



St. Norbert Campus Chronicles



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Republic Day Celebrated - By Ms. Shanthi Regina Mary



“Freedom in the mind, strength in the words, pride in our souls and zeal in our hearts, let's salute our nation India on republic day.”

Republic day is celebrated annually as it is the anniversary of the day, India became an independent republic. The constitution was written for independent India which came into effect on January 26, 1950 after India's declaration of Independence on 15th August 1947. It was the last

step required in the process to become an independent republic, hence the day is historically significant.

26 January was chosen as the date for republic day because it was on this day in 1929 when the declaration of Indian Independence (Purna Swaraj) was proclaimed by the Indian National congress as opposed to the dominion status offered by the British Regime.

Though India became a free nation on 15 August 1947, it declared itself a Sovereign, Democratic and Republic state with the adoption of the constitution on January 26, 1950. The constitution gave the citizen of India the power to choose their own government and paved the

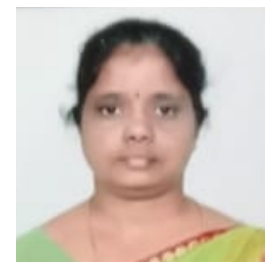
way for democracy.

On this day flag hoisting ceremonies and parades by armed forces and school children are held in different parts of the country. The prime minister of India first lays a wreath at the Amar Jawan Jyothi at India Gate in memory of all members of the armed forces who gave up their life for the country.

India celebrates this day across all its states with a lot of fervour. Magnificent parades are displayed by regiments of the Indian army, Navy, Air force, police and paramilitary forces in Delhi at Rajpath. They also showcase India's defense system, latest missiles, air crafts' powers and weapons systems etc.. Beautiful tableaus representing

the cultural heritage of all the states of India get displayed by school children and different organizations. There is also a big exhibition of the Indian culture and tradition which show the India's unity in diversity.

On this historic day a big arrangement is made by the government of India in New Delhi at Rajpath in front of India Gate. Every year, a chief guest (the head of states of other countries) is invited to fulfill the purpose of fulfilling our ancient cultural practice “Atithi Devo



Bhava” as well as to enhance the glory of the occasion.

National Youth Day - By Fr. Rajesh Mathew



“Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached.”

Vivekananda was born Narendranath Datta in an aristocratic Kayastha Bengali traditional family at his ancestral home at Gour Mohan Mukherjee Street in Calcutta, the capital of British India, on 12 January 1863 during the Makar Sankranti festival. Gour Mohan Mukherjee

Street the birthplace of Vivekananda is now converted into a museum and a cultural centre. His father, Vishwanath Datta was an attorney at the Calcutta High Court and his mother, Bhubaneswari Devi, was a devout housewife. The progressive, rational attitude of Narendra's father and the religious temperament of his mother helped shape his thinking and personality. He was known for his prodigious memory and ability at speed reading and was also an avid reader in a wide range of subjects.

In India, Vivekananda is regarded as a patriotic saint and his birthday is celebrated as National Youth Day. Swami was interested in spirituality

from a young age and was influenced by his guru, Ramakrishna, from whom he learnt that all living beings were an embodiment of the divine self; therefore, service to God could be rendered by service to humankind. “In Swami Vivekananda, one finds the perfect convergence of love for the Divine and love for the nation. He is an eternal inspiration for the youth.” Moreover he was a major force in the contemporary Hindu reform movements in India and contributed to the concept of Indian nationalism as a tool to fight against the British Empire in colonial India. Nationalism was also a prominent theme in Vivekananda's thoughts. He believed that a country's

future depends on its people and his teachings focused on human development.

He wanted “to set in motion machinery which will bring noblest ideas to the doorstep of even the poorest. In his lectures on Raja Yoga, he said “Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life think of it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea, and leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success; that is the way great spiritual giants are produced”. On 4 July 1902, Vivekananda attained mahasamadhi.

Udupi Rajagopalacharya Ananthamurthy

By - Shivashankar C.K 9th Std



Udupi Rajagopalacharya Ananthamurthy was born in Thirthahalli Taluk on 21 December 1932.

as the Chairman of the Film and Television Institute of India. In 2012 the poet was appointed the first Chancellor of Central University of Karnataka.



He was the vice-chancellor of Mahatma Gandhi University in Kerala during the late 1980s and was one of the finalists of Man Booker International Prize for the year 2013. Later in 2012 he served as a visiting faculty at Manipal Centre for Philosophy and Humanities. Ananthamurthy has participated and delivered lectures in numerous seminars as writer and orator both in and outside the country. He was the member of the committee of Indian writers and visited countries like the Soviet Union, Hungary, France and West Germany in 1990 and visited Moscow in 1989 as board member for a Soviet newspaper and was also the leader for the committee of writers who visited China in 1993.

