



**DIGITAL MAGAZINE OF LITTLE KITES**

**2019 - '20**

**ST. MARY'S H.S.S., PATTOM**

**LYCEUM**

**WORLD OF LETTERS**

## മുഖമൊഴി

ഇത് ഒരു കൂട്ടായ്മയുടെ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം....  
ലിറ്റിൽകൈറ്റ്സ് കുട്ടുകാരുടെ സംരംഭം..

കുട്ടികളുടെ സ്വത്വ പ്രകാശനത്തിന് ജനാധിപത്യവും സമതുലിതവുമായ മാർഗ്ഗം തുറന്നിടുകയാണ് ലൈസീയം ഡിജിറ്റൽ മാഗസിൻ.....

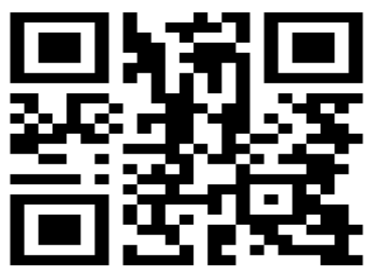
കുട്ടിപട്ടങ്ങൾ

കണ്ടതും....കേട്ടതും....പഠിച്ചതും....

പ്രവർത്തിച്ചതും....

ഏവർക്കും സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്

അഞ്ചിച്ച് രാജൻ  
ചീഫ് എഡിറ്റർ



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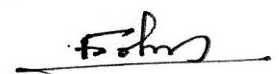
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## Principal's Voice

Rev. Dr. John C. C.

*I am so glad to know that the KITE students of standard IX is going to publish a digital magazine. In this era, information technology has triggered a far reaching impact in our field of education. Students must be innovative in these efforts and creative in their thoughts. The KITE students are showing an extraordinary interest in the field of technology. They are improving their modes of operating and understanding. I do feel that those who are going read this will definitely yield better knowledge in their lives. I am so happy to congratulate dear KITE students in this endeavour. I do appreciate the hard work of our contributors, the inspired teacher and all other. Wish you all the best.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John C. C.', written on a white rectangular background.

**Rev. Dr. John C. C**

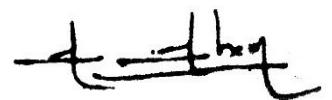


## Headmaster's Desk

Sri. Aby Abraham

*I have immense pleasure to know that Little Kites unit of our school is bringing out a digital magazine this year. It is noticed that our Little Kites members are actively participating in all the activities related to school. I appreciate the mentors who are really motivating the students in all their activities.*

*This digital magazine is an example of their creativity, leadership quality, team spirit and enthusiasm. I congratulate all the students, who took effort to design this digital magazine.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aby Abraham', enclosed in a white rectangular box.

**Sri. Aby Abraham**

## REPORT

KITE (Kerala Infrastructure and Technology for Education) is a Govt. of Kerala establishment set up to foster, promote and implement modernisation of educational institutions in the State of Kerala, owned by the State or run under the aid of Government. The spectrum of KITE include Information & Communication Technology, Capacity Building, Content Development, Connectivity, E-Learning, Satellite based education, Support and Maintenance mechanism, E-Governance or other related activities. KITE aims to upgrade the Government sector educational institutions at par with international standards in terms of infrastructure, facilities, resources, curriculum, pedagogy, etc. It also aims to

formulate and implement projects for the use of ICT as a tool for the improvement of the education quality in the State of Kerala.

‘Little KITES IT Clubs’ is the unique initiative of KITE. The High School Kuttikootam programme, which was a part of the Public Education Rejuvenation Mission of the State Government, through which students were given intense training in 5 areas such as Animation, Cyber Safety, Malayalam Computing, Hardware and Electronics has been structurally upgraded in Student Police Cadets model, thus becoming ‘Little KITES IT Clubs’. Little KITES is set to become the largest Student IT Network in the Country.



The programme aims to encourage the natural interest of students in ICT field and to create a culture for appropriate usage of technology and software. To provide an opportunity for students to learn the different perspectives of ICT tools, so as to make use of them for their learning activities. To ensure participation of students in the usage and up keeping on ICT equipment's at schools, thereby increasing the Little kites, St. Mary' s H.S.S., Pattom productivity of the school is ICT enabled learning. To empower students to undertaken minor technical issues of ICT equipment's and to enrich students on proper and safe internet usage and Cyber security, and also to inculcate the importance of language computing.

The programme was inaugurated in our school, St.

Mary's H.S.S., Pattom by Principal Rev. Dr. John C.C., and felicitations were given by Headmaster Aby Abraham, PTA President M Jayakumar, SITC Sri. Bijo Geevarghese. The welcome note was given by KITE Master Sajan K.George and vote of thanks was delivered by KITE Mistress Anulekha Philip.

The unit has got 40 students and classes are being conducted on all wednesday. One day camp was conducted and classes were headed by Smt. Sreeja Asok. Four of our students took part in Camera training held at D.R.C., Jagathy and eight students in Animation and Programming held at G.M.G.H.S., Pattom. Fruitfulness of this programme is by the great support given by our Principal, Head Master and SITC.

**SITC**



**Sri. Bijo Geevarughese**

**Kite Master**



**Sri. Sajan K. George**

**Kite Mistress**



**Smt. Anulekha Philip**

**LEADERS**



**Kumari Fathima C.M**



**Master Aswin Kuruvilla**

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

Principal	: Rev. Dr. John C. C.
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Kite Mistress	: Smt. Anulekha Philip
Chief Editor	: Master Ajeesh Rajan
Designer	: Kumari Pooja Shabu
Artist	: Kumari Fathima C.M
Associate Editors	: Master Sangeeth Krishna Master Benjamin R.Lenin

## Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American statesman and lawyer who served as the 16th president of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865.



Lincoln led the nation through the American Civil War, its bloodiest war and its greatest moral, constitutional, and political crisis. He preserved the Union, abolished slavery, strengthened the federal government, and modernized the U.S. economy.

Born in Kentucky, Lincoln grew up on the frontier in a poor family. Self-educated, he became a lawyer, Whig Party leader, Illinois state legislator and Congressman. In 1849, he left government to resume his law practice, but angered by the Kansas–Nebraska Act's opening of the prairie lands to slavery, reentered politics in 1854. He became a leader in the new Republican Party and gained national attention in the 1858 debates against national Democratic leader Stephen Douglas in the U.S Senate campaign in Illinois. He then ran for President in 1860, sweeping the North and winning. Southern pro-slavery elements took his win as proof that the North was rejecting the constitutional rights of Southern states to practice slavery. They began the process of seceding from the union. To secure its independence, the

new Confederate States of America fired on Fort Sumter, one of the few U.S forts in the South. Lincoln called up volunteers and militia to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union.

As the leader of the moderate faction of the Republican Party, Lincoln confronted Radical Republicans, who demanded harsher treatment of the South; War Democrats, who rallied a large faction of former opponents into his camp; anti-war Democrats (called Copperheads), who despised him; and irreconcilable secessionists, who plotted his assassination. Lincoln fought the factions by pitting them against each other, by carefully distributing political patronage, and by appealing to the American people.<sup>65–87</sup> His Gettysburg Address became an iconic call for nationalism, republicanism, equal rights, liberty, and democracy. He suspended habeas corpus, and he averted British intervention by defusing the Trent Affair. Lincoln closely supervised the war effort, including the selection of generals and the naval blockade that shut down the South's trade. As the war progressed, he maneuvered to end slavery, issuing the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863; ordering the Army to protect escaped slaves, encouraging border states to outlaw slavery, and pushing through Congress the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which outlawed slavery across the country.

Lincoln managed his own re-election campaign. He sought to reconcile his damaged nation by avoiding retribution against the secessionists. A few days after the Battle of Appomattox Court House, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, an actor and Confederate sympathizer, on April 14, 1865, and died the following day. Abraham Lincoln is remembered as the United States' martyr hero. He is

consistently ranked both by scholars and the public as among the greatest U.S. presidents.

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, as the second child of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, in a one-room log cabin on Sinking Spring Farm near Hodgenville, Kentucky.<sup>20–22</sup> He was a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, an Englishman who migrated from Hingham, Norfolk, to its namesake, Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638. Samuel's grandson and great-grandson began the family's westward migration, passing through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Lincoln's paternal grandfather and namesake, Captain Abraham Lincoln, moved the family from Virginia to Jefferson County, Kentucky, in the 1780s. Captain Lincoln was killed in an Indian raid in 1786. His children, including eight-year-old Thomas Abraham's father, witnessed the attack.<sup>12–13</sup> Thomas then worked at odd jobs in Kentucky and in Tennessee, before settling with members of his family in Hardin County, Kentucky, in the early 1800s.



Replica of Lincoln's birthplace near Hodgenville, Kentucky.

Lincoln's mother, Nancy, is widely assumed to have been the daughter of Lucy Hanks, although no record documents this. Thomas and Nancy married on June 12, 1806, in Washington County, and moved to Elizabethtown, Kentucky. They produced three children: Sarah, born on February 10, 1807; Abraham, on February 12, 1809;

and Thomas, who died in infancy. Thomas Lincoln bought or leased farms in Kentucky. Thomas became embroiled in legal disputes, and lost all but 200 acres (81 ha) of his land in court disputes over property titles. In 1816, the family moved to Indiana, where the survey process was more reliable and land titles were more secure. Indiana was a "free" (non-slaveholding) territory, and they settled in an "unbroken forest" in Hurricane Township, Perry County. (Their land became part of Spencer County, Indiana, when the county was established in 1818.) and In 1860, Lincoln noted that the family's move to Indiana was "partly on account of slavery", but mainly due to land title difficulties. In Kentucky and Indiana, Thomas worked as a farmer, cabinetmaker, and carpenter. He owned farms, town lots and livestock, paid taxes, sat on juries, appraised estates, served on country slave patrols, and guarded prisoners. Thomas and Nancy were members of a Separate Baptists church, which forbade alcohol, dancing, and slavery. Overcoming financial challenges, Thomas eventually obtained clear title to 80 acres (32 ha) of land in what became known as the Little Pigeon Creek Community.

### **Education**

Lincoln was largely self-educated. His formal schooling (from travelling teachers) was intermittent, totaling less than 12 months; however, he was an avid reader and retained a lifelong interest in learning. Family, neighbors, and schoolmates recalled that he read and reread the King James Bible, Aesop's Fables, John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*, Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, Mason Locke Weems's *The Life of Washington*, and *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*, among others. Teen aged Lincoln took

responsibility for chores. He accepted the customary practice that a son give his father all earnings from work outside the home until age 21. Lincoln became adept at using an axe. Tall for his age, Lincoln was strong and athletic. He became known for his strength and audacity after winning a wrestling match with the renowned leader of a group of ruffians known as "The Clary's Grove boys".



Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois.

His second state legislature campaign in 1834 was successful. Although he ran as a Whig, many Democrats favored him over a more powerful Whig opponent. Lincoln served four successive terms in the Illinois House of Representatives as a Whig from Sangamon County. He supported the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, later serving as a Canal Commissioner. In the 1835–36 legislative session, he voted to expand suffrage beyond white landowners to all white males. He was known for his "free soil" stance of opposing both slavery and abolitionism. He first articulated this in 1837, saying, "[The] Institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than abate its evils." He followed Henry Clay in supporting the American Colonization Society program of advocating abolition and helping freed slaves to settle in Liberia. Admitted to the Illinois bar



in 1836, he moved to Springfield, Illinois, and began to practice law under John T. Stuart, Mary Todd's cousin. Lincoln developed a reputation as a formidable adversary during cross-examinations and closing arguments. He partnered with Stephen T. Logan from 1841 until 1844. Then Lincoln began his practice with William Herndon, whom Lincoln thought "a studious young man".

Lincoln ran for the Whig nomination for Illinois's 7<sup>th</sup> district of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1843, but was defeated by John J. Hardin. However, Lincoln won support for the principle of rotation, whereby Hardin would retire after only one term. Lincoln hoped that this arrangement would lead to his nomination in 1846. Lincoln was indeed elected to the House of Representatives in 1846, where he served one two-year term. He was the only Whig in the Illinois delegation, showing party loyalty by participating in almost all votes and making speeches that echoed the party line. Lincoln, in collaboration with abolitionist Congressman Joshua R. Giddings, wrote a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia with compensation for the owners, enforcement to capture fugitive slaves, and a popular vote on the matter. He abandoned the bill when it failed to garner sufficient Whig supporters.

Sangeeth Krishna

## MY SUPER HERO



Do you know my super hero?  
Do you know who he is?  
He is not a spiderman,  
superman or batman

My superhero is someone  
Who takes us to an outing,  
Who brings us gifts and cakes and sweets  
Who bring me all my favourite things  
Now can you tell me who he is  
He is no one but my loving dad.

Aswin Kuruvilla

## ***Kerala History – Physically and Politically***

The term Kerala was first epigraphically recorded as Ketalaputo (Cheras) in a 3rd-century BCE rock inscription by emperor Ashoka of Magadha. It was mentioned as one of four independent kingdoms in southern India during Ashoka's time, the others being the Cholas, Pandyas and Satyaputras. The Cheras transformed Kerala into an international trade centre by establishing trade relations across the Arabian Sea with all major Mediterranean and Red Sea ports as well those of the Far East. The early Cheras collapsed after repeated attacks from the neighboring Cholas and Rashtrakutas.

During the early middle ages, Namboodiri Brahmin immigrants established themselves in Kerala, shaping the society on the lines of the caste system. In the 8th century, Adi Shankara was born at Kalady in central Kerala. He travelled

extensively across the Indian subcontinent establishing institutions of the widely influential philosophy of Advaita Vedanta. The Cheras regained control over Kerala in the 9th century until the kingdom was dissolved in the 12th century, when small autonomous chiefdoms, most notably Venadu, were established.

