outside chance to score.

7. Tomy P. Tharian

Centre forward who plays with great imagination. Weaves himself through opponents to score.

8. Philips Jacob

The left inner of the team. Very smart and quick with hard shots when scoring.

9. C. P. Sivadasan

Minds the left flank of the attack. Not an orthodox left winger and hence handicapped, but makes amends with his fast movements along the line.

10. N. Gopinath

Plays extremely well in the pivotal

position. Always available for attack or defence. His hard hits have been feared by all. Winner of Hockey Blue.

11. Kaices Alexander

A good keeper. Anticipates the moves of the opponents very well to deprive them of a goal.

12. S. Rajeev

A mid field player who tries very hard. Never lets his opponents go free, but all with in rules only.

13. Ashok Kumar

A good forward with good stick work

14. Pratapachandran

An additional full back with powerful shots. Has given a good account of himself.

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सैनिक विद्याशाला का दिनक्रम

श्री. प्रेमनाथ ९ व

जान दोप से अनुशासन सहयोग शस्त्र धारण कर, कानूनपूर्वक का लंबे रश्मि बोलन रक्त बहाकर। देव के लिए हमने तन मन धन अर्पण कर दला—३ यह है हमारी पाठशाला का स्फूर्तिमान। सैनिक स्फूर्त कपकूटम् केरल की राजधानी त्रिवेंद्रम से करीब 20 कि. मि. उत्तरपूर्व दिशा में कपकूटम कस्बे के पास एक छोटी पहाड़ी पर स्थित है। यहाँ का जलवायु अत्यन्त सुहावना और स्वास्थ्यकर है। यहाँ से गेज मधुरे पश्चिम समुद्र के दर्शन होते हैं और पश्चिम घाट भी तो मोट में ही यह स्कूल बना हुआ है। विद्यालय का ध्येय संघ है— 'ज्ञान अनुशासन, सहयोग यश का हर छात्र इस की पूर्ति के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहता है।

हमारे रहने के लिए बड़ी बड़ी म्यारह दारमिटरिया बनी हैं। एक बहुत बड़ी भोजन शाला—एक सभाघर, पुस्तकालय, अस्पताल आदि भी बने हुए हैं। हफ्ते में ६ दिन पढ़ाई होती है और एक दिन रविवार की छुट्टी होती है। हमारा दैनिक कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार है।

हम सबेरे पौनेछः बजे सैन्य की आवाज सुनकर उठ जाते हैं— प्रातः विधि समाप्त कर पीटी की बंदी पट्टन मैदान पर जाते हैं ठीक साडेछः बजे पीटी शुरू होती है। इसके बाद ठीक ७-१३ पर स्कूल शुरू होता है। ८-३३ को नाश्ते के लिए सब लड़के भोजनालय में जाते हैं। नाश्ते के तुरन्त बाद असेम्बली के लिए सभाघर में उपस्थित हो जाते हैं। असेम्बली का आरम्भ कभी हिन्दी गान— 'पंचा शालते केर

करली'...से तो कभी अंग्रेजी गान फिर चोर हाटस बुदव गे सन सादन ... सेतो कभी मलयालम गान 'बायस्क मेल मे बायस्क मेल में सैनिक विद्यालय में' से होता है। उसके बाद पढ़ाई चलती है करीब छठ बजे तक ... अब कि सब लड़के एक साथ भोजन माला जाते हैं। भोजन के बाद दो से चार तक आराम का समय होता है। इन दो घण्टों में कभी हाउस का कुछ काम करना होता है तो कभी पुस्तकालय जाकर पुस्तके पढ़ने का, कभी हाँकी बलास और कभी बंड, आदि की व्यस्तता होती है। चार बजे नाप-पीकर हम लोग साडे चार बजे मैदान पर खेलने जाते हैं— फुटबाल, हाकी, क्रिकेट, कासीबाल, बास्केट बाल मुख्य खेल हैं। हर साल और शुक्रवार को एन. सी. सी. का प्रकिसण होता है और महीने में दोवार अस कन्टी दीट होती है। शाम को नहा छोकर सात बजे निवि पढ़ाई के लिए— स्कूल जाते हैं। यह रात के साडे आठ बजे समाप्त होती है। रात का भोजन पीने नी बजे कर हम घर लौटते हैं। घर जाने के पश्चात् दूसरे दिन की तैयारी के बाद 'शुभस मास्टरजी' करीब साडे नी बजे सब की हाबिरी लेते हैं इस रोल काल के बाद साडे दस बजे तक पढ़ने की अनुमति होती है। फिर हम सबे हारे अपने को निद्रादेवी के अधीन कर देते हैं। बड़ा होकर सैनिक अकसर बनने के मुन्दर सपने देखते हुए हम सो जाते हैं। मेरी इस पवित्र पाठशाला की मेरे रात रात प्रणाम।

मेरा गाँव पासवाट से आलपुर जानेवाली सड़क के किनारे स्थित है। यह एक छोटा गाँव है और इसका नाम है तकर। यह पासवाट रेलवे स्टेशन से २५ मील दूर स्थित है। यहाँ सड़कों के किनारे बड़ी-बड़ी दुकानें और होटलें हैं। रात का पानी अब घर-घर जाता है। एक बड़ा सिनमाघर अब यहाँ बना है, जो बिल्की तरह से चल रहा है। यहाँ सभ घर बीजना के अन्तर्गत भी कुछ घर बनाये जा रहे हैं। मेरे गाँव में एक ग्रन्थालया है; यहाँ कई भारतीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकें पढ़ने को मिलती हैं। यहाँ एक खेल-कूद का क्लब भी है, यहाँ से हम खेल के साधन लेकर खेल सकते हैं। इस क्लब का नाम है—बिवेकानन्द स्पोर्ट्स क्लब—। मेरा भाई इस क्लब का सेक्रेटरी है।

मेरे गाँव में एक महिला मन्दिर भी है। महिला सभ्यता की अवस्था मेरी ना है।

मेरे गाँव का स्कूल बहुत बड़ा नहीं है। यहाँ केवल कक्षा १ से ६ तक बच्चे पढ़ सकते हैं। बेटी के क्षेत्र में भी मेरा गाँव काफी उन्नत कर रहा है।

सपन जाग बोले सदा, चिकनी चुपड़ी बात।
ऐसे तर से बचि रहो, करे न कबहुँ बात ॥

— कबीर

चारों ओर देखिये, हरिकानी ही हरीपानी, हरे-भरे धान के खेत, खर और तारियन के पेड़ हो दिखाई देते हैं।

मेरे गाँव में एक शाकबाग है। यहाँ से टेविशोन किया सकता है। हमारे गाँव के कई घरों में बिजली आ चुकी है। यहाँ पक्की सड़कें हैं, और एक पक्का अस्पताल भी है। इस का उद्घाटन हाल ही में हमारे राज्य के गवर्नर ने किया। अस्सी प्रतिशत घरों में कुर्छे हैं। गाँव के मध्य में एक सार्वजनिक कुर्छा है।

गाँव में एक शिवमन्दिर है। यहाँ प्रतिदिन अर्चना होती है। सब लोग सबेरे यहाँ जाकर पूजा करते हैं। इस मन्दिर में कई त्थीहार मनाए जाते हैं। मन्दिर के सामने एक तालाब है। इस में बहुत अच्छा पानी है। विसर्ग लोग नहाने हैं, और बाद ही मन्दिर में जाते हैं।

मुझे ग्रामजीवन नगरजीवन से ज्यादा पसन्द है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरा गाँव अधिक उन्नति करे और फले फले।

भारतवर्ष संतों का देश रहा है। पाहिमकारी संतों ने साधारण मानव को जीवन के अक्षर प्रकृष्ट दिए हैं। मोस्कामी तुलसीदास, मुरदान, कबीर, रहीम, मीराबाई आदि संतों की परंपरा में ही संत मल्लूकदास भी जाते हैं। मल्लूकदास की जन्म-मनुष्यताभरी इस बर्ष संभल हो रही है। इस अक्षर पर इस महाभा के जीवन तथा शायिक विचारों पर दृष्टिपात करना उचित होगा।

मल्लूकदास का जन्म साला सुंदरदास कुर्वी के घर में अग्रे, 1574 में उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जिले के कडा नामक गाँव में हुआ। इनकी मृत्यु 108 वर्ष की अवस्था में 1682 में हुई। 'होनहार बिरवान के हाथ चिकने पात' अर्थात् भावी बडपन के बिल्कुल क्षुत्पन में ही दिखाई देते हैं। वंसी हो वात मल्लूकदासकी क बारे में कही जाती है। मानवता के दुःख-निवारण के लिए मल्लूकदासकी बचपन से ही प्रयत्नशील रहे। भुवों को अन्नदान एवं तुषाओं को अन्नदान करना उनकी दैनिक आदत हो गई थी। उनका व्यवसाय कंबल बेचने का था। बाजार में कंबल बेचने पर वो कुछ भी आमदनी होती थी उससे वे गरीबों को खाना खिलाते थे। बालक मल्लूकदास पारशुदासों से से कंकड निकालकर रास्ता साफ किया करते थे ताकि पैदल यात्रियों को बाधा मुक्तकारी हो।

परदुःख कातर मल्लूकदासकी का प्रेम शोकावस्था में ईश्वर तथा सब चराचर सृष्टि पर स्नेह में परिणत हुआ। उनके मातापिता ने उनको ब्रह्मचर्या का विधाकरण करने के लिए उनका विवाह किया। किन्तु विवाह के एक वर्ष बादही उनकी पत्नी का देहान्त हुआ। उत्प्रेक्षावत यद्यपि उनके संबंधियों ने मल्लूकदासकी

से विवाह के बिल्कुल विवाह, तथापि विवाही मल्लूक ने इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं माना। वे जब ईश्वरभक्ति में पूर्णतया शिष्य हुए। प्रतिशुभावत प्रभु के चरणों में खुद को गौचर उर्ध्वमे आत्मज्ञाति प्राप्त कर ली।

'सर्वे शक्तिवरे ब्रह्म' अर्थात् चराचर में बने हुए ईश्वर में उनकी निष्ठा थी। बिल्कुल के अक्षर बोधने-वाले निर्दोषता के संतों में मल्लूकदासकी श्वातनाम है। उनके संश्रय जो मल्लूकदासकी संश्रय कहा जाता है। वे कहते हैं—

'अब तो अक्षय अनु धन श्रीरे।

सुर मर अमुर टहसुधा जाके मुनि संश्रय है काके वेरे।
रस औदार देखि मर सुनी, लेने सब छेरे ॥

जलस मुसब हाथ बिकाने जब से नैनननि हेरे।
कहु मल्लूक तु सैत अकेला काय न जावे वेरे ॥

मश्वर देह का मोह न करने का उपदेश देते हुए वे कहते हैं—

'नाय दुपारा साक है, तुम सखी वदे।
आकहि से पैदा किए, अलि साकिय वदे ॥
कबहुँ न करते बंदगी, दुनिया में चुले।
आत्मनाम को ताकते, चाहे चर सुले ॥

जब कभी कोई प्रमुख ईश्वी मार्ग का अनुसरण करता है, तब वह लोगों का निराशासन होता है। क्योंकि समाज यह नहीं चाहता कि कोई असाधारण बौद्ध प्राप्त करें। इसलिए वह ऐसे लोगों का विरोध करता है। मल्लूकदासकी के बारे में भी यही हुआ। समाजात्मिक लोग उनकी टीकाटिप्पणी करते थे। किन्तु वे अपने श्रेय से नहीं हटे। कहा भी गया है—

'न्याय्यात्मनः प्रविचनमिदं सर्वं न शीराः' अर्थात् न्याय्यात्मनः से शीरसंभोर जीव एक पग भी नहीं हटेगे। मल्लूकदासजी तो उपनिषद् के इस आदेश का पालन करते थे— 'उत्तिष्ठत, वासतः प्राप्त वरान्तिबोधत।' अर्थात् उठो, जागो तथा ध्येय प्राप्त कर लो। ईश्वरी कृपा में देर होती है, किन्तु निष्ठावान् भक्त पर परमेश्वर अवश्य कृपा करता है। मल्लूक की अध्यात्म-साधना में शीघ्र एवं सहज सफलता नहीं मिली, किन्तु जब उसे दिव्यदर्शन हुआ, तब उसका प्रत्येक शब्द एवं हर क्रिया दिव्यानुभूति से रंजीतमान दिखाई देने लगी। उसकी क्वालि दूर दूर तक फैली। हिन्दु एवं मुसलमान दोनों उसके प्रति आकृष्ट हुए। संकुचित विचारों के सन्नत औरसंबंध ने भी उसकी योग्यता मान ली। उन्होंने इनकी गद्दी के लिए दो गाँव प्रदान किए। कड़ा ग्राम के इस्तिलाख तथा अमि लेख संग्रह में ग्रामदान की मूल सनद अभी भी प्राप्य है।

मल्लूकदासजी के संबंध में बहुत से चमत्कार या करामाते प्रसिद्ध हैं। कहते हैं कि एक बार उन्होंने एक डूबते हुए झाड़ी बहान को पानी के ऊपर उठाकर बचा लिया या और रवियों का तोड़ा मंगामी में तैराकर कड़ा ग्राम से इसल्लाबाद भेजा था। लोगों में ऐसा विश्वास है कि मल्लूकदासजी सुप्रसिद्ध पौराणिक भक्त विदुरजी के अवतार थे। भयजन कृष्ण ने हस्तिनापुर के औरव दरबार के मिष्टान्तों का तुच्छ मानकर विदुर के घर का सादा भोजन पसन्द किया था। उसी तरह भगवान ने एक मल्लूक के रूप में कड़ा ग्राम में आकर मल्लूकदासजी के नहीं खाना खाया था। दिव्यता के ऐसे चमत्कार संतों के सिवा और कहाँ हो सकते हैं ?

सन्त मल्लूकदास की अध्यात्म-दृष्टि सर्वथा सही थी। किमो एक विशेष जाति या मत संप्रदाय से वे जुड़ना नहीं चाहते थे। उनका हृदय एवं पर सबके लिए समानरूप से खुला था। उनका यह विश्वास था कि—

जाति कति पूछे नहीं कोई, हरि को भजे हरि का हाथ।
 'परोंपकारः पुण्याय पापस्य परपीडनम्' में उनका शब्दापी। वे कहते हैं—
 'मल्लूक सोई पीर है, जो जानै पर पीर।
 जो पर- पीर न जानही, सो काछिर बेपीर ॥'
 'अहिंसा परमो धर्मः' का वे इस तरह विवेचन करते हैं—
 'कृष्ण चौटी पशु नर, सब में साहित एक।
 काटे नना खुदाय का, करे सुरमा लेख ॥'
 'पीर पंनवर औलिया, सब करने जाय।
 नाहक जोद न मारिये, पोषन की काया ॥'
 दम्भ एवं दिखावेबाजी पर उन्होंने इस प्रकार चोट की है—
 'शेप फकीरो जे करे, मन नहि जावे ह्राव।
 दिल फकीर जे हो रहे, साहेब तिनके साथ ॥'
 पर धर्मसहित्यता उनका आदर्श था। वे कहते हैं—
 'सर्वहित के हम सबे हमारे। जीवजतु मोहि नरने विचारे ॥
 हमहीं मुत्तब हमहीं काजी। तीरथ बरत हमारी बाजी ॥
 हमहीं रामव हमहीं राम। हमरे कोष ओ हमरे काप ॥'

इस संबंध में कहा जाता है कि औरसंबंध का एक अधिकारी मल्लूकदासजी का लिप्य बनने कड़ा ग्राम में जाया। पहले पहल तो संत ने उसे दीया देने में हिचकिचाहट दिखाई। किन्तु जब उस सज्जन ने आग्रह नहीं छोड़ा तब मल्लूकदास ने उसे अपने संघ में अपना लिया। उन्होंने उसे भोरमाधव नाम दिया। इस नाम में भोर शब्द मुस्लिम चौक तथा माधव शब्द हिंदुवाचक है। आज भी कड़ा ग्राम में भोरमाधव की समाधि मल्लूकदास की समाधि के नजदीक पाई जाती है।

लकड़ी की महिमा

ए. बलराम १० म.

