

HUES OF LIFE

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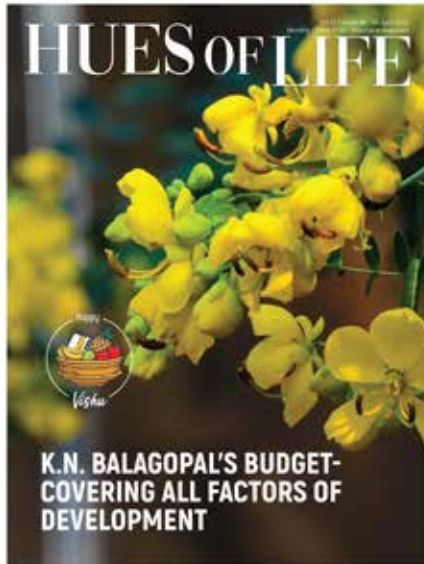
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HUES OF LIFE

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editor's Desk

Dear Readers,

Being a symbol of prosperity - Vishu is awaited by all Malayalees with open doors for hope and a golden glow in minds. Kerala is marching ahead with a vision with the optimism of cure and survival in the current scenario. Vishu is a beautiful hope of survival and a reminder that the dawn of peace is near.

Kerala should be able to recapture the old agrarian dreams, that have faded from the memory of Kerala's agricultural prosperity, in near future with systematic support from government and true involvement of the community. Let us hope for a better future for native greenery to grow in the soil of Kerala again during the heyday of prosperity. Celebrations have been able to remind us once again how much we depend on other states. It is commendable that a Keralite is ready to realize that this condition is a threat to our health, wealth, and survival.

Looking back, we could find the concern that the younger generation was moving away from agriculture. But with the advent of modernised technologies in agriculture and the re-determination of income boundaries, such complaints are changing. There is no doubt that the youth can be guided and retrained in agriculture. Let this day, the birth of the new agricultural year of the Malayalees, be a reminder of that too. The unity and determination of Kerala is still the most cherished memory we have to keep for generations to come.

Heartfelt Vishu greetings to all.....

Happy reading
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HAPPY VISHU

Evoking nostalgic sweet memories, another Vishu is on its way. Why do we celebrate Vishu? Many may not know this. Vishu is an agricultural festival in Kerala. Vishu is celebrated on the first day of the Malayalam month Medam aka Aries. During this time, people think about the fortunes of the next coming year. It is believed that the effects of what Vishu does will last for the next one year. Vishu is celebrated not only in Kerala but also in the border areas of the neighboring states. Vishu is

celebrated in Kerala as the first day of the agricultural calendar in India.

Vishu is an agricultural festival. The festival and the cultivation are celebrated according to the level of the sun or the right time to plant crops. Golden shower flowers, regionally known as Kanikkonna are used to prepare the Kani or first sight for Vishu. This is how Konna came to be known as 'Kanikkonna'. Vishu is celebrated on the same day in different parts of India under different names such as Bihu in Assam and



Vishu Sankranti in Odisha. Bihu is the Bihag of the month of Vaishakh for the people of Assam. On that day, besides the agricultural festival, they celebrate the New Year and Spring. Krishi Bhoomi Puja, Gopuja, giving gifts to relatives and friends and dancing are all part of Bihu. Most states in India have similar celebrations. This day is celebrated all over India as the beginning of the year according to the pre-existing calendar. Vaisakhi is celebrated at the same time in Punjab and Puthandu in Tamil Nadu. Ugadi is celebrated during this time in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Ugadi means Yuga-adi, which means New Year.

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Vishukkani or the delightful first sight has a great importance in Vishu. Half-filled rice is kept in an Otturuli (bronze bowl), with washed and cleaned kodi (dhoti), gold, fruits, coconut half, mangoes, lemon, cucumber, vegetable seeds, golden showers, Vaalkkannadi (a type of tailed mirror), burning Agarbathis and Nilavilakku (traditional lamp), and a water-filled urn. All are set beside an idol of Lord Krishna.

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Vishu is a festival associated with the ancient Dravida celebrations. If Onam, which avoids non-vegetarian dishes, conforms to Buddhist doctrines, then Vishu is indebted to it. The ancient Dravidians, who had been hunting for a long time, were obsessed with eating meat. Therefore, Vishu is considered to be an older festival than Onam. The Sanskrit word Vishuvath means day and night. Vishu, however, is an equal day and night.

The movement of the Sun from one zodiac sign to the next is called Sankranti. The most important of the Sankrantis is also known as Mahavishu. These special days must have been celebrated from time immemorial. Vishu and Onam are the major harvest festivals of Kerala. Onam is associated with paddy cultivation while Vishu is associated with summer vegetable crops. Vishu is the main festival of Kerala after Onam. This festival is celebrated at the beginning of spring. Vishu day is awaited with natural floral arrangements. Days before the arrival of Vishu, golden showers are in full bloom all over the country. Song of the birds, the fruit from the trees, and the abundance of joy can be seen everywhere during the pleasant day of Vishu. The rituals associated with Vishu are different. Vishukkani is the most important. Vishukkaineettam, Vishu Sadya and Vishukkali are some of the festivals associated with Vishu. The elder women in the family are responsible for preparing the Vishukkani and showing it to others.

The previous day of Vishu is known as Sankranti. In the evening the useless items in the house are set on fire. Its purpose is to clean the house and welcome the New Year. With that, firecrackers are burst in the houses. In Kerala, it is common to light colorful firecrackers such as Olappadakkam, Malapadakkam, Kambithiri, Poothiri, Mesappoothiri and Mathappu. It persists on the Vishu day after seeing the first sight Kani in the morning, and in the evenings.

Vishukkani or the delightful first sight has a great importance in Vishu. Half-filled rice is kept in an Otturuli (bronze bowl), with washed and cleaned kodi (dhoti), gold, fruits, coconut half, mangoes, lemon, cucumber, vegetable seeds, golden showers, Vaalkkannadi (a type of tailed mirror), burning Agarbathis and Nilavilakku (traditional lamp), and a water-filled urn. All are set beside an idol of Lord Krishna. In some places, books, coins, jaggery, etc. are also used as Kani. It is said that there should be agarbathis, a water-filled urn, and fresh dhoti nearby. The development of a new cycle of life takes place when one sees the rich, that is, the light, the wealth, the fruits and the grains. Through the mirror, and through one's own reflection, one must be able to understand the nearness of God.

The elder woman prepares the Kani at night and goes to bed. She would get up in the morning and look at the Kani and shows it to the others. She wakes up everyone from sleep and carries



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Golden shower flowers are must in Kani. It blooms all over Kerala during the season of Vishu and it is a delightful sight. This is the state flower of Kerala and the tree can also be found in border areas.