In 1498, Vasco Da Gama established a sea route to Kerala and established Portuguese settlements in Kerala, which marked the beginning of the colonial era of Kerala. European trading interests of the Dutch, French and the British East India companies took centre stage during the colonial wars in India. After the Dutch were defeated by Travancore king Marthanda Varma, the British crown gained control over Kerala by establishing the princely state of Travancore

until India was declared independent in 1947. The state of Kerala was created in 1956 from the former state of Travancore-Cochin, the Malabar district of Madras State, and the Kasaragod taluk of Dakshina Kannada. Political activity in the Indian State of Kerala takes place in a multi-party framework, within the overall context of the National Politics of India. The state holds an invariable position of having the largest politically aware and active population in the Country. The state Legislature is unicameral and has a membership of 141, where 140 are elected and one is nominated from the Anglo-Indian community. It has 20 seats in the Lok Sabha and 9 seats in the Rajya Sabha. Elections are also held to choose representatives to the civic bodies at various levels within the State, and the state has consistently come out with a voter turnout of 70% or above in almost all elections which have

ever been held. The Chief Minister of Kerala is the chief executive of the Indian state of Kerala. In accordance with the Constitution of India, the governor is a state's de jure head, but de facto executive authority rests with the chief minister. Following elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly, the state's governor usually invites the party (or coalition) with a majority of seats to form the government. The governor appoints the chief minister, whose council of ministers are collectively responsible to the assembly. Given that he has the confidence of the assembly, the chief minister's term is for five years and is subject to no term limits. The origins of Kerala lie in the princely states of Travancore and Cochin. Following India's independence from the British Raj in 1947, these states' monarchs instituted

a measure of representative government, headed by a Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers. On 1 July 1949 Travancore and Cochin were merged to form Travancore-Cochin state. On 1 November 1956, the States Reorganisation Act redrew India's map along linguistic lines, and the present-day state of Kerala was born, consisting solely of Malayalam-speaking districts. Since then, 12 people have served as the Chief Minister of Kerala. The first was E. M. S. Namboodiripad of the Communist Party of India, whose tenure was cut short by the imposition of President's rule. Kerala has come under President's rule for four years over seven terms, the last of them in 1982. Since then the office has alternated between leaders of the Indian National Congress and of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). The latter party's Pinarayi Vijayan is the incumbent chief minister; his Left

Democratic Front government has been in office since 25 May 2016.

When we look back to the history of Indian Legislative set up, we find several things to feel proud of, as we were the first in many a political experiment. Among the Princely States in the country, it was in the erstwhile state of Travancore that the first Legislative Council was constituted in 1888 with six official and two non-official members. In 1898 it was decided that the number of members might be raised from eight to 15 of which two fifth should be non-official members. But the ideal of election in its literal sense was not accepted even in principle. Similar legislative reforms took place in 1920 and 1922. During

the regime of Sri. Chitra Thirunal, who was enthroned in 1932, there were some radical reforms in this field. The Legislative Council was divided into Sreemoolam Assembly and Sri Chitra State Council. In protest against the inadequacy of the Constitutional reforms of 1932, the Nivartana (abstention) movement was started, as the Ezhavas, the Christians and the Muslims who constituted 70 per cent of the population, apprehended that the new reforms, owing to the provisions for restricted franchise on the basis of the area of possession of property and other qualifications, would secure for them only a few number of seats in the enlarged legislature than the Nayers. They demanded apportioning of the seats on the basis of population. When the Government turned a deaf ear to the voice of protest, they organized a Joint Political Congress and exhorted the voters to abstain from voting. The Govt.

at last conceded their demands to a certain extent by introducing communal reservation in appointments to the public service.

In 1925 a 45 member legislature came into being in Cochin of which 30 were elected members. The creation of the post of a minister responsible to the legislature, and entrusting him with the charge of all the departments related to rural development was the next step forward in 1930 when a diarchical form of Government was established. In the 50 member legislative council, 38 were elected members. The Cochin Congress and the Cochin State Congress were the main contestants. The Cochin congress secured 13 seats, the Cochin State Congress 12 and Independents

and the Progressive Party 13. The Cochin Congress and with the support of some independents came to power on June 17, 1938. Ambattu Sivarama Menon was appointed Minister for Rural Development. This earned for Cochin the distinction of being the first state among the princely states to usher in ministerial Government. Sivarama Menon died on August 30 and he was followed by Dr. A.R. Menon. And with the passage of a non-confidence motion on February 25, 1942, he was forced to resign. Shri. T.K. Nair of Cochin Congress assumed charge of the ministerial office. Since the Second World War was on, the Maharaja extended the term of the Council and as such he could continue in the office till July 11, 1945.

The end of the Quit India Movement saw Malabar returning to elections and Constitutional Government. Administratively Malabar was

district of Madras Province at the time of Independence. The Malabar district had also representation in Madras cabinets. And among the ministers from Malabar were Shri Kozhipurathu Madhava Menon, Shri. C.J. Varkey, Shri A. Raghava Menon, Shri Kongathil Raman Menon (all Congress) and Shri. R.M. Palat (Justice Party).

The Travancore State Congress launched a campaign seeking dismissal of the Dewan, Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, on the basis of certain allegations. But the party was forced to withdraw the charges on Gandhiji's intervention. This created a split in Congress. The members of the Youth League left the State Congress to form the Communist party.

Travancore, however, was not destined to have a

peaceful transition to freedom and democracy. In the last week of October 1946, (October 24 to 27) the State saw the most violent upheavals, the Punnappra Vayalar revolt of the working class, an armed revolt by the poor with a view to ending the police raj under the Dewan. Even after the attainment of freedom the Dewan declared on June 11, 1947 that Travancore would remain an Independent State on the lapse of British paramountcy. When he let loose repression, an unsuccessful attempt on his life was made on July 25, 1947. And forced by the new developments he left Travancore on August 19, 1947. On September 4, 1947 the Maharaja of Travancore issued a declaration to elect Constituent Assembly in Travancore as a prelude to the introduction of adult franchise. The first election was held in February 1948. Out of the total 120 seats, the Indian National Congress contested 112 and won 97 seats. The Muslim

League secured eight, Tamil Nadu Congress 14 and independent one. Though the Communist Party contested 17 seats and the K.S.P. eight, they could not win a single seat. On March 20, 1948 the Travancore Constituent Assembly came into being, the first of its kind formed on the basis of adult franchise in the country. It started functioning under the presidentship of late Shri A.J. John. But as per a declaration of the Raja on March 24, it began to function also a Legislative Assembly. An interim three member Ministry was formed with late Shri Pattom A Thanu Pillai as Prime Minister. The late Shri. C. Kesavan and Shri T.M. Varghese were the other two members of this first popular ministry in Travancore. As a result of the internecine feuds within the Congress, a no-confidence motion was carried, and the Pattom Ministry



resigned on October 17, 1948. Then a seven member Ministry under the leadership of the late Shri T.K. Narayana Pillai came to power on 22nd October, 1948.

The movement for a United Kerala gathered momentum. Following the national policy of integration, the States of Travancore and Cochin were merged into Travancore-Cochin state under the Raja of Travancore as the Raj Pramukh on 1st July 1949. A seven member cabinet was sworn in under the stewardship of Shri T.K. Narayana Pillai on that day, the first ministry of the erstwhile T.C. State. Consequent on political troubles within the party the T.K. ministry had to resign on February 24, 1951. Though the late Shri C. Kesavan formed a three member ministry all of a sudden, he tendered resignation of the leadership on 20th March

and was unanimously re-elected as leader. The ministry was expanded on September 6 by inducting four more members. India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic on January 26, 1950. Before the 1951-52 general elections, the Socialist Party was formed under the leadership of Shri Pattam Thanu Pillai, and the Democratic Congress Party came into being with the late Shri Mannath Padmanabhan and Shri. R. Sankar as its leaders.

The first general election was held from December 10, 1951. Though the late Shri C. Kesavan formed a three member ministry all of a sudden, he tendered resignation of the leadership on 20th March and was unanimously re-elected as leader. The ministry was

expanded on September 6 by inducting four more members. India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic on January 26, 1950. Before the 1951-52 general elections, the Socialist Party was formed under the leadership of Shri Pattam Thanu Pillai, and the Democratic Congress Party came into being with the late Shri Mannath Padmanabhan and Shri. R. Sankar as its leaders.

The 21st ministry headed by Shri. Oommen Chandy as Chief Minister was sworn in by His Excellency R.S.Gavai, Governor of Kerala at a function organised for the purpose at Kerala Raj Bhavan Thiruvananthapuram at 4pm on 23rd May 2011. The UDF lead ministry includes Shri. P. K. Abdu Rabb, Shri. Adoor Prakash, Shri. A. P. Anilkumar, Shri. Aryadan Mohammed, Shri. K. Babu, Shri. C. N. Balakrishnan, Shri. V. K. Ebrahim Kunju, Shri. K. B. Ganesh Kumar, Shri. T. M.

Jacob, Kumari P. K. Jayalekshmi, Shri. K. C. Joseph, Shri. P. J. Joseph, Shri. P. K. Kunhalikutty, Shri. K. M. Mani, Shri. K. P. Mohanan, Dr. M. K. Muneer, Shri. Shibu Baby John, Shri.V.S. Sivakumar and Shri. Thiruvanchoor Radhakrishnan.

Now kerala is being ruled by Left Democratic government or communist government in the leadership of shri.Pinarayi Vijayan as the chief minister from dharmadom constituency, Dr.T.M.Thomas Isaac as finance minister from alapuzha constituency, G.Sudhakaran as public works minister from ampalapuzha constituency, A.K.Balan as law and parliamentary affairs minister from taroor constituency, Kadakampilly Surendran as dewaswam minister from kazhakoottam constituency, K.K.Shailaja as medical affairs from koothuparambu constituency.

Bagath Anilkumar

## PROVERB AND MAXIM

A bad workman always quarrels with his tools.

When a man does not know how to do his work properly, he blames his tools. If a boy's handwriting is bad, he may say that his pen is bad, and that is why his handwriting is bad. He is not willing to blame himself for his bad handwriting. There is a proverb which says that an incompetent dancer blames the unevenness of the floor for her bad dancing. Similarly a bad batsman blames his bat for his bad batting. Conversely a good workman does his job well even if his tools are not of the best quality.

Asif Muhammed

## THE RENAISSANCE

When I was young,  
I could see so many smiles  
around me.  
I had the freedom,  
To give back a smile,  
and I always loved to.  
But now I am so many smiles.  
Every faces are leaned down.  
Every minds are closed now.  
Today, everyone just needs  
screens...  
They don't even wish to see  
smiles.  
They only watch the artificial  
smiles.  
I am wandering around,  
I am searching for smiles...  
But where can I find one?  
Even the little ones don't look  
around,  
They had also changed a lot..

Fathima C.M

## MY BLOOMING GARDEN

As I look out into m garden  
I feel a sense of pride  
It is really a lovely room  
Except it is outside

A swarm of bees  
Singing with a breeze  
Having a taste of honey  
From the small chamber of  
flow

I love the sight of stones and  
rocks  
And drift wood, tree, and ferns  
too..

The sound of all my chimes  
I know you would like to.....

Vaishnavi

## AB de Villiers

Abraham Benjamin de Villiers (born 17 February 1984), commonly known as AB de Villiers, is a former international cricketer who has captained South African cricket team across all three formats. He was named as the ICC ODI Player of the Year three times during his 15-year international career. He played for Titans in South African domestic cricket and Delhi Daredevils & Royal Challengers Bangalore in the Indian Premier League (IPL). In limited overs cricket he is an attacking batsman. He has the record of hitting the fastest ODI century in just 31 balls. He also records the fastest ODI 50, 100 and 150. De Villiers began his international career as a wicket-keeper-batsman, but he has played most often solely as a batsman. He made his international debut in a Test match against England from 2004 and first played a One Day International (ODI) in early 2005. His debut in Twenty20 International cricket came in 2006. He scored over 8,000 runs in both Test and ODI cricket and has a batting average of over fifty in both forms of the game. De Villiers captained South Africa in all three formats, although after a series of injuries he stepped down from the Test captaincy. In 2017 he stepped down from captaining the national limited-overs teams and in May 2018 announced his retirement from all forms of international cricket.



Anand R.S

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION - DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD

Environmental pollution represents an obstacle to the economical exploitation of coal deposits. In industrialized countries, the rule for protection of the environment are stricter than in developing countries. Thus to get a licence to open mines involves lengthy procedures which in turn cause delay. Indian authorize have also started to put stringent conditions in place regarding environmental pollution. Consequently, ecological problems can be totally prevented, but such measures are costly. Some environmental consequences of mining and processing coal deposits are deforestation, land damage, water pollution and hydrological damage, air pollution, noise pollution, ground vibration and rock dispersal, and visual impact. Such environmental impacts are increasing today by day because the scale of individual mining operations is increasing as mining of lower grade deposits increases. The current trend towards surface mining, and mine mechanization, is also aggravating such problems.



Akhil A.S

# MOTHER TERESA

Mary Teresa (born Gonxhe Bojaxhiu, Albanian: 26 August 1910– 5 September 1997), commonly known as Mother Teresa and honoured in the Catholic Church as Saint Teresa of Calcutta, was an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun and missionary. She was born in Skopje (now the capital of North Macedonia), then part of the Kosovo Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire. After living in Skopje for eighteen years, she moved to Ireland and then to India, where she lived for most of her life. In 1950, Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic religious congregation that had over 4,500 nuns and was active in 133 countries in 2012. The congregation manages homes for people who are dying of HIV/AIDS, leprosy and tuberculosis. It also runs soup kitchens, dispensaries, mobile clinics, children's and family counselling programmes, as well as orphanages and schools. Members take vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, and also profess a fourth vow-to give "wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor".



