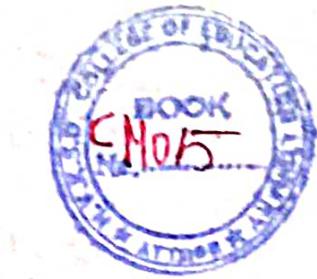


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THE  
N. V. K. S. D.  
TEACHERS' COLLEGE MAGAZINE



ATTOOR (MARTANDAM)

1970-71

CN05



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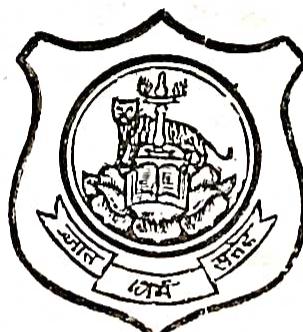
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# **THE N. V. K. S. D. TEACHERS' COLLEGE MAGAZINE**



ATTOOR

MARTHANDOM K. K. DISTRICT

VOL: VIII

APRIL 1971



OUR PRINCIPAL

## *Editorial*

It is with great pleasure and pride that we place before you, the 8th annual issue of the N. V. K. S: D. Teachers' College Magazine—the record of its intellectual and cultural life.

This year, we resolved to start work on the journal early enough so that the output may be a thing of beauty and a source of joy. But lethargy lay heavy on us, and as usual, we bestirred ourselves only in the third term when we hurriedly make up lost ground in all our academic activities. Hence, we cannot hope to claim any standard of high excellence.

Contrary to the previous issues we have tried our best to make it artistically attractive and intellectually sound. The team spirit and enthusiasm of the members of the Editorial Board and of the teacher trainees necessitated a deviation from the beaten track and we hope that the coming year will follow the same in full scale.

Leaving aside the upheavals of the student world which tried to disturb the tranquil flow of academic life in the college, which is certainly a disheartening experience for a Professional post-graduate Institution of would be makers of nation', the year has been one of substantial achievements and multi-dimensional expansion under our efficient Principal Prof. K. P. Ramachandran Nair.

Contrary to the turmoil and confusion of the previous year, our institution experienced a calm and serene atmosphere conducive to a temple of learning. Certainly this is due to the effective co-operation extended by the members of the staff, who with all their rich harvest of experience, were able to control the situations.

The response from the Teacher trainees to our request for their contributions to the college annual was heartening. We thank all the contributors, especially those establishments and firms which encouraged us by helping us with their advertisements to help them. We only hope this mutual benefit will be a long exhilarating one.

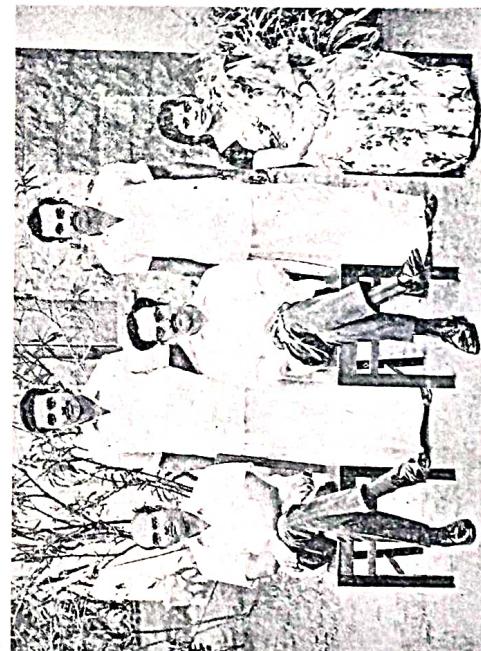
We are extremely grateful to our Correspondent Thiru T. Gopala Pillai, M.A., L.T., and the members of the Managing Committee of the College, their fondling care at every phase of the progress of our college.

The editorial Board is deeply indebted to all those who have extended their gracious help in bringing out this issue in its present form. We once more take this opportunity to extend our hearty thanks to our Principal, the members of the staff and the trainees who laboured much in getting advertisements, and also to all the well-wishers of our Institution.

We conclude by wishing the best of luck to our outgoing trainees.

JAI HIND  
T. Patrick, Chief Editor

EDITORIAL BOARD





COLLEGE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

*The Eighth Annual Report of the College presented at the  
College Day meeting on Thursday, 11th March 1911.*

RESPECTED CHAIR, ESTEEMED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasant duty to present on this occasion a brief report of the various activities carried on in the College during the year 1910-'11.

ADMISSIONS: This year the College reopened and started functioning with full strength of 60, 33 men and 21 women, on 10th June.

STAFF: Thirumathi K. N. Lalithammi and Thiru M. Vamanan Nair joined the staff as lecturer in Mathematics and Librarian respectively. The members of the staff extended their fullest cooperation in all matters concerning the working of the College for which I thank them.

RESULTS: Out of 60 candidates presented from the College for the B. Ed. Degree Examination in April 1910, 49 passed, 2 of them Securing First Class. In the practicals out of 60 presented all passed, 4 getting first class the rest in second class. This was one of the best results in this University area, last year. I take this opportunity to congratulate the trainees for their creditable performance. I hope that this high standard will be kept up by our trainees in future also.

TEACHING PRACTICE: The teaching practice course was conducted this year during a period of 5 weeks in October and November. The following schools were selected for the purpose this year,

1. Govt. High School For Boys, Martandom
2. Govt. High School For Girls, Martandom
3. Govt. High School, Kulasekharam
4. High School, Yettacode
5. High School, Thiruvattar

The Headmaster and teachers in the these school showed considerable interest in the programme and helped us to assess and evaluate the classes of the trainees objectively. I extend them our hearty thanks for the co-operation they extended to us.

**COLLEGE ASSOCIATION:** The following were elected to the various offices:

**1 Executive Committee:**

Thiru M. Stephen	Secretary
,, P. Balakrishnan Nair	Member
,, A. Esaac	"
Selvi S. Lilly Joy	"
,, R. Sarala Devi	"

**2 Magazine Committee**

Thiru C. Thangapadmanabhan	
Thiru D. N. Krishnan Nair	
Selvi A. K. Thankimony Amma	

**3 Athletic Association:**

Thiru M. Jayasingh Sahayadas	Games Captain
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**4 Planning Form:**

Thiru C. Devaraj	Secretary
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The inaugural meeting of the Teachers' Association was held on 14-8-1970. Dr. John D. K. Sundar Singh. M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D. Principal

Scott Christian College, Nagoreoil, presided over the function and inaugurated the Association. Among those who attended the meeting of the Association are Thiru K. S. Narayana Pillai, M.A., Principal Sreedhar Hindu College, Taoorhoor and Thiru T. Gopala Pillai, M.A., L.T. Retired Principal. Under the auspices of the Association a number of informal meetings were conducted and discussions were arranged on many vital educational problems

**EXCURSION:** The annual excursion was conducted this year from 21st to 27th November to Ernakulam, Ooty, Mysore, Madras and Madurai. It provided a much needed relief soon after the teaching practice. It broke the monotony of academic work and the trainees enjoyed the visits to these places.