लकड़ी लकड़ी भरते लकड़ी
 अबक कनिष्ठा लकड़ी का
 दुनिया नामों तुम्हें सुनाए
 लख हाम है लकड़ी का ॥

कम निशा धर तेरी खातिर
 विद्या बुझना लकड़ी का।
 बैठ के विचार राक्षि किय
 पोटा या यह लकड़ी का ॥

बधा हुआ पहले लिखने को
 सोई लिखा या लकड़ी का।
 खेल खेले निमा हाथ में
 गिल्ली बंठा लकड़ी का ॥

कमर लुकी जब बुझने से
 निमा महारा लकड़ी का।
 बांध सिरो सब छूटा संग्रह
 काटी सादा लकड़ी का ॥

इस तरह हिंदुओं और मुसलमानों दोनों की उपदेव देवे में प्रदत्त होने के कारण उनकी भाषा में फारसी और अरबी शब्दों का बहुत प्रयोग है। इसी दृष्टि से पोलवान की खड़ी बोली का पुट संत मल्लूकदास की भाषा में पाया जाता है। इन सब लक्षणों के होते हुए भी इसकी भाषा सुव्यवस्थित और सुंदर है। कहीं कहीं अच्छे कवियों का सा स्वरसंगम और कवित छंद भी पाए जाते हैं। कुछ पद्य बिलकुल खड़ी बोली में हैं। आत्मबोध, संतोष, प्रेम आदि पर उनकी भाषा बड़ी मनोहर है। विन्दजन के लिए यह पद्य दिया जाता है—
 'तीनों लोक हमारी माया। अंत कलहुं जे कोइ नहि पाया।
 धारण पवन हमारी जाति। हमहि दिव औ हमहि रावि।
 हमहि तरवर कीट पंखा। हमहि दुपे, हमहि बंधा ॥
 हमहि उदक, हमहि फल, हमहि मारा अपना संस ॥'
 'आपत्तं विदि' अर्थात् खर को जानो खर का

सदेश उन्होंने अपने घर में इस प्रकार दिया है—
 'सब जाये हिरये बजे, प्रेम पवनवत तार।
 मंदिर दूध को फिरें, मिल्खो दयावत हारा'
 आलसियों का यह मूल मंत्र—
 'अधवार करे न चाकरी, पंखो करे न काय।
 राम मल्लूक कहि गए, सबके धारा राम ॥'
 शही का है। उनकी सी पुस्तकें प्रसिद्ध हैं— रत्न खान और ज नदीय।
 सन्त मल्लूकदास की कहियाँ कथा, जयपुर, गुजरात मुलतान, जयपुर, नेपाल और काठमान्डू में कायम हुई हैं। इन सब स्थानों में इन संत की जन्म-पशु-सत्ताधरी बड़े उत्साह के साथ मनाई जा रही है। इस वर्षभर पर भारतीय शाक एवं तार विधान यदि एक विशेष हाक-टिकट जारी करें तो लखना होगा। इस संत की वाक्य स्मृति की सुदूर दक्षिण के केरल के हिंदी प्रेमियों की और वे लखनः अभिवादन।
 —साकाशवाणी, तिरोहण के सीकन्य से

जब प्रधानाध्यापक ने ब्रिगेड की तरफ के बारे में कहा तब हम बच्चों के साथ बटेर लगे से खूब हुए। सबसे पाँच टुकड़ा आए और सब लड़के नहाधोकर भोजनवाला पहुँचे। बास्ते के बाद हम टुकड़े में बैठे। हमारे बाबा बहुत जानददायक थे। हरिवाली, मैदान, हरभरे खेत और स्वर्णवर्षी गिरियों के मध्य में जलपरस्पो सड़क पर टुकड़े जा रहे थे। पाठियों के सौन्दर्य में बालरवि की लालकिरणें चार चाँद लगा रही थी। शीतल मास्टरमहारे मन में उत्साह भर रहा था जब दो घंटों के बाद हम टुकड़े से उतरे तब हम ब्रिगेड हेडक्वार्टर्स के अन्दर थे।

एक जवान अफसर ने आगे आकर स्वागत किया। भाषण सुनने के लिये हम सब को चबूतरे पर बैठाया गया। भाषण में उन्होंने बताया कि

“१९६२ और १९६१ में हम ने चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध किया था तब हमारी युद्ध की तैयारियाँ कम थीं। तब से हमने अपने युद्ध तन्त्रों को सुधारने के लिए भणोरथ प्रयत्न किया और स्वयंसेवी बनने की भीष्म प्रतिज्ञा की। आधिक्य कठिनाइयों के होने हुए भी हमने हिम्मत नहीं हारी और अविश्रांत परिश्रम करके देश के रक्षा कोष को युद्ध सामग्री से भर दिया। और बोडो डेर में उन्होंने हमें सिन्न सिन्न बन्दूकें, राकेट लाँचर, मोरटार आदि का बोलना बोलना और प्रयोग आदि सिखाया शुरू किया। हम इन मशीनों का कायर करना देखने के लिए रेंज पर गए और विविध बन्दूकों जैसे एल-एम-जी, एम-एम-जी, स्टेन गन आदि देखा और जानकर खुशी हुए कि वे देश सारी मशीनों भारत स्वयं निर्माण कर रहा है।

दो पहर के भोजन का समय हो आया था। खाने के बारे में सोचकर लड़कों के मुँह में पानी का नाया था और सब जवन के बाईं डीछाने लगे, पर एक प्लेट में कुछ चावल रोटी और दाल मिली तब सबकी आँखों के काटे हुए। तब मैं ने प्रतिज्ञा की कि मैंने अपनी भोजनशाला की युवा नहीं समझूँगा और देश क्रावत की सत्यता का पता चला कि घर की मुँह दात बराबर होती है।

हम ने इधर उधर घूम कर दोपहर का बक काटा और शाम को अफसरों की भोजनवाला देखने के लिए गए। चमकता फर्श तस्वीरों से अत्यन्त दोषारों और कनकप्रभा देनेवाले दीप आदि देख हम बहुत प्रसन्न हुए। शिकार किए गए जन्तुओं के सिरे दीवारों पर थे, जिनके साथ एक पाकिस्तानी सज्जन भी था जो हमारे वीर जवानों ने पाक को पराजित कर उनसे छीन कर लाया था। हम सब ने अपने राष्ट्र के उन बहादुर जवानों को नम्र ही मन प्रणाम किया। उनकी तरह एक धन्य मृत्यु की मान भववान से की।

शाम को ठीक साढ़े छः बजे हम सफेद कमठे पहन कर मुक्केबाजी देखने के लिए नियमित स्थानों पर जा बैठे। मुक्केबाजी वीरतापूर्ण रोमांचकारी खेल है। तीसरी बोडो का खेल बहुत रोमांचकारी था। पहला नामालगी आरम्भ और दुबरा कुंभकर्ण के समान बोर था। अन्त में नामा विजयी हुआ। जब मुक्केबाजी समाप्त हुई तब 10.30 बजे चुके थे। हम सब टुकड़ों में बैठे। हमारी आँखों में यकावट, पेट में भुख और मस्तिष्क में नया ज्ञान था। जब मैं ने मोटाओं के कठिन पर वीरतापूर्ण जीवन के बारे में सोचा तब मेरे अंधरों से शब्द निकले जब जवान... जब हिन्द...।

मेरा प्रिय खेल हकी है। हकी भारत का राष्ट्रीय खेल भी है। इस खेल का आरंभ भारत में हुआ। यहाँ से यह खेल अन्य देशों में गया। १९६४ के पहले हकी में भारत को अन्तरराष्ट्रीय खेलों और ओलिम्पिक में सभी समय प्रथम स्थान मिलता था। फिर भारत पाकिस्तान, इंग्लैंड, पश्चिम जर्मनी आदि देशों से पराजित हुआ। इन पराजयों के कारण बहुत है। पहला कारण यह है कि भारत के खिलाड़ियों को अब अधिक प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि हमारे खिलाड़ियों में तेजी कम है। न्यूनिक ओलिम्पिक में हमारे पराजय का कारण यही था।

आज से पाँच साल पहले मैं ने पहली बार दो अच्छी टीमों की हकी खेलते देखा था। दोनों टीमों के खिलाड़ी अच्छी तरह खेले। यह खेल तब से मेरे

मन में बैठ गया। उस दिन से ही मेरे मन में हकी का अच्छा खिलाड़ी बनने की इच्छा पैदा हुई। कुछ दिनों के बाद मुझको पहलीबार हकी खेलने का अवसर मिला। मेरी बड़ी इच्छा है कि एक अच्छा खिलाड़ी बनूँ। एक अच्छा खिलाड़ी का पैदा पर पुरा नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। उसे बहुत तेजी से भाँ खेलना चाहिए। जब खिलाड़ी इन बातों में पूरा शीर पकका होता है तब वह अच्छा खिलाड़ी बनता है। इस के लिए कई साल के परिश्रम की आवश्यकता है।

मैं अब रोज शाम को एक घंटा हकी खेलता हूँ। बरोंर स्वस्थ रखने के लिए हकी खेलना एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यायाम है।

मेरी इच्छा सफल होने के लिए कई सालों का परिश्रम आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक दिन मैं एक अच्छा खिलाड़ी बूँगा।

भरा नहीं जो भावों से, बहती जिसमें रस धारा नहीं।
हृदय नहीं वह पक्षर है, जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं।

मैथिली वरम सुन्द

महापुरुषों के अन्त्योद्गम

संस्कार कर्ता — विदेकर

१. महात्मा गांधी — "है राम!"
२. जेम्स जेम्स — "असंकार अब दूर हुआ।"
३. जेम्स — "मुझे नहीं कविता की मस्ती चढ़ी है।"
४. जेम्स — "मैं अब शान्त हूँ, शान्त समुद्र के समान प्रशान्त।"
५. गोल्डस्मिथ — "आज का सबेर कैसा था कोई मुझे बताए।"
६. फ्रीड — "मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है कि मेरे शरीर पर फूल खिल रहे हैं।"
७. बाबर — "आवादी के लिए लड़िये।"
८. टेलिसन — "बहुत ठीक! मृत्यु से कहो — प्यारे।"
९. आस्कर वाइल्ड — "डॉक्टर! क्या मैं और कुछ लोगों के लिए नहीं बोलूंगा?"
१०. चार्ल्स लैंगव — "कीचन सभी छोटे के बत का मैंने बरेच्छ पान किया है। अब कुछ नहीं चाहिए — कुछ नहीं।"
११. महात्मा बुद्ध — संस्कार व्यवस्था है — सावधान!

तुम उस आदमी को भूल सकते हो जिसके साथ तुम हैं, मगर उस आदमी की कमी नहीं भूल सकते जिसके साथ तुम रोए हो।

संस्कार कर्ता

स्कूल का वार्षिक खेलकूद समारोह

दिसंबर के दसवें १० क

खेल-कूद हमारे शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए आवश्यक है। हमारे स्कूल में खेल-कूद को बहुत बड़ा स्थान दिया गया है। हर वर्ष हमारे स्कूल में खेल-कूद की प्रतियोगिताएँ होती हैं।

हमारे स्कूल का खेल-कूद समारोह मुझे हमेशा एक आनन्दपूर्ण पर्व होता है। उस दिन हम हमारे भातृभ्राताओं को देख सकते हैं। वे भी हमारा खेलना और कूदना देखते हैं और प्रशंसा का अनुभव करते हैं। इस दिन की उत्सुकता से वाट बोलते रहते हैं।

इस वर्ष का वार्षिक खेल-कूद समारोह नवम्बर मही को सम्पन्न हुआ। हमने स्कूल के परेड ग्राउंड के एक सिरे पर ताल किला और दूसरे सिरे पर अतिथियों की बैठने के लिए आसनवाले खड़े किए। उन्हें हमने रंग विरले कागज और फूल-पत्तों से सजाया

इस दिन के मुख्यातिथि विनेटियर नावर के। वे लगभग तीन घंटे प्यारे। हमारे समारोह का उद्घाटन भागीला स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल का: स्टानकोर्ड ने किया।

खेल-कूद समारोह खिलाड़ियों के मार्च पास्ट से आरम्भ हुआ। लन्दे वेट और रंग विरले बनिपन पहनकर बेट के साथ खिलाड़ियों ने संचलन किया। यह दुन्द रोमांचक था। अंत में सब खिलाड़ी सात किले के अन्दर जा छिपे। अब लंबी कूद, लंबी कूद २०० मीटर दौड़ना आदि प्रतियोगिताएँ शुरू हुईं।

खिलाड़ी काली निस्कर और अपने हाथों का रंगीन बनिपन पहनकर चुस्ती से दौड़कर आते और उसी क्षण से कार्य समाप्त होने पर अपने टेट में आ बैठते।

इन कार्यक्रमों में एक भाता-पिताओं के लिए भी था। यह बड़ा ही मनोरंजक था। इसमें एक पुत्र और स्त्री को लोडी से भाग लेना था। पुत्र को दो इंचे आगे आगे रखनी होनी और स्त्री को उसपर चलना था इस तरह करीब २० मीटर का फासला पै करता था।

दैनिक स्कूल के अंतर्गत खेलों के कार्यक्रमों के लिए आगे बंध कर मशी से घरे को लोडना था। तीन बार अतिथि घरे के पास जाकर भी घरे पर बोट न का सके। यह देखकर सब हँसी वा रली थी।

इस वर्ष के समारोह का विशेष आकर्षण था आइकल रेस। इसमें आठ लड़कों ने भाग लिया।

हमारे अध्यापकों के लिए घरे आइकल पनाया था। कुछ अध्यापक बीच में ही आइकल से गिरे और कुछ तेजी से आइकल पनाकर बाहर हो गए। इसमें हविस्टर वेमिनस की प्रथम स्थान मिला। जब एक कार्यक्रम होता था तब हम हमारे साधियों की साधियाँ बसाकर और चिल्लाकर प्रोत्साहित करते थे। अब मीथिला २०० मीटर दौड़ा उस समय का चिल्लाया जतोवा था।

सब आइकल समाप्त होने के बाद पी. टी. विमले था। लगभग ४०० लड़के एक साथ हाथ पैर आगे पीछे करते वे मानो सब को एक ही पस्तिक हो। उनके बाद खिलते कमल का प्रदर्शन था। इसमें तीन कमल के फूल थे उसमें एक एक पंचुड़ी आगे पीछे होने के जैसे लड़के आगे पीछे हिलते थे। यह एक मनोहारी दृश्य था।

में आण्डोप का रहनेवाला है। आप जानते होंगे कि आण्डोप लक्षद्वीप के कई द्वीपों में से एक है। लक्षद्वीप सरकार में कासिकट से 120 मील दूर है। वहाँ उन्नीस द्वीप हैं। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि इन में से चार द्वीपों को एक साथ करने में देव दिशा गया था। इसी कारण इनका नाम लक्षद्वीप पड़ गया।

इन द्वीपों का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। इन द्वीपों के सब निवासी मुसलमान हैं। इनके तीन वर्ग हैं। वे हैं 'कोया', 'मासमी' और 'मिनाचेरी'। उनमें बहुत एकता है। वे लोग एक तरह की भाषा बोलते हैं जो मलयालम, तमिल आदि भाषाओं से बनी हुई है। वहाँ कोई मोर नहीं पाया जाता और न कोई भिखारी पाया जाता है। यह लक्षद्वीप की विशेषता है। पहले पुर्तगाल के निवासी वहाँ आते थे और लोगों को लूटते थे। इस कारण अपने सोने के आभूषणों को रक्षा करने के लिए लोग उन्हें चिट्ठों के पत्तों में बन्द कर के जमीन में गाड़ देते थे। ऐसे बड़े आज भी लोगों को कभी-कभी मिलते हैं।

यहाँ के लोग किसान और मछुए हैं। गारिवल के पेड़ों से सब द्वीप भरे हुए हैं। कोया का निवास सबसे अधिक होता है। अब वहाँ से मछली, चिबे में बन्द कर विदेशों को भेजी जाती है। मिनिकोप

पुरस्कार विवरण श्रीमती नाथ ने किया इस वर्ष का सम्मान होना चाहता था। और सीनिदर चामन साहिब का। उन्होंने तीन तीन नये रिकार्ड स्थापित किये

द्वीप में एक "ट्यूना कॉलिंग सेंटर" भी है। इन सेंटरों से माछ का निर्यात किया जाता है। इन उन्नीस द्वीपों में केवल दस द्वीपों में लोग रहते हैं वे हैं आण्डोप, आमिनि अण्डि, कवरत्त कलेनी, मिनिकोप, चेवसात, फिलडन, वित्त और कडमता बाकी चेरिवन, तिमालकम, बंदरम, तिमलकरा, कल्पिट्ट, चिट्टि, परली मुहालि-साहित्यकरा और सुहति। चेरिवकरा में बस्ती नहीं है। बिन द्वीपों पर बस्ती नहीं है वे सरकार के अधिकार में हैं। जिन द्वीपों पर बस्ती है इनमें पांच हाइस्कूल और एक हायरसेकेंडरी स्कूल है। अब लक्षद्वीप की राजधानी कवरत्ती में एक कालिज भी खल गया है। हर एक द्वीप में पढाई के लिए काफी सुविधाएँ हैं।