She was canonized on 4 September 2016, and the anniversary of her death (5 September) is her feast day. A controversial figure during her life and after her death, Teresa was admired by many for her charitable work. She was praised and criticized on various counts, such as for her views on abortion and contraception, and was

criticized for poor conditions in her houses for the dying. Her authorized biography was written by Navin Chawla and published in 1992, and she has been the subject of films and other books. On 6 September 2017, Teresa and St. Francis Xavier were named co-patrons of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Calcutta. Teresa was born Anjezë Gonxhe (or Gonxha) Bojaxhiu on 26 August 1910 into a Kosovar Albanian family in Skopje (now the capital of North Macedonia), Ottoman Empire. She was baptised in Skopje, the day after her birth. She later considered 27 August, the day she was baptised, her "true birthday". She was the youngest child of Nikollë and Dranfile Bojaxhiu (Bernai). Her father, who was involved in Albanian-community politics in Ottoman Macedonia, died in 1919 when she was eight years old. He may have been from Prizren, Kosovo, and her mother may have been from a village near Gjakova.

According to a biography by Joan Graff Clucas, Teresa was in her early years when she was fascinated by stories of the lives of missionaries and their service in Bengal; by age 12, she was convinced that she should commit herself to.

Benjamin R.Lenin



# **FRIENDSHIP**

Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between people. Friendship is a stronger form of interpersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in academic fields such as communication, sociology, social psychology, anthropology, and philosophy. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles.



Although there are many forms of friendship, some of which may vary from place to place, certain characteristics are present in many types of such bonds. Such characteristics include affection; kindness, love, virtue, sympathy, empathy, honesty, altruism, loyalty, generosity, forgiveness, mutual understanding and compassion, enjoyment of each other's company, trust, and the ability to be oneself, express one's feelings to others, and make mistakes without fear of judgment from the friend. Friendship is an essential aspect of relationship building skills.

Sangeeth Krishna

# DISCIPLINE

Discipline is the implicit obedience to the commands of a superior authority, and acceptance with a smile, of punishment awarded for breach there of. If there is no discipline in life, there will be anarchy. Life will be in disorder. There will be no plan. No one's action will be related to another so that nothing reaches to its logical conclusion. The life of bees in a hive is a model of disciplined life. Coming down to men, the various organs of his body co-operate with one another and are disciplined for the maintenance, growth and development of the whole system. The civilized man obeys the head of his family and the rules of the country. The home is the beginning centre where we receive our first lesson of discipline through obedience to parents and elders. As we pass out of the nursery and enter the portals of educational institutions, discipline becomes a matter of vital importance. That is because student life is a period of preparation for the battle of real future life. No less is the need for discipline in the playground. A disciplined team, though weak, has a greater advantage over its rival, strong but well organised. In society also there is a great need for discipline. If its individual members are permitted to do whatever they like, the society will break up and the progress will be arrested. Lack of discipline among the youth of the country may endanger national security.



Parvathy Anilkumar

## MY BLOOMING GARDEN

As I look out into m garden  
I feel a sense of pride  
It is really a lovely room  
Except it is outside

A swarm of bees  
Singing with a breeze  
Having a taste of honey  
From the small chamber of flow

I love the sight of stones and rocks  
And drift wood, tree, and ferns too..  
The sound of all my chimes  
I know you would like to.....

Vaishnavi

# SACHIN TENDULKAR

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar (born on April 1973) is an Indian former international cricketer and a former captain of the Indian national team. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest batsmen in the history of cricket. He is the highest run scorer of all time in International cricket. Tendulkar took up cricket at the age of eleven, made his Test debut on 15 November 1989 against Pakistan in Karachi at the age of sixteen, and went on to represent Mumbai domestically and India internationally for close to twenty-four years. He is the only player to have scored one hundred international centuries, the first batsman to score a double century in an ODI, the holder of the record for the most runs in both Test and ODI, and the only player to complete more than 30,000 runs in international cricket. He is colloquially known as Little Master or Master Blaster, in 2001, Sachin Tendulkar became the first batsman to complete 10,000 ODI runs in his 259 innings. In 2002, halfway through his career, Wisden Cricketers' Almanack ranked him the second greatest Test batsman of all time, behind Don Bradman, and the second greatest ODI batsman of all time, behind Viv Richards. Later in his career, Tendulkar was a part of the Indian team that won the 2011 World Cup, his first win in six World Cup appearances for India. He had previously been named "Player of the Tournament" at the 2003 edition of the tournament, held in South Africa. In 2013, he was the only Indian



cricketer included in an all-time Test World XI named to mark the 150th anniversary of Wisden Cricketers' Almanack. Tendulkar received the Arjuna Award in 1994 for his outstanding sporting achievement, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award in 1997, India's highest sporting honour, and the Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan awards in 1999 and 2008, respectively, India's fourth and second highest civilian awards. After a few hours of his final match on 16 November 2013, the Prime Minister's Office announced the decision to award him the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award. He is the youngest recipient to date and the first ever sportsperson to receive the award. He also won the 2010 Sir Garfield Sobers Trophy for cricketer of the year at the ICC awards. In 2012, Tendulkar was nominated to the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament of India. He was also the first sportsperson and the first person without an aviation background to be awarded the honorary rank of group captain by the Indian Air Force. In 2012, he was named an Honorary Member of the Order of Australia. In 2010, Time magazine included Sachin in its annual Time 100 list as one of the "Most Influential People in the World". In December 2012, Tendulkar announced his retirement from ODIs. He retired from Twenty20 cricket in October 2013 and subsequently retired from all forms of cricket on 16 November 2013 after playing his 200th Test match, against the West Indies in Mumbai's Wankhede Stadium. Tendulkar played 664 international cricket matches in total, scoring 34,357 runs.

Benjamin R.Lenin

## A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY

The mind and the body act on each other. If we are worried or grief-stricken, our body becomes weak. Worry may cause headache and other physical ailments. Conversely, if we are ill, we will become worried. A man suffering from indigestion may get angry and cause a lot of unhappiness to the people around him. Physical health is essential for happiness. If the body strong and healthy, the mind will also be healthy. We will then be cheerful and will be able to work with confidence. It is therefore our duty to keep ourselves physically fit by taking regular exercises.

Asif M

# THE WOLF AND THE DOG

One day a dog was sleeping outside his cage. He was not aware of the danger of doing so. Suddenly a wolf appeared in front of him. The wolf was extremely hungry. The dog realised that he was in danger. But with admirable presence of mind, he told the wolf “I know you are hungry and you want to eat me , but I would advise you not to do so. Mind you it’s not only for your benefit.”



THE DOG AND THE WOLF.

The dog succeeded in presenting a serious face and manner. But the wolf was not to be fooled like that. It shouted “Don’t try to cheat me. How will I benefit from your advice? I am hungry now. I want food and that is you.”

The wolf was getting ready to jump over the dog. The dog shivered like a leaf. But still he continued in a calm voice. “I am afraid you are being rash. Just listen to me. I am a skinny dog with not much flesh to satisfy your hunger. Why don’t you wait some more days so that I can put on some weight? There is going to be a wedding in my master’s house. There will be a feast every day for the coming one month. I will become fat like a pig. What do you say? I am not going to escape from you. I know it is not possible for me. Please leave me now.

The wolf was undecided for a moment. But it is cleared his mind and decided to give in. He said: One day a dog was sleeping outside his cage. He was not aware of the danger of doing so. Suddenly a wolf appeared in front of him. The wolf was extremely hungry. The

dog realised that he was in danger. But with admirable presence of mind, he told the wolf “I know you are hungry and you want to eat me, but I would advise you not to do so. Mind you it’s not only for your benefit”. The dog succeeded in presenting a serious face and manner. But the wolf was not to be fooled like that. It shouted “Don’t try to cheat me. How will I benefit from your advice? I am hungry now. I want food and that is you.”

The wolf was getting ready to jump over the dog. The dog shivered like a leaf. But still he continued in a calm voice. “I am afraid you are being rash. Just listen to me. I am a skinny dog with not much flesh to satisfy your hunger. Why don’t you wait some more days so that I can put on some weight? There is going to be a wedding in my master’s house. There will be a feast everyday for the coming one month. I will become fat like “Okay, now you go. I will be back within a month. I’ll wait for you”. Saying so the wolf went away. The dog ran to the safety of the cage. After the incident it took the utmost care to be inside the cage always.

Days rolled by. The one-month had gone. The wolf returned as promised. But the dog was in the cage. He mocked the wolf. “You foolish wolf. That time I was at your mercy. I had to use my brain and I came up with a good story. You believed it. Now I have no intention of coming out of this cage and becoming food for you. So clear out otherwise my master will be around”. The dog’s voice was so threatening and mocking that wolf felt ashamed of his foolishness.

Parvathy Anilkumar



# VIRAT KOHLI



Virat Kohli born 5 November 1988 is an Indian cricketer who currently captains the India national team. A right-handed top-order batsman, Kohli is regarded as one of the best batsmen in the world. He plays for Royal Challengers Bangalore in the Indian Premier League (IPL), and has been the team's captain since 2013. Since October 2017, he has been the top-ranked ODI batsman in the world and is currently 2nd in Test rankings with 926 points. Among Indian batsmen, Kohli has the best ever Test rating (937 points), ODI rating (911 points) and T20I rating (897 points). Kohli captained India Under-19s to victory at the 2008 Under-19 World Cup in Malaysia, and

a few months later, made his ODI debut for India against Sri Lanka at the age of 19. Initially having played as a reserve batsman in the Indian team, he soon established himself as a regular in the ODI middle-order and was part of the squad that won the 2011 World Cup. He made his Test debut in 2011 and shrugged off the tag of "ODI specialist" by 2013 with Test hundreds in Australia and South Africa. Having reached the number one spot in the ICC rankings for ODI batsmen for the first time in 2013, Kohli also found success in the Twenty20 format, winning the Man of the Tournament twice at the ICC World Twenty20 (in 2014 and 2016). Kohli has been the recipient of many awards such as the Sir Garfield Sobers Trophy (ICC Cricketer of the Year) in 2017 and 2018; ICC Test Player of the Year 2018; ICC ODI Player of the Year in 2012, 2017 and 2018 and Wisden Leading Cricketer in the World in 2016, 2017 and 2018. He was given the Arjuna Award in 2013, the Padma Shri under the sports category in 2017 and the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, the highest sporting honour in India, in 2018. Kohli is ranked as one of the world's most famous athletes by ESPN and one of the most valuable athlete brands by Forbes. In 2018, Time magazine named Kohli one of the 100 most influential people in the world.

Benjamin R.Lenin

## MONA LISA



Mona Lisa is a half-length portrait by Leonardo da Vinci. Mona Lisa, also known as La Gioconda, is the wife of Francesco del Giocondo. This painting is painted as oil on wood. The original painting size is 77 x 53 cm (30 x 20 7/8 in) and is owned by the Government of France and is on the wall in the Louvre in Paris, France. It is located in Louvre museum since 1797. It was painted in 1503. Her smile is very beautiful. Leonardo hid an optical illusion in Mona Lisa; it is not always smiling; it depends on the viewer's vision.

Arjun G

# SAROJINI NAIDU

Sarojini Naidu was born in the town of Hyderabad in Andra Pradesh on 13<sup>th</sup> February in 1879. From the years of her very early childhood, she showed signs of exceptional talent. She began writing poem in English while she was still in school. At the age of twelve, she passed her Matriculation in first division from the university of Madras.



In 1895 she went to King's college in London and Girton Cambridge for her higher studies. Even after going out so far from home for education, Sarojini returned home without any degree of any sort. However, her study of English Literature and her contacts with men of literary world was to be great value of her.

In March 1949, Sarojini Naidu passed away. Sarojini Naidu has left a great name for her self in the history of India. She was also known as Nightingale of India due to her artistic bend of mind.

Hyacinth Sree. M

# MY MOTHER



My mother name is That bedevil. My mother is an angel, a kind and gentle women. She takes good care for me. She gives me every comfort we need. She works very hard, yet without complaining My mother is also thrifty and industrious women. She saves every penny that she can to keep everything in order. My mother often says to us “work while you work, play while you play. If you did not work, you will become lazy and of no use to the society. What a good piece of advice. It will must worth it will and always keep it in our mind. My mother is the most precious and caring person in my life. She is my first god, my hero, my idol and my best friend. Thank you for the life you have shown me.

MOTHER, I LOVE YOU.

Noha Jasmine

45

# MY INDIA



- India is the seventh largest country in the world.
- Chess was invented in India.
- The concept of zero was invented in India.
- India established Indus Valley Civilization.
- The game of snake and ladder was created by Indian poet Saint Andean.
- Taj Mahal, one of the seven wonders of the world, is situated in India.
- The place value system and decimal system were developed in India.
- The Himalayas includes the highest peak in the world-Mt. Everest.
- The world's first granite temple is the Bridesmaid temple at Tamil Nadu.

Anjima R

## THE GRATEFUL ANT

One day an ant climbing down the branch of a tree at edge of a river was suddenly blown away by a swift gust of wind to land helplessly into the water below. Being such a tiny creature, the ant was struggling in vain in the cold water when suddenly a huge leaf landed just next to him. The ant hurriedly climbed on to the leaf. Looking up he realized gratefully that a pigeon sitting on the tree had dropped the leaf into the water to save him. Later the ant went up to the pigeon and thanked him. He said to the pigeon “You have saved my life. One day I hope I will be able to repay this debt of gratitude.” The pigeon was pleased, but thought to herself, “How will this tiny fellow be of any help to me!” Days went by. One afternoon, while the ant was busy carrying food to his house, he saw suddenly in front of him a pair of large feet. They belonged to that strange animal called man! Looking up the ant saw that the man carried a bow and arrow. He was a hunter. The ant saw that the hunter was taking aim to shoot his arrow. Suddenly the ant saw the pigeon sitting their on the branch of a tree cleaning her feathers. She did not know that the hunter was taking aim to shoot the arrow at her. The ant acted fast. Just when the hunter was going to let his arrow fly, he bit the hunter on his leg with all his might. The hunter cried out with surprise and pain. The arrow flew off the bow, but the aim had been spoiled. The arrow flew harmlessly, well away from the pigeon. The sounds alerted the pigeon and she flew away to safety. Thus the clever ant was able to repay his debt even through he was just a tiny creature.