**COLLEGE SPORTS:** The Annual Sports Meet was held on 20th and 22nd of February 1971. Many of our trainees actively participated in the various events. Out of the four Houses into which they were divided namely Gandhi House, Tagore House, Vivekananda House and Valluvar House, Gandhi House scored the maximum Points in games and Vivekananda House scored maximum points in sports and possessed the College Shields.

The following trainees were declared Champions.

Men: Thiru C. Davaraj & Stephen

Women: Selvi L. R. Rajam

**COLLEGE HOSTEL:** Eleven lady trainees are living in the College Hostel for women. The rest of the students live with their parents and guardians or in approved lodges. Our intention to have a hostel for men trainees has not materialised so far. We are hopeful that we will be able to achieve this goal next year.

Before concluding this report I would like to thank all our well wishers and friends who have been the source of encouragement and

strength in all our endeavours. I would specially like to express our deep indebtedness to Thiru T. Gopala Pillai, M.A.L.T., correspondent, who has always been our guide, philosopher and friend. I will be failing in my duty if I do not express our thankfulness to the members of the Managing Committee for the interest they have been taking in the development of this Institution.

I pray that God Almighty may shower upon His Blessings, and guide and inspire us in future.

JAI HIND



## TEACHERS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A. K. THANKAMONY AMMA

Though most people realise that teachers perform a key role in educating children, few are aware of the close connection between education and national development. The teacher can either inspire his student by opening up new worlds and inculcating in them a desire for learning or he can make learning a deadly dull process. The process of learning can only be made fascinating if the teacher himself has the qualities of imagination and the ability to project ideas so as to enthral his listeners.

Why do we say that teachers can mould the personality of their students? It is because they can turn out bright students who show initiative and determination - the very qualities needed if we wish to push forward our development plans. Neither grandiose schemes nor plentiful finance will spell prosperity without proper regard to this human factor.

By paying teachers inadequately and by thus disgrading the profession we are not only jeopardising the nation's development in the years ahead but turning out young men and women who will not possess the qualities which the nation needs. Disgruntled, dissatisfied teachers can influence a whole generation of men and women to take a jaundiced view of the world. Students grow up never expecting a fair deal, and when such an outlook coincides with reality and explosive situations are created.

Our planners must realise that to pay our teachers a living wage is one of basic essentials of good planning. If we do not have the resources to do so we must recognise our planning so that such resources are available. Only then we can hope to turn out future citizens who will be a credit to the country.

Duty is seldom sweet; it is only when love  
greases its wheels that it runs smoothly. (Vivekananda)

**VANISREE TUTORIALS**  
(ESTD JUNE 1970)

**ARUMANAI ATTOOR**

**CLASSES FOR:**

**SSLC; PUC; BA; BSc [English] & BA**

**EFFICIENT AND EXPERIENCED STAFF.**

**EXCELLENT AND ELABORATE TUITION.**

**WELL EQUIPPED LABORATORIES ATTACHED.**

**Manager,**

**K. P AYYAPPAN**

*With the Best Compliments of*

**FACT CENTRAL DEPOT,  
MARTANDAM**

**Dealer:**

**SANTHA SRIKANTAN  
SRIMANDIRAM, VANNIYOR**

**EDUCATION**

**P. DAVID SATHIANESAN**

**E**very person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one more important which he gives to himself. — (Gibbon.)

A man cannot live happily if he has only accounts in the Bank or insured with some company. The ideal life need not be one of glory and riches. It is enough if one is remembered in the Society as a good friend and citizen, in house as a good son. Life is a continuous adjustment with the world and society. Education is a moral process which starts with learning and ends with confession on death bed. Real education starts only after one leaves the school.

Basically education should cater to the psychological urges of student at different stages. Education should blend with the growth of his personality and hence the base on the needs of his age. A child of three or four years when initiated to education he

is confronted with psychological problems. The moment he is put into school he comes to face to face with several children who were also brought under the same circumstances. It is at this stage much care should be taken to instil in children towards education and he must be introduced, into the society of friends so that he may develop the personality. Hence the education at elementary stage should be so planned as to create curiosity in child about the world and secondly to adjust with other children of his age.

The next stage of education relates to high school. It is here the students are made to equip themselves with the fundamentals of different subjects as a preparation for higher education in university. The psychological aspect of education is to deal with an adolescent, who should be prepared as a natured citizen of the society. In this stage the students should be given physical education and the curriculum must be

constructed to suit his future career.

The final stage of formal education brings pupil to the portals of university and leaves him at the cross roads in life. Universities are expected to encourage students to apply the nature reason to study the subjects of their interests. Generally professors spurn feed the students on their pet theories and views and students on their part cling to the pig tails of their professors. "Liberal education thus prepares intellectual slaves who are fed on the thought patterns and behaviour patterns of their teacher" Aldous Huxley.

After university education a student steps into life and faces its hardships. If an educated man suffers loneliness in society, it is because he is separated from the student community to which he belongs and not that, he has grown up. The formal education he received must be introduced in his life as well.

The psychological aspect of the education aims to imprint self culture in pupils. The education received at school and college is but a beginning and it is useful when it is put into the habit of continuous application.

Accordingly the last education of man is that he himself gives education while engaged in the active pursuits of practical life.

Modern education requires a student to know something about everything, about himself and the world. Education is a moral process flowing like a river which receives in its course various experience of man and thus moulding his inner urges or innerself. So education must be guided and framed according to the principles of social life so that man can be made to be a civilised being.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Leaders are not selected and trained in advance.  
They thrown up by emergencies." NEHRU

## THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH IN INDIA

SUNDARAM P.

Language is peculiar to men. By certain sounds people express their mental content. The study of language is very rewarding. The English language no doubt, has a vital role to play in India.

English belongs to the Indo-Germanic family of languages. Hence it is familiar to most of the people of Europe and Asia. Moreover, it has attained an international outlook and character. Most of the news papers of civilized countries are in English. Even in U. N. O., proceedings are carried out in English.

English has certain advantages when compared with other languages. For one thing English is a comparatively easy language to learn, though difficult to master, English grammar is more or less simple. It does not have grammatical gender which is the peculiarity of other languages like German, Hindi etc. The inflections

and conjections of the English language are very simple. We do not have in English involved sentences as in the other languages. Further the English alphabets do not present much difficulty. In fine the English language is far from being difficult.

The English language study was introduced into India by the effort of Lord Macaulay. The East India Company wanted to train clerks and hence they started petty schools in which the rudiments of the language were a humble commercial origin in India.

Moreover English is the medium of instruction in most of the universities. The student world is familiar with this language. On account of the international character of the English language the Indian students can share the ideas of the foreigner without much trouble. The English is vast and splendid.

Shakespear and Milton have become household words.

In addition to this the modern English style tends to be simple and striking. It will be sheer folly to throw away the gems of the English literature. Further almost all the classics have been translated into English. This certainly adds vigour to the growth of the language.