अब अगली और बंगारम पर्यटक केन्द्र बन गए हैं। अगली द्वीप के आस-पास कई छोटे-छोटे द्वीप हैं जहाँ दृश्य बहुत सुंदर और सुभावना है। इसीलिए अगली में एक आन्तरराष्ट्रीय हवाई-जहाज बनाने की भी योजना बन गई है। वहाँ पर अच्छे-अच्छे होटल भी बनाए जा रहे हैं। लक्षद्वीप की राजधानी कवरत्ती में एक "नेवल-बेस" बनाने की सरकारी योजना है। इस तरह इन द्वीपों को बहुत प्रगति होने लगी है

बहु दिन दूर नहीं जबकि लक्षद्वीप पर्यटकों का स्वर्ग बन जाएगा।

अन्तिम मार्च मास्ट के बाद पुलिस बाँटवालों ने अपनी कता का प्रदान किया। उसके बाद ही यह समारोह समाप्त हुआ।

मेरा प्रिय उपन्यासकार अमर साहित्यकार प्रेमचन्द हैं। प्रेमचन्द हिन्दी के बहुत बड़े लेखक थे। उन्होंने गरीबों और किसानों की जिन्दगी के खाने में बहुत सारी सुन्दर कहानियाँ लिखी हैं।

प्रेमचन्द का जन्म बनारस के पास लक्ष्मी नामक गांव में 31 जुलाई 1880 को हुआ था। प्रेमचन्द के पिता डाकघाने में क्लर्क थे। प्रेमचन्द का पहला नाम धनतराय था। साहित्य जगत में यही धनतराय मुन्शी प्रेमचन्द के नाम से विख्यात हुए।

प्रेमचन्द को पाँच वर्ष की अवस्था में एक मौलवी के पास भेजा गया। उर्दू भाषा में ही प्रेमचन्द ने निखाना प्रारम्भ किया था। जब ये आठ वर्ष के हुए तो इनकी माता का देहान्त हो गया। इन के पिता ने दुसरा ब्याह कर लिया

धनाभाव के कारण इस धर्मशोकी कलाकार को उचित शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर भी नहीं मिला। हाई स्कूल की परीक्षा पास करके आप अध्यापक बने, कुछ काल तक उन्नति करते करते वे शिक्षा विभाग में डिप्टी इनस्पेक्टर हो गये।

25 वर्ष की अवस्था में इनका विवाह हो गया। कुछ समय बाद उनके पिता की मृत्यु होने पर घर गृहस्थों का सारा बोझ इन पर आ पड़ा। पहले इनका विवाह एक फूहल लक्ष्मी से हुआ था। विधवे इनकी पत्नी न थी। वह अपने मायके चली गईं। इसके

बाद इन्होंने तिवरानो देवी नाम की एक साध-विक्रमा से विवाह कर लिया

सन्, 1920 में इन्होंने सविता छोड़ कर केवल पुस्तकें लिखने का व्यवसाय करना था। प्रेमचन्द ने अपने अल्प जीवन में लगभग दस उपन्यास, तीन नाटक और लगभग तीन सौ कहानियाँ लिखी हैं। गहन, मोदान, सेवासदन, रंगभूमि, कर्मभूमि, निर्मला और प्रेमाश्रम उनके प्रमुख उपन्यास हैं।

प्रेमचन्द रामोषी और अमिर्कों के साहित्यकार के। प्रेमचन्द ने राष्ट्रीयवाद का पूर्ण प्रचार किया। इनके साहित्य में सत्यवाचना, कल्याणभावना और समा. भावना का उद्घोष सुनाई पड़ता है

प्रेमचन्द ने साहित्य की समाज के निकट जाने का प्रयत्न किया। उन्होंने भाँ धरती की प्रतिमा पर साहित्य के पुण्य अर्पित किये। प्रेमचन्द ने अपनी रचनाओं में समाजिक समस्याओं को उभारा। अर्थों की ओर संकेत किया और समाज को उँचा उठाने की प्रेरणा प्रदान की लेकिन के इन धर्मों का सन् १९२९ में देहान्त हो गया।

प्रेमचन्द अब नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनकी कहानियाँ और उपन्यास आज भी बड़े चाव से पढ़े जाते हैं। हर साल देश-भर में उनका जन्मदिवस मनाया जाता है। लमही गांव में उनका जन्म-संस्मरण भी बनाया गया है।

'यदि बराली की भाँति ही नुबराती बंगला आदि भाषाएँ देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जा सकी तो हमारे देश-सेवा के काम में बहुत सहाय्यता ही जाएगी। एक भाषा नहीं तो कम से कम एक लिपि के प्रचलन से कुछ कम नाप नहीं होगा।

— लोकमान्य तिलक.

तव तव प्रभुधरि मनुज शरीर

श्री. ४ विठ्ठलेश्वर

मानव जाति का जन्म ही अपनी दैविक दैविक जापदाओं से बचने या उस पर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए किसी न किसी रूप में ईश्वर को पूजना पड़ा है। चाहे वह राम ही सकते हैं या शहीम, ईसा या मुहम्मद। जो वह अलग की चीज है कि उनके पूजने के बंग या पूजा की बाहरी सामग्री भिन्न होने के कारण हूय और आप उसे असंग असंग देवता मान बैठे हैं। कोई शिव को पूजता है तो विष्णु को, कोई ईसा को तो कोई मुहम्मद को; किन्तु है सब रास्ते एक ही संकित के।

ऐसा ही मत भेद शिव और विष्णु को पूजने वालों में भी प्राचीन काल से चला आ रहा है। समय समय पर इन मत भेदों को मिटाने के लिए कोई न कोई शक्ति महापुरुष के रूप में प्रकट होती रहती है। जैसे हम गोस्वामी तुलसीदास की ही ले सकते हैं। उन्होंने राम की अष्टाष्ट, अमेद एवं नारायण माना है।

उन्होंने राम भक्तों एवं शैवों के शपथ को मिटाने के लिए बड़ा ही सुन्दर उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है। रोस्वामी जी ने राम से शिव को तथा शिव से राम की पूजा कराया कर दोनों महावर्तमानों की बराबर मान्यता दी है। उदाहरणार्थ राम का विचार कि—

“शिव शोही मन राम कहाँ सोनर सपने हूँ मोहित प्रार्व”।

इतना ही नहीं रामचरित में शिवलिंग की स्थापना करवाकर उनकी पूजा की करवाई है।

यह तो रहा उत्तर भारत में किया गया समन्वय का उदाहरण। अब दक्षिण भारत में महापुरुषों द्वारा

किए गए समन्वय का उदाहरण ले सकते हैं। दक्षिण के केरल राज्य में स्वामी अय्यप्पन की हरि और का पुत्र माना जाता है। अर्थात् शैवों और वैष्णवों को एक जगह लाने का सुन्दर प्रयत्न किया गया है। जब प्रश्न उठता है कि हरि और हर दोनों पुत्रि जाति से अय्यप्पन का जन्म कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है। इसकी भी एक जगह कहानी है।

पुराणों में समुद्र मन्थन की कहानी आती है। समुद्र मन्थन के समय चौदह रत्नों के साथ विष और अमृत भी निकला। विष के लिए ती देवों और दैत्यों में विवाद नहीं उठा। और वह विष शिव को मल्ले सोचकर सब लोग निश्चित हो गए। किन्तु अमृत का क्या निकला तो देवों और दैत्यों में विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ कि अमृत कौन लोना? जो अमृत पाता वह जबर हो जाता।

इस झगड़े को निपटाने के लिए विष्णु मोहिनी (स्त्री) का रूप धारण करके अमृत बाँटने के लिए प्रकट हुए। उसी मोहिनी (स्त्री) रूप विष्णु) और शंकर के संयोग से स्वामी अय्यप्पन का जन्म माना जाता है।

अय्यप्पन का जन्म भी दैत्यों का नाश करने के लिए हुआ था। इनके जन्म के कई एक कारण माने जाते हैं। जितका एक कारण महिषि का वरदान माना जाता है। महिषि ने ब्रह्मा से वरदान प्राप्त कर रखा था कि मेरी मृत्यु ही पुत्रियों के जन्म हुए से ही हो। चूंकि यह असम्भव था। किन्तु पुराणों में उपरिनिश्चित मोहिनी का वर्णन आता है। शिव विष्णु के पास जाते हैं और मोहिनी का धारण करने को कहते हैं।

शिव और विष्णु को इसका उद्देश्य पहले ही से मान्य था। और उसी संबंध से स्वामी अय्यप्पन का जन्म होता है।

शिव उन्हें लेकर कैलाश चले जाते हैं। तथा वहाँ कुछ दिन रहने के बाद उनके जन्म का कारण बता कर पृथ्वी पर जाने के लिए कहते हैं। तथा कहते हैं कि पृथ्वी पर जाकर पंच नदी के किनारे बालक रूप में रहो। राजा चन्द्रशेखर जो पतलम का राजा है शिकार खेलने आयेगा और तुम उसे अपनी आवाज से आकृष्ट करोगे। वह तुम्हें लोणा अपनी नीबुधानी को खता जानेगा। वहाँ बारह वर्ष तक रहकर पृथ्वी पर अपना काम करके देवताओं का धार उतारना।

पतलम केरल के मध्य में एक स्थान है। शिव के निदेशानुसार स्वामी अय्यप्पन चन्द्रशेखर के पास पहुँचे हैं। उनके गले में सोने का छोई रहना पड़ा हुआ था। अतः उनका नाम मणिकण्ठ पड़ता है। वहाँ वे बारह वर्ष तक नरलीला करते हैं। राजा चन्द्रशेखर उन्हें भुधराज बनाने की सोचते हैं किन्तु राती अपने लड़के की।

राती की कूटनीति कुल होती है। वह शिरदरद का बहाना करती है। जो शिव का धर्म के मना करने के लक्ष से ठीक हो सकता था। मणिकण्ठ राजा चन्द्रशेखर के मना करने के बावजूद भी यह असम्भव कार्य करने के लिए तैयार पड़ते हैं।

इधर महिषि के मारने का समय भी आ पहुँचता है। मणिकण्ठ घने जंगलों की पार करते हुए अपने अन्तव्य स्थान को पहुँचते हैं। वहाँ महिषि को अतला नदी के किनारे मार देते हैं। भगवान शिव वह दृश्य देखने वहाँ आते हैं। वहाँ पर महिषि भारी गई उस स्थान का नाम कलिदुमकुन्द है।

भगवान शिव मणिकण्ठ को निर्देश देते हैं कि तुम्हें एक और काम करना है। तुम्हारे रामावतार में शबरी को मुक्ति नहीं मिली थी। अब भी वह निर्गुणरूप से तुम्हें चाह रही है, उसे जाकर मुक्ति दो। राजा चन्द्रशेखर तुम्हारे विरोध में उठन रहा है। उसे जाकर मानवना दो। वह तुम्हारा मन्दिर शबरी पहाड़ी पर शबरी आश्रम के नवदिक बनवायेगा। अन्य देवता सब तुम्हारे साथ चीतों के रूप में आवेंगे।

स्वामी अय्यप्पन चीतों के भ्रष्ट में एक चीते पर सवार होकर पतलम पहुँचते हैं। वहाँ चन्द्रशेखर मणिकण्ठ को चीतों के झुंड के साथ देखकर जंगली जानवरों को वापस आने की प्रार्थना करते हैं। तथा राती का शिरदरद भी ठीक हो जाता है।

स्वामी अय्यप्पन का वर्तमान मन्दिर राजा चन्द्रशेखर के द्वारा बनवाया गया माना जाता है। जो कि केरल के जंगलों के बीच है। अब भी वहाँ जाते समय अक्षर जंगली जानवरों के दर्शन होते हैं।

मन्दिर में पहुँचने के लिए अठारह सिद्धियाँ हैं। जोकि पाँच इन्द्रियाँ आठ राम तीन लुच। (सठ, रच, तम) तथा विद्या और अविद्या की प्रतीक हैं।

भक्त राम तुलसी की माता पहुँचते हैं। वे एक खास तरह की धैर्य, जिसे इरमुडी कहते हैं, शिर पर रखकर दशंतार्य यात्रा करते हैं। इस इरमुडी में दो भाग होते हैं। एक भाग में स्वामी अय्यप्पन की पूजा का सामान जिसमें एक भी भरा हुआ नारियल भी रहता है। दूसरे भाग में काजी के व्यक्तिगत खाने-पीने का सामान होता है। राजारक ममी की अपनी इरमुडी खुद शिर पर ले आती पठती है। स्त्रियाँ वहाँ देवने की नहीं मिलती। होती भी हैं तो लड़कियाँ या बूढ़ियाँ। वस्तु नोने पहले दूर लोग दिखाई देते हैं।

इसी प्रकार-मध्य भारत में भी दत्तात्रेय की स्थापना की कहानी है। दत्तात्रेय ब्रह्मा, विष्णु एवं महेश तीनों का समन्वय है। कहानी इस प्रकार है। अग्नि ऋषि की पत्नी अनुसूया पतिव्रता स्त्री थी। उनके पतिव्रता धर्म की परीक्षा लेने के लिए देवेन्द्रके कहूँ पर ब्रह्मा विष्णु महेश जाते हैं। अग्नि ऋषि आश्रम पर नहीं थे। तीनों लोप अनुसूया से संग होकर आना बिलाने का आग्रह करते हैं। अनुसूया तैयार हो जाती है तथा उन तीनों को अपना लहका समझकर भोजन परोसती है। इसके बाद वे तीनों देवता उसके

पतिव्रति धर्म के बल से सन्तुष्ट लडके हो जाते हैं। और वह इन को पलने में सुला देती है। तीनों देवता मिलकर एक दत्तात्रेय का रूप धारण कर लेते हैं। इस प्रकार दत्तात्रेय की स्थापना विष्णु और महेश तीनों का समन्वय है।

ऐसे हम उत्तर दक्षिण एवं मध्यभारत में अपने महापुरुषों द्वारा किये गए समन्वय का सुन्दर उदाहरण देखते हैं। सब-जगत् भारत वर्ष में ऐसे मनभेद खड़े हो रहे, कोई न कोई महापुरुष उसके निवारणार्थ काम ले ही लेगा है।



ഉള്ളടക്കം



1. ഒരു ഉള്ളി കണ്ണൻ	—	കൃഷ്ണകുമാർ
2. ഓണസമ്മാനം	—	രമേശ് ബാബു
3. ചെട്ടൻ്റെ ഘോഷ്യാ	—	രമാദേവി
4. കണ്ണാടിക്കുഴപ്പം	—	സിന്ധു
5. കൊലക്കൊലിയിൽ	—	ഫിറോസ് ഖാൻ
6. കന്യാകുമാരിയിലെ ഒരു യാത്ര	—	വിജയൻ
7. മനോമിത്രം	—	മനോഹർ നോമസ്
8. അരിച്ചാലും	—	ജി.ജി.ജി.ജി.
9. അവഗണന	—	ജെ.ജെ. കണ്യൻ
10. എന്നാലും സ്വാമി അതു് വേണമെന്നോ ?	—	ഡോ. ജോർജ്ജ്
11. ഒഴുക്ക്	—	ബാലചന്ദ്രൻ
12. കാവ്യവേദനയെക്കുറി	—	ശ്രീ. ജോർജ്ജ് ഫിലിപ്പ്



മലയാളം

'അമ്മ!' എന്ന് വിളിച്ചു കൊണ്ടാണ് കണ്ണമോളം കടലിലേക്ക് പ്രവേശിച്ചത്. അവളുടെ അമ്മ അവിടെ വരെ എത്താൻ ജോലി ചെയ്യുകയായിരുന്നു. അമ്മ അവളുടെ വിളി കേട്ടില്ല. തനിക്കു ടീച്ചർ സമ്മാനിച്ച ആ കൊച്ചു കണ്ണാടി കാണിക്കാനാണ് അവൾ തന്റെ അമ്മയെ വിളിച്ചത്. പക്ഷേ, അവളുടെ അമ്മ വിളിക്കേട്ടില്ല. അപ്പോൾ അവൾക്ക് സങ്കടം വന്നു. അവൾ കരഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ട് അവളുടെ പായയിൽ ചെന്നു കിടന്നു. അവൾ ഉറങ്ങിപ്പോയത് അറിഞ്ഞില്ല.