He was an Indian contemporary writer and critic in the Kannada language and is considered as one of the pioneers of the Navya movement. In 1994, the writer became the sixth Kannada writer to be honored with the Jnanpith Award, the highest literary honour conferred in India. In 1998 received the Padma Bhushan award from the Government of India. The award winner remained a fervent critic of nationalistic political parties until his death from kidney failure and cardiac arrest on 22 August 2014. Ananthamurthy started his career as a professor and instructor in 1970 in English department of University of Mysore and served as a visiting professor in many Indian and foreign universities including Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Tübingen, University of Iowa, Tufts University and Shivaji University and served twice

Dattātreya Ramāchandra Bēndre

By -Arjun 9th Std



Dattātreya Ramāchandra Bēndre popularly known as Da Ra Bēndre, was one of the greatest Kannada poets of the

20th century. He was born into a Chitpavan Brahmin Marathi family in Dharwad on 31 January 1896, and was the eldest of the four sons of Ramachandrabhatta and Ambutaayi, a Chitpavan couple. The Bendres, also known as Thosars for some time, originally belonged to Kumbaru, a village in the Colaba district of Maharashtra. A pioneering poet of Kannada's Navodaya movement and a leading figure in the linguistic renaissance of Kannada in the region of North Karnataka, Bendre forged a new path in Kannada literature and modern Kannada poetry through his original use of desi Kannada, particularly Dharwad Kannada the form of Kannada spoken in the North Karnataka region of Dharwad. The richness, originality, and euphony of his poetry, his preternatural feel for the very quick of the Kannada language, and his charismatic personality would result in him being hailed as a varakavi

or heaven-touched poet by the Kannada people. In a poetic journey that spanned almost 70 years, Bendre engaged continuously in what he called Kāvodyōga or 'The High Yoga of Poetry'. In 1973, Bendre was awarded the Jnanapita, India's highest literary award, for his 1964 poetry collection,



Naaku Tanti , which translates to 'Four Strings' in English. Recognized as Karnataka's Kavi Kula Tilaka ("Crown-jewel among Kannada Poets") by Udupi's Adamuru Matha, he would also be called a Kāvya Gāruḍiga (~ poet-sorcerer) for his ability to create magical poetry. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1968 and made a fellow of the Sahitya Akademi in 1969. Sahitya Academy award 1958. He died on 26 October 1981.

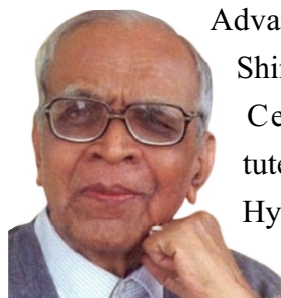
Vinayaka Krishna Gokak

By- Madhu Achuth 9th Std



Vinayaka Krishna Gokak was born in a Deshastha Brahmin family on 9 August 1909 to Sundarabai and

his interest in religion, philosophy, education and cultures. He was principal of Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Maharashtra from 1950 to 1952. Between 1983 and 1987, he served as the president of the Sahitya Akademi. He also served as the Director of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, and the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.



He was an ardent devotee of the spiritual guru Sathya Sai Baba and served as the first Vice-Chancellor of Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Puttaparthi, between 1981 and 1985, after a stint with the Bangalore University. His novel Samarasave Jeevana is considered one of the typical works of Navodaya literature in Kannada. He Died on 28 April 1992 at Bombay in Maharashtra.

Krishna Rao at Haveri district of Karnataka. He studied literature and was a prolific writer in both Kannada and English. He was the fifth writer to be honoured with the Jnanpith Award in 1990 for Kannada language, for his epic Bharatha Sindhu Rashmi which is 35000 lines long and deals with the Vedic age and is perhaps the longest epic narrative in any language in the 20th Century. In 1961, Gokak was awarded the Padma Shri from the Government of India for Dyava Prithvi. V.K Gokak wrote many collections of poetry under the pen name Vinayaka. These collections include 'Samudra Geethegalu', 'Baaladeguladalli', 'Abhyudaya', 'Dhyava Prithvi' and 'Urnabha'. Gokak's writing reflected