Hindi has been proclaimed the National Language of India. But it should not mean the rejection of English. The Government is encouraging Hindi prachar sabhas in order to boost up Hindi. Of course Hindi has a great significance in India. Moreover it essentially expresses Indian culture. But we must not forget the fact that it was

English education which helped the people to make India free. We must take care to see that we do not drive away the English language. This would mean that we intend to pull down the fabric of life upon ourselves

Hindi has been declared the official language. Already attempts have been made to replace English words in office correspondence and military code. We feel that some of the new Hindi words are awkward and lack cadence. Hindi, of course, has longer and greater tradition in India. But some sort of proportion should be kept in rejection and acceptance of languages. The parliament has decided to retain English for an indefinite period. We hope that this indefinite period will last for ever.

Accustom yourself in general to behave in private as you would in public. Things will then come quite easy and natural. ANON

## LYSOSOME

THE DIGESTIVE TRACT OF LIVING CELL

A. J. BENSAM

In the cytoplasmic matrix many organelles such as mitochondria, golgi bodies and some dense particles called lysosomes are present. In these lysosomes digestive enzymes of cells such as phosphatase, cytochrome oxidase, B-glucuronidase, ribonuclease, DNAase and cholinesterase are stored and prevented from self digestion. These are concerned with synthesis and also effect the structural integrity of the cell. On the death of cell these enzymes are released completely into the cytoplasm and play a part in the process of autolysis hence it is called as the suicidal bag.

It acts on the digestive tract of living cell. It has been suggested that in the process of fertilization spermatozoa may depend on the release of lysosomal enzymes to dissolve some of the structure that surround the egg. Subsequent changes in the egg involve the release of enzymes from the cortical granule that cover the outer surface of the cell. According to Jean Bracket,

cortical granules may belong to the lysosome family. H.G. Hus discovered that the children died because of glycogen storage disease. Glycogen is stored because of the missing of lysosomal enzymes which attacks glycogen. It aids in getting rid of undesirable cell such as cancer cells etc.

Trypanosoma and other protozoa have organelles comparable to lysosomes which play a part in the digestion of haemoglobin and other materials taken in to the cell. They contain a series of hydrolytic enzymes which play an important part in the intracellular digestion. The cells lining the kidney tubules can take up and digest haemoglobins and other proteins. Bone destroying osteoclasts and bone building osteoblasts are responsible for continuous re-modelling of bone tissue.

These are called as factory of the cell because these are the sites of protein synthesis. They also

influence the effect of certain hormones. All the enzymes are not present in all the cells. For example enzymes which breaks down the nucleopeptide cell walls of Bacteria is found in the lysosome of certain white blood corpuscles called polymorpho nuclear leucocytes but not in the lysosomes from the liver.

These are tiny bags filled with a drop of powerful digestive juice capable of breaking down most of the constituents of living matter. The enzymes are lytic or digestive in function hence the name lysosome. It is surrounded by a membrane which acts as a shield between the powerful digestive juices and the nest of the cells. There are four kinds of lysosomes. They are (i) Storage granules (ii) Digestive vacuoles (iii) Residual bodies and (iv) Autophagic vacuoles. Among these four first three are directly involved in the main digestive pro-

cess. When the cell ingests substances by endolytic invagination a phagosome or food vacuole is formed. Several phagosomes may fuse together to forming a single vacuole. A storage granule which is produced by ribosomes associated with endoplasmic reticulum fuses with the phagosome to form a digestive vacuole. Digestive products diffuse through the membrane in to the cell. Digestive vacuole can continue its activity gradually accumulating indigestable material until it becomes a residual body which may then be eliminated by fusion with the cell membrane.

Thus in all parts of the body each living cell contain number of electron microscopic bodies with digestive enzymes which acts as the digestive tract of that particular cell and become destroyed by itself by releasing the enzymes during digestion.

\* \* \* \* \*

I chose my wife, as she her wedding gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well.  
— VICAR OF WAKEFIELD

## THE FIRST DAY OF MY TEACHING PRACTICE

B. THULASIBAI

At last that day has dawn; the first day of our teaching practice I had English classes in 9th standard and Mathematics in 8th standard. I prepared all the necessary aids and studied the notes of lesson well. Once again I looked at the time-table and made sure that Mathematics is during the 2nd period and English is during the 5th period. Early morning I woke up, worshipped God many a time, studied the lessons once again and made myself ready. Since I was in the hostel, there was no chance of receiving the blessing of my parents. So I received blessings from our beloved lecturer who is our warden too. Then I went to school with the hostellers. At 10 A.M. the first period began. All of my friends have gone to their classes. I, alone was sitting there. The ambition to become a teacher and fear to face a class commingled in my heart. The heart beats and the beating of the clock was directly proportional. Then at last my long waited chance came. I, taking all

the necessary equipments went to the class followed by the concerned teacher. With loudly beating heart, and trembling hands, I entered the class room and received the salutation from the students. The teacher came and took his seat. I searched for the chalk-piece and found that I have forgotten to take it. A fear passed through my heart like lightning. However I stood with pretended courage.

With trembling voice, I began to ask some questions to test the previous knowledge of the pupils, and then I took a model of a circle in which centre O, diameter AOB and radius OC are marked. Then I asked, "what is the shape of this?" No answer came. Pupils blinked towards my face as if it were a foolish question. The answer came that it was a globe. Then, I myself said that it was a circle. Then I asked, "what is O?" One student said that it was an English Alphabet. At once our

lecturer came for observation. I welcomed her. Again I asked, "what is AUB?" Some students made no answer. One said that it was a group of 8 alphabets. I corrected that it was the diameter of the circle. Then I asked, "what is cc?" No one made any answer. Then I went to draw the figure on the black-board and to explain it. But I was aware of my helplessness. In the presence of

my lecturer and the concerned teacher my aggravated courage slowly began to wane. I began to collapse and finally fell down.

Hearing a sound my room mate woke up. She switched on the light. To my surprise was lying on the floor. She helped me to rise up. I asked her the time. "Don't be afraid it's only 4.30 A.M."

\* \* \* \* \*

Sir Isaac Newton was extremely fond of his dog and it always kept his company. The day Newton finished his first draft on the theory of gravitation, he went out leaving all papers on the table. Coming back, he found all the documents burnt.

Next morning, as agreed upon earlier, one of his friends visited him to discuss the draft. Newton

apologised: I knew that all bodies would attract each other, but I had forgotten to take in to account that the flame of candle would attract insects, the insects would attract a cat and the cat in its turn would attract my dog to topple the candle, setting fire to all the papers.

From "Science Today"  
December 1966.

The greatest of faults is to be conscious of none

CARLYLE



## OUR RESTLESS YOUTH

D. N. KRISHNAN NAIR

(ENGLISH EDITOR)

Our age is characterised by the restlessness of the youth. Truly speaking it is not new for humanity. More than twenty-three centuries ago Plato observed this tendency and said, "What is happening to our young people? They disrespect their elders, they disobey their parents. They ignore the laws. They riot in the streets inflamed with wild notions. Their morals are decaying. What is to become of them?" So the unrest of the youth is an old tale echoed before centuries.