Krishnaveni S

# LOVE YOUR PARENTS

Once upon a time there lived a boy named Job. He had his father, mother and grandpa at his home. Grandpa told good stories and poems. He spent more time with his grandpa. His grandpa would encourage and support Job in every activities. So he loved him very much. But his parents hated grandfather because, sometimes plates and glasses fell down from his hands and it would break. Moreover he would wet his pants. But these things were not a problem to Job.

As days passed, Job's parents started to hate grandpa more and more. Sometimes they didn't give food to grandpa. They served him food in an old plate. These deeds of father and mother made Job very sad. One day Job got an idea! That day Job didn't return from school. Job's father and mother got worried. They searched for him in his friend's home, school, bus stop etc. At last they filed a complaint with the police. The police also searched for him everywhere. At last they found him in a children's park. 'Oh, my dear why are you doing like this?', Job's mother asked. 'Yes mother,' Job said. 'I know how much worried you were because you are my dad and mother. You love me very much. This is a lesson for you. Grandpa is your dad, isn't it?. You became sad and worried about me in this short time. Like that grandpa also loved you when you where a child. How much he might have cared for you during your childhood days? But you are very cruel to him when he became old, he added. Job's parent's realized their mistake. After this incident they started to love and care for grandpa.....

Gopika



## MEMORIES

During my school year, I believed almost everything was important. In high school, I had trouble sleeping for a year because of that belief. There is a way to redefine important so it doesn't lead to indecision, insecurity, manic behaviour and /or sleep deprivation. Focusing on interest more than importance can put us in naturally engaged, unpressurised position. For most of high school I didn't think I was interested in anything . Truth , I was focusing so much on assignments and grades and so little on what was compelling to me, I didn't even realize just how interested I was. I had accidentally taken myself out of the equation.

Ajeesh Rajan

## Inner Peace

The wind whistle spastic ears.  
Closing my eyes, I lose all my fears.  
The waves crash into the rocks.  
Out here there is no time on my clock.

The serenity I feel here just soothes my mind.  
A peaceful day so hard to find.  
The breeze just calms my soul.  
Helps me think about what is my life's goal.

I then look out over the ocean,  
And it feels like my life has lost its commotion.  
The sun sets down over the clouds.  
But the orange glow around makes me proud.

As the night draws near.  
I feel like where I need to be is here.  
The soothing nature this afternoon brings  
Just feels like such a beautiful thing.

I sit and wonder where life will go,  
But right now all I want is for time to slow.  
To enjoy this moment and feel free,  
To clear my mind and find some glee.

It's days like these I truly treasure.  
Amazing nights and beautiful weather.  
It may not seem like much.  
But it's moments like these I want to clutch.

For once I feel like life is bliss.  
So many hard days in which my happiness was missed.  
I could get lost listening to the waves.  
Listening to the birds and watching how the clouds behave.

I could close my eyes and fade into the night.  
The tranquility I feel helps me win the fight.  
As the waves keep crashing into the rocks,  
I feel the happiness in my heart become unlocked.

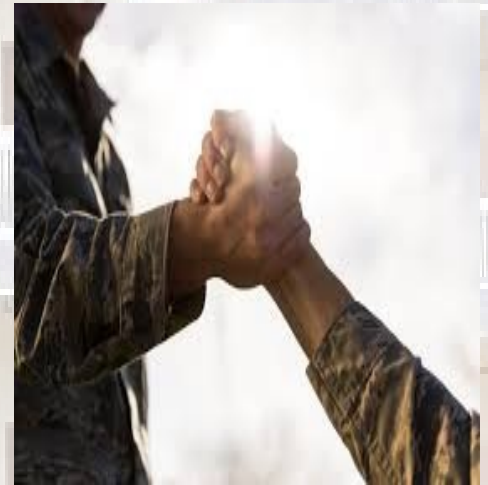
The day is drawing to a close.  
The peacefulness I feel right now I'll only know.  
Right now my mind is finally clear.  
It's time to go as the night draws near.

Arjun G



# A FRIEND INDEED

The shade in my life  
The friend in my life  
The happiness in my life  
My mother, my life  
Corrects the bad in me  
Appreciates the good in me  
Develops the best in me  
My mother makes me the best 'me'  
Gave birth to me  
Gave life to me  
Gave breath to me  
My mother, my angel  
Laughs with me  
Plays with me  
Dances with me  
My mother, my friend.



Ann Mary Saji

# EXAM FEAR

Just an hour longer,  
No time left ponder,  
Or to catchup with portions pending  
Lo! the clock goes ticking.  
My heart dwells in fear,  
I fill my confidence lower,  
The ordeal is just about to begin  
And my eyes scan the paper  
Problems more than fifty,  
The paper looks too hefty,  
Sin and Cos and Theta  
Dance merrily before my eyes  
Two hours hitherto over,  
Twined papers handed over  
Only a second to wonder  
Merely a moment to ponder  
If my teacher dear would mind,  
Giving an extra ten and be kind.



Fairoos Janah

## M.S.DHONI

Mahendra Singh Dhoni (born 7 July 1981), commonly known as MS Dhoni, is an Indian international cricketer who captained the Indian national team in limited-overs formats from 2007 to 2016 and in Test cricket from 2008 to 2014. Under his captaincy, India won the 2007 ICC World Twenty20, the 2010 and 2016 Asia Cups, the 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup and the 2013 ICC Champions Trophy. A right-handed middle-order batsman and wicket-keeper, Dhoni is one of the highest run scorers in One Day Internationals (ODIs) with more than 10,000 runs scored and is considered an effective "finisher" in limited-overs formats. He made his ODI debut in December 2004 against Bangladesh, and played his first Test a year later against Sri Lanka. Dhoni has been the recipient of many awards, including the ICC ODI Player of the Year award in 2008 and 2009 (the first player to win the award twice), the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award in 2007, the Padma Shri, India's fourth highest civilian honour, in 2009 and the Padma Bhushan, India's third highest civilian honour, in 2018.[7] He was named as the captain of the ICC World Test XI in 2009, 2010 and 2013. He has also been selected a record 8 times in ICC World ODI XI teams, 5 times as captain. The Indian Territorial Army conferred the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel to Dhoni on 1 November 2011. He is the second Indian cricketer after Kapil Dev to receive this honour. Dhoni also holds numerous captaincy records such

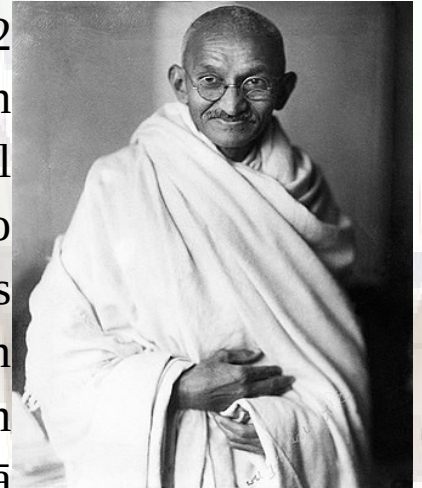


as the most wins by an Indian captain in Tests, ODIs and T20Is, and most back-to-back wins by an Indian captain in ODIs. He took over the ODI captaincy from Rahul Dravid in 2007 and led the team to its first-ever bilateral ODI series wins in Sri Lanka and New Zealand. In June 2013, when India defeated England in the final of the Champions Trophy in England, Dhoni became the first captain to win all three ICC limited-overs trophies. In 2009, Dhoni also led the Indian team to number one position for the first time in the ICC Test rankings. In 2013, under his captaincy, India became the first team in more than 40 years to whitewash Australia in a Test series. In the Indian Premier League, he captained the Chennai Super Kings to victory at the 2010, 2011 and 2018 seasons, along with wins in the 2010 and 2014 editions of Champions League Twenty20. In 2011, Time magazine included Dhoni in its annual Time 100 list as one of the "Most Influential People in the World." Dhoni holds the post of Vice-President of India Cements Ltd., after resigning from Air India. India Cements is the owner of the IPL team Chennai Super Kings, and Dhoni has been its captain since the first IPL season. He announced his retirement from Tests on 30 December 2014. In 2012, SportsPro rated Dhoni as the sixteenth most marketable athlete in the world. Dhoni is the co-owner of Indian Super League team Chennaiyin FC. In June 2015, Forbes ranked Dhoni at 23rd in the list of highest paid athletes in the world, estimating his earnings at US\$31 million. In 2016, a biopic M.S. Dhoni: The Untold Story was made about him.

Gouthami B

# MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (2 October 1869– 30 January 1948) was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist, and political ethicist, who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British Rule, and in turn inspire movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahātmā (Sanskrit: "great-souled", "venerable"), first applied to him in 1914 in South Africa, is now used throughout the world. Born and raised in a Hindu family in coastal Gujarat, western India, Gandhi was trained in law at the Inner Temple, London, and called to the bar at age 22 in June 1891. After two uncertain years in India, where he was unable to start a successful law practice, he moved to South Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit. He went on to stay for 21 years. It was in South Africa that Gandhi raised a family, and first employed nonviolent resistance in a campaign for civil rights. In 1915, aged 45, he returned to India. He set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, and above all for achieving Swaraj or self-rule. The same year Gandhi adopted the Indian loincloth, or short dhoti and, in



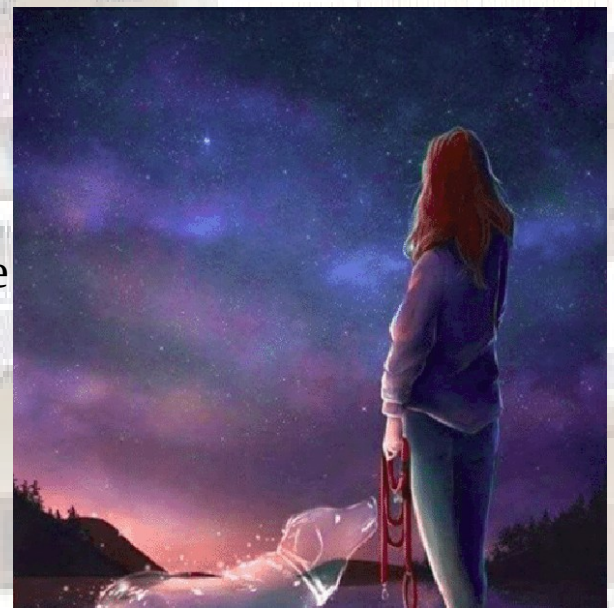


the winter, a shawl, both woven with yarn hand-spun on a traditional Indian spinning wheel, or charkha, as a mark of identification with India's rural poor. Thereafter, he lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community, ate simple vegetarian food, and undertook long fasts as a means of self-purification and political protest. Bringing anti-colonial nationalism to the common Indians, Gandhi led them in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400km Dandi Salt March in 1930, and later in calling for the British to Quit India in 1942. He was imprisoned for many years, upon many occasions, in both South Africa and India. Gandhi's vision of an independent India based on religious pluralism was challenged in the early 1940s by a new Muslim nationalism which was demanding a separate Muslim homeland carved out of India. In August 1947, Britain granted independence, but the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two dominions, a Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan. As many displaced Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs made their way to their new lands, religious violence broke out, especially in the Punjab and Bengal. Eschewing the official celebration of independence in Delhi, Gandhi visited the affected areas, attempting to provide solace. In the months following, he undertook several fasts unto death to stop religious violence. The last of these, undertaken on 12 January 1948 when he was 78, also had the indirect goal of pressuring India to pay out some cash assets owed to Pakistan. Some Indians thought Gandhi was too accommodating. Among them was Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist, who assassinated Gandhi on 30 January 1948 by firing three bullets into his chest.

Rohith Reghu

# DIFFICULT INDEED

Easy is to pray every night  
Difficult is to find God in small things.  
Easy is to enjoy life everyday  
Difficult is to give it, its real value  
Easy is to judge the mistake of others  
Difficult is to recognize our own mistake  
Easy is to hurt someone who loves us  
Difficult is to heal the wound.  
Easy is to forgive others  
Difficult is to ask forgiveness  
Easy is to set rules  
Difficult is to follow them  
Easy is to dream every night  
Difficult is to fight for this dream.  
Easy is to receive  
Difficult is to give  
Easy is to read this  
Difficult is to follow



Ann Mary Saji

# GREAT DECISION



The crowd cried out from the next house. I looked at their house through the window. My mother asked me what happened there. ‘Pooja’s brother passed away’, I said. Pooja is my friend. Her brother died battling with cancer. I felt very sad on hearing that bad news. He was a good and kind boy. One day mother and I visited him. ‘How are you? We are praying for your speedy recovery.’ He laughed and said calmly, ‘Thank you aunty. Your prayers will help me to escape from the hands of this disease. But aunty, I have a strong desire. If anything happens to me you must tell my parents to donate my eyes I have written a willingness letter and it is under my bed. Please show it to my relatives and tell them that it had been my strong wish’. My mother cried a lot that night. Now that day has come. His wish is going to be true.

