



JWALA

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സന്ദേശം

വള്ളികുന്നം അമൃത എച്ച്. എസ്സ്. എസ്സിലെ ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റ്സിന്റെ പുതിയ സംരഭമായ 'ജ്വാല' എന്ന ഡിജിറ്റൽ മാഗസിൻ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയാണ്. വിവരവിനിമയ സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യ സമസ്ത മേഖലകളിൽ ആധിപത്യം സ്ഥാപിച്ച ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ സർഗാത്മക രചനകൾ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചുള്ള 'ജ്വാല' ഉയരങ്ങളിലേക്ക് പറക്കട്ടെ. ഈ ഉദ്യമത്തിന് എല്ലാ വിധ ആശംസകളും നേരുന്നു.

വി. സുനീത, ഹെഡ്മിസ്ട്രസ്സ്
Amrita H.S.S Vallikunnam

ഒരു നിമിഷം



വ്യക്തിത്വത്തിന്റെ സർവതോമുഖമായ
 വികാസമാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം.
 മനുഷ്യന്റെ പൂർണതയാണത്.
 ബൗദ്ധികതയും സർഗപരതയും
 അറിവും കലാബോധവും
 അറിവിന്റെ തലത്തിലും
 ആസ്വാദനത്തിന്റെ തലത്തിലും ഉണർച്ച്
 അതാണ് ലക്ഷ്യം.

ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജ്വാല സമർപ്പിക്കുകയാണ്,
 സ്വീകരിച്ചാലും

എഡിറ്റർ

പ്രഭാതസ്നേഹം



കാതോർത്തിരുന്നു ഞാൻ
 പൊൻ കിരണത്തിൽ
 ഓർത്തോർത്തിരുന്നു ഞാൻ പൊന്നുഷസ്സിൽ
 ഇരതേടി കൂടുവിട്ടുകലുന്ന കീടങ്ങൾ
 ഓരോന്നുകലുന്ന കാഴ്ചകൾ കണ്ടും
 ഓരോ ദിനങ്ങൾ അകലുന്നതും നോക്കി
 രാവുപകലും മായുന്നതും കണ്ട്
 നിന്നേയും നോക്കിയിരുന്നു.....

ഒത്തിരിയാളുകൾ കൂടുന്ന നേരമാ-
 റോഡിന്റെ ഓരത്ത് നീയെത്തുന്നതും നോക്കി
 എത്രനാൾ വെറുതേ ഞാൻ കാത്തിരുന്നു
 നിഷ്കളങ്കമാം നിൻ മുഖത്തോരോരോ-
 സന്തോഷം തിങ്ങിനിറയുന്ന നേരമത് എൻ-
 മുഖം കാണും നേരം.....

വായോരായോരോരോ കാര്യങ്ങൾ കേൾക്കുവാൻ
 എൻ മനം തുടിക്കുന്നു
 കാണുമ്പോഴെല്ലാം കേൾവികൾ മാത്രം
 കാണാത്തപ്പോഴോ, കേൾക്കാത്തപ്പോഴോ
 കാണാൻ കൊതിക്കും കേൾക്കാൻ കൊതിക്കും
 കാത്തിരുന്നു കാത്തിരുന്നു കാണുമ്പോൾ
 മറന്നുപോം കിനാക്കളല്ലേ

- ദേവിക സുനിൽ, 9 A

നീ വന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ....



ഓർമ്മതൻ വീഥിയിൽ
ഏകാന്തപഥികയായ്
ഓർത്തു ഞാൻ വീണ്ടുമാ പ്രണയകാലം

വസന്തം കടന്നുപോയ്
ഇതളുകൾ അടർന്നുപോയ്
എൻ ഇടനെയിലൊരു കൊച്ചു
തേങ്ങൽ മാത്രം

പോയ നിമിഷത്തിന്റെ ആനന്ദധാരയെ
ഒരു മാത്രകൂടി വരവേൽക്കുവാൻ
ഒരു കുളിർകാറ്റായി ചാരത്തണയുവാൻ
ഇനിയെത്ര ദിനങ്ങൾക്ക് വിടനല്ലേണം

കാലമെൻ ഓർമ്മകൾ അപഹരിച്ചെങ്കിലും
ഇന്നുമെൻ ഏകാന്തയാമങ്ങൾ അകലവേ
കൂട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു നിൻ സ്നേഹസൗധം

ഈ ക്ഷണികമാം വിരഹത്തിലൊരു കൊച്ചു
തേങ്ങലിൽ നീ വന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ
ഒരു പ്രണയകാലം പോലെ

കൃഷ്ണ . ബി, 9 C



വിങ്ങുമെൻ മനസ്സിന്റെ
കോണിലേക്കാദ്യമായ്,
സാന്ത്വനം പോലെ നീയെത്തി
മന്ദത്തിൽ നീയെൻ മനസ്സിൽ
ഒരു പ്രണയത്തിൻ മാളിക തീർത്തു

എന്റെ ഒഴുകുന്ന കണ്ണുനീർത്തുള്ളികൾ നീ
ദയയോടെ മെല്ലെ തുടച്ചു
അരികെയിരുന്നെന്റെ തോഴനായി നീ
കുശലങ്ങൾ പലതും പറഞ്ഞു

നീന്റെ കുശലങ്ങളരിയുവാൻ
സഖിയോട് ഞാൻ സൗഹൃദം സ്ഥാപിച്ചു നിന്നു
മനസ്സിലേക്കാദ്യമായി നീ മാറി
സാന്ത്വനം നൽകിയെൻ പ്രിയതോഴനായി

എൻ നിദ്രതൻ സങ്കല്പമാളികയിൽ
മാരനായ് നീയെന്നുമെത്തി
എൻ ജീവിതമാം മനോവാടിയിൽ
സ്നേഹമായ് നീ ഇന്നു മാറി





ലീലാ വിലാസം

മുറ്റത്തൊരത്തിമരത്തിൽ മുകളിലായ്

കൊച്ചു കുരുവീടെ പാട്ടുകേട്ടു.....

അങ്ങകലെത്തൊരു തെങ്ങിൽ മുകളിലായ്

ഇന്നാരും കുരുവാടെ മുളൽ കേട്ടു.....

പാടത്ത് തത്തികളിക്കുമി തത്തമ്മ

പാട്ടുകളോരോന്നുമുറക്കെ ചൊല്ലി

ഉണ്ണികളോരോന്നറക്കമുണർന്നിട്ട്

തന്നെത്താൻ ലീലാ വിലാസമാടി

ഓടി കളിക്കുന്ന ഉണ്ണികളെ കണ്ടാൽ

വെണ്ണ കവർന്നൊരു കണ്ണനേ പോൽ

അമ്മതൻ ശാസനം കേട്ട നേരം

വാടിത്തളർന്നൊരു പൂവ് പോലെ....

ലീലകളെല്ലാം അടച്ചു വെച്ച്

വീട്ടിലേക്കെല്ലാതും ഓടി പോയി

-തസ്തിയ.സത്താർ, 9C

അറിയാതെ പോയ സൗഹൃദം



എത്ര നക്ഷത്രജാലകങ്ങളെൻ മുന്നിൽ
അക്ഷമയോടെ വീണുമാഞ്ഞുപോയ്
ഇൗരടികളൊക്കെ പഴംപാട്ടുകളായ്
ഇൗണങ്ങൾ മൂളാൻ കിളിയുമില്ലാതായ്
വീടിനുള്ളിൽ ഞാൻ ഏകയായി നിന്നീടവേ
അറിയാതെ ചെയ്ത പാതകങ്ങൾ
ഓർത്തു ഞാൻ മനം നൊന്തു തേങ്ങുന്നു....
നിന്നെ ഞാൻ അറിയാതെ
പോയതെന്തെന്നോർത്ത് വിതുവുന്നു.....
നീ എൻ മുന്നിൽ വേദനയോടെ.....
പറഞ്ഞ വാക്കുകൾ
ഇന്നെൻ മനം തകർന്നു....
ഇന്നു നീ എൻ മനസ്സിൽ
നിറഞ്ഞുനിൽക്കുന്നു
നക്ഷത്രങ്ങൾക്കിടയിലൂടെ
നിൻ ചിരി ഞാൻ കാണുന്നു
നിൻ മനം ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നു
നിൻ സൗഹാർദ്ദം ഞാൻ മറന്നപ്പോൾ
ആരോരും ഇല്ലാതെ ഞാൻ ഏകയായി
ബന്ധങ്ങളൊക്കെ വെട്ടിമുറിക്കുന്നു
പിന്നെയെല്ലാം ഓർമ്മയായി.....