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everyone, closing their eyes behind them. Once the family members are all set after Kani, they should go to the east side of the house and see the nature, followed by the fruit trees and pets.

Vishukkaineettam is a gift or money given by the householder to the family members after seeing the Kani. In the early days, coins made of gold and silver were given to extend the hand of blessing, hope for abundance and prosperity throughout the year. Older people usually reach out to younger people, but in some places younger people also reach out to older people and gift the Kaineettam.

Golden shower flowers are must in Kani. It blooms all over Kerala during the season of Vishu and it is a delightful sight. This is the state flower of Kerala and the tree can also be found in border areas. As Kerala prepares for Vishu, the flowers begin to blossom. According to the Puranas, the tree is a treasure trove of gold in the summer. However, some historians believe that the flower may have been associated with Vishu, possibly because it was in bloom during the Vishu season.

In the morning, Vishukkatta is also served in some places for breakfast. Vishukkatta is made by boiling the rice in coconut milk, adding cumin and drying it. Vishukkatta does not have any sweetness or salt. It can be eaten with jaggery or curry with pumpkin and peas. Vishukkatta is a must for Vishu in Thrissur. Mampazha Pulisseri is mandatory in Vishu Sadya. Chakka Erisseri or Chakka Prathamam make

difference between ‘Onasadya’ and ‘Vishusadya’. This is because it is the time when the grooves are full of jackfruit and mango.

In the past, the celebration of Vishu began with the cutting of the jackfruit by the householder. It is one of the must-haves for Vishu. On the day of Vishu, it can only be called panasam. Vishu dishes include Chakka Erisseri and Chakka Varuthath. In Erisseri all the parts of the jackfruit are added. In some parts of Kerala, there will be a rich feast like the Onam feast.

There are many agricultural rituals associated with Vishu. Chaliteel Karma, Kaikottuchal, Vishukkarikkal, Vishuvela, Vishuvedukkal and Pathamudayam are some of the rituals associated with Vishu. On the day of Vishu, for the first time, the land is plowed and the seeds are sown. This is a ritual performed before Vishusadya. The cattle are bathed and decorated with bouquets and brought to the farm. New clothes are not mandatory but all farm implements will be new and it locks the cattle and plows the land. In the past, foreseeing of the coming year was universal. This is how Panicker (Kaniyan) comes to the house and calculates the Vishu phalam (forecast) according to the fluctuation of rainfall for that year. How much rain will fall, whether it will rain with thunder or wind? Panicker comes on the day of Vishu Sankranti. The reward they get for this is called Yavana. The method of predicting Vishu based on the motions of the planets for a year has existed since ancient times.

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HEALTHY EATING IN SUMMER SEASON





Summers are the hottest months of the year. Even before the summer arrives, the heat is now unbearable. As the temperature rises daily, everyone wants to keep their body as cool as possible, so it is important to follow a diet that keeps the body cool in the summer. Sweating easily causes the body to lose water as the ambient temperature rises in summer. This process cools the body and protects it from extreme heat. In addition to losing water, the body loses important salts such as sodium, potassium and chloride. So drink enough water and drink plenty of salty drinks such as juice, lemonade and porridge. This helps in maintaining the balance of water and salts in the body. If this balance is not maintained it can affect the overall functioning of the body and lead to dehydration which is a life threatening condition.

In summer, it is best to follow a diet that provides cooling to the body. To do this, try to include plenty of water-rich vegetables and fruits (mangoes, plums, tomatoes, melons, celery, cucumber, ash gourd, carrots, gooseberries, pineapples, grapes, oranges, musambi, lemons and other citrus fruits) in your daily diet. Watermelon contains lycopene, which acts as an antioxidant. It makes you feel refreshed and stress free. It also retains water in the body. Making a summer drink with watermelon, lemon and salt is a good option. Summer is the best time to eat fruits but always eat only fresh ones to get the best benefits they offer. Fiber is not lost when used as a fruit rather than in fruit juices. In addition it helps to control energy. Therefore, obese people, diabetics and those with high cholesterol should try to use fruits in this way.

Use fresh fruits well. Do not eat cold food as soon as coming out of the sun. When cold food enters quickly, the body produces more heat to balance the cold. It can cause diseases. Consumption of fish and meat should be kept to a minimum. Try to eat as early as possible at night. Use salted lemon water or condiments made from coriander leaves, lemon leaves, curry leaves, green chillies and ginger. It is also good to drink

boiled water with Muthanga, Iruveli, Ramacham, Coriander and Pathimukham. The inclusion of porridge in the diet is very good in summer. Focusing on food will enable our body to fight off heat to some extent. Everyone says to drink plenty of water in summer. That is, it is not advisable to take cold water from the fridge and drinking as soon as coming out of the sun. It is better to drink boiled water. Likewise, you should minimize the amount of salt, sour and salty foods in your diet. It is better to eat more liquid food like porridge. Be careful not to overdo it.

Excessive heat can cause many problems in the body. Headaches, nausea, dehydration, constipation and diarrhea are some of the common problems that afflict many people during the hot summer months. That is why in the summer everyone should pay special attention to their health through diet and exercise. Your diet, especially in the summer, can help reduce your health problems to some extent. Food will help you to have a healthy mind and body, as well as boost your energy in the summer. Your body's nutritional needs vary from season to season. So you need to pay close attention to your diet during the summer.

Do not skip breakfast

Never skip breakfast. Research shows that people who eat breakfast better than those who drink only a cup of coffee or tea perform better at work and retain energy throughout the day.

Keep hydrated

Water is very important for your body to rebuild and keep the body functioning well. Drink 8-10 glasses of water daily to keep your body hydrated. But do not drink too much frozen water in summer as it will ruin your health.

Eat hydrated food

Eat body cooling foods that help you keep your body cool in this heat. Eat more hydrated foods. Watermelon,

sesame seeds, tender coconut water, cucumber, mint and fennel are good.

Drink juices

Summer often makes you thirsty. Avoid cold drinks and energy drinks as this time is dangerous in the long run. Eat fresh juices instead. When you feel thirsty, drink orange juice and watermelon juice.

Reduce food intake

During this season the stomach takes longer to absorb food. Also, in hot weather, the body will not allow you to absorb too much food. It is better to eat small amounts of nutrients than to eat large meals, especially at night.

Hygiene

Make sure everything you eat or drink is clean. You may have a bacterial infection from the containers. So, always make sure they are clean. Always wash your hands before eating.