The Rani of Jhansi - Rani Lakshmbai

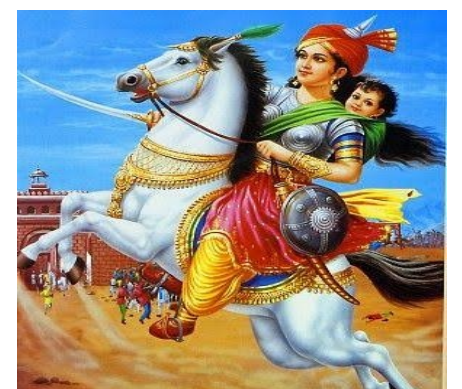
By - Pragathi 7th Std



Rani Lakshmbai was born on 19 November 1828 in the town of Varanasi into a Marathi Karhade

Brahmin family. She was named Manikarnika Tambe and was nicknamed Manu. She was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Her father was Moropant Tambe and her mother Bhagirathi Sapre. Her father was a Commander and worked for Peshwa Baji Rao II of Bithoor district. The Peshwa called her "Chhabili", which means "playful". She was educated at home, able to read and write, her studies included shooting, horsemanship and fencing. Rani Lakshmbai contrasted many of the patriarchal cultural expectations for women in India's society at this time. Manikarnika was married to the Maharaja of Jhansi, Gangadhar Rao Newalkar, in May 1842 and was

afterwards called Lakshmbai in honour of the Hindu goddess Lakshmi and according to the Maharashtrian tradition of women being given a new name after marriage. In September 1851, she gave birth to a boy, later named Damodar Rao, who died four months after birth.



The Maharaja adopted a child called Anand Rao. After the death of the Maharaja in November 1853, the British East India Company, under Governor-General Lord Dalhousie, applied the Doctrine of Lapse, and rejected Damodar Rao's claim to the throne and annexed the state to its territories.

One Child, One Plant Drive

The Central Board of Secondary Education has launched a **One Child, One Plant** campaign. The one child, one plant campaign is a massive tree plantation campaign. In this campaign, every student needs to plant one sapling in either school or at their home. CBSE stated that the schools then need to create awareness among the students about nourishing their saplings and taking care of it. St Norbert School, T. Narasipura conducted a tree plantation drive on 30th December 2020 as part of CBSE campaign of One Child One Plant. The students were initiated into the programme where the entire school took an oath to plant a sapling each at suitable locations in their neighbourhoods to achieve the objective of social afforestation. Students were asked to record a video of planting a sapling and taking pledge to protect the plant with utmost care. Each one of them enthusiastically participated and showcased their care towards mother nature. This campaign was a great success, and has certainly made a difference to the way we view our environment. The winners

were declared based on their knowledge and care towards nature. Students nurtured the plant and posted the video of the plant on 16th January 2021 and the final winners were declared based on the condition of the plant.

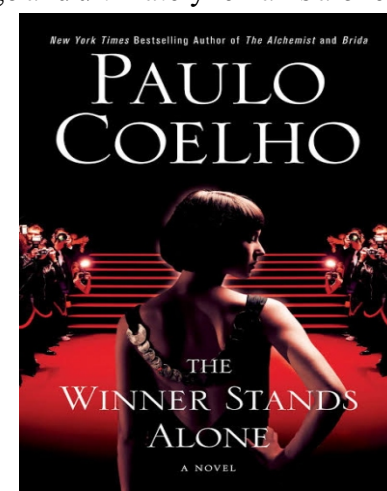
Birthday of Manager

Birthdays are very special memorable moments in the lives of everyone. It was on 27 December we had the birthday of Fr. Jose, our manager. Since it was Sunday we planned to celebrate it on Monday 28 December. This was his first birthday with us. We the staff of St. Norbert decided to make this event more colorful as it becomes unforgettable event for him. Few teachers had decorated his office room, notice board with colorful flowers, balloons and paintings. Fr. Jose cut the cake meanwhile we sang the birthday song. Our beloved headmistress Pushpica ma'am and our Principal Sridevi ma'am spoke about the manager, wished him and gave gift to him on behalf of the management. Fr. Jose in return thanked everyone for remembering and greeting him.



The novel "The winner stands alone" was written by a Brazilian lyricist and a novelist "PAULO COELHO". He was born on 24th August 1947 in a catholic family at "Rio de Janeiro". Coelho started his career as a song writer and composed lyrics for "Elis Regina", "Rita Lee" and "Icon Raul Seixas". As a writer Coelho's first book was "THEATER FOR EDUCATION". This did not gain much popularity, but became a flourished writer after his book "The Alchemist" was published. Later in the year 2008 Coelho published a novel named "The winner stands alone". It is a very amusing book that can hook you up till the end with all its twists and turns that occur within a span of 24 hours. The story is about an industrialist named Igor Malev, whose wife Ewa had left him to go with the then successful fashion designer Hameed Hussain, but Igor was so adamant to get back his wife, in course of which he was

too obsessed with his wife and failed to differentiate between love and obsession and instead of convincing his wife to return back to him he began a killing spree so that his wife would get back to him. In addition, this book highlights about the disasters and obsessions that can cause to one's life due to one's selfishness, negligence, desire and passion towards achievements etc. It also depicts how each person is unique in the universe. Through this book the author gives a message about how a careless and selfish person can cause huge disaster in one's own life and others through his ego and ultimately remains alone.