If we go deep into the problem we can see that this is not merely a movement among youth but the most vital force that affects the advancement of the whole humanity. This can be regarded as a part of a comprehensive "youth culture". Generally speaking, now-a-days only the "student population" is labelled as youth. Of course student-

hood is every where a phase of academic learning, career preparation and personal discovery in the transition from adolescence to adulthood. Universities are place where knowledge is imparted, skills are exercised and values are inculcated. Hence naturally there originates a separate culture for the "student population" or the so called youth. According to Lucian Pye it is "world culture" and Edward Shils calls it as the "modern intellectual culture". So a "social thinker" can definitely say that the critical process of modernisation itself is the expansion of this "universal culture".

Then there arises a question why the youth is restless? Only an abstract thinker can answer this question. It is sure that this unrest is due to the dissatisfaction found among the youth. Let us analyse the various reasons that contribute dissatisfaction.

Our age is the scientific age. We say that we have advanced a lot in the scientific field. Due to the rapid growth of science, the human life has become highly mechanistic. Our youth rebels against the highly mechanistic, impersonal and unresponsive industrial society where man loses his freedom as an individual. In the words of C.E.M. Joad, "man has become the slave of machines". In other words man becomes mechanically minded. At the same time he wants to escape from this one dimensional society. As a result of that struggle and confusion arises automatically.

One variant of this approach is the hippie critique of modern society. They also have a "drug-ridden sub culture". They accept neither social values nor social customs. They have no specific aims or goals in life. They waste their lives in voluntary poverty. It is said that it is due to the dissatisfaction in life. If so, what is to be satisfied? For this there is no answer. Perhaps, it may be the attainment of eternal bliss or ultimate reality. That I don't know.

We know that modern society is defined in terms of money and certain standards of living. The

money that he gets from different sources is not at all satisfactory for his standard of living. So the person evaluates himself and he feels dissatisfaction and this forms the tragedy of his life.

The revolt of the youth can also be explained in terms of psychology. Psychologists say that the behavioural pattern of the pre-adult group is as such. In all societies young people has only a secondary position where as the top leadership is taken up by the old. The old claim that they are more experienced to run things. Then there arise a question. Is there always a generation conflict? The answer is yes. There is indeed an inherent basis for such a conflict in the fact that the old dominates the young and the young wishes to replace them. But, you see, today the family ties have loosened and parents are less demanding towards children. Thus the family cohesion and the parental authority are given lesser importance. Moreover the old people are not playing adequate attention to solve the problems and difficulties of the youth. Inshort, they enter into life rather unprepared. So when they come into contact with the "complex realities of life" they will

as physically. This will make them to revolt against the society.

Hence, the youth create in them some kind of hatred over the values and principles kept by the old people. They begin to question the old who claim experience as their qualification for running things. From that a new symbolic youth politics arises which differs from the idealistic politics. Thus a new ideology Spontaneity-came into being. Daniel Cohn Bendit, one of the foremost leaders of the French episode of May 1968 pointed thus, "Our movement's strength is precisely that it is based on an uncontrollable spontaneity, that it gives an impetus without trying to canalize it or use the action it has unleashed to its own profit. We must avoid building an organisation immediately, or defining a programme; that would inevitably paralyse us. The movement's only change is the disorder that lets men speak freely, and that can result in a form of self organization"

Our youth give emphasis on action rather than on ideology. We can trace clear evidences for that.

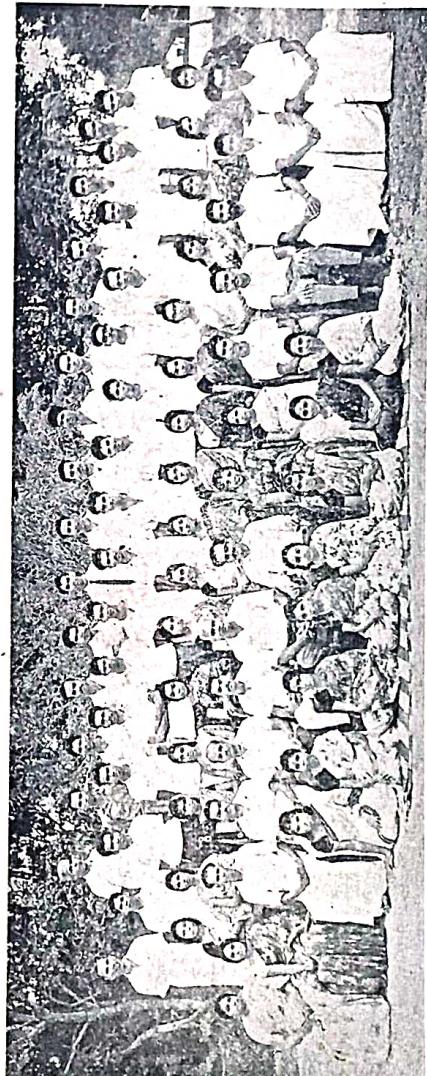
The down fall of many governments in recent years is due to the activities of the 'youth'. Students' agitations at the University of California, Berkeley in 1964 and at the University of Chicago in 1966 brought to the fore proposals for radical academic reforms. Happenings in France in May 1968 shook the whole Nation very much. Thus the action is given more importance than ideology. These activities later took the form of an institutional political movement known as 'New left'. "New left" rejects both Communism and Capitalism. They accept the anti-imperialism and activist orientation, violent and non-violent. Inshort the main characteristic element in the thought world of the New left is its existential commitment to action. The concern over style rather than programme, and commitment rather than compromise is at once the weakness and the strength of these movements.

But, any way, they also cannot escape from the hands of political parties. The intervention of the political parties lead the way for more violence and confusion. So the political parties also have a hand in the unrest of the youth.

In conclusion we can say that the decline of values and standards among youth is perhaps repeated in every generation. For this the 'dissatisfaction' is the main reason. We know that the Modern Society can never provide satisfaction to them. That is the reason why the youth protest against the modern society. But the tragedy of the situation is that this unrest takes violent and destructive forms. It is therefore necessary to direct youth unrest to constructive channels.

Man is an animal trained by woman

#### ZULU DICTIONARY



STAFF & STUDENTS 1970 - 71

# வாழ்க ஆற்றார் பி. இடு. கல்லூரி.

அ. ஜோ. பென்சாம்.

நிலவளம் பெற்ற நல்லூராம்  
நிலமகள் திலகம் ஆற்றாராம்  
மலைநிரை தூய்ந்து வடமேற்கு  
மதிபோல் காட்சி அளித்திடுதே.

எங்கணும் பச்சை பசேலாக  
(இனிதுறச சோலை வானேஞ்சி  
பொங்கி உள்ளம் புன்னகைத்து  
புனல்நீர் ஆடி மகிழ்ந்திடுதே.

போற்றத் தகுந்த இயற்கைவளம்  
புரண்டுத் தவழும் ஆற்றாரில்  
மாற்றம் எதுவும் இல்லைகாண்  
மாண்பில் ஆற்றார் சிறந்ததுவே.