Fairoos Jahan

# FATHER

When I was a baby,  
you would hold me in your arms.  
I felt the love and tenderness,  
keeping me safe from harm.  
I would look up into your eyes,  
and all the love I would see.  
How did I get so lucky,  
you were the dad chosen for me.  
There is something special  
about a father's love.  
Seems it was sent to me  
from someplace up above.  
Our love is everlasting,  
I just wanted you to know.  
That you're my special hero  
and I wanted to tell you so.



Benjamin R.Lenin

# Sunil Chhetri

Sunil Chhetri (born 3 August 1984) is an Indian professional footballer who plays as a striker or winger and captains both the Indian Super League side Bengaluru and the Indian national team. Popularly known as Captain Fantastic,



having scored the second highest number of goals in international matches among active players after Cristiano Ronaldo, he is both the most-capped player and all-time top goalscorer for the Indian national team, with 72 goals in 115 appearances. He is the current captain of the national team. Sunil Chhetri was named an 'Asian Icon' by AFC on his 34th birthday.

Chhetri began his professional career at Mohun Bagan in 2002. He then moved to JCT where he scored 21 goals in 48 games. He signed for the Kansas City Wizards of Major League Soccer in 2010, becoming the third player from the subcontinent of note to go abroad. However, that stint in the United States did not last long and soon he was back in India's I-League where he played for Chirag United and Mohun Bagan before going back abroad. This time he was signed by Sporting Clube de Portugal of the Primeira Liga where he played for the club's reserve side.

He helped India win the 2007 Nehru Cup, 2009 Nehru Cup, the 2012 Nehru Cup as well as the 2011 SAFF Championship. He was also one of India's best players during the 2008 AFC Challenge Cup in

which India won the tournament and thus qualified for their first AFC Asian Cup in 27 years. He then led India in scoring during their short-lived campaign at the 2011 AFC Asian Cup with two goals. Chhetri has also been named AIFF Player of the Year a record six times in 2007, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2017 and 2018–19.

Chhetri's first international tournament was the 2007 Nehru Cup. In the opening game, India defeated Cambodia 6–0 with Chhetri scoring two goals. He also scored a goal in the 2–3 defeat to Syria and another in the 3–0 win over Kyrgyzstan to take his goal tally to four. Chhetri was involved in the build-up to N.P. Pradeep's decisive goal as India beat Syria 1–0 in the final to become the first champions of the tournament since 1997. Later in 2007, India began their 2010 FIFA World Cup qualification campaign. They were knocked out in the first round by Lebanon with Chhetri scoring once in the away leg (a 4–1 defeat) and once in the home leg (a 2–2 draw) resulting in a 6–3 aggregate defeat.



Chhetri celebrating after scoring in the 2008 AFC Challenge CupThe 2008 SAFF Championship started with three victories out of a possible three in the group stages. In the opening game, Chhetri scored a goal in a 4–0 victory over Nepal. He scored once more in the championship—in the 2–1 semi-final victory over Bhutan; this was an equaliser before Gouramangi Singh scored India's second goal to send India through to the final. India lost 1–0 to the Maldives in the final and Chhetri played for the full 90 minutes. Later that year, in the 2008 AFC Challenge Cup, Chhetri played in all of the matches and scored four goals. In the 1–0 win over Afghanistan, he was involved in the

build-up to Climax Lawrence's goal. He also played for the full 90 minutes against Tajikistan (a 1–1 draw) and Turkmenistan (a 2–1 win). In the semi-final against Myanmar, Chhetri scored the only goal in a 1–0 victory after being assisted by Baichung Bhutia to see India through to the final. In the final against Tajikistan, Chhetri scored a hat-trick which enabled India to win the Cup. This automatically qualified India for the 2011 Asian Cup, the first time they had qualified for the tournament in 24 years. His first goal was originally disallowed for offside by Uzbek referee Valentin Kovalenko, who changed his mind after consulting his assistant. Hundreds of fans waited outside the stadium to greet India's new "poster boy" and India manager Bob Houghton stated, "He is remarkable, brave and honest. He never gives up." Initially, Goal.com stated that Chhetri would miss the 2009 Nehru Cup through injury. He played in the tournament, however, and he scored in the second match of the Nehru Cup, a penalty in a 2–1 win over Kyrgyzstan, this being first time he had completed a full match since getting injured before the pre-season tour of Spain with his club. He featured in the other three games in the round robin stage of the tournament, including the "dress rehearsal" for the final against Syria, but did not score. Chhetri was one of India's scorers in the penalty shootout victory over Syria in the final after the match had ended in a 1–1 draw. He showed flashes of brilliance and scored the second goal in a 5–2 defeat at the hands of Bahrain in the 2011 Asian Cup. He also scored a goal against South Korea at the 2011 AFC Asian Cup.

Chhetri in a melee against Thailand at 2019 AFC Asian Cup group match. On 11 October 2017, Chhetri scored and assisted in a 4–1 home win against Macau in the 2019 AFC Asian Cup qualifiers, with this win they qualified for the 2019 AFC Asian Cup after missing out

in 2015. Chhetri captained India to a 13 match unbeaten run before losing the final match to Kyrgyzstan. Nonetheless, not only did India qualify for the 2019 AFC Asian Cup but also managed to top their group. He was among four renowned Asian players including Ali Daei, Sun Jihai and Phil Younghusband to be chosen for the seeds for the upcoming Asian cup. In June 2018, Chhetri scored a hat-trick in a 5-0 win over Chinese Taipei in their first match of 2018 Intercontinental Cup. However, after this match, Chhetri was disappointed with the poor turnout at the stadium and he uploaded a video on twitter requesting people to come to Mumbai Football Arena to support the Indian team. The stadium was packed with exuberant crowd for the rest of the matches. In the second match of the tournament, which was also Chhetri's 100th international appearance for India and also scored two goals including a goal from penalty spot in a 3-0 victory over Kenya. Chhetri scored a goal in the next match against New Zealand, but the match ended 2-1 loss for India though India qualified for the final. On 10 June, Chhetri scored twice again in a 2-0 win over Kenya in the final to win the Intercontinental Cup title and also equalled Argentina's Lionel Messi's tally of 64 international goals, making him the joint-second active international goalscorer at that time behind Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo who had 81 goals. He finished as the top scorer of the tournament with eight goals.

Vivek Krishna



## BOOK REVIEW

## HARRY POTTER

Harry Potter franchise, written by J.K Rowling is an international best seller. It was published as seven volumes. The magical world created by the author stole millions of hearts from all around the world. It is the story of a boy named Harry Potter. The book revolves around the life and adventures of Harry Potter, when he gets to know that he is a wizard and has been selected to learn magic at Hogwarts: School of witchcraft and wizardry. The seven volumes consists of the seven years of school. Harry, who is an orphan, lives with his aunt and uncle gets a post which changes his life forever. He comes across some new friends who eventually turns into his only family. Some wonderful turn of events turns the story more interesting when the ultimate one and only villain comes into his life. Voldemort, darklord or he who-must-not-be-named. The whole story line revolves around some exceptional and extreme ideas and views. Harry Potter franchise is considered to be one of the most famous book or novels ever read by anyone.



This specific story gives us a hope that things could change in our life and it also tells us that when we are with our loved ones you can defeat even the dark lord! I suggest each and everyone to understand what living is through this wonderful experience in the seven volumes.

Gouthami

65

# TECHNOLOGY

Technology is the sum of techniques, skills, methods, and processes used in the production of goods or services or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation. Technology can be the knowledge of techniques, processes, and the like, or it can be embedded in machines to allow for operation without detailed knowledge of their workings. Systems (e. g. machines) applying technology by taking an input, changing it according to the system's use, and then producing an outcome are referred to as technology systems or technological systems. The term "technology" rose to prominence in the 20th century in connection with the Second Industrial Revolution. The term's meanings changed in the early 20th century when American social scientists, beginning with Thorstein Veblen, translated ideas from the German concept of Technik into "technology." In German and other European languages, a distinction exists between technique and technology that is absent in English, which usually translates both terms as "technology." By the 1930s, "technology" referred not only to the study of the industrial arts but to the industrial arts themselves. The exact relations between science and technology in particular have been debated by scientists, historians, and policymakers in the late 20th century, in part because the debate can inform the funding of basic and applied science. In the immediate wake of World War II, for example, it was widely considered in the United States that technology was simply "applied science" and that to fund basic science was to reap technological results in due time. An articulation of this philosophy could be found



explicitly in Vannevar Bush's treatise on postwar science policy, *Science – The Endless Frontier*: "New products, new industries, and more jobs require continuous additions to knowledge of the laws of nature... This essential new knowledge can be obtained only through basic scientific research." In the late-1960s, however, this view came under direct attack, leading towards initiatives to fund science for specific tasks (initiatives resisted by the scientific community). The issue remains contentious, though most analysts resist the model that technology simply is a result of scientific research.

Pooja Shabu



# MY LIFE

I fly with the wind  
I flow with the water  
My life is mine  
Not anyone's to share

My dreams are mine  
Not everyone's to see  
I make my choice, it is my life  
If it takes me up or makes me fall  
I stay happy throughout my life

As the choice was mine  
Not anyone's to blame  
My life is mine  
Not anyone's to share



Ann Mary Saji

## IN THE MIDST OF A LOVELY SUMMER RAIN

Dove-grey clouds I see,  
I hear them grumble and roar  
Tingling with intense glee  
I wait for the rain to pour



The air is bleak and smells of rain,  
The rain, I can sense in my veins  
Darker a shade, the clouds attain,  
And then in the wink of an eye, it rains.

It comes down with a mighty cry  
Soaking the hot dusty earth,  
Not a single tree is left dry,  
A new world, the storm has given birth.

Lightning brightens the sombre sky  
With a golden violet spark  
I shield my ears, on my bed I lie,  
Harkening to the thunder hound bark

In the midst of the lovely summer rain  
My lips twist into a smile sweetly pearled  
Then I bid my farewell with pain,  
And hasten back to the hurrying world.

Fairoos Jahan

## Super Mom

Mom, you're a wonderful mother,  
So gentle, yet so strong.  
The many ways you show you care  
Always make me feel I belong.



You're patient when I'm foolish;  
You give guidance when I ask;  
It seems you can do most anything;  
You're the master of every task.

You're a dependable source of comfort;  
You're my cushion when I fall.  
You help in times of trouble;  
You support me whenever I call.

I love you more than you know;  
You have my total respect.  
If I had my choice of mothers,  
You'd be the one I'd select!

Sidharth S.S

# INTERNET

The Internet is the global system of interconnected computer networks that use the Internet protocol suite to link devices worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of private, public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope, linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries a vast range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents and applications of the World Wide Web (WWW), electronic mail, telephony, and file sharing. The origins of the Internet date back to research commissioned by the federal government of the United States in the 1960s to build robust, fault-tolerant communication with computer networks. The primary precursor network, the ARPANET, initially served as a backbone for interconnection of regional academic and military networks in the 1980s. The funding of the National Science Foundation Network as a new backbone in the 1980s, as well as private funding for other commercial extensions, led to worldwide participation in the development of new networking technologies, and the merger of many networks. The linking of commercial networks and enterprises by the early 1990s marked the beginning of the transition to the modern Internet, and generated a sustained exponential growth as generations of institutional, personal, and mobile computers were connected to the network. Most traditional communication media, including telephony,



radio, television, paper mail and newspapers are reshaped, redefined, or even bypassed by the Internet, giving birth to new services such as email, Internet telephony, Internet television, online music, digital newspapers, and video streaming websites. Newspaper, book, and other print publishing are adapting to website technology, or are reshaped into blogging, web feeds and online news aggregators. Online shopping has grown exponentially both for major retailers and small businesses and entrepreneurs, as it enables firms to extend their "brick and mortar" presence to serve a larger market or even sell goods and services entirely online. Business-to-business and financial services on the Internet affect supply chains across entire industries. The Internet has no single centralized governance in either technological implementation or policies for access and usage; each constituent network sets its own policies. The overarching definitions of the two principal name spaces in the Internet, the Internet Protocol address (IP address) space and the Domain Name System (DNS), are directed by a maintainer organization, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). The technical underpinning and standardization of the core protocols is an activity of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), a non-profit organization of loosely affiliated international participants that anyone may associate with by contributing technical expertise. In November 2006, the Internet was included on USA Today's list of New Seven Wonders.

Abhiram J



## SERVING PARENTS

Parents are God's gift to us. We know that there are a lot of children who are deprived of their parents love and there are children who do not have parents. There is no one in this world who can love and care for you like your parents. They are the gift of God.



According to Indian culture, we should consider our mother as our first God, then our father, then guru or teacher and last comes God almighty. We know that, we cannot see God or experience him directly. But we can experience the presence of God indirectly by our parents' love. The son who is the reason for a mother's pain will not succeed in his life. Great persons like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam were greatly influenced by their parents. If you love and care your parents, your children too will love you. So always love your parents. They are the angels send by God.

Ann Mary Saji

# ODE TO A DEAR FRIEND

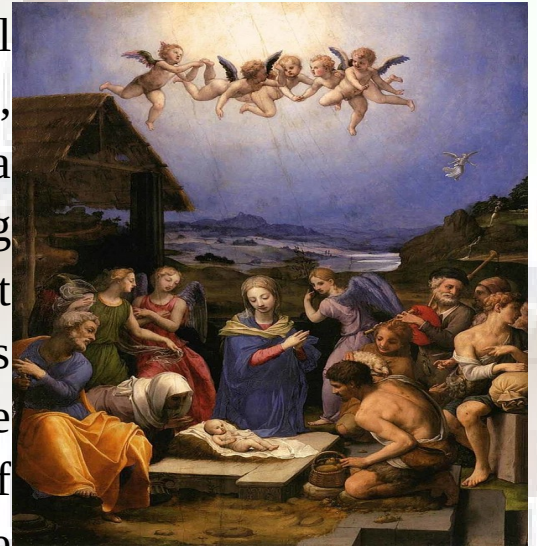


You made me smile when i was sad  
You made me confident when i was nervous  
You made me feel better, when i was stressed  
Is all about 'caring and sharing'.  
No secrets between us.  
No sorry. No thanks  
Being a talkative, was'nt I lucky  
To have a 'Bestie' like you  
You never told me to be quiet  
Always listened to me patiently  
And oft you made my days at school  
Sweeter than the sweetest!