കണ്ണമോളുടെ അച്ഛനെ അവൾ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലായിരുന്നു, കാരണം അവളുടെ അച്ഛൻ എന്തോ മരിച്ചിരുന്നു. അവളുടെ ചെറുപ്പത്തിലായിരുന്നു, ആ സ്നേഹമുള്ള പിതാവ് മരിച്ചത്. അതിനാൽ അവളുടെ അമ്മയും അവളും വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടാണ് കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടിയിരുന്നത്. ഒരു ദിവസം അവളുടെ അമ്മ അവളെ ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സിൽ

'മോളേ, ദൈവം നിന്നെ അനുഗ്രഹിക്കും. അധികം നിമിഷം കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല, നിന്ദ്രാ ദേവി അവരെ അനുഗ്രഹിച്ചു.

കാലത്ത് കണ്ണമോളം എണ്ണിററു പല്ലുതേച്ചു, കളിച്ചു, കഞ്ഞിയും കഴിച്ചു സ്തുതിലേക്ക് പോയി. ആദ്യം അവൾ അമ്മിണിയുടെ പടിക്കൽ ചെന്നു അവളെ വിളിച്ചു. അവർ രണ്ടുപേരും കൂടി സ്തുതിലേക്ക് പോയി അവൾ തന്റെ കണ്ണാടി അമ്മിണിയെ കാണിച്ചു. അമ്മിണിക്കു അതിൽ അതിയായ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങനെ അവർ സന്തോഷത്തോടെ സ്തുതിലെത്തി.

സ്തുതിൽ കണ്ണമോളുടെ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ സരള എന്നു പേരായ ഒരു കുട്ടി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അവൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം പഠിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്തിരുന്നതായിരുന്നു. അവൾക്ക് കണ്ണമോളോടു അതിയായ അസൂയ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. സരളയുടെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ

'രണ്ടുതുളളി കണ്ണനീർ'

പേർത്തു. അവൾ പഠിക്കുന്നതിൽ സമർത്ഥയായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ അവൾ നാലാം ക്ലാസ്സിൽ എത്തി.

ആരോതനെ മുട്ടിവിളിക്കുന്നതായ് കണ്ണമോൾക്ക് തോന്നി. അവൾ എണ്ണിററുനോക്കിയപ്പോൾ അവളുടെ അമ്മ അവളെ വിളിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. അവൾ എണ്ണിററു അത്താഴം കഴിച്ചു. അവളുടെ അമ്മയും അവളുടെ കൂടെ അത്താഴം കഴിച്ചു. രണ്ടുപേരും കൂടിക്കിടന്നു. അവളുടെ അമ്മ ചോദിച്ചു, 'എന്തിനാ മോളേ നീ കരഞ്ഞിരുന്നു?' അവൾ അമ്മയെ തനിക്കു കിട്ടിയ ആ കൊച്ചു കണ്ണാടി എടുത്ത് കാണിച്ചു. അമ്മയ്ക്ക് അത് അതിയായ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടാക്കി. അവർ പാഞ്ഞു,

കൂട്ടുകാരിയായിരുന്നു ലീല. അവൾക്ക് കണ്ണമോളോട് അതിയായ അസൂയ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പിന്നെ പഠിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമ്മാനം കൂടി കിട്ടിയപ്പോൾ സരളയും ലീലയും ഉണ്ടായ അസൂയക്ക് അതിരില്ലായിരുന്നു. അവർ ഏങ്ങിനെതെക്കിലും ആ കണ്ണാടി തട്ടിയെടുക്കാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു.

അന്ന് തികളാഴ്ച ആയിരുന്നു. കണ്ണമോളും അമ്മിണിയും നേരത്തെ സ്തുതിലെത്തിയിരുന്നു. പക്ഷേ അവർ സരളയെയും ലീലയെയും കണ്ടില്ല അവർ സാധാരണ

എം. പി. കൃഷ്ണകുമാർ
റോഡ് നമ്പർ 987

കണ്ടുമാറ്റം വന്നുവെന്ന് വെളിച്ചം
 ഇന്ന് എന്താണ് ഇത്ര വൈകിയതെന്ന്
 അവർ സംശയിച്ചു. അതാ! വെളിച്ചം
 എന്തിനും അവർ എത്തിയിട്ടില്ല പിന്നെ
 പ്രായം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമാണ്
 സമഗ്രം ലഭിച്ചു. എന്തിനും എന്തിനും
 സമഗ്രമേ കൈയ്യിൽ കണ്ടുമാറ്റം
 കൈയ്യിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന അതേ രാത്രി
 ഒരു കണ്ണാടി കണ്ടു. കണ്ടുമാറ്റം
 സംശയാസ്പദമായി. എങ്കിലും അവർ അതു
 പുറത്തു കാണിച്ചില്ല. പക്ഷേ സമഗ്ര പതി
 വീട് വിപരീതമായി കൂടുതൽ ഉത്സാഹ
 മേന്മയായി കാണപ്പെട്ടു കണ്ടുമാറ്റം
 ഇതിന്റെ ഒരു അംഗം നേസ്സിലായില്ല
 സ്ത്രീകൾ കണ്ടുമാറ്റം ഓടി
 ചെന്നു കണ്ണാടി തിരക്കി എന്തിനും അതേ
 വീടെ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു അവർ. അമ്മയെ
 വിളിച്ചു ചോദിച്ചു "അമ്മ, എന്തിനും
 ആ കൊച്ചു കണ്ണാടി എവിടെ?" അവളുടെ
 അമ്മ പറഞ്ഞു "അമ്മയ്ക്കു, എന്തിനും നമുക്കു
 ഇത്? ഞാൻ തെക്കേതിലെ സമഗ്രം
 60 പൈസയ്ക്ക് വിറ്റു, ഇതു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ
 കണ്ടുമാറ്റം സർവ്വം ദേഷ്യം വന്നു.
 അവർ പൊട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു കൊണ്ടു പാഞ്ഞു
 'അമ്മ ഇതു വേണ്ടായിരുന്നു.'

പിറ്റേദിവസം രാവിലെ അവർ
 കറങ്ങി കത്തിൽ കണ്ണാടിയിലാണു കണ്ണാടി
 കണ്ടുമാറ്റം സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് ചെന്നു
 അമ്മിണി അവളുടെ ചോദിച്ചു. "എന്തിനും
 പാറി കണ്ടുമാറ്റം, നിനക്കു?" കണ്ടു
 മാറ്റം പൊട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു കൊണ്ടു പാഞ്ഞു
 'അമ്മിണി.....ആ.....കൊച്ചു കണ്ണാടി
എന്തിനും.....അമ്മ സമഗ്രം 60
 പൈസയ്ക്ക് വിറ്റു.' ഇതു പറഞ്ഞതോടു
 കൂടി അവർ അമ്മിണിയുടെ ചുവലു
 ലേക്കു പാഞ്ഞു.

പിന്നെ താൻ എവിടെയാണ് എന്തിനും
 കണ്ടുമാറ്റം തന്നെ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചായി
 തന്നു. ബോധം വന്നപ്പോൾ നേസ്സിലായി

താൻ തന്റെ കട്ടിലിലാണെന്നു. തന്റെ
 അടുത്തിരുന്നു, അമ്മ, ടീച്ചർ, അമ്മിണി
 എന്തിനും അവർ. അവർക്ക്
 ഇതിന്റെ ഒരു അംഗം നേസ്സിലായില്ല.

ഇപ്പോൾ കണ്ടുമാറ്റം സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക്
 പോകാറില്ല കാരണം അവളുടെ തലയിൽ
 ലുണ്ടായ വലിയ മുറിവാണ് പിന്നെ
 ഡാക്ടർ അവർക്ക് ഭാഗസികരോഗമു
 ണ്ടെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞു. അമ്മിണിയും അമ്മയും
 സമാസമയം കരച്ചിൽ തന്നെ.

ഒരു ദിവസം രാത്രി ഉറക്കത്തിൽ
 കണ്ടുമാറ്റം പിടിച്ചു പേരും പറയാൻ
 തുടങ്ങി 'അമ്മിണി, അമ്മ...അമ്മ!...
 നോക്കൂ'...എന്തിനും.....ആ.....കണ്ണാടി.....
 സമഗ്ര എടുക്കുന്നു. അമ്മിണി.....ഞാൻ
 നിന്നോടു യാത്ര പറയുകയാണ്.....
 അമ്മ!...ടീച്ചർ പിന്നീടു ആ നമ്പർ
 ശബ്ദിച്ചില്ല. ആ നിഷ്കളങ്കമായ കൊ
 ചുരുമ്പായ് സ്വർണ്ണലേക്കു ചോദിച്ചു.
 ചുരുമ്പായ് നിന്നവർ നിലവിളിച്ചു.

പിറ്റേദിവസം കണ്ടുമാറ്റം ശവം
 റവു ചെയ്തു. അമ്മിണിയുടെ കണ്ണുകൾ
 കണ്ണാടിയിലാണെന്നു സമഗ്രമുണ്ടു
 നേസ്സു സാധനത്തിൽ അലിഞ്ഞു
 തുടങ്ങി. അവർ അമ്മിണിയെ സമാധാന
 നിപ്പിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചു. പക്ഷേ ആ ശ്രമം
 വിഫലമായി. റവു ചെയ്യുന്ന കൂട്ടത്തിൽ
 കണ്ടുമാറ്റം ആ കൊച്ചു കണ്ണാടിയാണെന്നു
 റവുചെയ്തു. റവു ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ സമഗ്ര ആ
 ശവകുടീരത്തിനടുത്തു ചെന്നു പാഞ്ഞു.
 'കണ്ടുമാറ്റം, എന്തിനും...എന്തിനും...
 നീ...കൊച്ചു തൊല്ലേ?...തൊല്ലേ എന്തിനും
 എന്തിനും...കാരണം അത്രയും കറുപ്പു
 ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. എന്തിനും...നീ...കൊച്ചു
 തൊല്ലേ? എന്തിനും. കണ്ടുമാറ്റം കൊച്ചു
 അതോടുകൂടി അവളുടെ നേടുള്ളി കണ്ണി
 നീർ ആ ശവകുടീരത്തിൽ വീണു.

വിനോദ കഥ

വെടിനിർത്തിയവോണം, പൊട്ടി
 വിടുന്നു. കന്നടനാടത്തെ നമ്പർ വൻ
 നാഡിയായ ശ്രീമാൻ, വാസുപിള്ള ഉറക്കം
 ഉണർന്നു.

അദ്ദേഹത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് നമുക്കുണ്ടാ
 അറിയുമോ?... പണ്ടു പോലീസുകാരനാ
 യിരുന്നു. പക്ഷേ നമ്മുടെ കഥാനായകൻ
 ആ ജോലി ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടി വന്നു.
 നേസ്സുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. പിന്നെന്തോ? എസ്.
 ഐ-യെ നല്ലിപ്പുന്ന കറുത്തീനും. ജോലി
 യിൽനിന്നു പിരിച്ചു വിട്ടതാണ്. അന്നു
 മുതൽ ശ്രീമാൻ വാസുപിള്ള കന്നടനാ
 ത്തുള്ളവർക്ക് ഒരു ശല്യമാണ്. ആരു വീട്
 പാസ്സുകൂട്ടുമ്പോൾ അഥവാ ബഹുതടി
 യനാണ്. സാധാരണ കാണാറുള്ള
 തടിയന്മാർ അഥവാ പിത്തം പിടിച്ച
 വർക്കുള്ള ശരീരമല്ല, നല്ല കരുത്തുള്ള
 ശരീരമാണ്.

'അച്ഛോ... അച്ഛോ... എന്തിനും
 വിട്ടുപോയ അമ്മയ്ക്കു ഇടണം.'

നമ്മുടെ കഥാനായകൻ രംഗപ്രവേശനം
 ചെയ്തു. രംഗം വീടിന്റെ മുറം.

ഓണസമ്മാനം

പാവം! അച്ഛൻ വല്ലതും മിണ്ടാനൊക്ക
 മോ? അമ്മയ്ക്കു അവിടെ അനങ്ങാതിരുന്ന.
 ഉത്തരമില്ലെന്നു നേസ്സിലായിപ്പോൾ
 വാസുപിള്ള റോഡിലേക്കിറങ്ങി. റോ
 ഡിൽ ഭാണത്തിനായി ഡ്രെഷ്യർ കള്ള
 കടി നടത്താൻ കള്ളന്മാരിലേക്കു പോക
 നമ്പരം കടികഴിഞ്ഞു തിരിച്ചുവരുന്നവരു
 മാതിരി പലരും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. വാസു
 പിള്ളയ്ക്കു കടിക്കാൻ കാര്യമില്ല അതുകൊ
 ണ്ടു സ്ഥലത്തെ മറ്റൊരു നാഡിയായ
 ഗോപാലപിള്ളയെ ചാക്കിട്ടു. ഗോപാല
 പിള്ള ഹൃദയ കടികഴിഞ്ഞു വരികയാണ്.
 പോലീസുമാർ നമ്മുടെ പുതിയ നടൻ

ഒരു സഹായിയും കൂടിയാണ് അതുകൊ
 ണ്ടു അന്തരമെ പിടിച്ചാൽ ലാഭമേ ഉണ്ടാ
 വുകയുള്ളൂ.

ഗോപാലപിള്ളയ്ക്കു താനെന്റെ പഴയ
 അളിയനല്ലിയോ? വാസുപിള്ള കൈ
 മണിയുടെ ആദ്യത്തെ പടി വച്ചു.

'അച്ഛോ! അഴിയോ, അഴിയോ, വാ
 അഴിയോ വാ! നമ്മുടെ കൊറച്ചു കഴിക്കാം.'
 ഗോപാലപിള്ള റേഡടി നൽകി. വിദ്യ
 വിജയിച്ചതിലുള്ള സന്തോഷത്തോടെ
 വാസുപിള്ള ഗോപാലപിള്ളയുടെ കൂടെ
 ഷാപ്പിനെ ലക്ഷ്യമാക്കി നടന്നു. തകർന്ന
 ഷാപ്പിൽ ചെന്നു ഒരു നന്നായും ഭാണ
 ഡ്രെഷ്യർ അടിച്ചു. ഓരോ കപ്പി അടിക്ക
 ന്നോടും പഴയ അളിയന്റെ പോക്കോറി
 ലുള്ള പൈസ തീർന്നു തുടങ്ങി.

ആറാലത്തെ കപ്പിശേഖരം നമ്മുടെ
 കഥാനായകൻ ഒരു ചോദ്യം ഹൃദയം കോ
 വാലോ, നിന്റെ അഴിയൻ ആഴാടാ?

'അച്ഛോ എന്തിനും അമ്മയ്ക്കു ഏന്തിനും
 യൻ വാസുപിള്ള അല്ലിയോ, പൊന്ന
 റിയോ'

'എഴു പട്ടി കഴവേഴി, നിന്റെ
 അഴിയനാണോ ഞാൻ? ഗോപാലപി
 ള്ളയുടെ കരണം പൊട്ടാറു' ഒരു വീട്.
 അങ്ങനെ പഴയ അളിയനെ കള്ളിന്റെ
 കാര്യം കൊടുത്ത അഴിയനെ നിലത്തു
 നിലത്തു വീഴ്ത്തുകൊണ്ടു ശ്രീമാൻ വാസു
 പിള്ള തിരുവോണം ഉൽഘാടനം ചെയ്തു.

പിന്നെ നേരെ പോയതു വീട്ടിലേ
 കാണ്. തെങ്ങിൽ കയറി അതിലുണ്ടായി
 നന്നേ മുഴുവൻ വെള്ളത്താവറെ വെട്ടി
 അഴയടിട്ടു.

രമേശ്, സാബു ബി.
 റോഡ് നമ്പർ, 888

'നി എതിനാടാ ഇങ്ങനെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്' എന്നു ചോദിച്ചതു കാരണം അച്ചനെതിരായി നമ്മുടെ കഥാനായകൻ മുറിച്ചുവെട്ടി 'ചലച്ചിത്രവിസർജ്ജനം' എന്നതിൽ ആദ്യത്തേതൊഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിയുള്ളതു ചെയ്തുവെട്ടി. എന്നിട്ട് തെങ്ങിൽ നിന്നിട്ടതിൽ പത്തിരട്ടെത്തേങ്ങോടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു പൊതിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. അപ്പോഴാണ് പറയർ കടുവാകളിയും കൊണ്ടു വന്നതു്.

പണ്ടു മുതൽക്കേ പറയർക്കു് ആ വീട്ടിൽ നമ്മുടെ വാസ്യപിള്ളയെഴിച്ച് ബാക്കിയെല്ലാവരെയും ഇഷ്ടമാണ്.