Avoid sugary drinks

Avoid carbonated beverages, alcoholic beverages and sugary drinks in summer. All of these drinks contain preservatives, and sugars. These are acidic and act as diuretics. They cause loss of fluid in the urine and dehydration in the body.

Do not drink too much cold water

Never drink too many frozen drinks in the summer. Drinking very cold water when it feels hot can cause a slight blockage in the blood vessels in the skin and reduce the heat, which is not advisable when trying to cool down.



FORGING AHEAD IN THE SECOND TERM OF GOVERNANCE

The LDF government has completed a successful year of continued rule. With the right political approach, they faced the election by enumerating the achievements of the previous administration and putting forward a manifesto. By any measure, Kerala is at the forefront of India. Kerala is one of the top states in most indicators of living standards such as education, health, hygiene, accommodation, longevity, gender equality, income and social security. As Pinarayi Vijayan was able to demonstrate the social engineering flexibility that was unexpected from ordinary communist chief ministers, the age-old practice of alternate power-sharing between the LDF and the UDF was overcome. For the first time since the 1970s, Kerala has witnessed a continuum of rule.

It is recognized by the Center and various agencies and the world. According to the Finance Commission's Poverty Index, Kerala is the state which has the least number of poor in the country. Kerala also topped the Finance Commission's Sustainable Development Index 2020-21. According

to the 2021 Public Affairs Index, Kerala has been selected as the best governing state in India. With so many achievements and honors to come, the first challenge for the new cabinet was to move forward without criticism.

The work of Tourism and Public Works Minister PA Muhammed Riyas should be highlighted while effective work is being done in all the departments. From the very beginning, the work of the Minister is highly regarded. Muhammed Riyas has made a name for himself in the public eye by conducting lightning inspections of rest houses and night road works and taking action against wrongdoers face to face. A significant decision taken in the first year of the continuation of the administration for the region was to start 25 tourism hubs in Kerala.

Efforts will be made to set up airstrips for 20- to 40-seat aircraft, helicopters and drone-based transport for the convenience of tourists traveling by air to various tourist spots within the state. The cruise tourism sector will start connecting Kovalam, Kollam, Kochi, Beypore, Mangalore and

Goa. Steps are being taken to reactivate tourism and strengthen infrastructure. Introduced low interest loans and revolving funds for small and medium projects in the tourism sector. Plans have also been launched to implement the Biodiversity Tourism Literary Circuit announced in the last budget. Viability Gap Funding has been set up to attract private entrepreneurs to the tourism sector and to finance the renovation and revival of existing destinations and products. The decision to start caravan parks for the revival and development of the tourism sector was taken within months of the ruling.

Public works were carried out from scratch without any delay. The 'PWD4U' mobile app has been set up to report road complaints. The project management system for informing the public about the progress of construction has also been successfully completed. Continuing governance has inspired people from all walks of life to believe in food, medicine, shelter, study facilities and security. In addition to ensuring universal enlightenment in public education, housing and welfare pensions were ensured.

The government is moving towards the next phase of development, completing a year that has put home resources and treatment at the forefront and made great strides in infrastructure development. When the higher education sector reached world-class levels, the industrial sector too raised the graph like never before in history. In a single year, it was able to cover many more distances than it had in the past. The one-year achievements will also include significant progress on the Rehabilitation Project, which aims to relocate entire families living within 50 meters of the coastal tidal line to safer areas.

The announcement of the second Covid package was another important decision that won the people support. The SSLC and Plus Two examinations were conducted without interruption. The popular plan for digital education should be read in conjunction with this. The government also appointed women collectors in 9 districts. The introduction

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Looking at the significant achievements of the last one year, it is clear that Kerala is number one in the country in the distribution of Covid vaccine. In the 18-year-old category, 95.6 percent were given a single dose and 59.6 percent were given a two-dose vaccine.

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of more government services online and the achievement in the field of Covid vaccination too became the victories of the second Pinarayi government.

The alternatives put forward by Haritha Kerala, the Life Housing Scheme for ensuring closed roofs for the poor and marginalized, and the public sector empowerment of public schools and public health systems are certainly exemplary. Some of the schemes implemented in advance of the welfare state concept have garnered national attention, such as welfare pensions, and the distribution of food kits through the community kitchen.

The central government continues to be the apostle of extreme liberalization and moves forward with corporate favor. In the case of society, the gap between the rich and the poor is alarmingly sharp. Interventions are emerging from Kerala that uphold the vision of a left alternative that offers a thin ray of hope in the political climate, which is as complex as climate change and the challenges posed by the Covid epidemic. Heavy rains, landslides and landslides every year were making Kerala an uninhabitable state. In later years we have seen the government sincerely focus on the eco-friendly scientific development perspective. In the next phase, the government is taking care not to disrupt the distribution of benefits such as welfare pensions.

Ahead of the first anniversary of the new government, Finance Minister KN Balagopal presented a budget with a development-oriented vision that includes determination to overcome

adversity and a pragmatic approach on how to overcome adversity. Although Covid has avoided the third wave, its economic impact will be short-lived. This budget also shows how effectively a state government can intervene within the limited powers of the federal structure. It aims to achieve economic growth with an eco-friendly development perspective in mind. The announcement of the special preparation of the environmental budget is also noteworthy. The vision that our economy should be comprehensive as it grows is embedded throughout the budget. The budget clearly proposes to improve the quality of higher education and to expand the field of science and technology research and link the field of knowledge with the field of production. Part of this is the concept of science parks.

Looking at the significant achievements of the last one year, it is clear that Kerala is number one in the country in the distribution of Covid vaccine. In the 18-year-old category, 95.6 percent were given a single dose and 59.6 percent were given a two-dose vaccine. At one point, the number of patients per day and the number of current patients dropped to drastically. Special schemes have been implemented for the distribution of vaccines to different categories of inpatients, pregnant women, the elderly and those with comorbidities. The mortality rate is only 0.72 percent. It was accurately listed the Covid deaths that were not included in the death list. Eight thousand such additional deaths were added to the list

in one month.

The achievements in the field of education cannot be overlooked. The new government was able to get more children into public schools. The closed schools were reopened with Covid defenses and steps were taken to complete the examinations and declaration of results in a timely manner. It was decided to ensure Plus One admission for all students and to allow additional batches.

KAS Kerala Civil Service has written a new history by recommending the appointment to the post of KAS Officer (Junior Time Scale) on the occasion of Kerala's birthday. The preliminary and final examinations were held during the Covid crisis. Announcements were also made emphasizing on ensuring suitable employment for 20 lakh educated youth in five years, promoting holistic innovations, radical reorganization of the higher education sector and digital transformation of various components of the Kerala economy.