Fairoos Jahan

# CHRISTMAS

Christmas is an annual festival commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ, observed primarily on December 25 as a religious and cultural celebration among billions of people around the world. A feast central to the Christian liturgical year, it is preceded by the season of Advent or the Nativity Fast and initiates the season of Christmastide, which historically in the West lasts twelve days and culminates on Twelfth Night; in some traditions, Christmastide includes an octave. Christmas Day is a public holiday in many of the world's nations, is celebrated religiously by a majority of Christians, as well as culturally by many non-Christians, and forms an integral part of the holiday season centered around it. The traditional Christmas narrative, the Nativity of Jesus, delineated in the New Testament says that Jesus was born in Bethlehem, in accordance with messianic prophecies. When Joseph and Mary arrived in the city, the inn had no room and so they were offered a stable where the Christ Child was soon born, with angels proclaiming this news to shepherds who then further disseminated the information. Although the month and date of Jesus' birth are unknown, the church in the early fourth century fixed the date as December 25. This corresponds to the date of the solstice on the Roman calendar. Most Christians celebrate on December 25 in the Gregorian calendar, which has been adopted almost universally in the civil calendars used in countries throughout

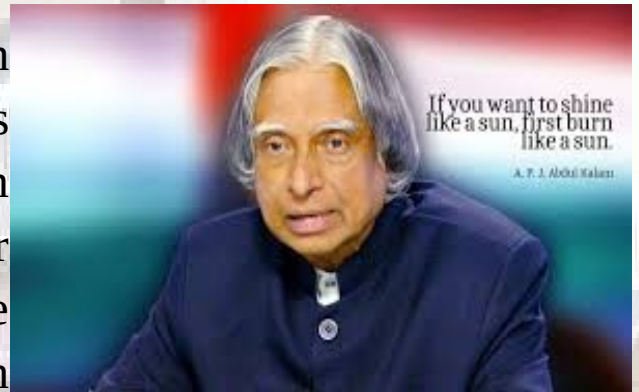


the world. However, some Eastern Christian Churches celebrate Christmas on December 25 of the older Julian calendar, which currently corresponds to a January date in the Gregorian calendar. For Christians, believing that God came into the world in the form of man to atone for the sins of humanity, rather than knowing Jesus' exact birth date, is considered to be the primary purpose in celebrating Christmas. The celebratory customs associated in various countries with Christmas have a mix of pre-Christian, Christian, and secular themes and origins. Popular modern customs of the holiday include gift giving, completing an Advent calendar or Advent wreath, Christmas music and caroling, lighting a Christingle, viewing a Nativity play, an exchange of Christmas cards, church services, a special meal, pulling Christmas crackers and the display of various Christmas decorations, including Christmas trees, Christmas lights, nativity scenes, garlands, wreaths, mistletoe, and holly. In addition, several closely related and often interchangeable figures, known as Santa Claus, Father Christmas, Saint Nicholas, and Christkind, are associated with bringing gifts to children during the Christmas season and have their own body of traditions and lore. Because gift-giving and many other aspects of the Christmas festival involve heightened economic activity, the holiday has become a significant event and a key sales period for retailers and businesses. The economic impact of Christmas has grown steadily over the past few centuries in many regions of the world.

Aswin Kuruvilla

# A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM

Abul Fakhir Zainulabdeen Abdul Kalam popularly known as Abul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam and A.P.J Abdul Kalam (15 October 1931 – 27 July 2015) was an aerospace scientist who served as the 11th



President of India from 2002 to 2007. He was born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu and studied physics and aerospace engineering. He spent the next four decades as a scientist and science administrator, mainly at the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and was intimately involved in India's civilian space programme and military missile development efforts.

He thus came to be known as the Missile Man of India for his work on the development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology. He also played a pivotal organisational, technical, and political role in India's Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998, the first since the original nuclear test by India in 1974. Kalam was elected as the 11th President of India in 2002 with the support of both the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party and the then-opposition Indian National Congress. Widely referred to as the "People's President", he returned to his civilian life of education, writing and public service after a single term. He was a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour. While delivering a

lecture at the Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Kalam collapsed and died from an apparent cardiac arrest on 27 July 2015, aged 83. Thousands including national-level dignitaries attended the funeral ceremony held in his hometown of Rameshwaram, where he was buried with full state honours.

Tirzah Das



# IT'S UP TO YOU

One song can spark a movement  
One flower can make a dream  
One tree can start a forest  
One bird can herald a spring

One smile begins with a friendship  
One hand clasp lifts a soul  
One stare can guide a ship in the sea  
One word can form a goal

One vote can change a nation  
One sun beam light around  
One candle wipes our darkness  
One laugh will conquer gloom

One voice can speak wisdom  
One heart can see what's true.  
One life can make difference.  
You see it's up to you



Parvathy Anilkumar

# CRISTIANO RONALDO

Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro born 5 February (European Portuguese born 5 February 1985) is a Portuguese professional footballer who plays as a forward for Serie A club Juventus and captains the Portugal national team. Often considered the best player in the world and widely regarded as one of the greatest players of all time, Ronaldo has won five FIFA Ballon d'or/Best FIFA Men's Player awards, the most for a European player, and four European Golden Shoes. He has won 29 trophies in his career, including six league titles, five UEFA Champions Leagues, one UEFA European Championship, and one UEFA Nations League. A prolific goalscorer, Ronaldo holds the records for most goals scored in the UEFA Champions League (127) and the UEFA European Championship (9). He has scored over 700 senior career goals for club and country



Born and raised on the Portuguese island of Madeira, Ronaldo was diagnosed with a racing heart at age 15. He underwent an operation to treat his condition, and began his senior club career playing for Sporting CP, before signing with Manchester United at age 18 in 2003. After winning his first trophy in England, the FA Cup, during his first season there, he helped United win three successive Premier League titles, a UEFA Champions League title, and a FIFA Club World Cup. By age 22, he had received Ballon d'Or and FIFA



World Player of the Year nominations and at age 23, he won his first Ballon d'Or and FIFA World Player of the Year awards. In 2009, Ronaldo was the subject of the most expensive association football transfer at the time when he moved from Manchester United to Real Madrid in a transfer worth.

With Real Madrid, Ronaldo won 15 trophies, including two La Liga titles, two Copas del Rey and four UEFA Champions League titles. Real Madrid's all-time top goalscorer, Ronaldo scored a record 34 La Liga hat-tricks, including a record-tying eight hat-tricks in the 2014–15 season and is the only player to reach 30 goals in six consecutive La Liga seasons. After joining Madrid, Ronaldo finished runner-up for the Ballon d'Or three times, behind Lionel Messi, his perceived career rival, before winning back-to-back Ballons d'Or in 2013 and 2014. After winning consecutive Champions League titles, Ronaldo secured back-to-back Ballons d'Or again in 2016 and 2017. A historic third consecutive Champions League followed, making Ronaldo the first player to win the trophy five times. In 2018, he signed for Juventus in a transfer worth an initial €100 million; the highest ever paid by an Italian club and the highest fee ever paid for a player over 30 years old. In his first season he won Serie A and the Supercoppa Italiana, and was also named Serie A Most Valuable Player.

Ronaldo was named the best Portuguese player of all time by the Portuguese Football Federation in 2015. He made his senior debut in 2003 at age 18, and has since earned over 160 caps, appearing and scoring in ten major tournaments, becoming Portugal's most capped player and his country's all-time top goalscorer. He scored his first

international goal at Euro 2004 and helped Portugal reach the UEFA Euro 2004 Final of the competition. He became captain in July 2008, leading Portugal to their first-ever triumph in a major tournament by winning Euro 2016, and received the Silver Boot. He became the highest European international goalscorer of all-time in 2018. One of the most marketable athletes in the world, Ronaldo was ranked the world's highest-paid athlete by Forbes in 2016 and 2017 and as the world's most famous athlete by ESPN in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. Time included him on their list of the 100 most influential people in the world in 2014. As of September 2019, Ronaldo is also the most followed user on Instagram.

Ajeesh Rajan



# HEART BEAT...

# My life....

From the day you entered my womb,  
it felt like some magic  
When I lived for you,  
My blood entered you.

You grew and grew,  
Somewhere in my tummy.  
But it felt so far...  
Still I loved you with all my heart.

The pain felt sweet,  
Because it was for you...

I fly with the wind  
Flow with the water  
My life is mine  
Not anyone's to share

My dreams are mine  
Not everyone to see  
Make my choice, it is my life  
As the choice was mine  
Not anyone's to blame

Not anyone's to share

Gouthami

Ainush A.P

# WINGS OF A LEGEND

You gone from the world  
Not from us,  
Your beloved ones  
Leaving a field  
Which is capable to sprout  
By the touch of your hands...

We can't speak with you  
An a luminous baton  
With gain wings of fire  
I don't want to believe you  
Never till my death and forever.....

Peruse the evening sky  
In its dazzling splendor.  
The wide and open pallet  
Merging shapes and colors.

Sreelekshmi

# FRIENDSHIP A MOVEMENT

Friendship to me  
 Needs no fee  
 Friendship is gold  
 Don't miss gold  
 That doesn't need any treasure  
 Friendship is treasure  
 But why do we measure?  
 Friendship grows  
 So what event one knows  
 It's a quality so precious  
 It has no place for people  
 Who are malicious  
 Friends who are kind  
 In our hearts really shine  
 Helpful friends  
 Are the ones who are fair  
 Friendship has no bound  
 Once it is found  
 Friendship is nature  
 The young and old for a better  
 future

Aswin Kuruvilla

Take a moment.  
 Put the worries behind.  
 Take in the beauty around.  
 Let it relax your mind.  
 Watch the golden glow  
 Of the rising morning sun.  
 Embrace the peaceful aura  
 Of the break of dawn.  
 Savor the soft  
 caress  
 Of the gently moving breeze.  
 Listen to its nifty tune  
 Among the swaying trees  
 Enjoy the lovely scene  
 Of a floating butterfly.  
 Graceful flight and happy tweets  
 Of a bird perched up high.

Arjun

# ഏകാന്തമായ ഒരു റോഡ് ഞാൻ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു

ഏകാന്തമായ ഒരു റോഡ് ഞാൻ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു  
എനിക്ക് കാണാൻ കഴിയാത്ത ഇടത്തേക്ക് അത് എന്നെ കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നു

ഓരോ മുദുവായ വൃത്താകൃതിയിലുള്ള കുന്നം വരെ അതിന്റെ ലാൻഡ്സ്കേപ്പ് രഹസ്യം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. പ്രകൃതിയുടെ ഘട്ടം പ്ലോട്ട് സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നിടത്ത്, എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഈ രംഗം എന്തായിരിക്കാം.

വസന്തകാലത്ത് ക്രോക്കസ് കോൾ ഞാൻ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു, ശൈത്യകാലത്തെ ഉറക്കത്തിൽ നിന്ന് ആദ്യം ഉണരുന്നത്. ആനക്കാമ്പിന്റെ അർദ്ധസുതാര്യ ബിറ്റുകൾ, അതിനാൽ മഞ്ഞ തീരങ്ങളിൽ കുമ്മയോടെ, 'ഓരോ നക്ഷത്രത്തെയും മുഖം പോലെ ഉയർത്താൻ അവർക്ക് കഴിയും വരെ അഭിമാനത്തോടെ പ്രകൃതിയുടെ താളം നിലനിർത്തുന്നു.

ഉണ്ണുലമായ ശരത്കാല നിറങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു, സൗമ്യമായ വസന്തകാലത്ത് വഹിക്കാൻ വളരെ കഠിനമാണ് എന്നാൽ ശക്തമായ കാറ്റിനാൽ സ്വാഗതം അത് ശക്തരായ പൈൻ മരം പാടുന്നു, കടും ചുവപ്പിനെ മോചിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് ആ നൃത്തത്തെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു ശോഭയുള്ള പക്ഷികളെപ്പോലെ, ചിറകിൽ ഉയർന്നത്.

ഈ ലോകത്തിലെ അത്ഭുതങ്ങളെ ഞാൻ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു, പ്രകൃതി സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്ന രഹസ്യങ്ങൾ ചെലവഴിക്കാൻ സമയമില്ലാത്തവരിൽ നിന്ന്, ആരാണ് സമുദ്രത്തിന്റെ ചെൽ ഉയർത്തുകയില്ല പിറുപിറുക്കുന്ന കഥ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുക ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും പറയാനുള്ളത്. അർജുൻ ജി



## ഓർമ്മതൻ ചെപ്പിൽ

ഓർമ്മതൻ ചിപ്പികൾ മെല്ലെ തുറക്കുന്പോൾ  
 ഓർക്കുന്നു ഞാൻ നിൻ സ്നേഹം സൂര്യന്തേ...  
 ഒരോ നാളും എന്നോടോപ്പം  
 ഒരുമയാൽ , ഒരു കടക്കിഴിലെന്നപ്പോൽ  
 ഓർത്തുരസിക്കാൻ  
 നീയെന്നരികിൽ വന്നില്ലേ.....  
 സൂര്യന്തേ നിൻ സ്നേഹത്തിൻ ആഴത്തിൽ  
 എൻ പ്രത്തടം ആനന്ദിക്കുന്നു  
 ഇളം തെന്നലായി ഞാൻ നിന്നെ പൂൽകട്ടെ  
 കുളിർ മഴയായി നിന്നിൽ ഞാൻ ചെയ്യട്ടെ  
 എന്നെന്നും സസ്നേഹം സൂര്യന്തായ് .....