ஆதி கோசவா ஆஜையமும்  
ஆறுடன் குளமும் குண்டுகளும்

சோதி போன்று தீக்கெட்டும்  
சுற்றி மினாம் ஆற்றாரில்

பட்ட தாரி ஆசிரியர்  
பயலும் போதனை கல்லூரி  
திட்டம் வகுத்து செயல்புரியும்  
செய்கை கண்டு வியப்புறவீர்

பாடம் புச்சட்டும் ஆசிரியர்  
பரிந்து தேநி வளம்பெற்றுத்  
திடனுய்க் கடனை அவர்செய்யத்  
திருவாய் மஸாடி பணிகின்றேன்,

ஆற்றார் பி.இடுக் கல்லூரி  
ஆறுடன் பத்து நிறைந்தோங்கி  
ஏற்றம் பெற்று எழில்விளக்காய்  
என்றும் துலங்கி வாழ்க வாழ்க,

## ‘இருந்தமிழே உன்னால் இருந்தேன்’

எஸ். வில்லி ஜாய்.

அந்தி மயங்கும் வேளை. தாம்பிரபரணி ஆற்றிலே கரைப்புண்டு ஒடும் புதுப்புனல். இருமருங்கும் அணிவகுத்து ஸ்ர்கும் செங்கரும்பு புதுப்புனலுக்கு வழியிட்டு, அதன் வரவை தலையசைத்து வரவேற்பதுபோல் தோன்றியது.

நம்பியிருந்த நாயகியைக் கை விட்டு தன் லை விரட்டியடிக்கும் வெண்ணிலாப் பெண்ணவை தீக்குழம்பு வாரிவீசி, ஒடி மறைந்தான் கபலநாயகன். தன் காதலியின்

வரவுகண்ட ஆம்பலினம் வாய்விட்டுச் சிரித்தன. காதலன் பிரிவால் கண்ணீர் விட்டு, தலை குனீங்து, முகம் குவிந்து ஸ்ர்தும் செங்கமலத்தில் தீராத் துயர் கண்டு ஆங்காங்கே மரக்கொப்புளிகல் இருந்த பறவையினம் துயர்கீதம் இசைத்தது.

ஆம். வந்தவிட்டாள். அதையிடான் நீல வானிலே ஆயிரமாயிரம் விண்மீன்கள் புடைதூழி, செங்கோலரசுபாய் பவனி வருகிறான் வெண்ணிலவு. பால் சிலவின்



“ஷானோ! கல்தோன் நி மல்லோன்றுக் காலத்தே வாணோடு மூன் தேரன் நி மூக்கு குடியிருப்பதேன் புலவரிகளில் வாய்வு வைந்து தீர்க்க. செங்கோவோஸிய எம்மக்களி ஸ் அரியையைப்போல் விளையாடி வேன். கவுலையின்றி என மக்கள் என்கை வளாத்தனர். கடல் டெஞ்சு பலனாடுகளைக் கண்டேன். அவச்களும் என்னைப் பொன்போல் போற்றினார் என் மக்களுக்குத் தீர்க்கும் போதனை கவுலையின்றி வேதனை பல ஆறுபளித்தேன் என்னைப் போற்றியூத்த என்னை அன்னை பெய் ன் நூ அழைக்க மறுத்தனர். மூர் ரூ க் கூ ய விழுப்பினர். நாடுமாந்தேன் முடியிழுத்தன். அரியையைப்பிழுத்தன். எல்லாமிழுந்தேன்.”

“பல்லாண்டு சுறுபலித்த நீங்கிவின்று சுற்று தலை சிபிரிந்தேன். இருள கன் ற து கந்தவை தோன்றியது. என்வலையின்வாம் கலாக் கலைவத்த அரக்கானது என எண்ணி இறுமாப்படைந்தேன்”

“அந்தோ! என் சிறுவரே என்னை எதிர்க்கின்றார். பெற்றவன் வேண்டாம் மாற்றுத்தையே போதும் என குரல் எழுப்பு கின்றனர். இங்கீலில் நான் எப்படி

வருங்காமல் இருப்பது?” என கண்ணுக்காரையின்டு, நாம்பிரபரணியையே வெணுவிட்டது.

இப்போதுதான் உணர்ந்தேன் வார்வளோ கல்விந்தமிழ் என்று. அன் னு அமராதீரி பீண்டும் நந்தாலும் வரும். உன் னைக்காக்க நான் வருமிறேன். “இருந்தமிழே உடலுல் இருந்தேன்” கலங்க வெவன்டாடு என்று ஆற்றல் கூற பக்கத்து மாரமந்திருந்து குதைக் குதை இன்று குழியது. திடுக்கிட்டு திரும்பினேன்.

வையிலே விளக்குதல் “ஏடி! சந்தூபிலே சங்கு ணுத்திறது மனினான படிக்கு எழும்பலையே” என்று கூறும் தாய் சிற்கக்கண்டு திடுக்கிட்டேன் அங்கு மீண்டும் குத்தார்த்தேன். தமிழ்பரணி ஆற்றநேலே நான் நீராடும் து கை நடையாத் தேடு னேன்களானவில்லை கண்ணீர் வடிய நின்ற கண்ணத்தமிழ் பென் எங்கே? வெடக்கும் மேலிட எழும்பிக் கென்டிறேன். என் வாய் மட்டும் பாரதிதச்சதுவுடைய “இருந்தமிழு உடனால் இருந்தேன்” எனும் பாடலாடிய முனு முனுக்குதுக் கொண்டிருந்தது.



## உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததா?

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அ. பேரவே

அ) அறிவு கூற்றலும் அலுவல்வெற்றது அக்காலைப் பெற்றும், ஆயிரப் பூராப் தான் அதைப்பெறவது இக்காலம் என்பதமாசிய அது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததா.

ஆ) ஆண்டவன் என்று சௌகாலிக் கெண்டு எதையும் செய்வது அந்தக் காலம் என்பதும் அதை அறவே ஒழிப்பது இந்தக்காலைப் பெற்றும் அது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததா

இ) ஏராற்று வித்தைதான் இன்று எமாற்றான்தான் இருந்து இந்தக்காலைப் பெற்று இந்தக்காலம் என்பதுமாசிய அது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததா

ஒ) ஏராற்று வித்தைதான் இன்று எமாற்றான்தான் இருந்து இந்தக்காலைப் பெற்று இந்தக்காலம் என்பதுமாசிய அது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததா

ஓ) ஓரு அரசும் ஒராட்சியும் இருந்து ஆண்டதை கீக்க பற்பல கட்சிகளால் இன்று உலகம் படும் பாடாசிய அது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததா

ஔ) ஒட்டு ஒட்டு என்னும் கேட்டைக் களப்பிக்காட்டும் போட்டப்போட்டி என்பதுமிய அது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததா

ஓஓ) ஒன்னியப்பும் பேசுதல் ஆக்கத்திற் வழிவு என்று கூறி அவ் ஒன்னியத்தாலே உலகம் இன்று ஆக்கம் பெற்றிருப்பதுமாசிய அது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததா.