'ഏഴാ ഏറെ പഴമ്പിൽ കടുവാകളി വേണോ'

പറയർക്കു് അനുസരിക്കാതൊക്കുമോ? അവർ തിരിഞ്ഞുനടന്നു. അബദ്ധത്തിന്നു് കടുവായുടെ വാൽ നമ്മുടെ നായകന്റെ ചോരത്തൊന്നു മുട്ടി.

പിന്നെ കടുവായ്ക്കു് നല്ല കോളായിരുന്നു. വാസ്യപിള്ള അയാളുടെ വാലിനു പിടിച്ച് കറക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. ചന്ദ്രൻ

ഭൂമിക്കു ചുറ്റും കാരണത്തുപോലെ കടുവാ വാസ്യപിള്ളയ്ക്കു ചുറ്റും കറങ്ങാൻ തുടങ്ങി. കറച്ചു നോക്കേണു് അതു തുടർന്നു. പിന്നെ ചെണ്ടക്കാരന്റെ പുറകെ ഓടിച്ചപ്പോൾ ചെണ്ടവാങ്ങിച്ചു ഒരൊറ്റനേരം. പ്ലോം അതിന്റെ കാര്യം തീർന്നു. അങ്ങനെ വയറുപിഴപ്പിനിറങ്ങിയ അവർക്കു് ഭയം കനിച്ചു തിരിച്ചു പോകേണ്ടിവന്നു.

ഏല്യാം കഴിഞ്ഞു് നമ്മുടെ കഥാനായകൻ ഒരു കിടന്നു. നിദ്രയിലാണു പോകുവാൻ അധികം സമയം വേണ്ടിവന്നില്ല. കറച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ പറയർ വീണ്ടും വന്നു. ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം അവർ കരുതലോടുകൂടിയാണ് വന്നതു്. നമ്മുടെ നായകൻ ഏണിററത്തു അടി തുടങ്ങി ചുറ്റും നിന്നു അടി മുളുവടി, കുറുവടി, സ്ത്രീ-ഗുരുവി ഇങ്ങനെ പലതും വെട്ടി. ഇടയ്ക്കു കൈ വെട്ടും. ആദ്യത്തെ അടിക്കു തന്നെ പല്ലു രണ്ടുണ്ണും താഴെ, ഏറെത്താഴെ സിയാതെ സ്ഥലം നമ്പർ വൺ റാഡി, വീരപാണ്ഡ്യകുട്ടുമ്പോലൻ, ആജാനബഹു ശ്രീമാൻ വാസ്യപിള്ള വീണിതല്ലോ' കിടക്കുന്നു യരണിയിൽ.

സ്നേഹത്തിൽനിന്നില്ലല്ലോ ഒരൊന്നും ലഭിച്ചിടാൻ സ്നേഹത്തിൽ ഫലം, സ്നേഹം ഉത്തമത്തിൽ ഫലം ഉത്തമം. സ്നേഹമേ പരം സൗഖ്യം സ്നേഹമേഗമേ ദുഃഖം. സ്നേഹം മേ ദീപ്തികാലാതിവർത്തിയായ് ബലിച്ചാവു ഇന്നലെ തോങ്ങിത്തോങ്ങിയതിനോ കരഞ്ഞു-തോന്നിനിന്നിട്ടിരിക്കട്ടെ; നാളത്തോന്നൊഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടു.

— ചങ്ങമ്പുഴ —

ചോദ്യകഥ

മണിക്കൂട്ടൻ രാവിലെ മുതൽ പടി കഴലാണു്. കാരണം അവന്റെ ചേട്ടനും, ചേട്ടന്റേയും ഇന്നുവരും. അവർ വരുമ്പോൾ തനിക്കു് കിട്ടാൻ പോകുന്ന സമ്മാനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഓത്തു് അവൻ സന്തോഷിച്ചു. ചേട്ടപ്പിള്ളയ്ക്കു് സെൽബോട്ടവും, ഒരു ചേനയും, ഒരു ജോടി റിങ്സും കൊണ്ടു വരും. അമ്മയ്ക്കും, അപ്പനും, ഭൃത്യം കൊണ്ടു വരുമായിരിക്കും. തനിക്കോ?

അതാ ഒരു ബസ്സിലെൻ്റെ ചെട്ട കൈക്കൊണ്ടു. ചിലപ്പോൾ അവർ അതിൽ കാരണം മണിക്കൂട്ടൻ രോമിലേക്കോടി പക്ഷേ, ഇറങ്ങിയവരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ അവന്റെ ചേട്ടനേയും ചേട്ടന്റേയും കണ്ടില്ല. അവൻ തിരിച്ചു പടിക്കലേയ്ക്കു് പോന്നു.

അമ്മയ്ക്കും, ചേലക്കാരിയ്ക്കും നല്ല തിരക്കാണ് ഏല്പോഴും. ചേട്ടൻ വരുമെന്നറി

ചേട്ടന്റെ ഫോട്ടോ

അയാൾ അമ്മ ഏതൊക്കിലും പലപ്പോഴും കണ്ടിരുന്നു. അമ്മയുടെ ജോലിയും കഴിഞ്ഞു. അവർ മണിക്കൂട്ടൻ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു വന്നു. അതിനിടയിൽ ചേട്ടിയും ഏവിടാനോ ഓടിയെത്തി. ചേട്ടി കിരച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പാഞ്ഞു. അമ്മ അവിടെ നിന്നു് ആരെ രണ്ടുപേരു വരുന്നു. എന്തിനു തോന്നുന്നു അതു ചേട്ടിയും ചേട്ടനാണെന്നു്. അമ്മയും മണിക്കൂട്ടനും കൂടി അങ്ങോട്ടുനോക്കി. പക്ഷേ, അതു വേറെയാരെ ആയിരുന്നു.

മണി ഏഴടിച്ചു. അവർ ഏഴത്തിലേഴുന്നിയിരുന്നതു് നല്ല മണിക്കു വരുമെന്നാണ്. മണിക്കൂട്ടൻ കരച്ചിൽ വന്നു. അമ്മയ്ക്കും, അപ്പനും ചേടിയാടി. അവരെ നോക്കു വരാമേതു്?

മണി ഏഴായി. ഇനി ഇന്നുവർ വരുമില്ല എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് മണിക്കൂട്ടൻ ചോറ്റുഴു് ചോയി കിടന്നു. പാവം അമ്മയും അപ്പനും ഒരു പോളക്കണ്ണുടച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

പിറേ ദിവസം, രാവിലെ മണിക്കൂട്ടൻ ഉണർന്നതു് ആരുടെയോ ചെട്ട കേട്ടുണ്ണു്. അവൻ ചെട്ട കേട്ട സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്കോടി അവിടെ അവൻ കണ്ടതു് കണ്ണു് ചിറിക്കിടന്നു അമ്മയേയും, സകടത്തോടെ യിരിക്കുന്ന അച്ചനേയുമാണു്.

പത്രം വന്നു. മണിക്കൂട്ടൻ ഓടി ചെന്നു് അതു വാങ്ങി. അവൻ പത്രം വിട്ടതു് നോക്കി. വലിയ അക്ഷരത്തിൽ ഏതൊ ഏഴത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. കറേപേരുടെ ഫോട്ടോയും താഴെയുണ്ടു്. അവനതു് നോക്കി. അല്ലാ ചേട്ടന്റെ ഫോട്ടോയുണ്ടല്ലോ. അവൻ സാന്നാഹത്തോടെ

അതു കൊണ്ടു് അച്ചന്റെയടുക്കലേയ്ക്കോടി. അമ്മയും അതെന്താണെന്നറിയാൻ അടുത്തു വന്നു. അച്ചൻ പത്രം വായിച്ചു. പത്രം കൈയ്യിൽ തിന്നു വീണ്ടു അച്ചൻ പുറകോട്ടു ചാടി. അമ്മ പത്രമെടുത്തുനോക്കി. അവർ ചോട്ടിക്കരഞ്ഞു പോയി. മണിക്കൂട്ടൻ മനോഹരമായെ മിഴിച്ചു നിന്നു.

പി. സി. കൊരോവി
റോം നമ്പർ. 948

വിനോദകഥ

പ്രവാചകൻ അപ്പിഥിപ്പി പ്രവചിച്ച 'വാരിയമ്മ' അമ്മയുടെ നാടകം കേട്ടവർ കേട്ടവർ വാരിയമ്മിനെ പോയി. വാരിയമ്മ അമ്മയുടെ നാടകം ആദ്യത്തെ പ്രാവശ്യമായിരുന്നു. എല്ലാ പ്രവാചകന്റെ ഭാഗ്യം. ജനം ഓടിക്കൂടി. കൂട്ടിലും, എളിയിലും, മാളത്തിലും, എന്തെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലം നിന്നു നിന്നു. ജനം വഴിയൊരുകാർ തുടങ്ങി. ജനം, എവിടെ നോക്കിയാലും ജനം. രാത്രിയിലും, രാവിലെയും, പുറയിടത്തിലും, എന്തെങ്കിലും എല്ലായിടത്തും ജനം. ജനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ട് സകലയിടവും നിറഞ്ഞു. കടയും, കടയിലെ സാധനങ്ങളും ഉപേക്ഷിച്ച് കടക്കാരും പാറുപിടിക്കാതെ കഥയെഴുതിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന കഥക്കാരനും അവനെ തിരൂപിക്കാൻ കാത്തിരുന്ന തിരൂപകനും ഈ രണ്ടു പേരും തമ്മിലുള്ള അടികളെ ആസ്പദിക്കാൻ കാത്തിരുന്ന

കുമാരിച്ചാലം

ആസ്വാദകനും, എല്ലാം നിമിഷങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ തങ്ങളുടെ വെറുപ്പും, ഭാവം ഉപേക്ഷിച്ച്, നന്നിച്ചുമ്പേർനും സഹോദരന്മാരെ പേട്ടാലേ കൈകേൾക്കൂ അമ്മയുടെ കാണാനെത്തി.

ഈ കൂടി ജനം നോക്കി. നോക്കി. തുറിച്ചുനോക്കി, നല്ലപോലെ തുറിച്ചുനോക്കി. എന്നിട്ടും അമ്മയുടെ കണ്ടില്ല. തല

കത്തിനിന്നു നോക്കി കൈകൾകളിട്ടു വീച്ചു നോക്കി. കൈ ഇല്ല. അമ്മയുടെ കാണാനെത്തില്ല. അപ്പോൾ ജനത്തിൽ സംശയമായി. അവർ കളകളുപുളയ്ക്കുക. ആ കളകളുപുളയ്ക്കുക. ബഹളത്തിൽ നിന്നും ആരും ഉടലെടുത്തു. ആ ആവത്തിൽ വാരിയമ്മയിലെ അസ്ഥി വാരം തകർന്നു. അസ്ഥിവാദം തകർന്നപ്പോൾ ജനം ചോദിച്ചു. എവിടെ പ്രവാചകൻ? പ്രവാചകനെ കാണാനായി എന്ത് ജനങ്ങളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളിൽ വിചാരിച്ചപ്പോൾ അവരുടെ മുമ്പിൽ ഗോവാനെപ്പോലെ പ്രവാചകൻ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടു. തങ്ങളുടെ മുന്നിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷനായ പ്രവാചകൻ കള്ളിന്റെയും, പശുവിന്റെയും കണ്ണാടിയിലേയും ലോകത്തോളം നന്നായി കാണാൻ കഴിയാതെ കഴിയാതെ വളഞ്ഞു. അദ്ദേഹം അമ്മയെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു പ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്യാൻ ആഗ്രഹിച്ചു. പത്ര റിപ്പോർട്ട് "സ" റെയി. "ഇന്നലെ അമ്മയുടെ കവിതയായി ഒരു ചെറിയ പന്തം കെട്ടി. ഈ വാരിയമ്മ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ചിലവാരം എല്ലാം ജനങ്ങളെയും കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ എനിക്കു നൂറു രൂപ ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവൻ നൂറു രൂപ. അതിനാൽ അമ്മയുടെ അമ്മയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള പ്രവചനത്തിലൂടെ നിങ്ങളെ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു. നിങ്ങളും കഴിഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ!"

മിക്കിജെക്കബ്ബ് ആൻഡ് സു റോം നമ്പർ. 651

ലേഖനം

ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടന് എന്തെന്നില്ലാത്ത അറിവു തോന്നി. ഇങ്ങനെയങ്ങോ ഒരു വീട്ടുകാരന്? ഇന്നലെ വരെ അവൻ ആ വീട്ടിലെ എല്ലാമായിരുന്നു. എല്ലാവർക്കും വലിയ കാര്യവുമായിരുന്നു. അപ്പൻ ചൈകിട്ട്, മോനും, ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടന്..... എന്തെങ്കിലും വിളിയോടുകൂടിയാൽ അമ്മയുടെ വേഷംകെട്ടണം. ആ വിളി കേൾക്കാതെ താമസം അവൻ എത്ര ജോലിയും വിട്ടോടിത്തുറന്നു ഓടിയെത്തുമായിരുന്നു. പിന്നീട് അപ്പൻ വിവസ്വധം കൊടുക്കാറുള്ള ചുമ്പനവും സ്വീകരിച്ച് കൈയ്യുണ്ടു പൊതിക്കൊടു വാങ്ങിയെ അവൻ മടങ്ങി. വല്ലെട്ടനായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും മിറായി ആദ്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതവനായിരുന്നു. ചേച്ചി എവിടെ പോയാലും അവനെപ്പറ്റി കൊണ്ടുപോകുമായിരുന്നു. പട്ടുക്കാരും ഗൃഹിണികളും. ദിവസവും കാലത്തും ചൈകിട്ടും അമ്മ പാൽ കൊടുക്കാൻ മറന്നിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങനെ എല്ലാവരുടെയും വാത്സല്യങ്ങൾക്കു പാത്രംവെച്ചിരുന്നതു് ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടനായിരുന്നതിലും പുറമെ വീട്ടിലാറെങ്കിലും അതിഥികൾ വന്നാൽ പോലും

അവഗണന

ആദ്യം അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതു് അവനെയാ യിരിക്കും. അവൻ ആ വീട്ടിലെ ജീവനായിരുന്നു. അവന്റെ ചൊട്ടിച്ചിരിയുടെ അലകൾ കൊണ്ടു് ആ ഭവനം എപ്പോഴും മുഖരിതമായിരുന്നു. എല്ലാ വിധത്തിലും ആ ഭവനത്തിന്റെ കെടാവിളക്കായി റോടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഉണ്ണിയെ അന്നു് എല്ലാവരും മറന്നിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ തോന്നി.

ആരും ക്രൂശിക്കപ്പെടാതെ വീടിന്റെ ഒരു മൂലയിൽ ചുരുങ്ങ കൂടേണ്ട അവസ്ഥ വന്നപ്പോൾ വല്ലെട്ടനായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ മറ്റൊരു

പന്തലിട്ടു നോക്കിയിൽ മാത്രം ക്രൂശാലുവാൻ. അമ്മയും ബന്ധുക്കളായ സുരീകളും പാലക വേലകളിൽ ബന്ധുക്കളായിരിക്കണം. നിത്യേനയുള്ള പാലു് പോലും ഇന്നു കാലത്തുകിട്ടിയില്ല. ചേച്ചിയെ കാണാൻ വളരെയധികം ആളുകൾ വരുന്നുണ്ട്. അവരെല്ലാവരും കൂടി ചേച്ചിയെ എന്തോപാത്തു് കളിയാക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് അവർ നേർന്നിടായി.

എല്ലാവരും ചേച്ചിയെ കാണണം. തന്നോടാരു മിണ്ടുന്നപോലുമില്ല. ഇവരെല്ലാവരും പോയിക്കഴിയുമ്പോൾ ചേച്ചിക്കു് നല്ല നല്ല കൊടുക്കണം. - അവൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു.

ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടന് വാഹനങ്ങൾ വരുന്നതിന്റേയും പോകുന്നതിന്റേയും ശബ്ദം സദാ കേൾക്കാമായിരുന്നു. ഒരു ഭാരമേറിയ ഏടയത്തോടെ അവൻ അവിടെക്കു ചെന്നു. അവൻ കരയണമെന്നു തോന്നി. അവിടെ അവനെപ്പോലുള്ള കുട്ടികൾ കളിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവരായിട്ടും, അമ്മയെക്കൊണ്ടു് വേദങ്ങളെ വെച്ചു. അപ്പനോടും അമ്മയോടും ചേട്ടനോടും ഇനിയൊരിക്കലും മിണ്ടുകയില്ലെന്ന പ്രതിജ്ഞയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു അവൻ ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടനോടും.