ബെഞ്ചമിൻ ആർ ലെനിൻ

## പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുകൾ

- ആന കൊടുത്താലും ആശ കൊടുക്കരുത്.
- ആന മെലിഞ്ഞാൽ തൊഴുത്തിൽ കെട്ടുമോ?
- ഇക്കരൈ നിന്നാൽ അകരെ പയ.
- ഇരയിട്ടു മീൻ പിടിക്കുക.
- ഇരിക്കൂറ കൊമ്പ് മുറിക്കരുത്.
- ഉണ്ട ചോറ്റിൽ കല്ലിടരുത്.
- ഉള്ളപ്പോൾഓണറ, ഇല്ലാത്തപ്പോൾ പട്ടിണി.
- ഉണ്ടവനറിയില്ല ഉണ്ണാത്തവന്റെ വിശപ്പ്.

ആൻ മരിയ.എ



# ഉണരുന്ന കേരളം

അക്ഷയ പാത്രമായ് വിളങ്ങുന്ന കേരളം  
 കൈവിട്ടു പോകയാണെന്നപോലെ ....  
 മാനുഷ മൃഗീയ ഭ്രമങ്ങൾ തൻ സ്പർശം  
 ഞെക്കി പിഴിയുന്നു ,പിടിച്ചുലയക്കുന്നു  
 കേരളമെന്ന തുമാഴയിന്നു മാധുര്യം വറ്റി  
 നിന്നിടുംമ്പോൾ നാടാകെ, ചോര കണ്ണീരാൽ  
 മുഴുകിപ്പുന്നു ഹരിതനിര മാധുര്യം, മൃദു - അതുല്യ  
 ശ്രുതി ഗീതം അണയുന്നു



വൈവിധ്യമേറിയ നാടായ അമ്മയിൽ  
 പ്രകൃതി തൻ ഐക്യം മുഴിപ്പുന്നു,  
 വിപരീതമാകുന്ന നിശയിൽ മുങ്ങിയ,  
 ദൈവത്തിൻ സ്വന്തം നാട്, ക്രൂരീകുന്നു  
 ആശ്രയം, ആശ്രയം .....  
 കേൾക്കുന്നുവോ നീ അമ്മതൻ ക്രന്ദനം

ദൂർവധി കുടിക്കുമ്പോൾ, ഉദിക്കും വിവേകം  
 അമ്മയെ വിറ്റു കളിയിലെന്നറിയുന്നു  
 രാഷ്ട്രീയത്തിൽ മാത്രമല്ലലോ ചങ്ങല  
 പ്രകൃതിയ്ക്കും വേണം മാനുഷ്യ ചങ്ങല  
 അമ്മയില്ലാത്തവരാരുമുണ്ടോ?

ഇനിയും ബാക്കിയുണ്ടോ മൂലപ്പാലിൻറെ മാധുര്യം  
 മൃഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഒത്തുകൂടുന്നു, മനുഷ്യരായി അതിർബീവന  
 ആശ്രയം

ഉദിക്കുകയാണിന്നു നാം, ഉണർവോടെ  
 പ്രകൃതിതൻ സരണിയിൽ  
 പ്രത്യാശയിൻ തിരിനാളുമായ്  
 മാവേലി മന്നൻ കേരളത്തിനായി

പി. യു. സുസ്മിത

# ചാൾസ് ബാബേജ്

പ്രോഗ്രാമിംഗിന്റെ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറുടെ പിതാവ് എന്നറിയപ്പെടുന്ന ചാൾസ് ബാബേജ് ( 26 ഡിസംബർ 1791 -18 ഒക്ടോബർ 1871) ഒരു ഗണിത ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞനും ഒരു ചിന്തകനും കൂടി ആയിരുന്നു. അക്കാലത്തു കണക്കുകൂട്ടലുകളിൽ വളരെ അധികം പിഴവുകളുണ്ടായിരുന്നു .ഇത് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ തെറ്റുകൾ കൂടാതെ കണക്കുകൂട്ടലുകൾ ചെയ്യാൻ പ്രാപ്തമായ യന്ത്രത്തിനെ കുറിച്ച് ചിന്തിക്കാൻ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചു.822



ജൂൺ പതിനാലിന് റോയൽ അസ്ട്രോണമിക്കൽ സൊസൈറ്റിയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച "Note on the application of astronomical and mathematical tables " എന്ന പേപ്പറിൽ ഡിഫെൻസ് എൻജിൻ എന്ന ആശയം ആദ്യമായി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു . ആറു ചക്രങ്ങളുള്ള ഒരു മോഡൽ ആദ്യം നിർമ്മിക്കുകയും അത് ചെറിയൊരു സദസ്സിലു മുനിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു . അതിലും മികച്ച ഡിഫെൻസ് എൻജിൻ 2 നിർമ്മിക്കണമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു താല്പര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.അതിനുശേഷം 1833 നും 1842 നും ഇടയ്ക്ക് അദ്ദേഹം ഏതുതരംകണക്കുകൂട്ടലുകളും ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിവുള്ള പ്രോഗ്രാം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന അനലറ്റിക്കൽ എൻജിൻ എന്ന ആശയത്തെ പറ്റി ചിന്തിച്ചു. അതിൽ ജാക്വ്വാർഡ് ലൂമിൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പഞ്ച് കാർഡുകൾ വഴി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകാനും വിവരങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനായി മെമ്മറി യൂണിറ്റും അങ്ങനെ ആധുനിക കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറുകളിൽ ഉള്ള മിക്ക സൗകര്യങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗണിത ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞ അഡ്വാ ല് ലേസ് അതലറ്റിക്കൽ എഞ്ചിനായി പ്രോഗ്രാം എഴുതി ഇത് ആദ്യ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറായി കരുതുന്നു.ഇത്തരത്തിൽ പുതിയ ആശയങ്ങൾ നൽകി എങ്കിലും ഡിഫെൻസ് എൻജിൻ അനാലറ്റിക്കൽ എൻജിൻ എന്നിവ ബാബേജിന്റെ ജീവത്തിൽ പൂർത്തിയല്ല.

ബോർബൗട്ട് കെ.പി

# പ്രകൃതിയും മനുഷ്യനും

പ്രകൃതി നമ്മുടെ അമ്മയാണ് നമ്മെ നാമാക്കിയത് പ്രകൃതിയാണ്. മനുഷ്യനും സർവ്വജീവജാലങ്ങളും മറ്റ് അചേതനവസ്തുക്കളും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നതാണ് ജീവനാധാരമായ പ്രകൃതി. പ്രകൃതിയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടത് നാം ഓരോരുത്തരുടെയും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമാണ്. പ്രകൃതിയിലെ ഓരോ വസ്തുവും ചങ്ങലയിലെ കണ്ണികളെപ്പോലെ പരസ്പരം ബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വസ്തുവിന് സംഭവിക്കുന്ന ചെറിയ വ്യത്യാസം പോലും പ്രകൃതിയുടെ സന്തുലിതാവസ്ഥയെ സാരമായി ബാധിച്ചേക്കാം. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഓരോ ജീവജാലത്തിനും അതിന്റേറതായ സ്ഥാനവും കടമയും പ്രകൃതിയിലുണ്ട്. മനുഷ്യനൊഴികെ എല്ലാ ജീവജാലങ്ങളും അവയുടെ ധർമ്മം കൃത്യമായി നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ചിന്താശേഷിയും വിവേകവുമുള്ള നാം മനുഷ്യർ പ്രകൃതിയുടെ സർവ്വ നിയമങ്ങളും തെറ്റിക്കുന്നു. അഹങ്കാരിയായ മനുഷ്യൻ എല്ലാറ്റിനെയും കീഴടക്കുന്നതിനിടയിൽ പ്രകൃതിയിലും തന്നെ അത്യാധിപത്യം സ്ഥാപിക്കാനുള്ള ശ്രമത്തിലാണ്.

വികസനത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ മനുഷ്യൻ പ്രകൃതിയിൽ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുന്ന മൂറിവുകൾ നിസ്സാരമല്ല. മരങ്ങൾ വെട്ടിനശിപ്പിച്ചും വയലുകൾ നികത്തീയും കുന്നുകൾ നിരത്തിയും നാം നടത്തുന്ന അശാസ്ത്രീയ നിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ നമുക്കു തന്നെ വൻതിരിച്ചടിയായി മാറിയതിന്റെ ഉത്തമ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ നമുക്ക് മുന്നിൽ തന്നെയുണ്ട്. പുഴകളുടെ സ്വാഭാവിക ഒഴുക്ക് തടഞ്ഞ് നാം മതിലുകളും മറ്റ് കെട്ടിടസമുച്ചയങ്ങളും നിർമ്മിച്ചപ്പോൾ, നാം വഴിയൊരുക്കിയത് കേരളത്തെയാകെ നടുക്കിയ മഹാപ്രളയത്തിലേക്കാണ്.

നൂറ്റാണ്ടിലെ തന്നെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ദുരന്തമായിരുന്നു 2018-ലെ പ്രളയം. ജീവനും സമ്പത്തിനും ഒരുപോലെ ദംഗം വരുത്തിയ ആ പ്രകൃതിദുരന്തത്തിൽ നിന്ന് കരകയറും മുമ്പ് തന്നെ പ്രകൃതിയുടെ രൗദ്രഭാവം ഒരിക്കൽ കൂടി നാം മലയാളികൾക്ക് ദർശിക്കേണ്ടി വന്നു. തുടർക്കഥയായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഇത്തരം പ്രകൃതിദുരന്തങ്ങളിൽ

നിന്ന് നാം ഉടൻ തന്നെ ഒരു പാഠം പഠിച്ചില്ലായെങ്കിൽ സർ  
വ്വനാശത്തിലേക്കായിരിക്കും നമ്മുടെ പോക്ക്. അതിനാൽ തെറ്റുകളിൽ  
നിന്ന് പഠിച്ച്, നമുക്ക് മുന്നേറാം. ചൂഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുപകരം  
പ്രകൃതിയെ നമുക്കും വരുംതലമുറകൾക്കും മറ്റ് ജീവജാലങ്ങൾക്കുമായി  
സംരക്ഷിക്കാം, പ്രകൃതിയോടിണങ്ങിയ വികസനങ്ങളെ പിന്തുണയ്ക്കാം,  
പ്രകൃതിസംരക്ഷണം ജീവിതലക്ഷ്യമാക്കാം, അങ്ങനെ നല്ലൊരു  
നാളയെ പടുത്തുയർത്താം.

അസ്സ ജാസ്മിൻ എം



# പ്രളയത്തിൽ എൻ്റെ ബാല്യം

ഒരുനൂറു ആഗ്രഹങ്ങൾതൻ മൈൽപീലി  
പോലായിരുന്നെൻ ജീവിതം.  
ആരോ കെടുത്തിയ ദീപംപോൽ,  
പുകയുകയായിരുന്നെൻ ബാല്യം.

പ്രളയക്കെടുതിതൻ നീരൊഴുക്കിൽപ്പെട്ട്  
പറക്കുകയായിരുന്ന പൊട്ടിയ-  
പട്ടംപോലെൻ ബാല്യം,  
പുസ്തകവും,ദക്ഷണവും നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടൊരാ ദിനങ്ങൾ  
പകലുകൾ എല്ലാം ഇരുട്ടിൽ താഴവെ,  
കദനമാം എൻ ബാല്യം.

ആശകൾ തൻ കൊട്ടാരമായ്  
പടുത്തൊരാ വീടുകൾ,  
പ്രളയത്തിൻ കെടുതിയിൽ മുങ്ങവെ,  
അനാഥരാം മനുഷ്യർതൻ നടുവിൽ പെട്ട്  
ഇരുളിൻ്റെ ആഴിയിൽ,  
കദനമാം എൻ ബാല്യം.

പൊട്ടിയ ചിറകുകൾ കോർത്തെടുത്ത്  
തളരാത്തൊരാ ജീവനുമായി,  
അതിജീവനത്തിൻ വെളിച്ചമായ്,  
ഉയരും ഞാൻ ഒരു നൂറു പുഞ്ചിരിപോൽ.

ദാന എച്ച്.നായർ

# ദി ബ്രൂക്ക്

ഞാൻ വരുന്നത് കൂട്ടിന്റെയും ഹെർണിന്റെയും വേട്ടകളിൽ നിന്നാണ്,  
ഞാൻ പെട്ടെന്ന് ഒരു സാലി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു  
പന്നിക്കൂട്ടത്തിനിടയിൽ തിളങ്ങുക  
ഒരു താഴ്വരയിലേക്ക് ഇറങ്ങാൻ.

മുപ്പത് കുന്നുകളിലൂടെ ഞാൻ വേഗം ഇറങ്ങുന്നു,  
അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വരമ്പുകൾക്കിടയിൽ സ്ലിപ്പ് ചെയ്യുക,  
ഇരുപത് തോപ്പുകളിലൂടെ, ഒരു ചെറിയ പട്ടണം,  
അരന്ദരം പാലങ്ങൾ.

ഫിലിപ്പിന്റെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലം വരെ ഞാൻ ഒഴുകുന്നു  
ചുഴലിക്കാറ്റ് നദിയിൽ ചേരാൻ,  
മനുഷ്യർ വരാം;  
പകെട ഞാൻ എന്തെങ്കും പോകുന്നു.