ലിവിയ ഹന്ന രാജൻ

പനിനീർപൂവിലെ ഹിമകണം



വസന്തകാല പ്രഭാതത്തിൽ പുഞ്ചിരിയായി
തുളുമ്പുന്നു ആ പനിനീർ പൂവിലൊരു ഹിമകണം

അർക്കന്റെ ആദ്യ കിരണം പതിച്ചിട്ട്
തിളങ്ങുന്നു ധരണിതൻ മുള്ളുത്തി പോലെ
മന്ദമാരുതൻ തഴുകുന്നു അതിനെ
മഞ്ചാടി ഇടകൾ വീശിടുന്നു

മലയാള ഭൂവിൽ സംസ്കാര സൗരഭ്യം
നിറഞ്ഞു തുളുമ്പുന്നു ഈ മുത്തിലാകെ

മൂടൽ മഞ്ഞിളകി മറിയുന്നു മറയായി
സുന്ദര ലാവണ്യം തൊടിയിക്കുവാനായ

എന്റെ പ്രിയമാം പുന്തോപ്പിനെത്തന്നെ
ധന്യമാക്കുന്നു . പനിനീർ പൂവിലെ ഹിമകണം

സ്വാതി, 9C

കൊഴിഞ്ഞു പോയ സൗഹൃദം

വളരെ വളരെ ദൂരെ ഒരു വിശാലമായ നഗരത്തിൽ ഒരു സമ്പന്നനായ കുട്ടി ജീവിച്ചിരുന്നു. കുറ്റൻ അടച്ചുപൂട്ടി എപ്പോഴും മൊബൈൽഫോണിലും കുട്ടി.അച്ഛനമ്മയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടു പോകുന്ന ധനികനായ പണത്തിനുപിന്നാലെയുള്ള അച്ഛനമ്മയും തന്റെ കുട്ടിയുടെ എപ്പോഴും കാതുകൾ പ്രകമ്പനം കൊള്ളിക്കുന്ന നാഗരികമായ അന്തരീക്ഷത്തിൽ



ബംഗ്ലാവിനുള്ളിൽ ടെലിവിഷനിലും സന്തോഷം കണ്ടെത്തുന്ന പോലും ഒറ്റപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടിയുടെ ജീവിതം. ഓട്ടത്തിനു പിറകിൽ ഭാവി മറക്കുന്നു.

ധനികനായ കുട്ടി തെറ്റുകളിലേക്ക് മെല്ലെ മെല്ലെ വഴുതി വീണു.സ്കൂളിൽ ചേർക്കുവാൻ സമയമായോ തന്റെ കുട്ടിക്ക് എന്നുപോലും ചിന്തിക്കാത്ത മാതാപിതാക്കൾ ഒടുവിൽ ഏതോ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ കുട്ടിയെ സ്കൂളിലേക്ക് അയച്ചു. സ്കൂളിലെത്തിയിട്ടും അവനുള്ളിലെ ഒറ്റപ്പെടൽ അകന്നു പോയില്ല.



ചെറുപ്പം തൊട്ടേ അവനെ സ്നേഹിക്കാനോ അവന് സ്നേഹിക്കാനോ ആരുമില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടാകണം അവന് സൗഹൃദത്തിന്റെ വില മനസിലാക്കാതെ പോയത്. പതിയെ പതിയെ അവനോടുത്ത ഓരോ കുട്ടിയേയും അവൻ ക്രൂരമായി ആക്ഷേപിച്ചു. അതുകൊണ്ട് കൂടുതൽപോലുമില്ലാതെ അവൻ ക്ലാസ്സുമുറിയിലൊതുങ്ങി. എങ്കിലും വളരെ അഗാധമായി അവൻ തെറ്റായ കൂട്ടുകെട്ടുകളിലേക്ക് വഴുതി വീണു.

പണത്തിന്റെ അഹങ്കാരത്തിൽ അവൻ ഒരുപാട് അധഃപതിച്ചു. അവന്റെ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ പണത്തിന് പിന്നോക്കം നിന്നിരുന്ന സഹപാഠികളെ അവൻ പല ചതിക്കുഴികളിലും വീഴ്ത്തി. എന്നാൽ മകന്റെ ഈ ചെയ്തികളൊന്നും ധനികരായ മാതാപിതാക്കൾ അറിഞ്ഞതേയില്ല. ഓരോ ദിവസവും കഴിയും തോറും അവന്റെ കയ്യിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ചില്ലറത്തുകകളും തീർന്നു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. നഗരത്തിന്റെ മുർദ്ധന്യത്തിൽ നിന്നിരുന്ന ധനികനായ കുട്ടിയുടെ അടുത്തിരുന്ന ഓരോരുത്തരും പതിയെ പതിയെ അകന്നു മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ ഒരു ദിവസം മദ്യസൽക്കാരത്തിനെടെ ഉണ്ടായ വാക്കേറ്റത്തിൽ അവന്റെ കരങ്ങളാൽ ഒരാൾ കൊല്ലപ്പെട്ടു.



അബദ്ധവശാലായിരിക്കാമെങ്കിലും കോടതിയുടെ മുന്നിൽ അവൻ തീർച്ചയായും കുറ്റവാളിയാണ്. കോടതി അവന് ജയിൽ ശിക്ഷ വിധിച്ചു. ജയിൽ ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടി വന്നിട്ടും അവന് ഒരു കുറ്റബോധവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ജയിലഴികൾ എണ്ണിതീർന്നിട്ടും അവൻ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും ക്രൂരനായി മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു.



അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ ജയിലിന്റെ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക അവസ്ഥകളെപ്പറ്റി അറിയാൻ ജയിൽ സന്ദർശനം നടത്താൻ കളക്ടർ എത്തി. ഓരോ ജയിൽ വാസികളുടേയും സ്ഥിതി മനസ്സിലാക്കി മുന്നോട്ടുവന്ന കളക്ടർ ഈ ധനികനായ കുട്ടിയെ കണ്ട് സ്തബ്ധനായി നിന്നു പോയി. തന്നോടൊപ്പം ശത്രുവിനെ പോലെ ആയിരുന്നു എങ്കിലും സ്വന്തം സഹപാഠി ആണല്ലോ എന്നു കളക്ടർ ഓർത്തു. താൻ ഏറെ സ്നേഹിച്ചതും തന്നെ ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ വെറുത്തതുമായ ആ ധനികനായ കുട്ടി. എങ്കിലും അവന് തന്റെ സഹപാഠിയെ തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല. ഒടുവിലെപ്പോഴോ ആ ധനികനായ കുട്ടി തന്റെ ശത്രുവായ സഹപാഠിയുടെ മുഖം ഓർത്തെടുത്തു. വളരെ ദരിദ്രനായ അവന്റെ വളർച്ച കണ്ട് ആ കുട്ടി അതിശയിച്ചുപോയി. അന്നു രാത്രി രണ്ട് കൂട്ടുകാരും ഉറങ്ങിയതേ ഇല്ല.

ധനികനായ കുട്ടി താൻ ഇത്ര നാളും ചെയ്ത കൂട്ടിയ തെറ്റുകൾ ഓർത്ത് തപിച്ചു. ഒരു വലിയ സാമ്പത്തിക ചുറ്റുപാടിയാണ് അവൻ വളർന്നതെങ്കിലും ഇത്രയും നീചമായ അവസ്ഥയിലാണ് എത്തി നിൽക്കുന്നതോർത്ത് അവൻ തല താഴ്ന്നു. പുലർച്ചെ വീണ്ടും കളക്ടർ തന്റെ സഹപാഠിയുടെ അടുക്കൽ എത്തി. തന്നെ ഇപ്പോഴും വെറുപ്പോടെയാകും അവൻ സമീപിക്കുന്നതോർത്ത് അദ്ദേഹം ദുഃഖിച്ചു. എങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹം ധനികനായ കുട്ടിയുടെ മുന്നിൽ എത്തി. പക്ഷെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് അവിടെ കാണേണ്ടിവന്ന സ്ഥിതി മറ്റൊന്നായിരുന്നു. കൂറ്റബോധം അലയടിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടി കളക്ടറെ കണ്ടപ്പോഴേക്കും പൊട്ടി കരഞ്ഞുപോയി. കളക്ടർ അവന് വേണ്ടി നിയമ നടപടികൾ തിരുത്താൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരെ കാണാമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞു. പക്ഷെ അവന്റെ മറുപടി മറ്റൊന്നായിരുന്നു. “ഞാൻ ചെയ്ത തെറ്റിന് ഞാൻ ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിച്ചിരിക്കണം.” ഇതു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ കളക്ടർക്ക് സന്തോഷം അടക്കാനായില്ല. തന്റെ സഹപാഠിയുടെ നേരായ മാർഗ്ഗത്തിലൂടെയുള്ള തിരിച്ചുവരവ് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഒരുപാട് സന്തോഷിപ്പിച്ചു.



ശിക്ഷയെല്ലാം കഴിഞ്ഞ് പുറത്തിറങ്ങിയ ധനികനായ കുട്ടി തന്നെ കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാനെത്തിയ കളക്ടറെയാണ് കണ്ടത്. ഇത് കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ധനികനായ കുട്ടിക്ക് സന്തോഷമായി. തന്നെയും സ്നേഹിക്കാൻ ഈ ലോകത്ത് ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടല്ലോ എന്ന് ഓർത്ത് അവൻ

സമാധാനിച്ചു.