## இறைவன்.

N. ராமராமி

1. கல்லீசு செதுக்கிட விலைமக்கும் கீலைக் கீற்றளி நூல்யிலும் சேவகைக் கொண்டு பாபோயும் கேள்வப் பலவன் ஸவீஸிலும் இல்லம் ஒல்லக் கீவாயிலை நீலப மீலையா கட்டி வீலும் உயைக் காழும் இறைவனும் உவர்தெ ஈடனம் கெப்பிள்க்குன்
2. ஏற்று இறைக்க கீர்ப்பிக் கழும் போக்கும் கூவீஸிலும் சேற்றில் மலரும் தாமஸுயைன் கிளக் கிடமிலும் அழகிலும்



3. கற்பைக் காக்கும் கல்வியின் கள்ளம் இல்லா கொஞ்சிலும் நற்பனி யாற்றும் தொண்டர்களின் நங்குணச் செய்கை செறிகளிலும் கற்ற வித்தை பிறருக்கு கற்றுக் கொடுக்கும் பணிகளிலும் உற்ற தணியாய் இறைவனும் உள்ளம் மகிழ உறைகிள்குன்

செடியை மேப்பத் கன்று மேய்ந்து விட்டு போக சும்மாபோன கழுதை காதறபட்டத போல பாண்டிய மன்னைப் பார்க்கத் தன்கண் கள் குறுக்குவென்று விழித்த கொண்டிருக்க ஒரு சேர மேல்தை விடுவர்கள். இந்கீல்க்கு எம்தலை விட வீலக்காக இருக்கு முடியுமா? இவ்வும் மேல்தை விட்டான். கொழு கொழுவென்றி மூட்க அவன் தோராகன் மேல்தை விட்டன. ஆனால் கண்கள் மட்டும் குறுக்குப்படுதல் விழிக்கத் தொண்டுதான் இருந்தன. தோன்கள் கெட்டு தை பேரந்தற்கு சௌகரம் என்னை கண்கள் தாம். அவைதாம பாண்டிபைக் கண்டன. அவைக் கண்ட கண்களுக்கு ஒன்றமில்லை. சம்மா விருந்த தோராகன் மேல்தை விட்டன. அந்த மேல்தை தோன்கரைப் பார்த்த தலை தான் உருந்து

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கொண்டன மன்னை பசப்படு

## அன்பு நிலா.

C. ரங்கநாதமயோபன்.

மொட்டு இதழ்விரிக்க, முழுநிலா ஒளிவிரிக்க,  
நிட்டுத் திடல்ஸடந்து தென்றலைறும் செல்வன்வர,  
கட்டுத் தட்டங்காத கான்பறவைக் கலித்திருக்க,  
தொட்டுத் தழுவிநின்று சிட்டுக்கள் துணையிருக்க,

சொட்டும் தெனிகிறந்த சுந்தரச் சோஷியிலே  
எட்டும் துணையிராமி ரங்கநான் திருந்தபோது  
விட்டு நங்காத வெய்வங்குழுவா யாழிகையோ  
தட்டும் மனதினிலே தாவிநின்ற தனியோகை

பட்டுப் புதைகட்டும் பாவையது ஒசையென்று  
கட்டுப் பாடின்றிக் காளிநான் பார்க்கையிலே  
நெட்டைக் கனவோ நினைவர்வோ யான்றியேன்  
இட்டக் குரல்கொடுத்த ஏந்திமழைக் காணவில்லை;

அன்றுதொட்டு இன்றுமட்டும் கன்றுவிட்ட கறவையானோன்  
நன்றுகெட்ட மனம்பட்ட சென்றுவிட்ட பறவையானோன்.  
நன்றுவிட்ட என்மனதை வென்றுவிட்ட அங்பத்தை  
தந்துவிட்டால் தாராத ஆக்கமுண்டு.

அனையில்லாப் புனலுக்கு அவனியில் அமைத்தியுண்டோ?  
குணையில்லா வில்லுக்குக் களத்தை பெருமையுண்டோ?  
மனையில்லா ஊருக்கு மானிலத்தில் பெயருமுண்டோ?  
துணையில்லாக் காளையர்க்குத் துடிக்காத இதயமுண்டோ?

பேசாமல் மறைந்துசென்ற பெருமகளே பெண்ணம்பா!  
ஏராமல் நின்மனதை ஏற்றுகின்றேன் கண்ணம்பா!  
பூசாமல் அஷ்புதையைப் பூசிலிட்ட பொன்னம்மா!  
சூசாமல் கூடிவர கோபமுனக் கென்னம்மா?





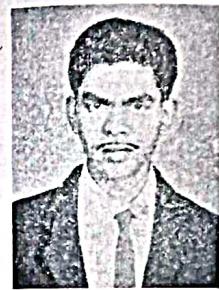




# நடந்து செல்.....!

த. இரங்காயன்

1. காலமென்றும் மேதை இப்கே ஸட்டி நிற்கும் பாதையிலே காலமென்றும் காலமையத் தாயின் வீரஞகக காளை நீ நடந்துசெல்!
2. இன்னல் துழும் இவ்வுலகில் இனிய அண்ணல்காந்தி பாதம் இன்றே தோடர்ந்து நடந்துசெல்!
3. தழச்சி கோடுகோடு வடிவிலூத்து தழந்து புயலாய் மாறிடினும் குதுமொன்ட வீணாரை புறங்காட்ட துலேந்தீய வீரஞக நடந்துசெல்!
4. அடுத்தடுத்து தோல்ளி அடுக்காய்வரினும் அழுகைந் அருளியாய்அமைந்தீடினும் அயற்நு நீடும் தளர்ந்திடாது அம்ச ஞக நடந்துசெல்!
5. மட்டமை எங்கும் திருள்பாப்பினும் மல்லகை என்றும் அறிவுதாராக்க மணங் கழும் மனதுடன் மாண்பின் சிரமாய் நடந்துசெல்!
6. உன்னத்தில் ஊக்கமே உயர்ந்தோங்க உலகில் உண்மையே திகழுத்தோங்க உயரிய அன்பே பரந்தோங்க உரிமையின் குரலாய் நடந்துசெல்!
7. சாவின் நிலையிலும் தமிழ்பேசிச் சாமயம் தனிலும் தமிழ்மணங்கக்க சங்காங்கரூர் வளர்த்த தமிழ்காக்க சம்க நாதந்துடன் நடந்துசெல்!



General Secretary & College Champion



Lady Champion



House Leader Receiving the Shield



General Captain



Planning Forum Secretary and College Champion

## SPORTS

வினாக்கள் விடைகள் போன்ற விவரங்கள் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.



$\text{adj}(m^A \wedge \neg m^B) \otimes$   
 $m^C \wedge \neg m^D$

ஏது கூட அதைப் பற்றி சிரமம் விடுவது என்று நம்முடைய நோக்கம் இல்லை. எனவே அதைப் பற்றி சிரமம் விடுவது என்று நம்முடைய நோக்கம் இல்லை.