Many of the projects announced by the Chief Minister after taking office were completed in a short period of time. Industrial enterprises took steps to grow rapidly. The Tata LC project, which will provide 6,000 jobs in five years, and Tata Consultancy Services have agreed to invest Rs 600 crore. V Guard's Rs 120 crores investment and Lulu Group's electronics warehouse were also agreed. KCS portal has become a reality for industry testing. The draft Statutory Grievance Redressal Forum Act is also ready. The small scale industrial sector received assistance of 1416 crore and 531 IT companies were given full rent relief. 4.38 crore financial assistance to 227 institutions. The existing five percent annual increase in rent has been frozen. Job opportunities announced by the Co-operation Department were also provided. Complete housing project (care home) with 40 flats at Pazhayannur, Thrissur. The key will be handed over in September. Interest-free loans were given to needy students to buy smartphones. Each group provided loans of up to Rs 5 lakh. 9524 jobs were created in the entrepreneurship

sector. During the first 100 days of the LDF-led second Pinarayi government, the Scheduled Caste Development Department completed 1188 houses. The 1752 study rooms with furniture was also realized. One and a half lakh was allotted for the completion of the house and two lakh for the study room.

In the first phase of 'Haritharashmi Niravallam' project, eight seeds and four varieties of seedlings were distributed to organic vegetable farmers. 95 per cent of the `3 crore has been spent for the rehabilitation of Aralam Farm and Attappadi Co-operative Farming Society. The socio-economic survey led by the Scheduled Tribes Development Department was also completed.

The first full budget of the LDF led government gives priority to food security. An amount of 2000 crore has been set apart for this. The budget announcements are aimed at increasing productivity and farmer income through the production of value added products and technology implementation in the agricultural sector. While the emphasis on the small business sector and the emphasis on skills development, the budget highlights public education and decentralization. The budget also provides for the mission projects of the State Government. In the next quarter century of the integrity of the approach, this budget has made significant strides in realizing the vision that the standard of living in Kerala should be in line with the standard of living in the developed world.

May the years to come be the energy to continue the commendable achievements made so far. Kerala now sees the Left government clearly advancing on the approaches that need to be put forward as an alternative, such as higher environmental awareness and feminist politics, which will lead to the vision of sustainable development. This is the first time when a Communist-led government in Kerala is celebrating its continuation. The alternative approaches of the Left government led by the CPM and CPI, the two mainstream communist parties in India, are certainly being looked at by the progressive and intellectual community in the country.

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DOLPHIN- **THE INTELLIGENT MAMMAL**





The dolphin is often mistaken for a fish. Like whales, dolphins are also mammals. Their habitat is the world's seas and rivers. Dolphins do not like to be alone and usually travel in groups. A group has 10 to 12 members. One of the great features of the dolphin is that it emits a vibrating sound that returns to itself after being hit by something. This method allows the dolphin to see how big and how close the prey is. Dolphins talk to each other through sounds and whistles, and even show a migratory nature. The average swimming speed of a dolphin is 35 to 65 kilometers per hour. But sometimes it can swim at speeds of up to 90 kilometers per hour and travel up to 113 kilometers without stopping. Swimming for miles with ships at sea is a special hobby for dolphins. They can dive to a depth of about 300 meters and their heart rate halves when submerged. So the need for oxygen is reduced and it is possible to sink deeper. They can live underwater for 8 to 10 minutes but cannot breathe underwater. They come to the surface of the water to breathe.

Nature has given the dolphin a unique hearing power. The amazing hearing of dolphins plays an important role in its survival. Dolphins have the amazing ability to detect sound waves coming from 24 kilometers in the water. Thus dolphin's unique ability to recognize sounds allows them to tell the direction of food. Their main food is small fish that eat grass or weeds growing in the water. Due to the limited number of small fish in the river basin habitat and the adequacy of aquatic plants, the right amount of oxygen is found in the water. In this way, the dolphin plays an important role in keeping the aquatic habitat healthy.

Dolphins can grow up to 5 feet to 18 feet long. The lower part of its body is white and the sides are black. The mouth is like a bird's beak. Dolphin is unable to maintain a constant body temperature because it has no hair on its body. Due to the large and complex brains, they are intelligent and able to communicate with each other. Researchers have shown that dolphins have the same self-identification as humans. At the same time, the dolphin is an intelligent creature that can learn to work with tools.

The gestation period of dolphins, which are social animals like humans, is ten

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Japan has the largest number of dolphin parks in the world. In such parks, dolphins are allowed to swim in the open water. Each dolphin recognizes his family and friends through different types of whistles or sound waves that he can recognize.

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months. Dolphins give birth to only one baby at a time. A few days before calving, five to six female dolphins stay around to care for the pregnant dolphin. During the calving period, which is about two hours, a group of dolphins are ready to help the mother and the newborn dolphin. At the birth of a baby, a flock of dolphins celebrates with joy. Dolphins do not have the same respiratory system as fish, so they have to come to the surface to breathe. For this reason, after birth, other dolphins are brought to the surface of the water to provide fresh air for the newborn. Like human beings, the mother dolphin cares for her children with great affection. Dolphin babies are breastfed for one year.

During this time, the dolphin masters its young by hunting and swimming for a living. Most dolphins come ashore and play in groups. Recognizing the sound of her whistle, the dolphin returns to its mother. Some dolphin species can weigh up to 10 tonnes. Having an average life span of 40 years, most dolphins live with their entire family or parents. This period of family life may long up to thirty years. Dolphins help each other and understand the language signals of other dolphins and communicate with each other. The dolphin's tendency to learn step by step makes it the most intelligent of all aquatic creatures. Dolphins also show special affection for humans, especially children. They have long been considered a source of entertainment because they love to play with humans. In addition to throwing the ball from the nose and jumping long into the water, dolphins are on display in many countries, ranging from hoops to hoops.

Japan has the largest number of dolphin parks in the world. In such parks, dolphins are allowed to swim in the open water. Each dolphin recognizes his family and friends through different types of whistles or sound waves that he can recognize. However, this ability of dolphins has become its own threat. This is because the dolphins that use the above sound waves are caught and stored in the tank and often hit the walls of the tank. For this reason, they become stressed and begin to hurt themselves. It is not uncommon to be hit several times by a wall and to have multiple injuries or broken teeth.