പിന്നീട് ന്യായമായ ജോലി ചെയ്ത് പാവങ്ങളെ സഹായിച്ചും അവനും സ്നേഹത്തിന്റെ പിൻബലത്തിൽ അവന്റെ സൗഹൃദത്തിന്റെ പിൻബലത്തിൽ ലക്ഷ്യസ്ഥാനം കൈവരിച്ചു. **ലുലു സൈനുദ്ദീൻ, 9C**

പാൽക്കാരി

ഒരു ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ പാലു വിറ്റു ജീവിച്ചിരുന്ന സുന്ദരിയായ ഒരു സ്ത്രീ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.ഒരു ചന്തയിൽ പാലു കൊടുത്താൽ കുറച്ചു മിച്ചം 'അങ്ങനെ പല സമ്പാദിക്കുന്ന പണം വാങ്ങണം. അങ്ങനെ യാകണം'അവൾ 'ധാരാളം വസ്തുങ്ങൾ വയ്ക്കണം. കൂടും. അവരെ ക്കണം. തള്ളിച്ചാടിപ്പോയി.' 'പ്ഡിം!'



ദിവസം അവൾ പാലുമായി പോവുകയായിരുന്നു. 'ഈ കിട്ടുന്ന പണത്തിൽ നിന്ന് പിടിക്കണം',അവൾ ചിന്തിച്ചു. ദിവസങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ട് കൂട്ടി വച്ച് കൂടുതൽ പശുക്കളെ അങ്ങനെ ഒരു പണക്കാരി മനോരാജ്യത്തിൽ മുഴുകി. വാങ്ങണം, നല്ലൊരു വീടു അയൽക്കാരൊക്കെ അടുത്തു യൊന്നും കണ്ടില്ലെന്ന് ഭാവി അതോർത്തപ്പോൾ അവൾ തലയിലിരുന്ന പാൽക്കടം

അതാ താഴെ. പാൽക്കടം പൊട്ടി പാലെല്ലാം തൂകിപ്പോയി. പാൽക്കടം തകർന്നു, ഒപ്പം മനോരാജ്യവും. എ.എസ്.ഗൗരി, 9C

വെള്ളിലവള്ളി

കമ്മലിനൊക്കും പൂവുകൾ,ചാരെ
 നിർമ്മലവെള്ളപ്പട്ടിലകൾ,
 ചില്ലുകൾതോറും നൂറുകണക്കിന്
 നല്ല പതുത്തൊരു പച്ചിലകൾ
 വെള്ളിലവള്ളി അതെല്ലാം ചാർത്തി-
 ത്തുള്ളിരസിച്ച് തിമിർക്കുമ്പോൾ
 ഉള്ളിലസൂയപ്പെട്ടു വാടി-
 ക്കള്ളിലനേകം പൂച്ചെടികൾ
 മന്ദമണഞ്ഞു വനികയുലേയ്ക്കാരു
 സുന്ദരിയാം ചെറു പൂമ്പാറ്റ,
 ചേതോഹരമായ് വായുവിൽ നീന്തിടു-
 മേതോ ദേവതയെന്നോണം,
 മന്നിതിലേക്ക് വിരന്ന് വരുന്നൊരു
 മഴവില്ലിന്മകളെന്നോണം
 'വരികെ'ന്നവളെ വിളിച്ചു,വീശും
 ചെറുചില്ലുകളാൽ പൂച്ചെടികൾ
 അവളോ,വെള്ളിലവള്ളിയിലെത്ര
 അതിലോലം ചെറുകാലുനി
 പൂളകം പൂണ്ടു വെള്ളിലവല്ലരി:
 "പുണ്യത്താലിത് കൈവന്നു"
 പവിഴച്ചുണ്ടിൽ ചുംബിച്ചുട്ടി-
 യവളെത്തേനും പൂമ്പൊടിയും
 വെള്ളിലവള്ളിക്കെത്ര കൊടുക്കിലു-
 മുള്ളിൽ തൃപ്തി വരുന്നീല.

പൂർണ്ണവിരാമം

ഇക്കണൽപാതയിൽ എൻ നിഴൽപാടിന്റെ
ഇത്തിരികോണിലിടം തേടി വന്നു നീ

കൂടെപിറപ്പായരൂപിയായെന്നുമെൻ
കൂടെ നടന്നിനു നേരേ വരുന്നുവോ?



എന്നെ നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു പിന്നിലേക്കങ്ങനെ
പിന്നിൽ നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു മുന്നോട്ടുതങ്ങനെ
പൊന്നലൂക്കിട്ടു കടയുമായെത്തി നീ
എന്നെയും കുട്ടി പുറപ്പെടാൻ വന്നതോ?

അർദ്ധഗോളത്തിനതിരിൽ-പ്രതീചിയിൽ
സന്ധ്യകൾ കോറി വരഞ്ഞ കരിമഷി-
പൊട്ടുകളെൻ തിരു നെറ്റിയിലെന്തിനു
ചാർത്തുന്നൊരന്ത്യദകത്തിനോടോപ്പമോ?

കൂർത്ത നഖര ശതങ്ങളിറക്കിയെൻ
മാറിനെ കൊത്തി വലിക്കുന്നു പിന്നെയും
അൽപനേരം ക്ഷമിക്കെൻ പ്രിയയോടൊരു
സ്വർഗ്ഗപ കാര്യം കൂടിയായിട്ടു വന്നിടാം.

മക്കൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഞാനാർജ്ജിച്ചതൊക്കെയും
പങ്കു വയ്ക്കാനൊന്നനുവദിക്കില്ലയോ...?
വിട്ടയച്ചീടുമോ.. തൊല്ലിട വേളയീ....
ഭാഗപത്രത്തിലൊപ്പിടുവോളവും .

ഇല്ല! വിഫലമായെല്ലാം കഴിഞ്ഞുവോ...
ഇല്ല! വിമോചനം , അന്ത്യമായെന്ന പോൽ....!

അന്ധകാരം വന്നു മുട്ടുന്നു....ബൗദ്ധിക
മണ്ഡലം മാഞ്ഞു , മറയുന്നിതോർമ്മകൾ....!

ഏതോ-കരിമ്പനക്കാട്ടിനകത്തതാ
കൂമൻ വിളിക്കുന്നു.... മൃത്യുവിനാകമം....
ദൂരെ ശവന്നാറി പൂക്കുവന്നു... കാറ്റിന്റെ
ആന്ദോളനങ്ങളിലാടി... ചിതാഗ്നികൾ

നിർവ്വീകാരത്തിന്റെ ശൂന്യതലങ്ങളിൽ
ഒന്നുമറിയാത്ത വിഭ്രാന്ത വേളയിൽ
കണ്ടു ഞാൻ... കത്തിക്കരിഞ്ഞ കരിന്തിരി....
... പിന്നെയും കൂമൻ... വിളിക്കുന്നതെന്തിനോ....?

സ്മരനം

വിരഹമെൻ നെഞ്ചിൽ വിങ്ങലാകുമ്പോൾ
ഇരുളിലെൻ മൗനം മാറ്റൊലികൊള്ളുമ്പോൾ
ഞാനോർത്തുപോകുന്നു നിന്നെ....
ഓർക്കുവാനിഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവയ്ക്ക് എന്നോ ഞാൻ,
കൊതിയോടെ നിൻ പേരു നൽകി....
നെഞ്ചിലലിഞ്ഞ നിൻ സ്മരനമെന്നേ
നിലാവിലു പൊതിഞ്ഞൊരു ഹിമകണമാക്കി
ഒരു കിനാവായി നീ എന്നിലുറങ്ങുമ്പോൾ
കാറ്റായ് തലോടുമ്പോൾ എന്നിൽ
വെമ്പുന്നു മാനസം.....
പൊൻകണിക്കൊന്നയാൾ കണിയൊരുക്കാൻ
പൊന്നിലച്ചിക്കിനാൽ കുറിയൊരുക്കാൻ
ഇനിയെത്ര വേനൽ കൊഴിഞ്ഞിടേണം....
നീ നെഞ്ചു തന്ന എൻ സ്വപ്നചിരകമായി
ഇനിയെത്ര നാൾ ഞാൻ കാത്തിരിക്കേണ്ടു....

നന്ദന. എം

9 C

.....എന്തിനായിരുന്നു?.....

നീരിപുകയുന്ന വേദനയ്ക്കുള്ളിലും നിൻ-
മുഖമോർക്കുമ്പോൾ ഏറേ ദുഃഖം.....

എവിടെയാണെവിടെയാണാരോടും ചൊല്ലാതെ-
എങ്ങോട്ടെന്നില്ലാതെ നീ പോയത്.....



വന്നു ആ പുലരിയും ഞാനുമെൻ-
കൂട്ടരും വന്നു നികുടമാം ആ വാർത്തയിൽ.....
വെറുത്തുപോയ് ഞാനാ ദിനവും-
നിമിഷവും അത്ര നികുടമാം ആ വാർത്തയും

വെള്ളപ്പുതപ്പിച്ച നിൻ മേനി കണ്ടപ്പോൾ
വിറച്ചിരുന്നയ്യോ കഴഞ്ഞുപോയ് ഞാൻ.....
പഠിക്കേണ്ട പാടേണ്ട നൃത്തം ചവിട്ടേണ്ടേ..
ഒന്നും വേണ്ടാതെ നീ പോയില്ലേ.....