கலை கல்வி

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ஏழ்விடங்களுக்கான முறை

ஏதாவது கூறு விரிவாக  
நம்முடியும் உருவுறையின் செல்லு  
முடியும் தான் 1534-இல் 194  
முறையின் வழிகளைப் பிடிப்போன  
ஒரு காலத்திலே அதை விரிவாக  
ஏதாவது கூறு விரிவாக  
நம்முடியும் உருவுறையின் செல்லு  
முடியும் தான் 1537-இல் எது என்று  
நம்முடியும் உருவுறையின் செல்லு  
முடியும் தான் 1537-இல் எது என்று

8700 2186211994 2010 88  
8700 2186211994 2010 88  
1818 2225 895 1820 2225 895  
21822 2186211994 2010 88  
21822 2186211994 2010 88  
21822 2186211994 2010 88  
21822 2186211994 2010 88

18] - *the* *sun* *is* *red* *yellow* *orange* *red*  
*the* *sun* *is* *red* *yellow* *orange* *red*

88 మానవులకు ప్రాణికి విషాదం కొని ఉన్న విషాదానికి అనుమతి దియాలి.

**இந்தியக் கலை விடுமீண்டு**  
சென்றோடு 9  
பதினாற் மூண் 1885, கலைநகராக, அநூசாரி யாழ்ச்சு;  
2000 ரூபாய் 40 மூலத்தில் கலை பொருள்கள்  
ஏற்கும்பூர், பி. கலைக்குடி  
பி. கலைக்குடி விடுமீண்டு என்ற விடுமீண்டு கலை பொருள்கள்.





## നോൺ സ്റ്റേജ് പാർശ്വകൾ

മു. വി. സദീദ്

ഒരു ദാസ് മാറ്റിയും—  
മാറ്റിയും വിശ്വാസിയും.  
വിനോദം രാത്രി വാഹി—  
വിനോദമും ഫോട്ടോഗ്ലിഫിക്

പഞ്ച ദാസ് പുതു പുടം—  
മീറ്റുചുവല വിശ്വാ.,  
കാലാധികൻ ചതു ചുറി  
നൗളം ചിരിഞ്ഞ ചുവയ്.

ബഹിക് വർഷൻ വാഹ  
മെന്നാം മൊഴുഡാവ  
സിരും വിശ്വാസിം  
വിശ്വിവേ പെരു പുടം.

‘ഇരു’ വിനോദം ചതു  
ഡാറ്റിയ രൂക്ഷക്കും  
ക്ലൈഭെൽ ‘ചലു’ സാഹം  
വൈശ്വിഖം പരിപ്പുകം.

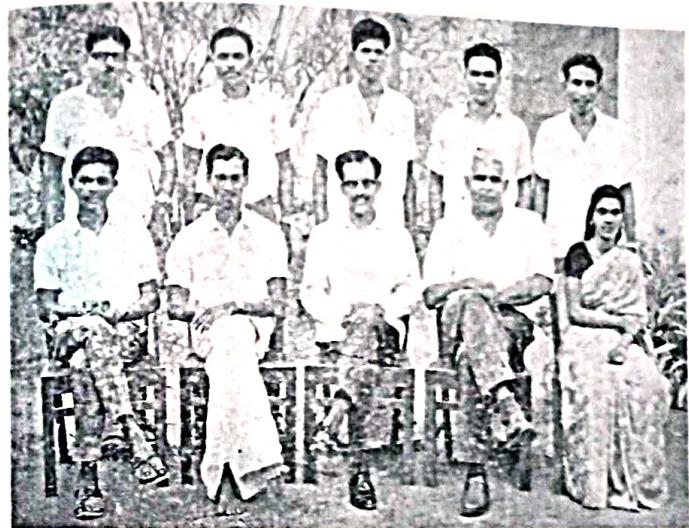
‘കാറിം’ കലായാ—  
കണക്കു ദ്യൂതിപ്പുണ്ണി  
സിരും ഓരു കിൻ  
മൊറിക്കു ദയാനിയും.

നീംബാംകു തുനൻ,  
മഹാക്കി കാന്തുകട്ടി,  
മഹാക്കി ചൊരു ഉലർ,  
മൊപ്പുചുലാനു പോലെ.

നീംബിക്കു നീംകു  
പട്ട ധൂം ധൂം  
നീംബാനക്കു കിടിക  
നീംബു കുവാനി

— വാക്കു കിട്ടാതുനുനി—  
അഡക്കു താരിച്ചിടി  
പാടുക്കി പക്കുമു—  
നി, നബ മെതന്ത്രുമെയി—

കുചിപ്പു സൊംഗ് നി;  
പാടിപ്പു മെന്നിപ്പുകാൻ  
കിടിപ്പു മെട്ട മാറാൻ  
സുക മീറ്റിംഗാ.



ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

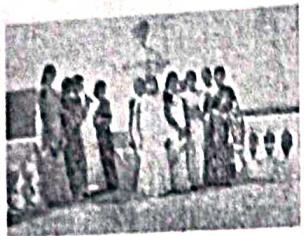


PLANNING FORUM



CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD

## COLLEGE EXCURSION



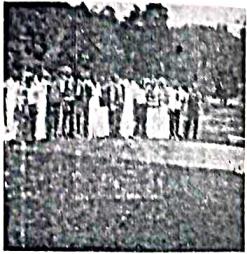
Lalitha Mahal (Mysore)



Lalbagh (Bangalore)



Chamundeswari Hill (Mysore)



RADHA RANI TEMPLE



ಕ್ರೊಂಡ್ ಉತ್ಸವ

ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗುಪ್ತ

ಈಗ ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಈಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು.

ಅನುಭಬೇ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗಿ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಈಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು.

ಅನುಭಬೇ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗಿ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದುವರು ನುಡಿ ಕಾಳಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು.

ಅನುಭಬೇ ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು.