അവിടെ അവന്റെ കൂട്ടുകാരൻ സതീശ് അവനെക്കൊത്തു നിൽക്കുന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. സതീശ് അമ്മയെക്കൊണ്ടു മനസ്സാലു സഹപാഠികളായിരുന്നു. ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടന് അവനോടും തന്റെ സകലങ്ങളും ബോധിപ്പിച്ചു. പക്ഷേ ആ പിഞ്ചുബാലൻ നിസ്സഹായനാണു്. അവൻ പതിവനുസരിച്ചു കളിക്കാൻ വന്നുവന്നാണു്. കളി ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടന് ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള കാര്യമാണു്.

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പക്ഷേ അന്നവർ ഒന്നിനും രസം തോന്നിയില്ല. എല്ലാവരും പാഞ്ഞു പോയിയുടെ കല്യാണമാരോടൊന്നിനെ നോക്കും. എന്താണാവോ ഈ കല്യാണം? ചേച്ചിക്കു മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ ഈ കല്യാണം? എന്തുകൊണ്ട് അവർ പാടില്ല? അവരോടൊന്നിനും സഹായം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

കാച്ച സമയത്തിനശേഷമാണ് ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടന്റെ അടം ഡൽഹിയിലുള്ള അമ്മാവൻ വന്നത്. അമ്മാവനും അമ്മായിയും ട്രാക്ടറി കാറിലാണു വന്നത് വളരെ നാളുകൾക്കുശേഷം തിരിച്ചെത്തിയ അവർക്ക് ആവേശപൂർവ്വമായ സ്വാഗതമാണ് ലഭിച്ചത്. ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടൻ അതിലൊന്നും പങ്കു പോരാതെ എല്ലാവരോടും പിണങ്ങി ഇരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു.

സമയം അധികം ആയി കാണുകയായില്ല. ഒരു കൂട്ടക്കുച്ചിലിന്റെ ശബ്ദം കേട്ടാണ് ഉണ്ണി അവിടെക്ക് ഓടിച്ചെത്തുന്നത്. കണ്ണിയിൽ കളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അമ്മാവിയെയും, പരിഭ്രാന്തനായി നിൽക്കുന്ന അമ്മാവനെയും ആണ് അവിടെ കണ്ടത്. അവരുടെ ചുറ്റും ഇതികർമ്മവ്യത്യാസമായി നിലകൊള്ളുന്ന അച്ചനും അമ്മയും ചേച്ചിയും ഒരു കൂട്ടം ആൾക്കാരെയും അവർ കണ്ടു.

കാര്യം ഇതായിരുന്നു. അമ്മാവന്റെ രൂപവും ആലോചനയും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന ഒരു പെട്ടി അവർ വന്ന കോറിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. വന്ന സമയത്തെ തിരക്കിൽ ഈയിൽ അത് അവർ മറന്നു പോയിരുന്നു.

അമ്മാവൻ ആരോടൊന്നില്ലാതെ പറയുന്നതവർ കേട്ടു. 'ഇനി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യം, ആ കോറിന്റെ നമ്പർ അറിഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രമേ വല്ലാതെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കൂ. ഉണ്ണി

കുട്ടന്റെ സ്മൃതിപഥത്തിൽ ആ ട്രാക്ടറി കാറും അതിന്റെ നമ്പരും വ്യക്തമായി തിന്നിരുന്നു. ഇതാ അവന്റെ ഉറപ്പും വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. തന്നോടുള്ള അവഗണനയെ പ്രതികാരം വീട്ടുക. 'അമ്മാവൻ എനിക്കറിയാം' അവർ വിളിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞു. അവിടെ എന്തെന്നില്ലാതെ അതിശയപരമായ പരമ്പര. എല്ലാവരും ആകാംക്ഷാഭരിതരായി ഉണ്ണിയുടെ മുഖത്തേക്കു നോക്കി. ഉണ്ണി വിളിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞു. '5565' അവിടെ പരന്നിരുന്ന കനത്ത അന്തരീക്ഷം നന്നായെത്തു. എല്ലാ മുഖത്തും പ്രതീക്ഷയുടെ പുഷ്പിണി വിടർന്നു. അമ്മാവൻ വല്ലേട്ടിനെയും മറ്റും എന്തൊക്കെയോ പറഞ്ഞു ഓടിച്ചു വിട്ടുനടന്നവർ കണ്ടു. കാര്യമെന്തെന്നറിയാതെ ഉണ്ണി അവിടെത്തന്നെ ഇരിക്കുകയായി. വാഹിനി നിലവിളിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അമ്മാവൻ ഈ പ്രശ്നം നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ലാതെ അവിടെത്തന്നെ ഇരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു.

അധികം താമസിയില്ല. വല്ലേട്ടൻ ഒരു പെട്ടിയുമായി വീട്ടിലേക്ക് വന്നു. ആറ്റോത്തിന്റെ അലകൾ അവിടെത്തന്നെ ഓളം വെട്ടി. എല്ലാവരും സകല ജോലികളും നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ട് തന്നെ പ്രശംസിക്കാൻ വന്നുവെന്നാണ് അവനനുഭവപ്പെട്ടത്. അമ്മാവൻ അവനെ പൊക്കിയെടുത്തു ഓടിച്ചുവന്ന അമ്മാവിയുടെ കൈകളിൽ കൊടുത്തു. ആ ബിസിനസ്സോടൊന്നിനോടു പരസ്പരം അമ്മാവൻ സത്യം പറഞ്ഞു. ഉണ്ണി ബിസിനസ്സ് പങ്കുവെച്ചു അവിടേക്ക് തുടങ്ങി സ്വയം നിയോഗിച്ചു പട്ടകപ്പായങ്ങളുടെ അമ്മാവന്റെ കൈയ്യിൽ അവനെ നോക്കി ചിരിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ണിക്കുട്ടൻ അവരുടെയും നേതാവായി. പാവം അമ്മാവന്റെ കൈയ്യിൽ.

ഹാസ്യഭാവന

ഒടയിൻ നീങ്ങിത്തുടങ്ങി പെട്ടിയുള്ളതു ഹാസ്യം. അതിനുശേഷമെങ്കിലും ഇരിക്കാമല്ലോ. ഏതാതാലും സീറാരിൽ സൂക്ഷ്മമായിരിക്കുന്ന 'കിങ്ക്രോങ്ക്' സ്വാമി യോട് ഓറിയിരിക്കാൻ പായാൻ ധൈര്യം വരുന്നില്ല. പദ്യം പോലെയുള്ള വയറും, വെള്ളക്കോപ്പോലുള്ള തലയും ഉടലിൽ നിന്നു ചേച്ചിന്റെ ഇറക്കുകാലുപോലെ രണ്ടു കയ്യും, ഇങ്ങല്ലാ, കൂടെ അങ്ങാൻ പണിപ്പെടുന്ന കാലോന്നു പറയാവുന്ന ഹാസ്യം. ഇത്രയുമാണ് മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ സ്വാമി.

ഏകദേശം ധൈര്യശാലി എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ദേഹം മുഴുവനും ആനപ്പടം പറിച്ചു ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തി, "സ്വാമിയേ, സ്വല്ലം നെ ഓറിയിരിക്കൂ. തോന്നാതെ അറിയിക്കട്ടെ."

എന്നാലും സ്വാമി അത്ര വേണമെന്നോ?

"ഇതു റിസർവ്വേഷൻ പുറത്തു" ഒള്ളു പെട്ടു കോലകത്തിലുമ്പോൾ കൊണ്ടു സ്വാമിയുടെ മറുപടി.

സ്വാമിയുടെ അപ്പോഴും "വേണ്ടി സ്വാമി" ഇരിക്കുന്നു. നാലരങ്ങടി, മേലിങ്ങണശരീരം, നല്ലൊരു കൂട്ടം, നല്ല വെള്ള തലമുടി, എതിർവശത്തു ഒരു തുറന്നു, യുവതിയും. അവൾ 'ചെയ്യി' വിൽ പോകുകയാകും. അപ്പോൾ 'സ്വാമി'യും 'സ്വാമി'യും എന്തോ? ഓ, 'മുറയി' വായിരിക്കും.

പിന്നെ അവിടേക്കു നാലും യുവാക്കൾ. പുതുക്കും സിരകളിലൂടെ മാടുന്നവർ, ഉന്നിയിരിക്കുന്ന കണ്ണട, മുട്ടാളുകളെ ഷട്ട്, ഷട്ടിനു പുറത്തു അംഗം കാണാവുന്ന പാൻ, ഷർട്ടോളം തന്നെ

മുടി, യുവകോളന്മാർ തന്നെ. അവരിൽ ഒന്നേണ്ണം ഉറക്കമാണ്.

ഒടയിൻ നെലത്തു നിന്നു. 'തുറന്നിട്ടു' അവിടെ ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ കാണപ്പെടാവുന്ന സാധനം, നീളത്തോടും വീതിയുള്ള 'സ്ട്രീ' ദ്രവ്യം. അവരും ഇങ്ങോട്ടുതന്നെ കേറുകയാണല്ലോ.

ഈ പദ്യം വന്നപ്പോൾ ഒരു കണ്ണോടിച്ചു 'പോലീസുകാരന്റെ നോട്ടം'.

"അവർ പിരിച്ചാൽ മൂത്തുപിടിയും"

ഓ, തീപ്പട്ടിയിലടിച്ചു ഒരു പയ്യൻ പാട്ടുപാടിയാണു്.

അടുത്തതായി പദ്യം മുകളിലുള്ള ബന്ധിതലോട് വലിഞ്ഞു കയറി. അവരും

താഴെ വരുമെന്നായിരുന്നു ഏകദേശം വിശ്വാസം. പക്ഷേ അവർ പകരം മുകളിലിരുന്ന ബാഗുകളാണു വന്നതു്. ബോംബു വീണതു മോതിരി കൈണ്ണം ഏകദേശം തലയിൽ. മധ്യമനയെടുത്തില്ല. ഹാസ്യവശാൽ 'കിങ്ക്രോങ്ക്' സ്വാമിയുടെ വയറിൽ ഒരു 'ലാൻറീസ്' നടത്തിയശേഷമാണ് ഏകദേശം തലയിലെത്തിയതു്. പക്ഷേ റിസർവ്വേഷനായിരുന്ന ധൈര്യശാലിയായ സ്വാമിപോലും രക്ഷരം മിണ്ടിയില്ല.

ഒടയിൻ നീങ്ങി പദ്യം അവിടെ കിടപ്പായി ആരും സംസാരിച്ചില്ല. 'മേ', 'മീനി' അതാണല്ലോ. ഇത്രയും ആണുതന്നെ ഒരു സ്ട്രീയെ മേമോ?

ടോം ജോർജ്ജ്
റോൾ നമ്പർ. 635

പെട്ടെന്നു ഭയമിൻ നിന്നു. സ്ത്രീയുടെ
മനോന്മുഖ്യം. മൂന്നു പോലീസുകാർ.

'ഏടി കള്ളി കരയൊരു ഏതെങ്കിലും
മുക്കിൽ കണ്ണാടി വെച്ച ഒരു പോലീസ്'
ഇൻസ്പെക്റ്ററുടെ ശബ്ദം.

പർവ്വതം പതിയെ ഇറങ്ങി വന്നു.
ആദ്യം നിന്നൊന്നു കണ്ടെത്തി. പിന്നെ ഒരു
ശ്രംഗാരച്ചിരി. വയസ്സൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ
കുടങ്ങിയില്ല.

നി വിദ്യയെന്തുകേണോ? നടക്കടി
സ്ത്രീയെന്തിലോട്ട്"

ഇറിച്ചു നോക്കിപ്പോയിരുന്ന ഒന്നു
മുട്ടാടി ഒരു പോലീസുകാരൻ പറഞ്ഞു.
'ഇതു കള്ളി കണ്ടെത്താൻ. ഞങ്ങളു
ള്ളു ചെട്ടിച്ചിവിടെ വന്നതാ'.

മുട്ടാടാലും ഭാഗ്യം. പർവ്വതം പോ
യി, ഭയമിൻ, നീങ്ങി.

അതിനിടക്കു് അടുത്ത സ്ത്രീയെന്തിൽ
നിന്നു് രണ്ടു മൂന്നുപേരും കൂടി കയറി. ഒരു
സൂട്ടുകാരൻ വന്നപാടെ കഴപ്പുണ്ടാക്കി.
അയാടെ സിഗററ്റിന്റാറത്തു നിന്നു് ഒരു
തീപ്പൊരി വീണതു് ജീവിതത്തിലെ ഒരു
വലിയ സമ്പാദ്യമായ ഒന്നിപ്പോട്ടുൻ
ഷർട്ടിലേക്കുറങ്ങു്. മേഹത്തു് ചുട്ടെത്തിയ
സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു് കാര്യമറിഞ്ഞതു്. പാടി
ഏഴനോറു.

നിർഭാഗ്യം അവിടെയും. തലപോ
യിക്കൊണ്ടു് "മധുവിധി" മുവതിയുടെ

കയ്യിൽ. പിന്നെത്തീർന്നു. ഇന്നുതോറോ
ല്ലാത്ത കാര്യത്തിന്മേലേ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു് 'കു
രിപ്പെട്ടെത്തിട്ടില്ലല്ലോ അടിച്ചതു്' എ
ന്നൊന്നുതോറോ. സന്തോഷിച്ചു.

മുട്ടാടാലും തിരിച്ചു് പഴയ സ്ഥല
ത്തു് ഇന്നു. നിമിഷങ്ങൾകഴിഞ്ഞു
'ഏടി' തലയിൽ നിന്നു താഴോട്ടു് ചെട്ടി
മുട്ടുകുന്നു. 'കിടന്നു' കോങ്ങു സമാധി ഇതുവേ
ണമായിരുന്നോ? അറിയാമല്ലോ കാല
ത്തു് തലയിൽ നിന്നു് പച്ചച്ചുറ്റു് മുട്ടുകി
വരുന്നു. അകമ്പടിയാടി പഴക്കമേറിയ
ഒരു തേനീരും പാലിതും പകരും ചോറ്റും
പഴവുമാണെന്നു മാത്രം.

പെട്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ. സ്വന്തമുട്ടെ
മുട്ടുക തടവുകയാടി. ആരൊന്നുതോ
റോ. പൊതു കോട്ടു കോട്ടു കോട്ടാടി. പാവം
നമ്മുടെ കാര്യം മാത്രം 'മുട്ടിച്ചിരി'

സ്ത്രീയെന്തിൽ ഭയമിൻ നിന്നതു് പാടി
യിറങ്ങി. ഭാഗ്യം ഭയമിനിനു വെളിച്ചി
ലിറങ്ങിയതു് വെള്ളം കിട്ടി. പഴത്തിനും
ചോറിയും വെള്ളം കൂടി അകമ്പടിയാടി
കൊടുത്തു. പിന്നെയും പിന്നെയും വെള്ള
മൊഴിച്ചിട്ടു് നാനും മാറ്റുന്നില്ല. പാച്ച
പണി പതിന്നേട്ടു നോക്കി, മാടിത്തീരി
ച്ചുവന്നു.

അവിടെ മുട്ടുകനും അവസാനിച്ചു.
ഏണാകളും കോട്ടയം കല്ലുവി വണ്ടിപ്പുക
പീറ്റിറിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നു. ഏതൊരു പെ
ട്ടിയും അകത്തു തന്നെ. മുട്ടാടാലും സാർ
മില്ല. സ്വന്തമുട്ടും അകത്തു തന്നെ.

പ്രകാശം

അയാൾ പൊട്ടിച്ചിരിച്ചു. പെട്ടെ
ന്നു ചുറ്റും നോക്കി. എല്ലാം കറുത്തു.
അതിന്റെതൊല്ലാം കേന്ദ്രം മാലതിയാണു്.
അയാൾ മാത്രം അതങ്ങുന്നില്ല.

എന്തു് അനീകം ശ്രാന്താണോ? അല്ല.
കാണുന്നതൊല്ലാം സത്യമാണു്.

അയാൾ താഴേയ്ക്കു നോക്കി. പരാമർ.
അമ്മ. പരാമർ. ചുട്ടുപോ. താത്ര.
മുട്ടുപു്.....എല്ലാം നേസ്സിൽ മരിച്ചു.
അതൊല്ലാം താഴെത്തീർന്നു കഥകളാണു്.
എല്ലാത്തിലും മരിച്ചു. മരിക്കുന്നു.
എല്ലാം പരാമർത്തിന്റെ കഥകളും.

പരാമർത്തിന്റെതൊന്നിതന്നെകിലും
അതൊന്നിതന്നെ പ്രപോദനം. നല്ലാൻ അയാളു
ണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴവളിച്ചു.