ഇന്നലെ ഹാജരെടുക്കുന്ന നേരത്ത്
എത്ര സന്തോഷമായി വന്ന നീയും
ഇന്നിതാ ഹാജരും തേങ്ങിക്കരയുന്നു.
എങ്ങുപോയി എവിടെപ്പോയ് എന്ന ചോദ്യം.....?.....
എന്നിലെ തീക്കനൽ കത്തിച്ചലിച്ച്
മറഞ്ഞില്ലയോ ആ സ്വപ്നങ്ങളും.....
ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് താങ്ങാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല കഴിയില്ല
ജീവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട് നീ മനസ്സിലൂടെ

ദേവിക സുനിൽ(9 എ)

ചോദ്യം

ഹേ, മനുഷ്യാ നിനക്കെന്തുപറ്റി
 മധുരമുള്ള കാലം മരണവോ
 മരണതായി നടിക്കുന്നുവോ
 കുട്ടിയും കോലും കളിക്കുന്ന കാലം
 മാമ്പഴം നുണയുന്ന കാലം
 കുളത്തിൽ ഒരുമിച്ച് കുളിക്കുന്ന കാലം
 അമ്മയെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്ന കാലം
 അച്ഛനെ ബഹുമാനിക്കുന്ന കാലം
 പെങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന കാലം
 ഉത്തരവാദിത്വങ്ങൾ ചുമലിലേറ്റുന്ന കാലം
 മരണവോ നീ

ഇപ്പോൾ.....

മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ ആണോ
 നിൻ സൂഹൃത്ത്
 ഫേസ്ബുക്ക്, വാട്ട്സാപ്പ് ആണോ
 നിൻ വിനോദം
 പണമാണ് നിൻ ലക്ഷ്യം
 അതിനായി അച്ഛനമ്മമാരെ വധിക്കുന്നു
 പെങ്ങളെ മറ്റൊരു ദുഷ്ടനുവേണ്ടി കാഴ്ചവെക്കുന്നു
 നീ ഒന്നു പുറകോട്ട് ചിന്തിക്ക്
 നല്ല സമൂഹത്തിനു കാരണമാക
 ഈ പണത്തിൻ ലോകത്ത്
 ആറടി മണ്ണിന് പോലും നിനക്ക്
 അവകാശമുണ്ടായി എന്നുവരില്ല

കാവ്യലക്ഷ്മി, +1

THE NEWSPAPER

The world moves very fast and events happen very quickly in every sphere of life. People keep in close touch with the latest developments by reading newspapers. The newspaper is the pioneer in the field of mass media. The first newspaper was published in Britain in 1702. It became popular only in the 1890s. Nowadays, the newspaper has become almost a necessary as food and clothing.

The primary function of the newspaper is to provide news to all kinds. Millions of copies are printed, read and discussed everyday in our country. The statesman is anxious to know the latest developments in the political sphere. The businessman wants correct information about market conditions.



The common man has a natural curiosity to know about almost everything in general. A successful newspaper caters to the needs of all kinds of readers- scientists, sportsmen, politicians, businessmen, lawyers and job seekers .

Besides being informative, newspapers possess literary value too. They contain articles, commentaries, book reviews, stories, poems, biographies, etc. The editorials and lead articles in a newspaper exert much influence on its readers. They form and mould public opinion. Businessmen can advertise in the newspapers and thus, reach their customers. The press has a sacred responsibility. Its news and views should be true and impartial. The press also serves as a platform where the reader can express his individual and independent views on any burning issue of the day.

The newspaper updates our knowledge of the world around us. But we should not blindly believe everything that is printed in the newspapers.

News stories may at times be exaggerated or distorted. Yet, the newspaper has a very significant role in promoting national integration.

-NIKHILA NARENDRAN

IX C

REALIZATION

Deep in my heart
 I found a heart
 which makes myself
 a happy girl.
 I tired to find out.
 Why it was cheer,
 And kept calling me
 "Oh my dear"
 It grew love to me
 Where days passed by
 And I round see myself
 reaching so high and high
 I tried to touch it
 But, But I realosed that
 It was me..... me myself.....



SREYA .P. BABU
 IX C

Ada Lovelace

Augusta Ada King, Countess of Lovelace (10 December 1815–27 November 1852) was an English mathematician and writer, chiefly known for her work on Charles Babbage's proposed mechanical general-purpose computer, the Analytical Engine. She was the first to recognise that the machine had applications beyond pure calculation, and published the first algorithm intended to be carried out by such a machine. As a result, she is sometimes regarded as the first to recognise the full potential of a "computing machine" and the first computer programmer.

Lovelace was the only legitimate child of the poet Lord Byron and his wife

Anne Isabella "Annabella" Milbanke, Lady Wentworth. All of Byron's other children were born out of wedlock to other women. Byron separated from his wife a month after Ada was born and left England forever four months later. He commemorated the parting in a poem that begins, "Is thy face like thy mother's my fair child! ADA! sole daughter of my house and heart?". He died of disease in the Greek War of Independence when Ada was eight years old. Her mother remained bitter and promoted Ada's interest in mathematics and logic in an effort to prevent her from developing her father's perceived insanity. Despite this, Ada remained interested in Byron and was, upon her eventual death, buried next to him at her request. She was often ill in her childhood. Ada married William King in 1835. King was made Earl of Lovelace in 1838, and Ada in turn became Countess of Lovelace.

Her educational and social exploits brought her into contact with scientists such as Andrew Crosse, Sir David Brewster, Charles Wheatstone, Michael Faraday and the author Charles Dickens, which she used to further her education. Ada described her approach as "poetical science" and herself as an "Analyst (& Metaphysician)".

When she was a teenager, her mathematical talents led her to a long working relationship and friendship with fellow British mathematician Charles Babbage, also known as "the father of computers", and in particular, Babbage's work on the Analytical Engine. Lovelace first met him in June 1833, through their mutual friend, and her private tutor, Mary Somerville. Between 1842 and 1843, Ada translated an article by Italian military engineer Luigi Menabrea on the engine, which she supplemented with an elaborate set of notes, simply called Notes. These notes contain what many consider to be the first computer program—that is, an algorithm designed to be carried out by a machine. Lovelace's notes are important in the early history of computers. She also developed a vision of the capability of computers to go beyond mere calculating or number-crunching, while many others, including Babbage himself, focused only on those capabilities. Her mindset of "poetical science" led her to ask questions about the Analytical Engine (as shown in her notes) examining how individuals and society relate to technology as a collaborative tool. She died of uterine cancer in 1852 at the age of 36

A LETTER TO HEAVEN...

To my friend.....

I had many questions for you.

- 1) Why you go alone?*
- 2) How is the world today for you?*
- 3) How many friends are you there?.....*

*I miss you very much. I want you.
 You don't die,you are in heart of ours..
 you are the red rose of my heart.
 You're the twinkling stars in the sky.*

*My eyes are waiting for you.
 My heart is beating for you.
 Why you alone go?*

*With faithfully your friend...
 By Navya B Anand(9A)*

A WAIT FOR DEATH

Every sunrise brought him grief and every sunset brought him pain. Abe turned around on his cold ,hard bed to face away from his small patterned, stained glass window. This was because he could see rising sun through it . The sunrise scared him . It put thoughts unwanted thoughts into his head . The thought that he would pass gentle into the night , alone and unwanted, in this god forsaken old age home depressed him . Also, the sunset and sunrise reminded him that his death was inching closer everyday .

BED IN SUMMER

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle light.
In summer, quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me in the street.

And does it not seem hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I should like so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?

NAVYA.B.ANAND, 9A

Cliff a good boy

Cliff was a good boy who obeyed his parents and was good in his studies. He was the only son for his parents. He was sad for only one reason that he had no siblings or friends to play or to be with him. There were some bad students in his school. They felt jealous towards Cliff for his attitude to other students and teachers. They wanted him to be a bad child like them. One day, while he was sitting alone, they came to him and said that they wanted to make friendship with him. He who had been trying to make friendship with others, was excited to know that they wanted to make friends with him. So, he agreed to be so. Slowly he also started to become bad like them. He started to disobey his parents and teachers. Gradually, he became lazy. He spent more time by watching T. V and playing with his friends. He lost his concentration in his studies and his marks grew bad. His parents grew anxious for his behaviour. His father decided to make him understand his mistake. One day his father gave him some fresh apple. His father kept one rotten apple among the good ones. After a few days when he came to take an apple, he saw that all the apples were rotten. He asked his father the reason for the rotten apples. His father said that he kept a rotten apple among the good ones. 'Did this one rotten apple spoil the other apples?', he asked curiously. 'Yes, indeed' his father replied. 'You should understand this fact that one rotten apple can spoil the other good apples. Likely, you was spoiled by the bad children who accompanied you as your friends. But their real intention was not to make you a friend of them but to make you a bad boy like them, Cliff was amused to hear this. Cliff realised his mistake and promised his father to be a good boy again. He left his friendship with those bad boys the next day itself.

Cultural Heritage Introduction

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and preserved for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage includes

tangible culture (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts), intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge), and natural heritage (including culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity).

The deliberate act of keeping cultural heritage from the present for the future is known as preservation (American English) or conservation (British English), though these terms may have more specific or technical meaning in the same contexts in the other dialect.

Types of heritage

Intangible culture

"Intangible cultural heritage" consists of non-physical aspects of a particular culture, more often maintained by social customs during a specific period in history. The concept includes the ways and means of behavior in a society, and the often formal rules for operating in a particular cultural climate. These include social values and traditions, customs and practices, aesthetic and spiritual beliefs, artistic expression, language and other aspects of human activity. The significance of physical artifacts can be interpreted as an act against the backdrop of socioeconomic, political, ethnic, religious and philosophical values of a particular group of people. Naturally, intangible cultural heritage is more difficult to preserve than physical objects.