ഞാൻ കല്ലെറിയുന്ന വഴികളിലൂടെ സംസാരിക്കുന്നു,  
ചെറിയ ഷാർപ്പുകളിലും ട്രെബിളുകളിലും,  
എസ്റ്റിംഗ് ബേകളിലേക്ക് ഞാൻ ബബിൾ ചെയ്യുന്നു,  
ഞാൻ കല്ലുകളിൽ കുതിക്കുന്നു.

എൻറെ വളവുകളിലൂടെ എന്റെ ബാങ്കുകൾ ഞാൻ വിചമിക്കുന്നു  
ഒരു വയലും തരിശുഭൂമിയും,  
നിരവധി ഫെയറി ഹോർലാന്റ് സെറ്റ്  
വില്ലോ-കളയും മാലോയും ഉപയോഗിച്ച്.

ഞാൻ ഒഴുകുമ്പോൾ ഞാൻ സംസാരിക്കുന്നു, സംസാരിക്കുന്നു  
ചുഴലിക്കാറ്റ് നദിയിൽ ചേരാൻ,  
മനുഷ്യർ വരാം;  
പകെട ഞാൻ എന്തെങ്കും പോകുന്നു.

ഞാൻ ചുറ്റിക്കറങ്ങുന്നു, അകത്തും പുറത്തും,  
ഇവിടെ ഒരു പുഷ്പ കപ്പൽ,  
ഇവിടെയും അവിടെയും ഒരു കാമം  
ഇവിടെയും അവിടെയും ചാരനിറം,

ഇവിടെയും അവിടെയും ഒരു നരയെ അടരുകളായി  
ഞാൻ യാത്ര ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ എന്റെ മേൽ  
ധാരാളം വെള്ളി വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടം  
സ്വർണ്ണ ചരലിന് മുകളിൽ,

അവയെല്ലാം വരച്ച് ഒഴുകുക  
ചുഴലിക്കാറ്റ് നദിയിൽ ചേരാൻ  
മനുഷ്യർ വരാം;  
പക്ഷെ ഞാൻ എന്നേക്കും പോകുന്നു.

പുൽത്തകിടികളും പുൽമേടുകളും ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ഞാൻ മോഷ്ടിക്കുന്നു,  
ഞാൻ തവിട്ടുനിറത്തിലുള്ള കവറുകൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് സ്നൈഡുചെയ്യുന്നു;  
ഞാൻ സ്വീറ്റ് മറക്കുക-എന്നെ-നോട്ട്സ് നീക്കുന്നു  
സന്തോഷമുള്ള പ്രേമികൾക്കായി അത് വളരുന്നു.

ഞാൻ വഴുതിവീഴുന്നു, സ്നൈഡുചെയ്യുന്നു, ഞാൻ ഇരുണ്ടു, ഞാൻ  
കാണുന്നു,  
എന്റെ സ്കിമ്മിംഗ് വിഴുങ്ങലുകളിൽ;  
ഞാൻ വലയുള്ള സൺബീം ഡാൻസ് ചെയ്യുന്നു  
എന്റെ മണൽ ആഴത്തിന് എതിരെ.

ആനന്ദ് ആർ.എസ്.

# Digital Painting



Adithya Karthick



## RIDDLES

1. What time is it when the clock strikes 13?

It is time to get a new clock.

2. What do you call a man who shaves 20 times a day?

Barber

3. Which two words have the most number of letters in them?

Post Box

4. Which letter asks the reason?

Y

5. Which letter brings honey?

B

6. Which letter is full of water?

C

7. A table with no legs?

Time table

8. The animals which have a key?

Donkey and Monkey

9. The dangerous city-

Electricity

10. A stick which cannot be used for beating-

Lipstick

11. It has two hands, but cannot hold things-

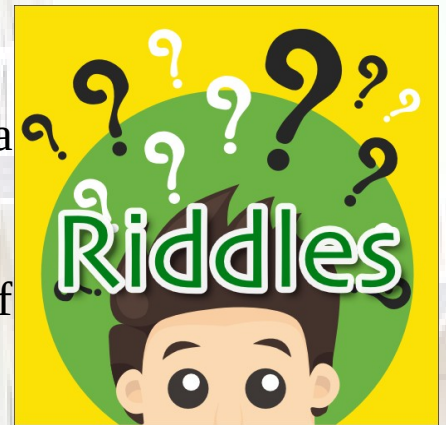
Clock

12. The letter which we usually drink-

T

13. The rope that cannot be tied-

Europe





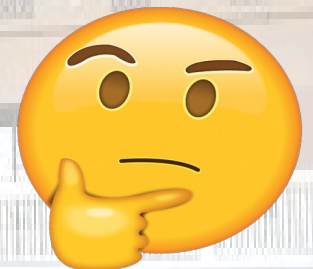
## FUN TIME

1. What time is it when the clock strikes 13?
2. What becomes smaller when you add letter in it?
3. What do you call a man who shaves 20 times a day?
4. Which two words have the most numbers of letters in them?
5. What is sleeping bull called?
6. Why was Thomas Edison able to invent the light bulb?
7. Why is it hot in a stadium after the game is over?
8. What is forum?
9. Which pet has no life?
10. What dress does a house wear?



## ANSWERS

1. Its time to change the clock
2. Small
3. A barber
4. Post-Box
5. bulldozer
6. Because he was bright
7. Because all the 'fans' have left the stadium
8. Two "um" and two "um"
9. Carpet
10. Address



## RIDDLES

Which pet is found in my house?

Carpet

Which nations are children afraid of?

Examination

What belongs to you, but used by others?

Your name

The fishes are scared of?

Friday

What travels around the world but stays in one spot?

A stamp

What comes down but never goes up?

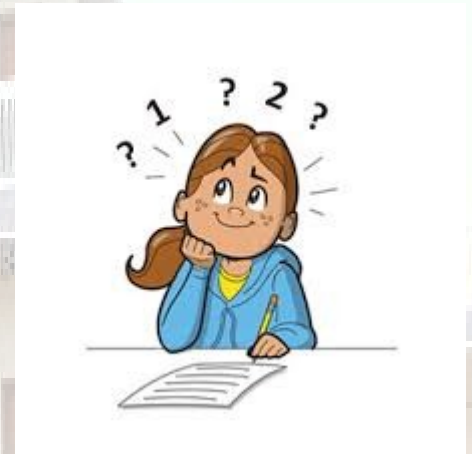
Rain

What has hands but cannot clap?

A Clock

What starts with the letter “t”, is filled with “t” and ends in “t”?

A Teapot



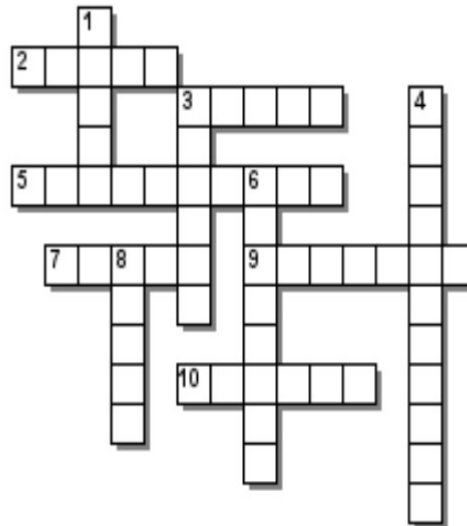
# SUDOKU

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

SOLVED

9	7	1	6	8	2	5	4	3
5	3	9	9	1	4	7	8	2
4	8	2	7	3	5	1	9	6
6	5	8	4	9	2	3	1	7
1	9	3	7	5	8	6	2	4
3	2	4	1	6	7	9	5	8
7	6	5	2	4	3	8	9	1
8	4	3	5	1	9	2	7	6
2	1	9	8	7	6	4	3	5

## Puzzles



Across:

2. Flower; Dutch flower from a bulb

3. Sow these in the ground and they grow

5. A day for moms; holiday

7. Sign of spring; bird

9. April showers bring May \_\_\_\_\_.

10. A small pool of water

Down:

1. Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ crops

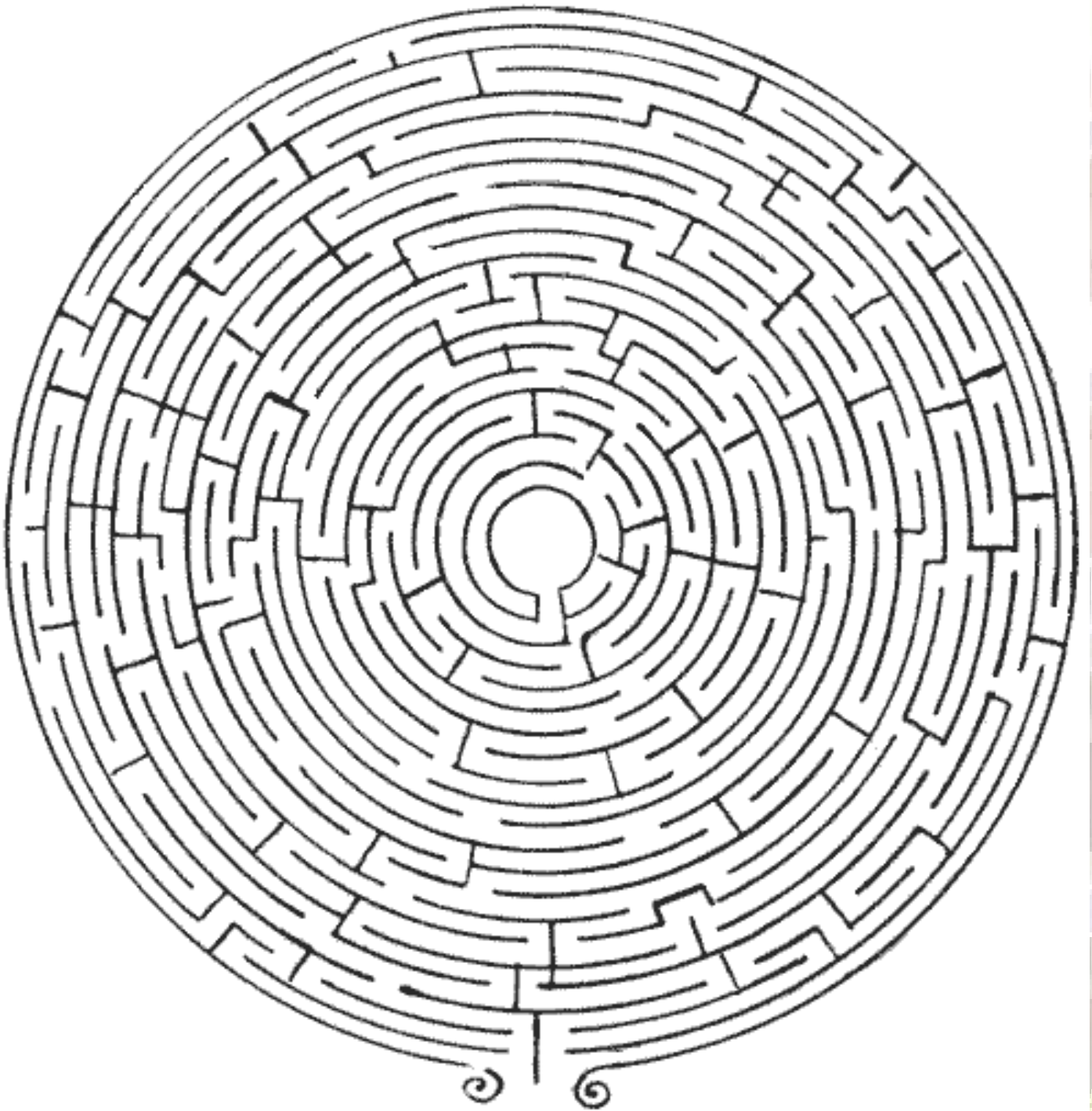
2. Season after winter

4. Bug that turns into butterfly

6. Flower, yellow or whitewash

7. Spring \_\_\_\_\_; vacation

**Find the way; if you can:**



# Glimpses of Our Work

## One Day Camp





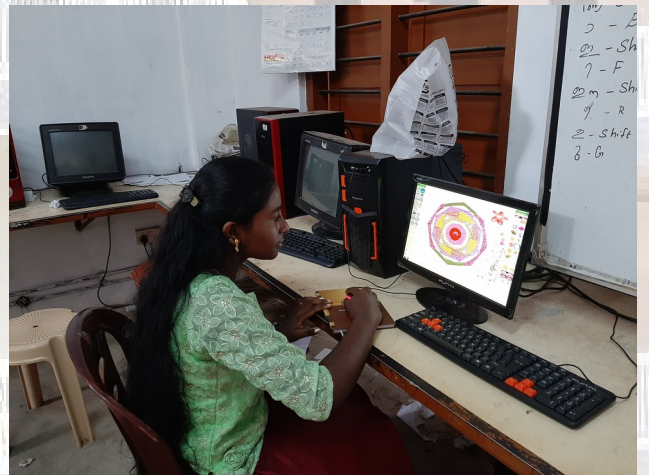
# Mother PTA



# Aptitude Test



## Digital Pookkalam



# Classes



# Art's Club Inauguration



# Vayana Dinam



# Pragalbharodoppam



## Pravesanolsavam



## Gandhismrithi



## Onam Celebration



# Science Fair



# Microlab Inauguration



# Kaalavastha Uchakodi



# Assembly & Republic Day Celebration





# പിൻമൊഴി

ഡിജിറ്റൽ മാഗസിൻ പിറവിയെടുക്കാൻ  
സഹായിച്ച.....  
സഹകരിച്ച.....  
.....ഏവർക്കും നന്ദി



ബെഞ്ചമിൻ ആർ ലെനിൻ  
അസ്സോ. എഡിറ്റർ

CREATED BY



St.Mary's Higher Secondary School,  
Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram.

LITTLE KITES Unit No. LK/2018/43034