ഒരു...പാർട്ടി് അയാൾ പോലും.
ഡോക്ടർമാർക്കു് എന്തും പായം. കത്തി

ഒഴുക്കി

വെണ്ണുന്നതിനുള്ള മേന്മ മാറിപോയ
താണു്.

ഓ മാലതി..... നീ ഇങ്ങൊട്ടു വരി
കയാണോ? വരൂ മാലതി നീ വരൂ.
എന്തു് നീ വരില്ലെന്നോ എങ്കിൽ വേണ്ട
വരണ്ടു ഓ അതാണു് നിന്നെക്കൊന്ന
തെന്നോ?

അല്ല മാലതി അനല്ല...അൻ നി
ന്നെക്കൊന്നില്ല. മാലതി.....

...ഇല്ല അൻ നിന്നെ കുറിച്ചുഴന്നു.
ഏഴുതും. നിന്നെ കടലാസ്സിൽ പകർത്തും.
നിന്റെ കഥ....അതു അതൊന്നു. നിന്നെ
മാർത്തു വിലപിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊക്കെച്ചു്
അതൊന്നു. അതു് ഒരു ഗ്രന്ഥമാണിരിക്കും.

മാഹാകാവ്യമായിരിക്കും. നീ... നീ...
മാലതി.....

വേണ്ട ഏഴുതും. നിന്റെ കണ്ണുനി
രിൽ നിന്നും അൻ മുതലേടുക്കില്ല.
നിന്നെ കുറിച്ചുഴന്നു എനിക്കു കഴി
യില്ല. അൻ അശക്തനാണു്. ഏതൊരു
കൈ തളയുന്നു.

മാലതി.....അയാൾ തൊട്ടിലിൽ
കിടന്നു കഞ്ഞിനെ നോക്കി. രണ്ടുവ
യ്ക്കെത്തു ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ കരുതിയ
സ്മരണം.

അവൻ ജീവിക്കരുതു്. അവളെക്കുറി
ച്ചുള്ള മാർകളൊന്നും നിലനിൽക്കരുതു്.
അതിനു് അവൻ മരിയ്ക്കണം. അവനെ
കൊല്ലണം.

അയാൾ കഞ്ഞിനെ കൈയിലെ
ടുത്തു. കഴുത്തിൽ കൈ വെച്ചു.

ചൊതു് ഭാരതീയം മാലതികൾ
തന്നെ നോക്കി പൊട്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അ
നി കഞ്ഞിനെ കൊല്ലരുതെന്നോ? മാല
തി.....നീ.....

ഇല്ല അതവനെ കൊല്ലില്ല. ഇല്ല
മാത്രേ അതവനെ കൊല്ലില്ല.

കണ്ടു് മാറിൽ തപ്പുകയാണു് അവനു്
പാലു വേണം. പാവം. വൈ. അവനു്
നീപ്പിറും പാലേ വിധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു.

അതും വേണ്ട അൻ മരിയ്ക്കണം. എ
ന്നിലെ കലാകാരൻ മരിയ്ക്കണം.

അയാൾ വിഷത്തിന്റെ കപ്പിയി
ലേയ്ക്കു നോക്കി. വേണ്ട. അൻ പിടഞ്ഞു
മരിയ്ക്കും. ഓ അൻ ഭീരുവാകുകയാണോ?

എം. ബാലചന്ദ്രൻ
റോൾ നമ്പർ. 697

കാവ്യദേവതയെത്തേടി

ജോർജ് ഫിലിപ്പ് എം. എ.

ഏതൊരാളിനീ - ഏതൊരാളിനീ, ഏതൊ വസന്തകോകിലമേ! നീ ഏവിയെ? നിന്നെത്തേടി ഞാൻ അലഞ്ഞു. കാണാതെ ദുഃഖത്താൽ ഏതൊ ഏതൊ തന്ത്രികൾ നിശ്ചലങ്ങളായി. നാടും നഗരവും, കാടും വീടും വിട്ടു ഏകാന്തതയുടെ മടിത്തട്ടിൽ നീ വലയം പ്രാപിച്ചുവോ? ഏവിയെയാണു് നിന്റെ ആ വിശ്രമകേന്ദ്രം - ആ മനോഹര സൗന്ദര്യം. ഏതൊരു മേയ്കാണു് - ദേവീ, അവിടുത്തെ സ്വർഗ്ഗം കൊണ്ടു് പുണ്യമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

വീടാടത്തു വീണമുഖയു്, വിങ്ങിവിളമ്പും കരളോടെ, നൊമ്പരത്തിൽ പാഴു് കൂട്ടിയിട്ടു്, തുറന്നിടലുറന്ന കടലുകളിൽ ഞാൻ നിന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞു - നീ അവിടെയു് ഇല്ല - ഏതൊ ആരാധനാ വിഗ്രഹമേ! ഏതൊ ഭീമിതാനന്ദം. യിനി - നീ ഏവിയെ -

പുതുതായുണ്ടായ പുഷ്പങ്ങളിലെ നറുത്തേന്ദൻ കടിച്ചു മുളന്ന കരി വണ്ടുകളേ - ഏതൊ ഏതൊ മഗ്ധരിയെ നിങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുവോ?

അവിരലും മറ്റൊന്നു പുഷ്പാലകളു ഞെ നീല്ല! ഞാനൊന്നു പോയി കണ്ടു ഏതൊ ആത്മനാഥനെ നിങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുവോ? ആരുടെസാക്ഷിപുരാണം?

ആവേശം കെട്ടടങ്ങുകയാണോ? അയാൾ ഉറക്ക ഗൃകളിയിലേക്കു നോക്കി വേണ്ട അതു വേണ്ട, താൻ രക്ഷപ്പെടാനു ഏതു പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്നവരെക്കൂടി ഇങ്ങിങ്ങായി കൊല്ലും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആരാണ് താൻ രക്ഷപ്പെടാനു ഏതു പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുക. മാല തിരുങ്ങാതിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ.....വേണ്ട താൻ മരിക്കുന്നതു് കാണാൻ അവളുണ്ടാവരുതു്.

മരിക്കണം.
മരണം. ഏതു സുന്ദരമാണു്, അയാൾ ഏഴുതി.
"ജീവിതം മൈലിയികമാണു്"
മേ വലിയ ഏഴുതുക്കാൻ അവ

സാനമെഴുന്ന വാചകം. അയാൾ കഞ്ഞിനു പാൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന കപ്പിമെടുത്തു. പാലിൽ വിഷം കലർത്തി. വിഷം കലർത്തി അയാൾ കാലിയാക്കാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു.

കണ്ണടച്ചു. തുറന്ന നോക്കിപ്പോകാൻ കഴിയാതെ നോക്കി പുച്ഛിക്കുകയാണു്, അയാൾ തളൻ പോയി.

പാൽക്കപ്പിയിലും വിഷത്തിലും കഞ്ഞിന്റെ മുഖത്തും മാറിമാറി നോക്കിയാ അയാൾ അവസാനം കപ്പി മുക്കിയു വലിച്ചെറിഞ്ഞു. അതു് പൊട്ടിവിതറി. വിഷം കലർന്ന പാൽ തിലത്തിനു നന്നുവോ!

നിന്നെ ഇത്ര മനോഹരിയാക്കിത്തീർന്നതു് - വേഗി നീ ഈ നിർമ്മാരിയിലേക്കു പോന്നിട്ടുണ്ടാവൂ. - അല്ലെങ്കിലാവാണു് ഈ ഗാന മാധുരി പകർന്നു കൊടുത്തു്? ആരുടെ വിലകു ധനിയായാണു് ഇവളുടെ പാദങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഉയരുന്നതു്? തുറന്നു് ഇല്ലാത്തു് പാലും ലഭിച്ചുപോകുമാറുള്ള നിന്റെ പാലോളമില്ലാത്തു് ഈ തടിനീക്കു നല്ലിയതു തീയല്ലേ! ചൊല്ലു മാത്രേ!

ഏകിൽ ഏതൊ താമസം - വരൂ എൻ ഏതൊതിലേക്കു് - വരാ വാണു ഏതൊ ഏതൊതിലേക്കു് മേട്ടി കൂട്ടിയു് മേട്ടിയിലേക്കു് തുലാമാതി കിടക്കുന്ന ഏതൊ ഏതൊ സത്യസന്ദർഭ കോളമാക്കാളു ദേവീ!

നീറും നിറയാലു ലിപികളാൽ ലിഖിതമാണീ ജീവിതം - സ്നേഹത്തിന്റെ മാധുരിയുറന്ന മധുപക്ഷകങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനായി. ആരുണ്ടു് അവകൾവീണ്ടും യന്ത്രമാക്കി മാറ്റുവാൻ? ജീവിതമാകുന്ന പൊരിവെമ്പിലോടുമുന്ന ഏതിലേക്കു്. ശീതളമായൊന്നു കാട്ടിത്തന്നു വാൻ മൃണാകടാക്ഷത്താലൊന്നൊന്നു കോരമതിർ കൊള്ളിക്കുവാൻ, ആശ്വാസ വചനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു് സമാധാനിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സ്നേഹസമ്പന്ന പിണി! നീയല്ലാതെ ആരാനു്? ഏവിയെ നീ! വരൂ! വരൂ എൻ ഏതൊ തിരലേക്കു്.

ഈ പ്രാർത്ഥനയിൽ നിന്നും ഏതു ഞാൻ വിടുമെന്നാകും - ജീവിതം - അതേ പ്രാർത്ഥനയും - ജീവിതം ആരംഭിക്കുമ്പോൾ സത്യം മരിക്കുന്നു - സ്നേഹം കളങ്കമാറു സ്നേഹം - ഏങ്ങോ പോയി മറ്റൊന്നു - ആത്മാർത്ഥ നിസ്വാർത്ഥത - അതാ ചക്രവാളത്തിനുപുറത്തു് അന്ധകാരത്തിന്റെ മടിത്തട്ടിലേക്കു് വലിച്ചെറിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്ന പകരം സാർവ്വതയു് കാപട്യവും നടപടിയുടേതല്ല. ആധിപത്യം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന ദേവീ! ഏതൊ സങ്കല്പലോകത്തിലെ കളിയാക്കാരി! ഏതൊ മുക്തിദാതാരി! ഏതൊ ഏതൊതിന്റെ മർദ്ദം, അവിടുത്തു കേൾക്കുന്നില്ലേ? ഏതൊ കാർഷം ഇന്നു ഇന്നുവു പാഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് മണ്ണാക്കിപ്പുട്ടിയിടുന്നു

ഏവിയെ തിരിഞ്ഞുവെച്ചു, അവിടെയല്ലാ, അന്ത്യസ്ഥാനം പൊട്ടിച്ചിരിയു് കരച്ചിലും, ആശ്വാസവും - മതി! മതി - മതിയാതി ജീവിതം എൻ ജീവിതംവേഗി കൊണ്ടു പാട്ടു ആ വിശ്വാസം, അലോക മോഹനമായ ആ സങ്കല്പലോകത്തിലേക്കു് ആനന്ദനിർമ്മാരിയുടെ താഴ്മയെ കളിയിലേക്കു് സത്യത്തിന്റെയും, ആത്മാർത്ഥതയുടെയും ശീതളമായതിൽ അനല്ലമൊന്നു് ആശ്വസിപ്പിച്ചു - അവിടെ ഏതൊ അല്ല നമ്മുടെ ജീവിതം തളിരിട്ടു വളരട്ടേ! അവിടെ ഈ കപടലോകത്തിന്റെ സാർവ്വതന്ത്രിയായ ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ ശാശ്വത പ്രതിമയിൽ - ഒരു നവമുഗ്ദ്ധം ഉണരട്ടേ - ഒരു പുതുജീവിതം ആരംഭിക്കട്ടേ

ദേവീ - വരൂ! മേന്മയെ കർമ്മകളെക്കൂട്ടിയ കന്നിയുടേതി അലകുറിച്ചു സ്വസ്ഥ്വം. ഇന്നു പ്രിയം! നിന്നുവേണ്ടി കാത്തു നില്ക്കുന്ന - വരൂ! നമ്മുടെ പോകാം - ആ സ്വസ്ഥ്വസുഖം, ആവോളം, ആശ്വസിപ്പാം. - ആലിംഗനങ്ങളിൽ മുഴുകാം, ആനന്ദലാഹരിയിൽ നമ്മെ തന്നെ മാറ്റാം. - ആനന്ദയാമതിൽ അലിഞ്ഞുലിഞ്ഞു വിലയം പ്രാപിക്കാം. - വരൂ!

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श्री. विन्दा: टेकाते

स्वर्षिया: श्रीकृष्णमेनन महोदयाः स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य पूर्व-पञ्चात् च एकं विश्वकारकं व्यक्तित्वं अकारयन् । केरल प्रदेशस्य कालिकतनुरे जन्म गृह्यन्ते एतैः महोदयैः तत्र एव अत्रासननुरे च शिक्षणं प्राप्तम् । तत्पश्चात् च अन्तन्तनुरे उपित्वा तत्र राजकीय-जीवने सक्रियः भाग-गृहीतः । इत्येव निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रात् ते आन्तन्तनुरे तेष्वप्यस्य स्वाभाविकतया निर्वाचने पराजिताः । ऐतिह्य-पुस्तक-समाप्तायाः ते प्रथम-संपादकाः । तत्र एव श्री. जवाहरलालनेहरू महोदयस्य सहवासं ते आनन्दन् ।

स्वतन्त्रभारतस्य ते प्रथमाः आन्तन्तनुरे उच्चापुत्राः अभवन् । भारतस्य तटस्थायाः विदेशनीतेः ते शिक्षकाराः आसन् । भारतस्य सुरक्षा-समिन्धनः पदे

अभ्यर्तः सुरक्षा-सामग्रेः उत्पादनार्थं बहुधाः प्रयत्नाः कृताः । ऐनिक-शासनात् ते एव सम्पादकाः । एतासां शासनात् महत्वं अधुना निविवादम् । अस्माकं शासनात्सु गिलान्वास अपि तेषां एव करकर्मणः द्वारा सम्पन्नं अभवत् ।

श्रीकृष्णमेनन महोदयाः नित्यमेव देशहितचिन्तने जीनाः आसन् । तेषां कर्पा-पेयं अतिशयं पेयं आसीत् । ते बहुवारिणः आसन् । शाखाभोजिनस्ते धूम्रपानं मदिरापानं न अकुर्वन् । आधुनिकभारतस्य स्वातन्त्र्यार्थं स्वातन्त्र्यप्राप्तेः अनन्तरं तस्य विकासार्थं च तैः स्वजीवनं अर्पितम् । ते आधुनिकाः सन्तः एव आसन् । 'परीपकाराय सतां विभूतयः' इति उक्तिं ते सत्यार्थी अकुर्वन् । तेषां पुण्यमत्यं शतशः अभिवादनम् ।



यन्त्र - मानव - युगम्

रॉय बेरिण्डन बर्डीस, अष्टम-पक्षा

श्री. बार्जे अर्बेल इति आत्म लेखकेन 1984 नामकं एकं आंग्ल-पुस्तकं लिखितम् । तस्मिन् पुस्तके 1984 तमे वर्षे गृहानां वृत्तिः भवदायका भवेत् इति भविष्यवाणी कृता । अधुना वर्षानिः यन्त्रमानवैः नवग्रहोपरि अवतरणं तेषां च अध्ययनं च कार्यं इति दिव्यमिति । पौरस्त्ये तु नाटके अपि यन्त्रमानवस्य उपयोगः कृतः ।

यन्त्रमानवः सर्वान् अपि मानवी क्रियाकलापान् कर्तुं समर्थाः इति वैज्ञानिकाः प्रवृत्तिः । यन्त्रमानव-शास्त्रं तु विज्ञानस्य आधुनिकं अंगं वर्तते । एकस्यैकोपरि अपि अधिके काले यन्त्र-मानवाः निर्मायिताः सन्ति । एच्. बी. वेल्स इति उपन्यास लेखकः प्रथमं विज्ञान-उपन्यासलेखनं कृतवान् ।

अधुना यन्त्रमानवशास्त्रस्य अधिकः विकासः जातः । अन्तरिक्ष-विज्ञानस्य उपयोगेन यन्त्रमानवशास्त्रम् । अस्य शास्त्रस्य 'रोबोटिक्स' इति नाम्नं नाम । इदानीन्तने काले अमरीका संघराष्ट्रे च अस्मिन् शास्त्रे अग्रिमे वर्तते । अमरीकायां तु यन्त्रमानवस्य प्रयोग-शाला अस्ति यन्त्र-अनेकाः क्रियाः एते यन्त्रमानवाः कुर्वन्ति ।