Natural heritage

"Natural heritage" is also an important part of a society's heritage, encompassing

the countryside and natural environment, including flora and fauna, scientifically known as biodiversity, as well as geological elements (including mineralogical, geomorphological, paleontological, etc.), scientifically known as geodiversity. These kind of heritage sites often serve as an important component in a country's tourist industry, attracting many visitors from abroad as well as locally. Heritage can also include cultural landscapes (natural features that may have cultural attributes).

Cultural property

Cultural property includes the physical, or "tangible" cultural heritage, such as artworks. These are generally split into two groups of movable and immovable heritage. Immovable heritage includes building so (which themselves may include installed art such as organs, stained glass windows, and frescos), large industrial installations or other historic places and monuments. Moveable heritage includes books, documents, moveable artworks, machines, clothing, and other artifacts, that are considered worthy of preservation for the future. These include objects significant to the archaeology, architecture, science or technology of a specified culture.

List of Heritage sites in India

Taj Mahal

One of Seven Wonders of the World, White Marble Mughal Architecture, the Taj Mahal was build by emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife Mumtaj Mahal. It is located at the bank of river Jamuna in Agra. It was completed in 1653 with then estimated cost of 32 million Indian rupees which would today stand upto 58 billion Indian rupees. It is considered as the best example of Mughal architecture worldwide and is called the "Jewel of Muslim Art in India". This is probably the monument that

is most recognised the world over for its association with the heritage of India.

Khajuraho

Located in Madhya Pradesh, Khajuraho is an important UNESCO World Heritage site in India. Khajuraho is unique heritage site which is famous for a group of Hindu and Jain Temples situated 175 km south-east of Jhansi. They are well known for their Nagara style symbolism and erotic figures and sculptures. These sensuous stone carvings of human and animal form in erotic poses are very aesthetically portrayed and stand testimony to the rich cultural heritage of India. Most of these monuments were built between 950 to 1050 CE under the reign of the Chandella dynasty. It consists of total 85 Temples spread across an area of 20 square kilometres. The Kandariya temple is the most prominent of all of these temples in the Khajuraho complex.

Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage site located in the Northern part of Karnataka. It lies within the ruins of the ancient, prosperous kingdom of Vijayanagar. The ruins at Hampi are a collection of heritage sites depicting the fine Dravidian style of art and Architecture. The most important heritage monument in this site is the Virupaksha Temple, which continues to be a very important religious centre for the Hindus. There are several other monuments which are a part of this heritage site, Together, they're collectively known as the 'Group of Monuments at Hampi'. Some of the other known ones include the Krishna temple complex, Narasimha, Ganesa, Hemakuta group of temples, Achyutaraya temple complex, Vitthala temple complex, Pattabhirama temple complex, Lotus Mahal complex, several puras or bazaars surrounding the temple complex, and also living quarters and residential areas.

One of the first World Heritage sites in India, the Ajanta caves date back to around 2nd century BCE to 650 CE and consist of the finest masterpieces of 31 **rock cut**

Buddhist cave monuments, paintings and sculpture.

The caves were built in two different phases. First of Satavahana Period under the patronage of Satavahana Dynasty (230BCE-220CE). Second, the caves of Vakataka Period under the reign of Emperor Harishena of Vakataka Dynasty. The style of Ajanta art and architecture has had a revolutionary impact on the way in Indian art and architecture has progressed all throughout history. Having mainly carvings and sculptures related to the life of Buddha, one can say that this marks the beginning of Indian Classical Art.

The Ellora Caves are an important UNESCO World Heritage site and an archaeological site, ranging 29 kilometers Northwest of the city of Aurangabad. The Ellora Caves are well known for their Indian-rock cut architecture. There are about 34 rock cut temples and caves which can be dated to about 600 to 1000 AD, are important in terms of understanding the lives of the people living in these times. The presence of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temples and sculptures portray the tolerance which was extended towards

different faiths and beliefs in Ancient Indian History. Excavated site consists of Charanandri Hills, Buddhist Hindu and Jain rock-cut temples, Viharas and Maths of 5th and 10th century.

Bodh Gaya is located almost 96kilometrese away from Patna, Bihar and is one of the UNESCO World Heritage sites in India. It's an important religious centre for the Buddhists as this was the place where Mahatma Buddha attained enlightenment. The holy Bodhi Tree is the site where Siddhartha gained Enlightenment and became Gautam Buddha. The famous Mahabodhi Temple was established in the reign of Ashoka the Great in about approximately 250 BCE. It's one of the earliest Buddhist temples. Currently, the Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya comprises the 50 m tall Mahabodhi Temple, the Vajrasana, sacred Bodhi Tree and other six sacred sites of Buddha's enlightenment, surrounded by numerous ancient Votive stupas. Owing to all these factors, Bodh Gaya is considered to be the most holy pilgrimage spot for the Buddhists.

Impact of Social Media on the youth

Social media refers to all he or she has to first signup others. applications and websites or and then sign in to access blogs that enable people content and be able to share around the globe to and chat with other users of interconnect via the internet, that social media platform. chat, and share content, Some of the common and video call among many other widely used social media functionalities it offers to its platforms include Facebook, users. For a person to be a Twitter, WhatsApp, member of any social media, Snapchat many among

Moral behaviour

Over the past two decades, social media have gained so much growth and fame worldwide to an extent that many researchers are now interested in learning more about these social platforms

and their effects on the community. Despite the fact that almost everyone in the community is connected to at least one social media platform, the youth and teenagers are the leading and most fanatic of these social platforms to the point that they even social network while in class or even church. It is to this light that researchers have found that these social sites impact the lives of our youth in a society a great deal in terms of morals, behavior and even education-wise.

Positive and Negative

The use of social media has both negative and positive impacts on our youths today. In this paper, I aim to bring to light the impacts of social media specifically to the youth of this generation. These impacts are both positive and negative.

The positive impacts of social media on the youth today include making them up date on the events happening around the globe and also enables them network and stay connected with their fellow youths and friends without physical meetings. It bridges the gap between friends since a person say in Africa can network and interact with his or her friend in the United States. This in turn helps in strengthening relationships say amongst classmates in high school or college, who after finishing school, moved to different locations around the world. Additionally, youths can create pages and groups in the social media platforms based on their professions, faith among other dimensions of their lives and this leads to more

connections being built and more opportunities being opened for their respective disciplines. This can even lead to more employment opportunities being created for the unemployed youths. From the many interviews carried daily, youths say that social media platforms make their lives enjoyable, efficient and easier and has also become their lifestyle.

Social Interactions

Even though social media sites seem to connect more people and make them stay up to date, it leads to isolation socially according to a BBC News report. It reduces the number of face-to-face interactions amongst the youths because they normally spend most of their time on these online social platforms. An evaluation from a number of studies done by various scientists

show that social isolation can cause a number of effects such as physical, emotional, mental and psychological issues in these youths. This can in turn lead to depression, anxiety and many other problems. It also leads to misspelling of words and misuse of words and tenses through the use of short forms and abbreviations. This has a high negative impact more so on students because it affects their language capabilities directly and this lead to poor grades in languages.

Immoral contents

Also, it exposes young teens say below eighteen years to online predators who get to woo them into sexual acts such as lesbianism and other general sexual misconducts. It also exposes these teens to

pornographic content being spread in some the social groups online. This in turn leads to early pregnancies amongst young girls causing them to drop out of school. It also can lead to contraction of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV and this can lead to early deaths of our young generation. The morals of these teens is also tampered with as they now get access to immoral literature and videos.

Spending long hours chatting in social media sites also decreases productivity amongst the youths. This in turn causes the youths not to be self-dependent and instead depend on their parents and families for upkeep. The long hours wasted online on social media can be channeled to

productive activities that can enable one earn a living or even acquire an education for instance through online tutorials and make good use of online research materials.

Social media also provides a good platform where cyber theft and bullying is done and this increases the chances and incidences of identity theft. This has a number of risks to the youths as their personal information can get stolen since it is stored in some locations they do not know about or whose security is in not known or is questionable.

Social platforms also encourage the spread of wrong information and news majorly aimed at tainting other peoples' names or other groups of interest such as political or religious groups. This in turn leads to fights

and enmity between the concerned parties and this can lead to divisions amongst tribes or people from different ethnicities and tribes.

It can also lead one to join groups of cults and illuminati people, which in turn can also lead to frequent killings of people in society especially loved ones

as a sacrifice to these cults.

In conclusion, social networking has been proved to have both positive and negative effects on our youths. Individuals should make a conclusion whether to go on using the sites or stop or even moderate on their usage. Parents should guide and advise their children on current matters

like the usage of social media and warn them of its negative impacts to them when misused or overused. The education curriculum also should be revised so that it can include social media studies in its disciplines so as to alert students that they need to be careful in their social media usage.

MEMORIES ARE ONLY FOR YOU.....

The memory of one year.....

boiling in my heart.....

where is she?

I remember the days with you

I remember the happy-
moments with you.

I remember talking with you
you are my all.....

you are the little star that twinkle.