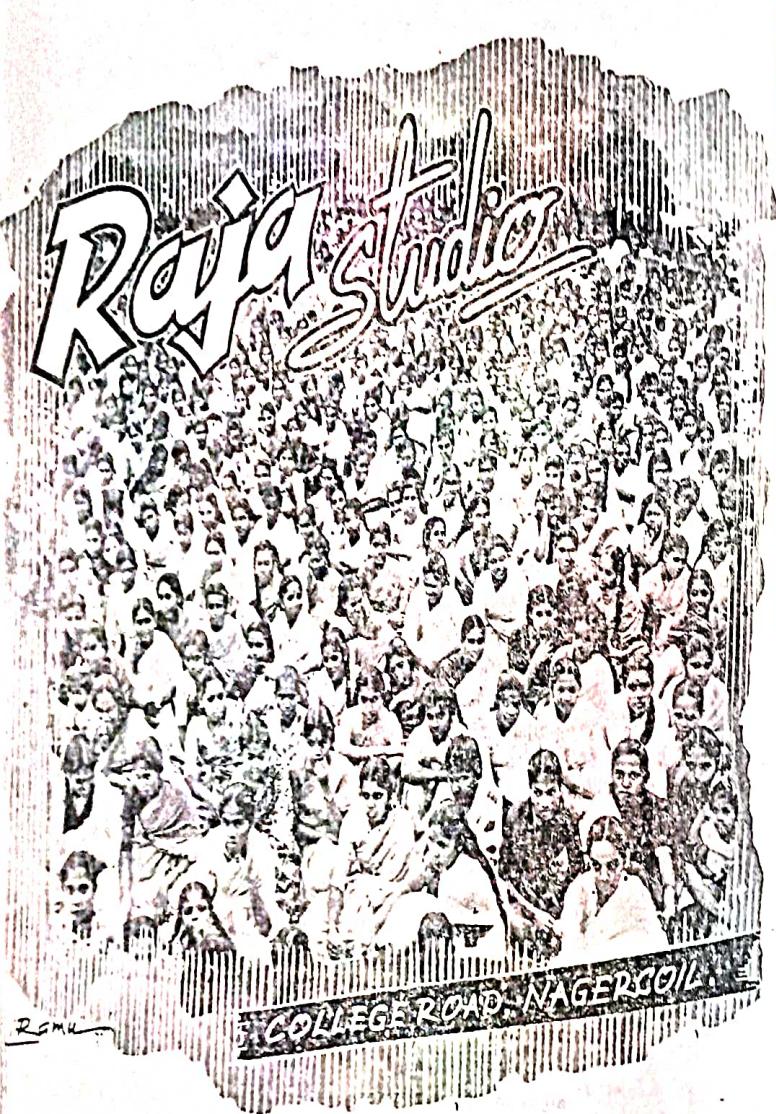
ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು.

ಈ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ರೀತಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು? ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು? ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅನುಭಬ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಿತ್ತು?









PRINTED AT KALALAYAM PRESS, MAIN ROAD, TRIVANDRUM

## WHO IS WHO

- 1 C Aruldas, Kuzhi vilai, Kunjiraode P O K K Dt.
- 2 R Ganesan, South Street, Veerarayananmingilam, Thazhakudy PO
- 3 G Gopinathan, Koottarachi villy puthen veedu, Mentheneole, Kuzhithurai
- 4 S Larson, Kittukuzhi vilai, Mankara PO
- 5 C Lawrence, Thazhikongilam Poos, Pallovilai, Karumkulam PO
- 6 C Monidhas, 2/261, Vadassery, Nagerecoil PO
- 7 C.R Pazhaniyandi, Thalakulam PO, (via) Neyoor
- 8 T Rajimony, pilapallam, Keezhumidalam
- 9 C Samuel, Nellie's vilili, Paloor, Karingal PO
- 10 P Sivarajan, Eastern street, Eraniel
- 11 M Stephen, Provan vilis Madichel, Kuzhithurai PO
- 12 P Sundaram, Anna divilai, via Muttom
- 13 R Sundaram Nadir, Vellivilakom Veeta, Kanjiraode, Viricode PO
- 14 G Varghese, Valachudvilai, Nalloor, Martandom
- 15 T Subramonian Astri, Kattu vil veedu, Near Market, Thoduvatty
- 16 K Chan Irakkia, palagom House, Kuzhikode PO, via Mulagumoodu
- 17 P Gandhimathi Ammu Parvathy Illim, Mettu street, Nagereoil
- 18 K Padmavathy Ammu, Kochu veedu, East street, Padmanabhpuram PO
- 19 L R Rajam, Ea ha vilai, Kuzhithurai PO
- 20 C K Sakunthala Bai Thankichi, Vrindavanam, Kuravanciam, Kirathoor PO
- 21 R Sarala Devi, Gopala Sadanam, Edaicode PO
- 22 G Suloachna, Krishna Bhavan, Chenneerkira, PO Kulangada
- 23 A Syamala Bai, Sree Eswara vilasom Bunglow, Edaicode PO
- 24 B Thulasi Bai, Sree Vijyananda Bhavan, Swamiyarmatom, Kattathurai PO
- 25 B Aruwoogha Perumal, South Deep Street, Thazhakudy PO
- 26 P Balakrishnan Nair, Lekshmi Nivas, Gandhri Nager, Nagereoil
- 27 P David Satyanesan, Perinbiporam, Kurumkudu, PO via Neyoor.

- 28 A Jones Bensom, Kuzhieode, via, Mulagumoodu  
 29 D N Krishnan Nair, Damodara Bhavan, Eruthavoor, Kalikkivial P O  
 30 C Thankapadmanabhan, Melaykrishnauputhoor, Pallam P O  
 31 M Thampurankutty, Thoppur, Sanandapuram P O Asarpallam  
 32 N Baby Sarojam, Sundara Bhavanam Thirumanthikkarai  
 33 R Balaswari, Marathakerry vilu, Attoor P O  
 34 Y Beula G S Bai, Retnapuram, Vaniyoor P O  
 35 S Lilly Joy, Kuppathu aivibukithu Bunglow, Perai Thiruvattar P O  
 36 Padmasubramonia n, Ramavarunapuram, Nagercoil  
 37 A Rose Mary, Alathurai, Palliyadi P O  
 38 N Sanjsevi, Usilampatti Range, Madurai Dist.  
 39 J Santha Leela Bai, Arasikulam, Thengapattanam P O  
 40 K Sarada Devi, Kodiyaten Pothen Veedu, Thrikkinnamangil, Kottarakara  
 41 K Sarojini, Vellala St, Edalakudy, via, Nagercoil  
 42 C Selvi, Manalithottam House, Maruthaneode P O  
 43 D S Stella, Bright vilas, Kurumathoor, Kuzhithurai P O  
 44 C Devaraj, Verkippuvilai Verkizhampi  
 45 A Isaac, Kollakudivila, Kurumathoor, Kuzhithurai  
 46 M Jayasingh Sahayadas, Kottavila, Palliyadi P O  
 47 K Mariaraji Retnam, Devandivila Veedu, Kamplar, Mankarai P O  
 48 N Muraleedharan Nair, Perumpuuliveedu, Anduicode P O  
 49 R Muthayya Nadar, Edanagal vila veedu, Kottaram, Pynkilam, via  
   Puthukkadai  
 50 G Palayyan: Eathovila, Padnthavila, Mekkamandapam P O  
 51 D Ponnyyan, Adakkukuzhi, Varuvila Padippura Puthen Veedu,  
   Adakkukuzhi P O  
 52 S SundaraJae, Kolleravilai, Thottavaram, Puthukkadai  
 53 P Thangewany, Vethade Veedu, Kanjiracode P O  
 54 N Kumaresan, Kattuvila, Friday Market P O  
 55 M Annamindil, Chennaparachivila P O  
 56 T Lekshmi Bai, Sasthancoil vil, Paracode, Thuckala P O  
 57 J Meegal Packia Rose, Kannankira, Veeyannoor P o  
 58 V Nalinakomari, Manjalil Bunglow, Vauniyoor P o  
 59 A K Thankamony Amma Sree Murukilayam, Maruthathoor, Amaravila