Dolphins are found in all seas, but the largest is in the Mediterranean. About 40 species of dolphins are found worldwide. Of these, seven are freshwater dolphins. There are mainly two types of freshwater dolphins in the rivers of the Indian subcontinent: The Ganges river dolphin



and the Indus dolphin. It inhabits mainly the Ganges in India and the Indus in Pakistan. Locally known as Suzu, the Ganges dolphin is a blind aquatic creature that is at the forefront of the sense of smell. It is found in the Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra rivers in India, Nepal, Bhutan and Pakistan, and in the Meghna and Karnafuli rivers in Bangladesh. The Ganges dolphin is the national aquatic animal of India. This mammal represents the purity of the Holy Ganges as it can only survive in clean water. It has a long pointed mouth and teeth on the upper and lower jaw. The forehead of this mammal is erect and has small eyes. Since the eyes do not have a lens, they only serve as a means of detecting the direction of light. The wings have been shown solely to give a sense of proportion. The body is sometimes pink, covered with thick skin and light gray scales. The female dolphin is larger than the male dolphin.

However, the increasing pollution of the Ganges, dolphin hunting and accidents, activities that manipulate dolphin habitats such as construction of

dams and fish farming etc. hamper the migration of this species itself. It can be said that they are currently on the verge of extinction. The dolphin is a creature that loves clean and calm waters. But the increasing noise in the river due to human activities such as mechanized boats also calls into question the survival of this creature. Decrease in the depth and flow of the river, excessive fertilizers, chemicals and heavy debris in river waters are another threat to dolphins. Increasing military activity and chemical pollution from the oceans due to oil and gas research are also factors that could adversely affect the efficiency of dolphins.

Due to climate change, dolphins' resilience has decreased and their numbers have continued to decline. The number of this endangered species in India's rivers is declining from about 5,000 two decades ago to about 2,000 now. Even in the Brahmaputra River, an average of 45 dolphins was found per 100 km in 1993. At the same time, this number dropped to 36 in 1997.

Dolphin hunting is illegal in India.

However, the killing of this unique creature mainly for the oil used to catch other fish has not been completely prevented. Now scientists are trying to find out the chemical composition of dolphin oil in a hope that the production of alternative oils will help stop the dolphins from being hunted.

Currently, Ganges dolphins remain only in Narora in Uttar Pradesh and a few areas in Patna, Bihar. Emperor Ashoka took steps centuries ago to protect the dolphin, known as the 'son of the river'. The Ganges Dolphin was included in the Indian Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 by the Central Government but was eventually declared a National Aquatic Protection Act by the Wildlife Conservation Act. The dolphins were declared an endangered species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature in 1996. Increasing the number of dolphins in the Ganges will be a major pillar of the 'Mission Clean Ganges'. Just as the tiger is a symbol of the health of the forest, the Ganges dolphin is the symbol of the health of the Ganges.



CELTIC KNOTS- NO START OR FINISH

Celtic civilization is one of the most important ancient civilizations. Although long forgotten, its remains can still be seen in many places today. However, Celtic knots are one of the reasons why certain aspects of Celtic culture are becoming more apparent in modern society. These are complete loops that represent eternity, signifying different emotions such as loyalty, faith, friendship and love. They have no beginning or end. They use intricate designs to complement a variety of decorations, including jewelry sets,

plates, mugs, dresses, and cutlery, using only one thread in each design.

There are several ways in which Celtic knot designs can be used. As embellished in clothing and art, these intricate designs seem to blend wonderfully into jewelry such as rings, pendants and necklaces. These designs further enhance the art of calligraphy. Along with the beauty of the view, Celtic knot designs also have a rich cultural heritage. Moreover, they can convey different meanings to the world. Even if you decide to wear one of these, or decide to create a design of your own,

these will help you maintain a long and noble tradition.

The nature of the Celtic knots that symbolized how life and eternity were intertwined was ubiquitous. However, many have not been able to distinguish between these designs. We need to go back to ancient history to understand the meaning of the Celtic knot. Most of this information can be traced back to 450 AD, when Christian influence began in the Celtic civilization. In the early Christian manuscripts and works of art, unique designs featuring plants, humans, and even animals can be seen. However,



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The nature of the Celtic knots that symbolized how life and eternity were intertwined was ubiquitous. However, many have not been able to distinguish between these designs.

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some historians believe that Celtic bundles date back to 500 BC. But there is little evidence to support that claim. The image of Celtic knots incorporated into the design of the Roman mosaic floor can be considered as evidence that knot designs were used as early as the 3rd century AD. There are many similar examples.

Celtic artefacts have been found in the architecture and antiquities of the Byzantine Empire, the Eastern Roman

Empire founded in 330 AD. Further examples of Celtic knots can be found in Ethiopian art, medieval Russian fiction, and Islamic art. However, it is very difficult to talk about the use of Celtic knots in Christian art for a specific period of time. This is because the traditional culture of Celtic knots found in manuscripts and paintings has been passed down orally. Therefore, the lack of written information remains an obstacle to finding the exact time

when the Celtic knot influence began to spread. However, missionary explorations confirm that these intricate knot designs made their way into Europe and the Scottish Highlands. Some scholars say that the pre-Christian Celts painted these special symbols because they were not allowed to create other images. The early Celtic religion forbade the actual depiction of living things. Consequently, it has been theorized by some historians that this restriction may have given birth to Celtic ties similar to those of Arabic calligraphy. The Celtic knots later spread to distant lands. The original knotwork became the term given to broken and reconnected plait jobs. This method began to be used in northern Italy and southern Gaul in the seventh century, long before it reached Ireland. This method was adopted by the Pictures and the Northampton. The Celtic notion was subject to assimilation and adaptation to different cultures. For example, Irish works of this period introduced a series of endless loops. However, Roman and German adaptations occasionally included loose edges.

The golden age of Celtic knotwork lasted until the eleventh century and the Norman occupation. The Celtic tradition continued in the Gaelic region as wealthy aristocrats paid for jewelry adorned with Celtic knots. Most scholars believe that Celtic ties were developed for religious and secular purposes. In Christian times, Bible manuscripts, Celtic crosses, and ornaments were adorned with these symbols. However, historians have not been able to determine whether there was a particular significance behind each of these complex designs. For the most part, the Celts generally used such ornaments to fill in empty spaces, such as manuscripts, so that each design could be considered meaningless. In the modern age, some designs have been given meanings based on personal interpretation.

Knotwork interlace

Interlaced designs are a reflection of the Celtic belief in the interrelationship and continuity of life. This pattern is also



said to represent our position within the universe. Examples are the Trinity knot and the Lover's knot.

Celtic spirals

This design represents the achievement of balancing a person on himself internally and externally and reflects his spirit. This pattern is also said to represent heaven, the universe, and water. The spiral was a representation of the sun in ancient Celtic culture. The double spiral represents the equator.