I love your soul ,

you are always with me.....

Nandana vijayan(9A)

MONKEYS GO ON STRIKE

A group of monkeys decided to go on a strike. The duration of the strike was from 6am to 6pm. They sat silently in a circle under a tree.

After sometime one of the monkeys broke the silence. 'can we collect some bananas so that we can eat them sharp at 6pm? He asked the leader of monkeys. The leader permitted them to do so. So the monkeys collected bananas and the fast began.

Some monkeys wanted to keep the bananas in their hands, some wanted to peel them, some others wanted to cut them into pieces. Yet another one wanted to keep the pieces in it's mouth.... but they needed the permission from the leader.



Rail transport in India

Introduction

The Indian government is undertaking several initiatives as to upgrading its aged railway infrastructure and enhance its quality of service. The Railway Ministry has announced plans to invest ₹905,000 crore (US\$126 billion) to upgrade the railways by 2020. IR's Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) undertakes all research, designs and standardisation work for modernisation.

Trains Hyperloop

Mumbai–Pune hyperloop is a proposed 1000 km/hr Hyperloop system that will take 14 minutes compared to current 3 hours to commute between these two cities while carrying 10,000 commuters per hour (5,000 in each direction). The route is found feasible and can be made operational by 2026 as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted to "Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority" (PMRDA) by "Virgin Hyperloop company" in January 2018. Commuters and cargo will travel in pods traveling in the near-vacuum tubes at the speed of 1,000 km/hr. DPR provided three feasible terminal end-points options in Mumbai, namely Dadar, Santacruz and the international airport. Currently, 300,000 people commute between these two cities daily in 110,000 vehicles (including 80,000 cars and 6,000 buses). (as of Jan 2018) Feasibility studies for five high-speed rail corridors were conducted between 2009 and 2010. A "Diamond Quadrilateral" has been planned to connect Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai with a high-speed train network. The Indian government conducted joint surveys with a Japanese government team in 2014, finally approving a corridor between Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The new high-speed service will use a Japanese Shinkansen system and locomotives. The cost of procuring the technology is estimated to be around ₹110,000 crore (US\$15 billion). India and Japan signed agreements for the project in December 2015; the Japanese government will fund 81% of the total cost with a soft loan fixed at a nominal interest rate. A special committee has recommended the trains be run on an elevated corridor for an additional cost of ₹10,000 crore (US\$1 billion), to avoid the difficulties of acquiring land, building underpasses, and constructing protective fencing.[5] Indian Railways will operate the corridor for a five-year period after its commissioning, and afterwards will be turned over to a private operator.



High-speed rail

Semi-high-speed rail

A semi-high-speed rail network will be introduced for connecting important routes, including Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Kanpur, Chennai-Hyderabad, Nagpur-Secunderabad, and Mumbai-Goa. Initially, the trains will operate at a maximum speed of 160 km/h, which will be increased to 200 km/h after the rails are strengthened and fenced off. The Gatimaan Express began services on April 5, 2016, after safety clearances were obtained on its first route.

Conversion to high-speed passenger and freight corridors:

IR will convert 10,000 km passenger and freight trunk routes in to High-speed rail corridors of India over 10 years with total investment of ₹20,000,000 million (US\$280 billion) and annual investment of ₹2,000,000 million (US\$28 billion) from 2017-2027, where half of the money will be spent on converting exiting routes into high-speed corridors by leap-frogging the technology and the rest will be used to develop the stations and electronic signaling at the cost of ₹600,000 million (US\$8.4 billion) to enable automated running of trains at 5–6 minutes frequency. Dedicated freight corridors of 3,300 km length will also be completed thus freeing the dual use high demand trunk routes for running more high-speed passenger trains.

Rolling Stock

Modern locomotive factories

In 2015, plans were disclosed for the construction of two locomotive factories with foreign partnerships in the state of Bihar, at Madhepura (diesel), and at Marhowra (electric). The diesel locomotive works will be jointly operated in a partnership with General Electric, which has invested ₹2,052 crore (US\$286 million) for its construction, and the electric locomotive works with Alstom, which has invested ₹1,293.57 crore (US\$180 million). The factories will provide IR with 800 electric locomotives of 12,000 horsepower and a mix of 1,000 diesel locomotives of 4,500 and 6,000 horsepower each. In November 2015, it was announced IR and GE would engage in an 11-year joint venture in which GE would hold a majority stake of 74%. IR would purchase 100 goods locomotives a year for 10 years, beginning in 2017; the locomotives would be modified versions of the GE Evolution series. The diesel locomotive works will be built by 2018; GE will import the first 100 locomotives and manufacture the remaining 900 in India from 2019 onwards, also assuming responsibility for their maintenance over a 13-year period. In the same month, a ₹20,000 crore (US\$3 billion) partnership with Alstom to supply 800 electric locomotives from 2018 to 2028 was announced.

Indian Railways is now moving to manufacturing high-end aluminium self-propelled 160 km/hour indigenous Make in India coaches that require no locomotive and are 10% cheaper than the comparable imports. The first self-propelled 40% cheaper train will roll out in June 2018 and by 2020 even cheaper and lighter aluminum version will rollout.

Railway coach refurbishment project aims for the refurbishment of 12 to 15 years old coaches at Carriage Rehabilitation Workshop in Bhopal to enhance passenger amenities and fire safety measures.

In 2014, IR and DRDO developed a bio-toilet to replace direct-discharge toilets, which are currently the primary type of toilet used in railway coaches. Upgrade of all trains to bio-toilet will be completed by the end of fy2018-19 (c. Dec 2017).

The direct discharge of human waste from trains onto the tracks corrodes rails, costing IR tens of

millions of rupees a year in rail-replacement work. Flushing a bio-toilet discharges human waste into an underfloor holding tank where anaerobic bacteria remove harmful pathogens and break the waste down into neutral water and methane, which can then be harmlessly discharged onto the tracks. IR plans to completely phase out direct-discharge toilets by 2020 or 2021. All-new coaches were installed in 2016, with older rolling stock to gradually becoming retrofitted. After Comptroller

and Auditor General of India found 200,000 complaints related to the foul smelling and blocked bio-toilets, IR announced that it will add 80,000 bio-toilets (each costing INR 1 lakh) in fy2018-2019 and will start installing much improved "vacuum bio-toilets" (each costing INR 2.5 lakh) as well. By Feb 2018, over 100,000 biotoilets have been installed, and project is on target to have 100% biotoilets by 31 March 2019.

KING CANUTE AND THE SEA

There was once a king of England his name was Canute . He was a good ruler . His people loved him . The noble men of the palace did their duties very well . They went among the people and listened to their difficulties . The king then made new laws , and removed those difficulties , and the people were happy again . The nobles were full of praise for Canute. Some nobles praised him to his face . He did not like that . “ I do my best ,” he said , but I am not a wonder full man .

This nobles wanted to win favour with the king . “He will put us in the highest posts” , they thought . “our praises will please him” . They made a great show there respect for him . There sweet words filled his ears at every turn . You are the best king of all said a noble man . You are the strongest king in the world said another noble man . ' friends , friends , said Canute , “ this is foolish talk . I Want to be good and strong . Who is the best king ? . who is the strongest king ? I don't know . It is not my business or yours . Lets not talk of this . “ you stand in gods place , said a third noble man . “ that's true , “ said Canute . A king has to do God' s work on earth .”

You are good ,” said the noble man . “you have God' s . the wind and it . All things obey God . The wind and sea obey him . They will obey you .

“Nonsense ,” said Canute . “I m a man .”

The wind and the sea obey no man . He was unhappy at their praises . “They are good men .” He thought , “but they are foolish . They do not think of their words and then speak them.”

The king did not get angry with them but he wanted to correct them . “how can I do this ?” he wondered . For days and days he thought about this question. In the meantime the foolish noble went to the people and told them , “ our good king has god's power but he does not use it . The wind and the sea obey him .”

The people talked about the king . “He is greater than a man ,” they said . “ He can do wonderful things . We are the luckiest people in the world , with canute as our ruler .”

At last the king found out a plane .one day he told his servants , “carry my true one to the seashore .” to the nobles he said , “ please come with me to the seashore .”

“What will you do there ?” they asked . “ You will see”, he replied . “call the people to the seashore . Let all of them be present there .”

The news spread quickly . “our great king is going to the seashore. He will do a wonderful thing , and show his power to us .”

All the men , women and children gathered on the seashore . On the nobles were their . Canute's throne was a little distance from the sea . Small waves broke on the shore and went back into the sea . They did not go near the throne . Canute asked the foolish nobles to stand with him . He told the rest , “stand back a little .. don 't let the people come near”

They carried out his order . Then he spoke to the foolish nobles . “ will the sea obey mean ?” he said . “ It will ,” they replied

Canute sat on his throne . “O sea”!he cried ,” I am your master . Obey me . Don 't come and wet my feet”. He leaned back on his throne . The small waves came up the shore , and returned to the sea .

“ We were right ,” said the foolish nobles . “ the sea is obeying you , sir .”

Just then large wave came towards the king . It broke over him and the men around him . It wet them all completely .

The king turned to the people . “Did you see that ?” He asked . “ I am not a wonderful person . The sea does not treat me differently from you . It does not obey men . It obeys god . He is the king of the sea and the winds . Remember that .”