एतन् वैज्ञानिकं युगम् । तस्मिन् अपि यन्त्रमानव-युगम् । किन्तु मानवस्य साहित्य-संगीत-कलायाः व्यापारः एते यन्त्रमानवाः सुचारुरूपेण कदापि न कर्तुं समर्थाः प्रवृत्तिः इति मे मतिः । तथापि अनेके व्यापाराः अधुना यन्त्रमानवैः क्रियन्ते इति सिद्धम् ।

आर्यसमाजस्य शताब्दि

अरय हुमरः, एकादश-पक्षा

अस्मिन् वर्षे एप्रिल मासस्य दश तारिकायां महर्षिः स्वामीदयानन्देन संस्थापितस्य आर्यसमाजस्य शताब्दिः समर्पयते । अस्मिन् शतके आर्यसमाजेन न केवलं जनजायतिः एव कृता अपि तु शिक्षाक्षेत्रे महती सेवा कृता । दयानन्द अंग्लो-वैदिक शास्त्राः महाविद्यालयात् नैकेषु प्रदेशेषु शिक्षाप्रचारं प्रसारं च कुर्वन्ति ।

स्वामी अद्वैतानन्देन भारतस्य राजकीयक्षेत्रे अपि महत्कार्यं कृतम् । पंजाब-केसरी नाम्ना सञ्जयत रायो अपि आर्यसमाजस्य एको महान् नेता आसीत् । राष्ट्र-भाषायाः प्रचार-प्रसारार्थं आर्य समाजेन प्रदीर्घा सेवा कृता । श्री. केशवचंद्रसेन महोदयेन उपदिष्टः स्वामी दयानन्दाः हिन्दी भाषायां प्रचारकार्यं अकुर्वन् । दयानन्दानां पुत्रः स्वामी विरजानन्दः आसीत् ।

अस्माकं देशस्य प्रथमो आर्यसमाजः 1875 तमे वर्षे मुम्बई-नगरे संस्थापितः । ततश्चक्रे आर्यसमाजस्य अनेकाः शाखा-उपशाखाश्च संस्थापिताः । एककोटयः अपि अधिकाः आर्यसमाजस्य अनुयायिनः सन्ति । अस्य समाजस्य सार्वदेशिक-आर्य-प्रतिनिधि समा इति केन्द्रीय-संस्था वर्तते । मॉरिशस-फिजीव्दीप-नेपाल-आदिषु विदेशेषु अपि आर्यसमाजाः सन्ति । स्वामी-दयानन्देन हिन्दुधर्मस्य परिशीलनं कृतम् । मुक्तिपुत्रायाः ते विरोधकाः आसन् । 'विदोषितो धर्ममूलम्' इति तेषां दृढं मतम् । अस्मिन् शताब्दि-अवसरे तेषुः स्वामी-दयानन्द महर्षिस्यः अतसः प्रणामाः ।



वर्धमानः महावीरः

माधुरी विदेकर आठवकण

वर्धमानः महावीरः जैनधर्मस्य संस्कारान् अस्ति ।
अस्मिन् वर्षे तस्य 2500 तमः निर्वाणदिनः समलं-
क्रियते । महावीरः वैशाली-राजकुले उत्पन्नः जासीत् ।
तस्य जीवनं बुद्धस्य जीवनमिव जासीत् । न अपि
धर्मियः जासीत् । स यौवनवयसि बृह् अत्यवत्
ज्ञानसंपादनार्थं च स्थाने स्थाने अग्रजन्तुं स्वाद-
वर्षानन्तरं स दिव्यज्ञानं अलभत ।

तदनन्तरं स स्वधर्मस्य उपदेशं सर्वतोरेण अकरोत् ।
तस्य अनुयायिनः जैनाः इति प्रसिद्धाः । जैनधर्मः
अहिंसायाः उपदेशं करोति । 'अहिंसा परमो धर्मः ।
इति जैनधर्मस्य पीठवाक्यम् । जैनाः अतोव सरलं
जीवनं यापयन्ति । न केवलं शिष्यः प्रापितश्च
जीव्यारिणः अस्ति इति तेषां विश्वासः ।

अधुना जैनधर्मस्य द्वौ विभागाः — दिगम्बरः
स्वेताम्बरश्च — स्तः । यतवर्षस्य तोल्हेंबरमासस्य
अष्टौदशतारिकायां महावीरस्य 2500 तमः निर्वाणदिनः
अधिलभ्यते समापन्नः । केरलप्रदेशे अपि मुख्यमंत्री-
श्रीअच्युतमेतनस्य अध्यक्षतायां एकरुपा समित्या महावीर-
निर्वाणदिनः समलंकृतः । दिल्लीवादा-नामक स्थाने
अनेकाः जैनमन्दिराः सन्ति । अधुना अपि जैनधर्मस्य
प्रभावः भारतस्य जीवनेषु टारि दृश्यते । भारत
सर्वकारेण अस्मिन् अवसरे एका विशेषा डाकमुद्रा
प्रकाशितव्या इति मे भविः । 'नमस्ते महावीराय
वर्धमानाय अनेकशः । येन तस्वापितो धर्मः अधुनापि
प्रसूयते ॥'

सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल

श्री. बलोकः, अष्टवकण

एतन् सरदारस्य वल्लभभाई पटेलस्य जन्मशताब्दि
वर्षं करोति । सरदारः भारतस्य मोक्षपुरुष इति नाम्ना
प्रसिद्धः अस्ति । मुद्राराक्षसं कृषिकृते सञ्चानः अर्थं
नेता न केवलं भारतस्य उपग्रह-नमस्त्री अन्वयुः अपि तु
भारतस्य अनेकानां राजकुल-संस्थानानां भारतस्यै
विषयं अपि कर्तुं समर्थः अभवत् । अत एव इदानीं
सरदारः भारतस्य ऐक्यनिर्माता इति रूपेण स्मरणीयः ।

सरदारस्य एकैतं महाकृतं श्री. सी. ए. मेकम
महोदयेन अधिष्ठितं अतः 1931 कराची-काँग्रेस-
अध्यक्षपदात् सरदारः देशस्य निरर्थकत्वः अभवत् ।
यतः तस्य आशीर्षाः निधनस्य वर्षां तस्मै प्रेषिता तेन
सर्वजनप्रसंगेण सा वाणी आरक्षिता । सीमा-सीमा
विषये सरदारस्य दूरदर्शितं दृश्यते ।

सरदारः पटेलः भारतस्य एकः निर्माता जासीत् ।
राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा-गांधिना तस्य विषये उत्तमं 'मम
जीवनस्य एकः परमोन्मत्तः आनन्दः सरदारस्य सहाय्येन
कारावाससहर्षं करोति ।' चक्रवर्ती राजगोपालाचार्यः
तस्य विषये अकथयत् — 'स्वल्पम आई मांडवी
सहाय्यमात्रं इव आस्ताम् ।' महादेवभाई देसाईमहोदयः
तस्य चरितं लिखितम् ।

भारतदेशस्य इतिहासे सरदारः एको महान्
राजनैतिजः जासीत् । भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रता-संग्रामे
तस्य राजनीती च कतिपयः एव महापुरुषः सरदारस्य
समानाः आसन् ।

'सरदारस्य वल्लभभाय देशनेत्रे नमो नमः ।
येन भारतभूखण्डः स्वतन्त्रं समर्पितम् ॥'

संकलनम्

दुर्गा टेकने, पद ६७५

1. अक्षयं कीर्तनं विष्णोः, स्मरणं पादसेवनम् ।
अर्चनं कन्दनं वासवं सद्यमात्मनिवेदनम् ॥
इति पुष्पाभिता विष्णो भक्तिरचनेन च लक्षणा ।
त्रियते अक्षयव्यादाः तन्मन्मेषानमुत्तमम् ॥
2. देवेन्द्रमौलिमन्दार-मकरन्द वनारणाः ।
विष्णान् हरन्तु हेरम्ब-चरणाभुञ्जरेणकः ॥
3. या श्रीः स्वयं सृष्टितां भवनेच्छलदमीः ।
पापात्मनां कृतघ्निषां हृदयेषु बुद्धिः ॥
यदा सर्ता कृतजनप्रभवस्य लज्जा तां
त्वां नताः स्म परिपाद्य देवि विश्वम् ॥
4. दिगम्बरं भस्मसुगन्धलेपनं अटावटं स्वकल्पवृक्षधरम् ।
पद्मसमस्यं च शक्तिभूयैत्रम् दत्तात्रेयं ध्यानमर्षं श्लिष्टिम् ॥
5. सदात्मिका सुविमलसर्वाङ्गुषां निदानमूर्धेणस्यपर पाठकतां च सान्नाम् ।
देवि त्रयी भगवती भवभावनाय वातां च सर्वजगतां परमातिहृन्नी
6. शान्ताकारं भूजगद्वनं पद्मनाभं सुरेशम् ।
विश्वेश्वरं त्वनसदृशं मेघवर्षं तुमांशम् ॥
सहस्रीकान्तं कमलनयनं योनिभिष्योन्नयम्
वन्दे विष्णुं भवभयहर्त्रं सर्वलोकेकनाथम् ॥
7. शतु बी नीलकण्ठस्य कथः स्वामानुदोषमः ।
बीरी-भुजलता यत्र विद्युन्लेखेव राशते ॥

संविधानस्य पंचविंशति - वर्षाणी

कृष्णः नेमन, अष्टमकला

एतस्मिन् वर्षे गणतन्त्र - दिवसे भारतस्य संविधानस्य पंचविंशति-वर्षाणि वर्तितानि । अस्मिन् काले संविधाने अनेकानि संशोधनानि कृतानि । राष्ट्र-पतेः अधिकाराः, राज्यसभस्य अधिकाराः नगरिकस्य सूचकताः अधिकाराः इति केचित् प्रस्ताः अधुना अपि विवादयस्ताः सन्ति । त्रिकुण्डप्रदेशस्य सहायक-राज्यस्य स्थानं भारतीय-संविधाने एकेन संशोधनेन दत्तम् । इदं तु नवीनमेव विधानं वर्तते ।

भारतीय-संविधानं एकं प्रदीर्घं लिखितं संविधानं अस्ति । भारत-संसदस्य सुचारु-संचालनं य संविधानेन विविधानी विधयाणां केन्द्रिय, प्रदेशिक, उपराष्ट्रिय-विधयाः कृताः । विदेशविधानः, संचारविधानः, रेलविधानः, मुरक्षाविधानः अदि अखिलभारतीय-

स्वकषाः विधानाः केन्द्र-मन्त्रालये प्रहृताः । कृषि-शिक्षा अदि विधानाः प्रदेशसर्वकारेषु विनोपन्ते ।

भारतं एकं गणतन्त्र-राज्यं राष्ट्रम् । अत्र प्रौढ-निर्वाचनेन संसद्-विधानसभया च न्यदस्यः निर्वाचताः भवन्ति । किन्तु कृष्णधनेन निर्वाचने कतिपयाः प्रस्ताः निर्मितः । ते प्रस्ताः संविधानस्य संशोधनेन समर्थताः भवन्ति इति मन्ये । एत-एकचतुर्था-तःके भारतीय-संविधानेन भारतस्य गणतन्त्रस्य सर्वस्य दिग्दर्शितम् परिवर्तनम न च सुशाय संविधानं अपि योग्यं अस्ति इति अनेके संशोधने दिग्दर्शितम् । भारतस्य प्रथमः राष्ट्रपतिः डॉ. राजेन्द्र-प्रसदः उक्तमेव उक्तं यत्-“अस्माकं संविधानं सामाजिक-समततां न्ययं च अनेतुं समर्थम् । अस्मिन् संविधाने सर्वेऽपि भारतीयः समानाः सन्ति” इति ।

प्रतिषिद्ध - भांड - आनेता

शिवरामकृष्णः अय्यर, एकदशकला

अहं भारतीय-गुप्तविभागाय एकः अधिकारी अस्मि । एकस्मिन् दिने मया वर्ती अकविता यन् पवित्रमसीमायां प्रतिषिद्ध-भांड-अनेतृणां एकं कुतुम् वर्तते । मध्यरात्रौ मया मम सहकारिभिः एतयोः अर्धचौरस्यः उपरि अभियन्तं कृतम् । अस्माकं समूहः पश्चिमसीमायाः समीपं समुद्रतटवर्ति प्रदेशे प्रत्या अकरोत् । अस्मात् एतां स्वपवालेन नौका सम्युता । अर्धचौरानिहानां कुतुम् च दण्डाधिकारे गृहीतं च ।

तस्यां एकदशकलायां प्रतिषिद्ध-भांड आसीत् । अधुना संपूर्णे देशे चौक्यागार विहृतं अभियन्तं

अभ्युत् । प्रजासत्ताक दिने अहं पद्ययो विस्देन समर्थकृतः किन्तु एकस्यां रात्रौ कतिपयः चौराः मम गृहे अगच्छन् । तस्मिन् समये मया ते प्रतर्जिताः । अपुना अहं सेवानिवृत्तः अस्मि । किन्तु भारतशासनेन आरभ्ये अर्धचौराणां विरुद्धे अभियन्ते मम पुत्रो अपि सक्रियः अस्ति । तेन हाको मस्तान, मुकुुर बाधिया इति कुविकाशताः अर्धचौराः गृहीताः ।

एकस्मिन् अभियाने मम पुत्रस्य जीवनमेव संकटे पठितम् । किन्तु प्रयत्नः कृपया मम पुत्रः सर्वेषु सुरक्षितश्च गृहं आगच्छन् । इत्थं गुप्तविभाग-अधिकारिणः जीवनं रोषांचकारि साहसगुहं च वर्तते ।

विविध — संग्रहः

संस्कारः— कृष्णकुमारः, सप्तमः

1. सततो मा सद्भव । तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय ।
स्योमी अमृतं गमय ।
2. सत्यं वद । धर्मं चर । ब्रह्मचर्यं चर । स्वाध्यायान्
प्रयश्चित्तव्यम् । सत्यं च प्रमदितव्यम् । धर्माच्च प्रमदितव्यम् ।
ब्रह्मचर्याच्च प्रमदितव्यम् ।
3. मातृदेवो भव । पितृदेवो भव : अतिथि देवो भव ।
वासादेवो भव ।
4. गुरु- त्वं मयाऽप्य न दृष्टोऽसि ? कुत्रासी ? इति सत्वरम् ।
छ.भ- गुरुदेव इहंवासम्, न मे दीवीऽसि, केवलम् ।
उपनेत्रमिदं त्वस्त्वा भवतां धर्वातां नवम् ।
5. लुप्याह- धनं मे दीयतां श्रेष्ठिन् । शोचनं वा स्वकीयं त्वया ।
श्रेष्ठी- शोचनं गृह्यतां कामं, धनं नैव कदाचन ।
धनमावश्यं यस्मात् सम्प्राप्ते वार्धहे मम ॥
6. धनिक- भिक्षमाणः सदा भिक्षां भिक्षो । त्वं किञ्च लब्धते ?
बिभृङ्- भक्तं न केवलं भिक्षां दत्त्वा भिक्षां न सम्प्रतम् ।



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संस्कारः— गोविन्दः देवः

- I सत्त्वानामां महत्त्वं बहु दुर्गमम् ।
कारिः कारणां कार्यं तस्मिन् अत्र ॥
बहुदुःखा अपि यदि भवति महिषी जेनुः वा ।
तद्दि अपि सा कामधेनुः न भवेत् ॥
तुका उवाच स्वयन्निदः प्रवितव्यम् ।
तद्दि एव महत्त्वं ज्ञानं प्रविश्याति ॥
- II नस्तस्मात् महत्त्वं भस्मा एव जानन्ति ।
दुर्गमा सा गतिः अन्येषां कृते ॥
जात्वा ज्ञानाः ते अभवन् मुचेन ।
न उक्त्वा मुचेन वदन्ति ते ॥
न भवेत् कृत्वा ज्ञानेन अनेन ।
वर्धितुं ज्ञानं प्रेममुच्यते ॥
कृपाप्रेमात्मनस्य मुक्तयः ।
मूढलोकात्तान् तारयितुम् ॥
तुका उवाच इदं तेषां वर्तते ।
भवं पश्चादेन ज्ञानं एव ॥
- III ज्ञानिनं जातम् । मोक्ष - सायुष्यता प्राप्ता ।
एतादृशः सत्त्व - महत्त्वं । अस्ति वचनस्य सीमा ।
तीर्थापी पर्वकालः । सर्वाणि पादेषु वसन्ति ।
तुका उवाच देव । तेषां कृता सर्वदेवा ॥

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