According to archaeologists, there are eight 'basic knot' patterns based on three and four chord-plaits.

Step patterns

These patterns are considered to be representative of development and progress in life. It can also symbolize the connection between the spheres of heaven and earth. Step and maze patterns are also found in the art of the ancient Egyptian, Mayan, and Aztec civilizations. Individuals of Welsh, Irish, and Scottish heritage can see Celtic knot designs as a source of great cultural pride. As mentioned above, historians cannot agree on whether each design has a specific meaning or not. As a result, meanings have been given to many of the most popular designs over the last hundred or fifty years.

Trinity knot

This is the most famous Celtic knot, also known as Triquetra. These three points are said to represent the Holy Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit. However, this cannot be confirmed as being historically accurate. In the modern age, the Trinity knot can be found in jewelry and tattoo designs. It is famous for its simple trinity note design in the form of a beautiful diamond pendant.

Celtic Spiral knot

The Celtic spiral knot, believed to be one of the oldest Celtic designs, is said to stand for eternal life. It is another three-sided structure that represents the forces of nature such as water, fire and earth. The feature of these designs



is that they are a single continuous document representing the unity of spirit and unity.

Celtic Love knot

This design presents interlaced knots, and represents the love between two people. It is believed that the Celts exchanged these knots just as we do in the modern age. The Celtic oval knot is one of the oldest and simplest designs.

Sailor's Knot

This design, which is believed to have been created by sailors as a way to remember their loved ones on long voyages, consists of two ropes intertwined with each other. Moreover, it is a symbol of friendship, intimacy, unity and love. It's relatively simple, but it's one of the strongest.

Dara knot

This knot is illustrated with unique designs in various ways and is meant to symbolize the root structure of an oak tree. It is representative of personal and spiritual power. In any case, the Dara knot is a modern creation, but it was designed with the Celtic knot traditions

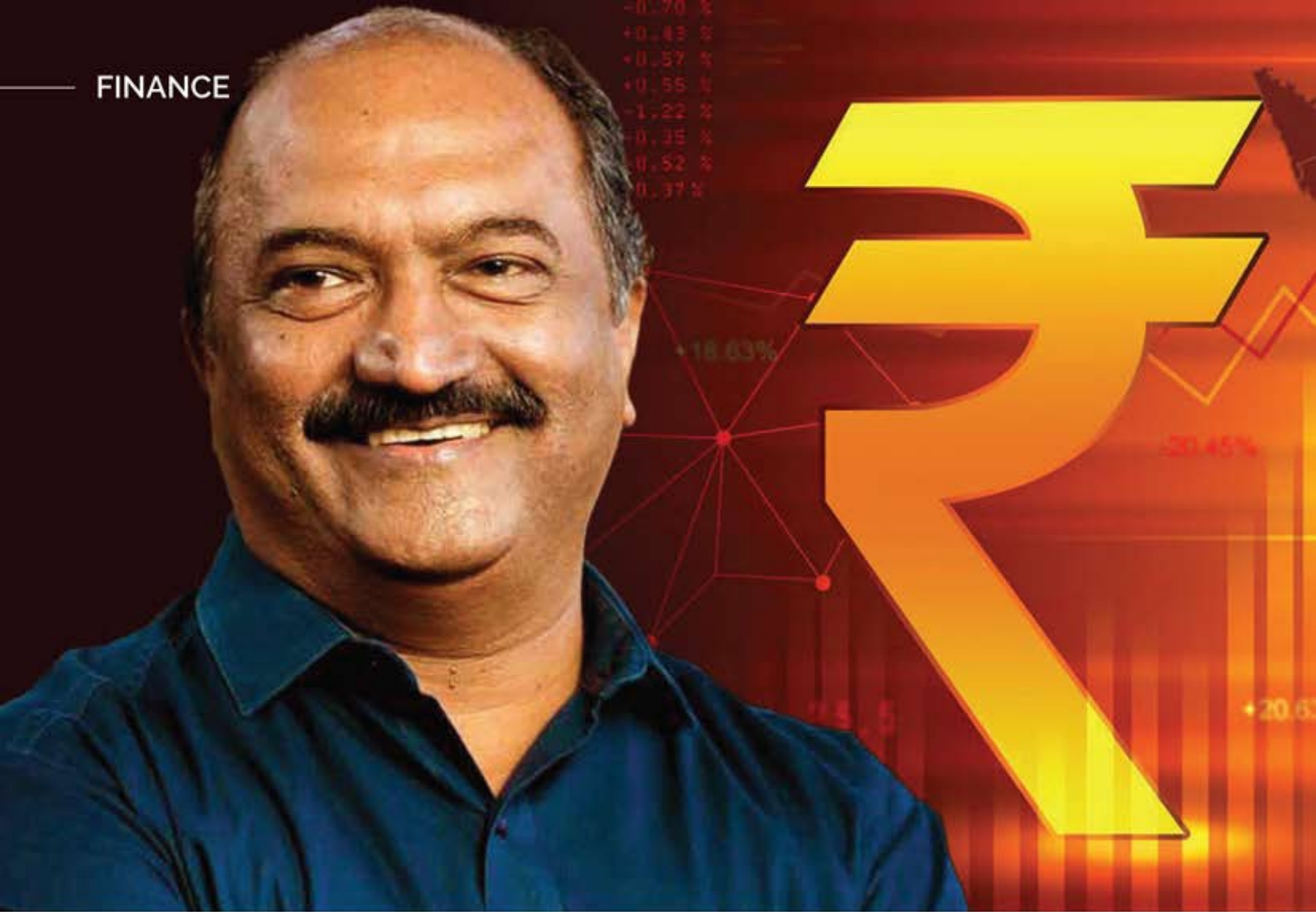
in mind. The beautiful Celtic pendants used by diamonds to highlight the curves of Dara knot design are popular.

Shield knot

This knot is considered a symbol of ancient Celtic security. It was established as a means of escape from evil spirits and other dangers on the battlefield or near the sick. The shield note can be made in many designs but its four different angles should always be included. These designs usually include thick threads with tight, intertwined patterns as a means of depicting an unbreakable barrier.

Celtic cross

The cross with Celtic ornaments gave a meaning to the pagan religion and the Christian church. According to pagan religion, the Celtic cross is the confluence of the four directions, the elements, and all the divine forces. According to Christianity, it has the symbolism and meaning of the cross that crucified the Son of God, Jesus Christ. Gentiles and Christians had their own meanings associated with the Celtic cross.