The foolish nobles were sorry for their mistake . “ I excuse you ,”said canute . “from now on tell nice words . Tell me my faults . Let me try to correct them .”

Thus the great king taught a lesson to all his people . He was a humble man . Therefore he was great .

By
Amrutha . S
9 C

THE COSTLY PEARLS

In some parts of the sea there are oysters. There are a kind of shell-fish. The body of the oyster is soft .A grain of sand inside the shell well hurt it . The oysters makes a sticky liquid and covers the grain with it. It does this again and the grain of sand become a shining pearl . Ladies use pearls in their ear-rings , or they wear chains of pearls round their necks .

A long time ago , in Egypt ,there was a beautiful queen. Her name was Cleopatra . She was clever ,rich and great . Her palace was full of costly thing. The doors and window had silk curtains of all colours .she slept on a gold bed with costly silk sheets , soft bedding and large pillows .she ate and drank out of silver and gold vessels . There was plenty of nice food on her dinning-table , all the time . Visitors came and ate their fill , and wend away. King and queens brought presents to her . She gave them presents in return.

At that time the Romans ruled over many countries. From their city, Rome , their armies marched to far-off lands. They fought against those countries became masters of them . The Romans were proud of their strength.

Three men had all the power in Rome. One of them was mark Antony. He was a great soldier. Cleopatra did not like the Romans .She helped their enemies against them. Mark antony went to Egypt with an army. “I will teach her a lesson,” he said .

The bad news reached Cleopatra 's ears. The leader of her army said to her , “ The Romans are coming. What shall we do? They are stronger than the Egyptian army.”

“Never mind,” said the queen “Leave them to me .”

She prepared a great feast. Her messengers went with gift to mark antony . “these are from our queen ,” the said “she wants you to come to a feast .She is giving it in honour of you.”

“ All right ,I shall come ,” said Antony . “ where is the fell “ In her palace ,” the messengers said . “ please bring your friends .”

“ How many friends shall I bring ?” The Roman leader asked . ,”

“Any number of them ,” the messengers told him .

“Shall I bring all my soldiers ?” was Mark Antony 's next question .

“Yes ,” was the reply . “Bring them all.”

He did not take all his men with him . All his officers went in his men with him . All his officers went in his company . There was large roof over the palace garden . Tables stood under it with gold and silver plates and cups on them . Costly carpets covered the ground . The queen sate at a special high table on a platform , with her Roman guests . Mark Antony sat beside her .

“ You are very rich,” he said .You are very strong ,” she told him . “ we are afraid of your strength . We shall give you a lot of wealth . Go away with your army . Leave us in peace .”

Antony smiled . “ All right ,” he said , “ I won't fight against you , but I'll stay here , in Egypt . My army will be yours .” I'll give you a feast a after day .” said the queen . “ you will use up your wealth ,” Antony told her . “ you will become poor.”

“ Not at all ,” Cleopatra replied . “ How rich am I ?” She asked. “I don't know ,” said Antony .

“I'll show you ,” the queen promised him .She open the box , and in it their was a pearl. It was large and round , white and shining. Antony opened his eyes wide,in wonder .

“ This pearl is worth all the wealth in the palace ground,”she said. She put the pearl in the sour wine , and mixed the wine. A pearl in sour wine in like sugar in water. It dissolves in the wine . The pearl became smaller and smaller . “It isn't their now ,” said Cleopatra . Then she lifted the cup to her lips and drank the wine.

“In one minute I drank wine worth all the wealth around us ,” She told Antony. “ I will give you this costly drink at my feasts . Do you want it?”

“No ,” said antony . “I believe you . You are wealth indeed .” He did not go back to Rome. He and army stayed on in Egypt . After a time he married Cleopatra . He was proud of his beautiful , clever and wealthy wife.

-Abhirami. 9C

BIOGRAPHY

SATYAJIT RAY

One the greatest masters of world cinema, Satyajit Ray was born on 2 May, 1921, in the city of Calcutta. He belong to a Bengali family prominent in the fields of art and literature. Starting his career as a commercial artists, Ray was drawn into independent film making after meeting the French film maker Jean Renoir and viewing the Italian film 'Bicycle Thieves' during a visit to London. Ray directed 36 films, including feature films,documentaries and short films. 'Pather Panchali', 'Aparajito', 'Apur Sansar', 'Jalsaghar', 'Charulatha',and Teen Kanya' are some of his important works. He was also a writer of fiction, publisher, illustrator, graphic designer and film critic. He wrote several short stories and novels. They were primarily aimed at children and adolescents. He passed away in 1992.

BOOKS
Eleanor Farjeon

*What worlds of wonder are our books!
 As one opens them and looks,
 New ideas and people rise
 In our fancies and our eyes.*

*The room we sit in melts away
 And we find ourselves at play
 With someone who, before the end
 May become our chosen friend.*

*Or we sail along the page
 To some other land or age,
 Here's our body in the chair,
 But our mind is over there.*

*Each book is a magic box
 Which with a touch a child unlocks.
 In between their outside covers
 Books hold all things for their lovers.*

APARNNA. S, IX C

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

The two most commonly heard words about computers are 'Hardware' and 'Software'. All the mechanical and electrical parts and the electronic circuits of a computer [that is, CPU, monitor, input/ output devices, secondary storage devices, etc.] make up the hardware. We can say that anything in a computer system that you can touch or see is part of the hardware.

Software is the program or set of instructions we feed into the computer for getting our job done. We cannot "see" the software the way we see the hardware. For every job we want the computer to do, we need suitable programs or software.

In the example on “Shopping with a PC” we had to instruct the computer to accept the input of the item code and quantity from the keyboard, to get the name and unit price from the memory, to multiply the unit price by the quantity, to display all this on the screen and so on. This instruction make up the billing software. Similarly there are software for railway reservation, for satellite control, for weather prediction and so on.

Hardware or software by themselves cannot do anything at all. All the wonders of computers are possible only when hardware and software come together. Hardware engineers design and make computers. Software express write different programs for different uses of the computer.

ADHITHYA, IX.C

ESSAY

THE COMPUTER



The computer has become a part of the media only in recent years. In the 1960s and '70s, computers were mostly used by big companies and businessmen. Very few people could buy a computer to be used at home.

In the 1980s and '90s ,there was an incredible in growth in computer sales. The popularity of the internet, the world wide web and the e-mail have made computers inevitable in the modern world. Have you ever thought about the advantages of the internet? It helps millions of people to communicate with each other quickly and cheaply. Moreover, it enables quick access to knowledge.

How did man come to invent the computer? Man learnt to count long ago, but the first calculating device he invented seems to have been the abacus. It is a wooden frame with horizontal rods/ wires carrying beads. The counting is done by moving the beads, one by one, along the rods/ wires.

The first mechanical adding machine was made by Pascal in France, and improved upon by Leibniz in Germany. But it was Charles Babbage of England who made the first the calculating machine, called the 'difference engine,' in 1822. Later, he designed the even more powerful 'analytical engine,' but could not get it made. Its basic design is remarkably similar to the modern electronic computer.

The processing of data with mechanical machines started with the 1890 U.S .census . It was done with punched cards and tabulating machines, designed and made by Herman Hollerith. Later, this machines came to be used in business, industry and the government for processing data .The first electronic computers were made in the late forties in the USA, Germany and England. ENIAC, made in the USA, is the best known among these first generation computers.

The invention of the transistor in 1948 led to the making of the second generations machine in the fifties. When, came the third generation in the sixties, with the machines using integrated circuits. The invention of the microprocessor in 1971 brought the fourth generation. With each new generation, computers have become more powerful, more reliable smaller in size and cheaper. The fifth generation, promised by the Japanese, is yet to come.

ANJALI ANIRUDHAN

THE PASTOURELLE FAMILY

John Pastourelle was eleven years old when the German came to Jersey. His father, Robert Pastourelle , had a farm near the shore, not far from the town of St. Helier The farm grew potatoes and tomatoes, and had two or three Jersey cows. All the family worked on the farm, even John when he was not at school at St. Helier. He helped his father and his elder brother Martin to spread the seagrass over the land, and he helped to plant the early

potatoes. It was John's duty, too, to move the cows to a shady place where the grass was fresh. Jersey cows were not allowed to move freely in the fields but were tied with short chains to fixed posts. This was the reason why the cows had to be moved five or six times a day.

That early summer of 1940, the potatoes had just been lifted and the tomatoes planted, when the bad news came. The war, which had started in the autumn of 1939 had not touched the family, because France stood between them and the enemy. But now they heard that France had given in to the Germans and the enemy was moving forward in large numbers through France to the Atlantic coast.

They also heard that a British army had been sent to France after the Battle of Dunkirk to try to hold back the German advance in the south. The small British army had been surrounded by the greater numbers of the enemy, but some of the soldiers had escaped to the coast.

ASWINI RAJ, IX C

THE TELEVISION



The television is one of the miracles of science. It is not an 'idiot box', but a 'magic carpet'.

Do you know who invented the television? It was a Scotsman named J.I. Baird.

Baird made it possible to present moving and living pictures of men and events on the screen. In those days, it was only in monochrome [black and white]. The colour television became popular in the 1970s. Its vast potentialities as a powerful medium of mass communication can not be underestimated. It is, indeed, one of the best sources of entertainment and enlightenment for all. Programmes on subjects like health and hygiene, nutrition, family planning and agriculture are of immense help to men and women, especially in rural areas.