**General Knowledge Science - By Ms. Rachana C Swamy**

- Who discovered the law of gravity?
- What is the freezing point of water?
- Clouds are made up of what?
- Caterpillar grow up and change into?
- How many elements are there in the periodic table?
- Who invented the equation $E = mc^2$?
- What chemical element is used to help organs show better in an X-RAY?
- What is the fastest rotating planet in our solar system?
- What is formed when light hits water droplets in the air?
- How many bones are there in a human body?
- Which layer protects the earth from harmful UV rays?
- What is the name for an animal lacking a backbone?
- Which is the fastest animal on land?
- How many heart does an octopus have?
- Which animal has the deadliest venom?
- What is the chemical name for table salt?
- Approximately how long does it take for the moon to orbit the earth?
- What is the normal blood pressure of human?
- Name the largest gland in human body?
- Name the smallest gland in human body?
- Which is the hardest part of human body?
- Name the gas essential for us to breathe?
- Name the largest planet in the solar system?
- Which element is liquid at the room temperature?
- What is not found in the shark?
- Which blood type is the rarest in humans?
- What name is given to the planets located outside solar system?
- Who invented telescope?
- How much time does it take for sunlight to reach to earth surface?
- What is the percentage of AB negative blood type in humans?
- Which is the longest type of cell in human body?
- Who is the inventor of battery?
- What is the name of the tallest grass of the world?
- What was the first planet to be discovered by a telescope?
- Which animal has the largest ears?
- Who proposed the theory of evolution?
- What unit is used to measure the amplitude of sound?
- Electric current is measured by what?
- Which gas is most popular as laughing gas?
- Who discovered the plants have life?

Answers

- Isaac Newton.
- Zero - Degree Centigrade.
- Water
- A Butterfly
- 118.
- Albert Einstein
- Barium
- Jupiter.
- Rainbow
- 206
- Ozone.
- Invertebrate
- Cheetah.
- Three
- Box jelly Fish
- Sodium Chloride
- 27 days.
- 120/80 mm Hg.
- Liver
- Pituitary.
- Enamel of tooth.
- Oxygen
- Jupiter
- Mercury
- Bones
- AB Negative.
- Extra solar planets
- Galleli Gallelio.
- 8 Minutes.
- Less than 1 percent.
- Neurons.
- Count Alessandro Volta.
- Bamboo
- Uranus
- African Elephant.
- Charles Darwin.
- Decibel.
- Ammeter
- Nitrous Oxide.
- J. C. Bose.



ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಜನವರಿ ೨೪ ರಂದು ಆದರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗುವ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ದಿನ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಾಲದ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಚಿವರು ಮಹಿಳೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮಹಿಳೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವನ್ನು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪಾರಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಭ್ರಮಪಡುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು, ಆದರೆ ದಾನವು ಮುಂತಾದ ಪುರುಷದರ್ಜೆಯದ ಬಲಿಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಖಾತ್ರಿ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಲಿದರೆ ಮಾತೆಯಾಗುವ, ಮುನಿದರೆ ಮಾರಿಯಾಗುವ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳ ಇರವು-ಅರಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದಿನವೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಿನ. ಈ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ೨೦೦೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಪ್ರವರ್ಧಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿತು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಲೋಗನ್ ನ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಭ್ರೂಣಹತ್ಯೆ, ವರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ, ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ, ಬಡತನ, ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಲಿಂಗತಾರತಮ್ಯ, ಅಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ಈ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲೂ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ಕಲಿತ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಕೂಡ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವುದು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು-ಗಂಡು ಲಿಂಗಾನುಪಾತ ೯೪೮-೧೦೦೦, ೬-೧೪ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣು-ಗಂಡು ಲಿಂಗಾನುಪಾತ : ೯೩೦-೧೦೦೦, ೧೫-೧೮ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣು-ಗಂಡು ಲಿಂಗಾನುಪಾತ : ೯೦೪-೧೦೦೦(೨೦೧೧ ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ) ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಶಿಶು ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ೧೦೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ೩.೨ (೨೦೧೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ) ಹಿಂದೆ ಶಾಲಾ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ೧೪-೧೫ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು - ಶೇ.೬೦, ೧೬-೧೭ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶೇ.೨೬. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಲು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅರಿವು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನತ್ತ ಸಮಾಜ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಬದಲಿಸುವುದು. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಿರುವ ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸವಪೂರ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಸೇವೆಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಎಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು.



ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಭೋಜರಾಜ ಪಂಡಿತ ಪ್ರವರ ಮಾಘ ರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಾಯು ವಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದರು. ಅದೂ ಇದೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಅವರು ಉಜ್ಜಯಿನಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹುದೂರ ಬಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಹಿಂತಿರುಗುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ದಾರಿ ತಿಳಿಯದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸುತ್ತಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಬಳಿ ಬಂದರು. ಗುಡಿಸಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬಳು ಮುದುಕಿ ಇದ್ದಳು. ಪಂಡಿತರಾದ ಮಾಘ ಮುದುಕಿಗೆ ಈ ದಾರಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಎಂದು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದನು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಈ ದಾರಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನ ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇ! ಅದು ಸರಿ ನೀವು ಯಾರು? ಮಾಘ ನುಡಿದ ನಾವು ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು ಮುದುಕಿ ಮುಗುಳ್ಳುಕು ನುಡಿದಳು ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು ಇಬ್ಬರೇ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸೂರ್ಯ, ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಚಂದ್ರ ನೀವು ಹೇಗಾದಿರಿ? ನಿಜ ಹೇಳಿ ನೀವು ಯಾರು?

ನಾವು ಕ್ಷಣ ಭಂಗುರ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು, ಮಾಘ ಸತರ್ಕತೆಯಿಂದ ನುಡಿದ. ಕ್ಷಣ ಭಂಗುರ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು? ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷಣ ಭಂಗುರ ಎರಡೇ ಎರಡು, ಒಂದು ಯವ್ವನ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಧನ. ಸೋಲಿನ ಕ್ಷಣ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೂ ಮಾಘ ಬಿಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮಾತು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದ. ನಾವು ರಾಜರುಗಳು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುದುಕಿ ರಾಜರಿರುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಯಮ ನೀವೆಂಥ ರಾಜರು? ಮುದುಕಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಳಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಮಾಘ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ನಾವು ಕ್ಷಮಾಶೀಲರು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಆ ಮುದುಕಿಯು ಇದು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಸಾದ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸುವವರು ಪೃಥ್ವೀ

ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣು. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಯಾರೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮಾಘನಿಗೆ ಗಾಬರಿಯಾ ಯಿತು ಆದರೂ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದ ನಾವು ಪರದೇಶಿಗಳು. ಅಸಂಭವ! ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರದ ಎಲೆಗಳನ್ನುಳಿದ ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಪರದೇಶಿಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಮಾತನಾಡದೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸೋತು ತಲೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಿದರು. ನಂತರ ರಾಜ ತನ್ನ ಅಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ನುಡಿದ ನಾವು ಸೊತೆವು ಅಜ್ಜೀ! ಆದರೆ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಇದನ್ನೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವಳು ಹೇಳಿದಳು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋತವರು ಇಬ್ಬರೇ ಇಬ್ಬರು. ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸಾಲಗಾರ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹೆತ್ತ ತಂದೆ. ನಿಜ ಹೇಳಿ ನೀವು ಯಾರು? ಲಜ್ಜಿತ ಭಾವದಿಂದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮೌನ ವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಆಣ ಮುದುಕಿ ಮುಗುಳ್ಳುಕು ಹೇಳಿದಳು ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರು ಭೋಜರಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಡಿತ ಮಾಘರಿದ್ದೀರಿ! ಈ ದಾರಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಉಜ್ಜಯಿನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನೀತಿ : ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರು ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಬಾಹ್ಯ ನೋಟವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಅಳಿಯಬಾರದು.



ಕೋವಿಡ್ ನಂತರ ನನ್ನ ಶಾಲೆ- ಶುಶ್ರುತ್ ೨ ನೆಯ ತರಗತಿ



ಮುಹಾಮುರಿ ಕೊರೋನಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಏರ್ಪಾ ರಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಕೃಷಿ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಸ್ಥಬ್ಧವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಘೋರ ನಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು. ಆಗಲೂ ಕೊಡ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂತು. ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ ಅಂದವರೇ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಅಂದರು. ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಕೊಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಒಳ ಒಳಗೆ ನಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ಪಾಠ ಕೇಳುವಾಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಖುಷಿಯಾದರೂ ನೆಟ್ಟರ್ಕ್ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಬೇಸರವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮುಂದೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಪಾಠ ಕೇಳುವ ಮಜವೇ ಬೇರೆ ಅನ್ನಿಸಿತು. ನನಗಂತೂ ನನ್ನ ಗೆಳೆಯರ, ಗುರುಗಳ ನೋಡಬೇಕು, ನನ್ನ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಎಷ್ಟೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತೇನೋ ಎಂಬ ಆಸೆಯಿತ್ತು ಸದ್ಯ ಶಾಲೆ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಆದೇಶ ಬಂದಾಗ ನನಗಂತೂ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತಸವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಭಯವಂತೂ ಇತ್ತು. ಮೊದಲ ದಿನ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಆತಂಕವಿತ್ತಾದರೂ ನೆಗೆಟಿವ್ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ನೋಡಿ ನಿರಾಳವಾಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಆದ ಆನಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾರವೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲ ಗೆಳೆಯರ ಗೈರಿನಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬೇಸರವಾಯಿತು.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ನಾವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೆಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಫೋನಾಯಿಸಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆವು. ಸದ್ಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿವೆ, ಪಾಠಪ್ರವಚನ ಶುರುವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಿತ್ರರು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ದೇವರು ಕೊರೋನಾವನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಾಕ್ಸಿನ್ ಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಲಿ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಖುಷಿಯಿಂದ ಮೊದಲಿನಂತೆ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವಂತಾಗಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಿಂದ ಯಥಾಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಲಿ ನನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಯ ಮದ್ಯೆ ಕೂರಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಂದವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಗೆಳೆಯರೊಡನೆ ಕಚ್ಚಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹರಟೆಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬದುಕುವಂತಾಗಲಿ. ಆಣಲೇ ನಿಜ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಂತಹ ಅನುಭವ ನಮಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನ ರೋಗ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಗಿಜುಗುಡುವಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗಲೇ ನನಗೆ ಆನಂದ. ಇದೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ " ಸರ್ವೇ ಜನಾಃ ಸುಖಿನೋ ಭವೇತ್" ಎಂಬ ಸಂದೇಶ. ನನ್ನ ಶಾಲೆ ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಮಯ, ಆನಂದ ದ ತಾಣವಾಗಲಿ. ನನ್ನ ಗುರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ನನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆ ಪಾಠ ಪ್ರವಚನ ಮಾಡುವಂತಾಗಲಿ.



ಮಕರ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ- ಕುಮಾರಿ. ಪ್ರತೀಕ್ಷ



ಮಕರ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಾದ ಹಬ್ಬ. ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆದು ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ತರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಹಬ್ಬವು ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಬ್ಬವು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಹಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಂದ ಆಚರಿಸಲಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕರ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಎಂತಲೂ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಂಗಲ್ ಎಂತಲೂ, ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಿಯಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಹರಿ ಎಂತಲೂ, ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಹು ಎಂತಲೂ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಈ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರದ್ದೇ ಆದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸೂರ್ಯನು ತನ್ನ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಿ ಮಕರರಾಶಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಮಕರ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಎಂದು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಆಚರಣೆಯು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜರುಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಿನದಂದು ರಾಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಶುಚಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಹಬ್ಬದ ದಿನದಂದು ಅಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಣ್ಣದ ರಂಗೋಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ, ಹೊಸ ಉಡುಪು ಧರಿಸಿ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಳ್ಳು - ಬೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿಚ್ಚು

ಹಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡುವುದು, ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಳಿಪಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸುವುದು ದೀಪೋತ್ಸವಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹಬ್ಬಗಳಿಗೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸಂದೇಶಗಳಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಹಬ್ಬದಂದು "ಎಳ್ಳು ಬೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತನಾಡೋಣ" ಎಂಬ ಸಂದೇಶ ಮಕರ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

Chief Editor
Fr. Rajesh O. Praem

Editorial Team
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Harshitha V.J
Karan Shivarath
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