K.N. BALAGOPAL'S BUDGET - COVERING ALL FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT

K.N. Balagopal, who was awarded the Sansad Ratna Award for Outstanding Parliamentary Performance for his active involvement during his tenure as a Member of the Rajya Sabha, was a pioneer in bringing about a number of crucial administrative reforms since the beginning of his political work. The second term of the Pinarayi Vijayan-led LDF government saw K. N. Balagopal becoming the Finance Minister of Kerala. The integration of the examination calendar, after he was elected as a student representative in the Kerala University Syndicate was one of his first notable achievements. From the post of All India President of DYFI, Balagopal returned to Kerala as the political secretary of Chief Minister V. S. Achuthanandan. In those days, he took many steps

which were conducive to the development of Kollam, of which Techno Park in Kundara is one of the biggest examples. His attention to detail and energetic interventions towards people-centered decision making can be seen in his role of finance Minister.

The state budget for the year 2022-23 was presented by Finance Minister K.N. Balagopal in the Assembly. The first full budget of the second Pinarayi Vijayan government set out long-term goals that could lead Kerala to greater development. As a result of the Finance Minister's foresight, the budget proposals are to support the people and to cope with the rise in prices. The Finance Minister had stated that the budget includes points that can be implemented in the current scenario, and has plans and announcements that will improve the lives of



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A marketing company is on the way, with a capital of Rs. 100 crore just as the CIAL model to improve the marketing of agricultural value-added products. The Environmental Budget will be presented along with the budget from the financial year 2023-24.

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all sections of the people. The budget was presented with expected annual revenue of Rs. 1.34 lakh crore and expenditure of Rs 1.57 lakh crore. An amount of Rs. 14,891 crore has been set apart for capital expenditure. According to the minister, the revenue deficit is 2.3 per cent of the state's GDP and the fiscal deficit is 3.91 per cent. He told the House that the state's public debt had increased to 37.18 per cent. Balagopal went into his budget stating that survival is possible and that it gives new hope. He also pointed out that the global war situation is very serious. The first announcement in the budget was that special talks would be held in the state by organizing peace activists.

Balagopal once again reminded that the financial crisis continues like unstoppable rain. He stated GST revenue has increased and it is hoped that the crisis will be overcome. Plans were also drawn up for the revival of the traditional industrial sector. The coir, handloom and cashew industries were given special consideration in the

budget. Other crops will be allowed in the plantation area. The key promise was to set aside Rs. 2,000 crore to curb inflation in the state. There was also criticism that central policies were not conducive to dealing with the financial crisis. The Finance Minister had said that tax revenue was declining. Therefore, the tax increase was expected in the budget. The decision is to increase the basic land tax rates. Through this, the government targets additional revenue of Rs.80 crore. A special committee will be appointed to look into the fair value of the land. A one-time 10 per cent increase in the fair price will be implemented. Revenue is expected to be around Rs. 200 crore.

There was a situation where the overpayment for flood cess was not refunded. The finance minister stated this would be resolved. The law will be amended to provide refunds to those who accidentally pay more than the flood cess. The one-time motor vehicle tax on motorcycles up to Rs. 2 lakh will be increased by 1 per cent. The green

tax on vehicles older than 15 years will be increased by 50 percent. Meanwhile, the tax on caravans in the tourism sector has been reduced. The compounding scheme for settling undervaluation cases in the Registration Department will be extended to the next financial year. The fair value of land will increase by 10 per cent. It is expected to raise Rs. 602 crore through various such tax proposals.

Rs. 2,000 crore through KIFB for the Government's dream project Silverline Land Acquisition, Rs. 1106 crore for modernization of KSRTC, Rs. 4.51 crore for preparation of DPR for Idukki-Wayanad-Kasargod airstrip, Rs. 5 crore for preparation of DPR for various road development projects in Kochi and Kozhikode are on the pipeline. The Smart City Mission of the Central and State Governments will be launched in Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi. With the announcement of Rs. 2 crore for feasibility study and DPR preparation of Sabarimala Greenfield Airport and Rs. 15 crore for the Champions Boat League envisioned on the model of the Indian



Premier League, steps are being taken in the budget to increase the production of sports equipment with the participation of the private sector to strengthen the sports economy.

The budget has allocated Rs. 2,629 crore for the health sector. Special consideration was given to cancer treatment centers. Following the announcement that Thiruvananthapuram RCC will be made a state cancer center, Rs 14. crore has been sanctioned for Kochi Cancer Center and Rs. 28 crore for Malabar Cancer Center. An amount of Rs. 500 crore has been set apart for the Karunya project. It is also planned to start skill training courses in all the Assembly constituencies at a cost of Rs. 140 crore. Medical Tech Innovation Park will be set up in Thiruvananthapuram at a cost of Rs. 100 crore by bringing together medical technology related institutions to create a medical entrepreneurial ecosystem. The Kerala Genomic Data Center has made another significant

announcement at a cost of Rs. 500 crore in the areas of health care, study of genetic defects, improvement of productivity in the primary sector, medical, agricultural and livestock sectors. The establishment of a Center of Excellence in Nutraceuticals will be initiated. The Cancer Care Suite will develop software that includes information on cancer patients, bone marrow donors and comprehensive cancer control strategies.

Steps will be taken to bring 5G system to Kerala soon, which will be launched in the country this year. A high-level committee will be formed to prepare the 5G leadership package. 2000 Wi-Fi hotspots will be set up across the state to expedite the delivery of government services to the public. Rs. 559 crore has been announced for the IT sector. There will be four IT corridors parallel to National Highway 66 in the state. The corridors will originate from the four existing IT parks in the state. The proposed corridors will be from Techno

Park Phase III to Kollam, from Ernakulam to Koratti, from Ernakulam to Cherthala and from Kozhikode to Kannur. New satellite IT parks will be set up in Kollam and Kannur. An amount of Rs. 1000 crore will be allotted for land acquisition for IT parks. The development of 20 new micro IT parks, with an area of 50,000 to 2 lakh square feet will be started soon. At a cost of Rs. 50 crore, the 'Work Near Home' project with IT based facilities which can be part of IT jobs including educated housewives will also be completed. Industrial facilitation parks and private industrial parks will be set up to significantly boost industrial growth. 4 Science Parks and District Square Parks will be set up at a cost of Rs. 350 crore to create employment opportunities in the field of Knowledge Economy. Subsidies and other facilities will be provided for the first five years for future entrepreneurs to set up units in these parks. Science parks will be close to airports.