The television plays a very significant role in educating the farmers on the use of different kinds of fertilizers and pesticides, and new methods of cultivation. In addition to giving villagers professional guidance, the television can present whole variety of cultural programmes as well.

Man is born in the stream of culture. The invention of the television has enabled him

to enjoy and see with his own eyes the cultures of different people living in different communities.

ADITHYAN. S

J . C. DANIEL: THE PIONEER OF MALAYALAM CINEMA

Have you ever heard of J .C .Daniel ? It is a name that is an unforgettable part of Kerala culture . Usually described as the father of malayalam cinema , Daniel was born on 28 November, 1900, in Agasteeswaram taluk of Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu. The first film made in Kerala, Vigatakumaran, by J.C.Daniel reflects the social and cultural life of a period.

Daniel had to encounter many difficulties to make the first film in malayalam. However he got over them and set up the first film studio in Kerala in 1926, naming 'The Travancore national pictures .' He found money for this by disposing of his landed property . He wrote the script , titled it Vigathakumaran and started the production work . It was a silent film . He was the director , the protagonist , the cinematographer and the editor too . P .K . Rosy , an ordinary woman from the exploited class of society who was the woman cast in a lead role , also had to suffer much

This artistic venture failed commercially . Living in dire poverty , Daniel breathed his last on April 29 , 1975 . The Government of Kerala honoured him in 1992 by instituting the J. C . Daniel Award for life time achievement in cinema

-ARDRAANI, 9C

THE MEDIA AND THE UNEDUCATED MASSES

In a country with favourable or democratic government, freedom of the media is essential. However, many analysts believe that freedom granted to the media gives it power that may be used abusively, power to influence the public. These critics are against a sort of, 'Laissez-faire' attitude of the government towards the media. At the other end of the table however, some feel that freedom given to the media might go unchecked, for it is the people that influence the media and control that power. Perhaps the truth lies some where in between.

Networks were growing more interested in attracting their audiences. As the years advanced and technology followed, media began taking different approaches to arouse the public conflicts on television where seen as a more interesting and productive approach to increasing ratings. After a while, interviewers would attempt to provoke debate, mud throwing and even emotion out of its political guests. Politicians who been allowed airtime to address questions presented by viewers and interviewers.

One major complaint however, was that the media was more interested in evoking a response in the interview rather than probing issues that really mattered to the audiences. They would in fact be more interested in impressing their peers with the questions they asked, rather than being interested in the answers. The members of the media are seen as jackals eager for a story, prepared to place anything in the public's eye in the name of ratings. In the thirties reporters as characters in films where seen as nitty-gritty heroes that shared the views and concerns on the everyday common man. In many cases they are joked as being worse and less trust worthy than lawyers. This change in the portrayal of media in movies is a reflection of the public's cynical view towards them. The fact that many real life figures of media participate in such films, knowing in advance how they will be portrayed, further supports the view the public has towards them.

Some critics argue that the media is not completely at fault. They are after all, trying to give the people what they want. Unfortunately the advancement of communications technology has superseded the audience's capacity or desire to absorb it. There is only so much news a person wants to hear. People have news hoppers with night vision, satellites, cameras, recorders, computers, E-mail, cable television and CNN. Something has to be more interesting than the next in order to get the viewers to watch. So in many cases the media mimics the behaviour of a sleazy talk show.

APARNA S, IX -C

FIND SHE ; IF YOU CAN....

Where is she?

We are finding her. Her memories are hunting our life .All in a nightmare .The fact is that we lost her .This is the story of our friend...

She is a good person who knows everyone's heart. Her face was lovingly .She give a lot of memories to remind her. All teachers loved her. She is brilliant than anyone .She is fourteen years old .She sings well. But she didn't study music specially. She loves dance more than music. But her family situation is not able to expense for dance .But her desire is not destroyed. On moving to the life of journey, she get an opportunity to study dance . That is her relative have been open a dance school. Her mother said that, on the next month she can go to dance school. She was in a lucky mood. She said to her mother that “I want a dress for dance,Keralanadanam”. On that week her grandmother passed away. Her mother asked that “Are you frightened”. She said that she is not frightened. After 1 weeks,she went to school . On one morning she wakeup early and she studied. Later is the tragedical moment of her and our life. The tragedy struck into her family and her friends. All in a nightmare. The reality was she is no more...

The question for all are; who is SHE consider here.

By 9A friends

HEARTIEST FRIENDSHIP

My heart brims with boundless gratitude and joy when I think of you my friend , you made the hailstorms in my life pass without causing me any harm. You were my pillar of strength through the harrowing times I went through . You gave me the courage to overcome everything with a smile . Thankyou for being there with me.....

DEVIKA SUNIL(9A)

BE INSPIRED

Creativity and a positive attitude go hand in hand. An optimistic approach to life enhances our creativity and helps us express it meaningfully. Failures do not get optimistic down, instead it energizes them to make the best use of their creativity and find a solution to any given problem.

Helen Varghese (9A)

Dreams

You dreamt it right from the very behold;
My dreams are vision to glory;
They made then to live long ;
They cut through my wounds and healed

On dreams you made me fly;
You make me awake when others are fast asleep;
You made my life colourful and joyful
No one knows who is that nearer.

Your words married my vision
We both had success as siblings
A river of honey to be dreamt
A depth of hope as a friend.

You made me alive ,
destroyer of my solitude
long lived passions at a flight
to be recovered from a depth

Oceans of love and peace
in which I swim in a boat of you
You showered hope upon me and
gone away without a word.

You made me restless
 You carried me to glory;
 You loved me than anyone else
 Be a part of me ; my true love

B. Krishna(9A)

A PLACE OF JOY

Bing -bong the bell rings ;
 Yes, it's the place of Joy;
 A bridge built with love and happiness;
 Lots of lots to learn;
 Wings of warmth of affection and comfort;
 A place where I find truth and values ;
 The one's who cares the most for you;
 I feel like I am flying up the clouds
 When they 're are with me;
 The hands that hold me still ;
 Leads me straight on the roads of troubles
 Even though the streams of sorrow and
 Emotions flow;
 I stay strong because they are with me;
 As I stay still here with confidence;
 Only because of ;
 My Home My Strength!!!

NandhanaVijayan(9A)

DAFFODILS

William wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills
When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of golden Daffodils
Beside the lakes, beneath the trees
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze



Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milkyway
They stretched in never ending
Live along the margin of a bay
Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance
The waves beside them danced
But they outdid the sparkling waves in glee
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company
I gazed-and-gazed, but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought
For oft ,when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood
They flashed upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the Daffodils

NEWTON'S LAW

NANDITA DAS

I was inattentive in science class one day
 When the teacher at random looked my way
 I didn't look up, I wouldn't dare
 There's no escaping that intense glare.

Asked me to explain to the class
 Newton's Law of gravity and mass
 My mind was a blank, heartbeats louder
 For an answer I started to flounder.

I stood before the class trembling with fear
 "Gravity", I said..... and then oh dear!!!
 I fell off the stage on to the floor
 How the class with laughter did roar.

The children tittered in great amusement
 They didn't know my sad predicament
 The teacher said, "You've demonstrated gravity"
 "Although you did it with much levity".

At length I returned to my seat
 With much applause did they greet
 Now I look back upon this and ponder
 I decide to listen and not let my mind wander.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

STEPHEN WILLIAM HAWKING

Stephen William Hawking is a great physicist known for his work regarding Black Holes in space. He has authored several popular science books. Even at an early age, Hawking showed a passion for Science and Astronomy . At the age of twenty one, while studying at Cambridge, he was diagnosed with a serious disease . Gradually, he became entirely paralysed and his life got confined to a wheel chair. Despite his illness, he has done ground-breaking work in Physics and Astronomy.

VAIKOM VIJAYALAKSHMI

Vaikom vijayalakshmi is a gifted singer with unique voice. She is blind by birth. Right from early childhood, she showed extraordinary talent in singing. She could easily identify the raga of a song even if heard for the first time. She learned more than hundred ragas without any formal training in music. She is also an expert at playing at Gayathri Veena. She has performed at more than four hundred venues across India. She is also a playback singer. The song 'Katte Katte' sung by her in the Malayalam movie "Celluloid" won great appreciation.



കേരളസർക്കാരിന്റെ ഹൈടെക് വിദ്യാലയം എന്ന പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഭാഗമായി ആവിഷ്കരിച്ച ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റ്സ് എന്ന ഐ. ടി കൂട്ടായ്മയിലൂടെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഐ. ടി മേഖലയിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാവീണ്യം നേടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. യന്ത്രവത്കരണത്തിന്റെ പാതയിൽ മുന്നോട്ടു നീങ്ങുന്ന നമ്മുടെ സമൂഹത്തിലെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഭാവി ഉറപ്പിച്ചുറപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് അനിവാര്യം തന്നെയാണ്.

കുട്ടിപ്പട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ഈ സംരംഭത്തിൽ ഭാഗമായ എല്ലാ അദ്ധ്യാപകർക്കും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും നന്ദി.....



ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റ്സ് യൂണിറ്റ് അംഗങ്ങൾ