It was announced in the budget that a

value-added agriculture mission would be set up to produce value-added products from agricultural resources. Agritech Facility Centers will also be set up at a cost of Rs. 175 crore for bulk tetra packing and inspection certification for value-added agricultural products. 10 mini food parks will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 100 crore for the production and marketing of unique products of Kerala. Ration shops will be set up in all the assembly constituencies in Kerala. Door-to-door ration shop will be a reality in densely populated areas of Scheduled Castes and fishermen. An amount of Rs. 342.64 crore has been set apart for the school lunch scheme and Rs. 200 crore for KDISC.

A marketing company is on the way, with a capital of Rs. 100 crore just as the CIAL model to improve the marketing of agricultural value-added products. The Environmental Budget will be presented along with the budget from the financial year 2023-24. The support price of paddy will be increased to Rs. 28.2. An amount of Rs. 7 crore has been set apart for the compensation of those injured and killed in human-wildlife conflicts. An amount of Rs. 91.75 crore would be provided to the Kerala Gramin Bank for making additional capital investment and Rs. 10 crore would be provided to NORKA department for setting up a database of Keralites studying abroad and enabling those who had returned home as part of the Russia-Ukraine conflict to recover their certificates and documents. Plans are in place to achieve the goal of Net Zero Carbon Emission by 2050. According to the Aditya model, 50 per cent of ferry boats will be solar-powered over the next five years. Loans of Rs. 500 crore will be made available to consumers for installation of solar panels in homes in Kerala.

Budget includes a capital investment of Rs. 186 crore to keep CIAL in the public sector. The budget for the second Kuttanad package is Rs. 140 crore. An amount of Rs. 75 crore is set apart for Idukki, Wayanad and Kasaragod packages and Rs. 30 crore for Sabarimala master plan. Solar push carts will be set up to light street vendors and operate

electrical appliances. An electronics hardware technology hub will be set up at a cost of Rs. 28 crore. To promote the cashew industry, to provide interest relief on bank loans, to provide employment-incentive schemes, Rs. 30 crore, Rs. 117 crore to the coir sector, Rs. 38 crore to the Coir Product Stability Fund, Rs. 140 crore to school uniforms, Rs. 40 crore for value-added production and technology innovation in the handloom sector.

P. Krishna Pillai Navodhana Study Center at a cost of Rs. 2 crore will be set up at Vaikom, the birthplace of comrade P. Krishna Pillai, the renaissance leader and freedom fighter. In Kottarakkara, the birthplace of Kathakali, a Kathakali study center will be set up in the name of Kottarakkara Thamburan, at a cost of Rs. 2 crore and a Chavara Cultural Research Center will be set up at Mannanam at a cost of Rs. 1 crore in memory of Saint Chavara Kuriakose Elias. An amount of 1 crore has been announced in the budget for the construction of M. S. Viswanathan memorial in Palakkad, in remembrance of the famous musician. Rs. 30 lakh is also sanctioned in the budget for the construction of Pandit Karuppan's memorial hall at Cheranalloor. A comprehensive development package has been introduced for Edamalakudy. An amount of Rs. 100 crore has been set apart for the initial activities for poverty alleviation. The Kerala Guest Mobile App scheme to register guest workers and provide their identification numbers and the increase in monthly mess allowance for SC/ST children will become a reality. Candidates with Civil Engineering Degree/Diploma/ITI qualification belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be appointed as Accredited Engineers/Overseers for 2 years. An amount of Rs. 5 crore has been set apart for the Mazhavil project to create employment opportunities and provide social security to transgender people.

Under the Chief Minister's Special Assistance Scheme KSIDC, financial assistance of Rs. 2 crore will be provided to 100 startups and MSMEs. The web

portal will be a reality as well, giving priority to purchases in government departments for the marketing of startup products. Under the National Highways Authority, various road construction works worth Rs. 1.31 lakh crore are underway. Of this, 25-50 per cent of the land acquisition is borne by the government. For the development of Thiruvananthapuram-Angamaly MC Road, and Kollam-Chenkotta Road, Rs. 1207.23 crore will be allotted for roads and bridges along with Rs. 1500 crore through KIIFB. An amount of Rs. 50 crore has been earmarked in the budget for the project of adding rubber compound in road construction.

An amount of Rs. 2134.5 crore is sanctioned for the twin tunnel project through KIIFB and Rs. 6769 crore for land acquisition of Thalappady-Karode National Highway. The lotteries that were stopped when the pandemic started will be restored and the structure and operations of the lotteries will be restored to status quo before the pandemic. Aadhaar-based biometric identification system will be introduced from April 1st, 2022 to ensure the complete security of treasury transactions. E-wallet system will be available from next financial year to enable utility payments through the treasury. KSFE will open 3 regional offices, 50 new branches and 15 micro branches in the next financial year and increase its loan assets to Rs. 10,000 crore within the next 2 years. Loans worth Rs. 250 crore will be made available next year through KFC's Startup Kerala project. The loan limit of KFC CM's Entrepreneurship Development Scheme will be increased to Rs. 2 crore. Rs. 1000 crore for small and medium entrepreneurs' bill discount scheme and Rs. 500 crore for MSME working capital loan through KFC are also sanctioned in the budget. In addition, loans of Rs. 10 crore will be sanctioned to agro-industries through KFC at an interest rate of 5 per cent. There will also be a Lucky Bill scheme to give away attractive prizes to those selected from those who upload GST invoices.



INDUSTRIES ON A GROWTH PHASE



Textile industry

The textile industry is concerned with the design, manufacture, distribution, or marketing of yarn, textiles, or readymade garments. These include units for making cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics, silk fabrics, linen fabrics and synthetic fibers. The industry, which is the largest employer in the country after agriculture, employs about 10.5 crore people directly and indirectly and plays an important role in the Indian economy. In addition, India is the second largest producer and exporter of textiles in the world, with a share of 5% of global trade. The contribution to India's total exports in 2018-19 is 12 per cent. U.S. and European Union are the two largest markets for Indian textile exports. Next are the various Asian countries and the Middle East. The size of India's textile and apparel market in 2015 was US\$ 108.5 billion. It is expected to reach \$ 226 billion by 2023, with a compound annual growth rate of 8.7% between 2009 and 2023. The Government of India has introduced various policy initiatives and programs for the development of this industry.

Sugar industry

The sugar industry is fully responsible for the supply of sugar, which is considered an integral part of our diet. India has slipped to second place in sugar production in 2019-20. First place went to Brazil. India produced 28.9 million metric tonnes of sugar during the period. It accounts for about 17% of the world's total sugar production of 166.18 million metric tons. Today, the annual production of the sugar industry is around Rs. 80,000 crore. The government has taken several initiatives to improve the economic condition of the sugar industry.

Vegetable oil industry

India is the largest consumer of edible oil in the world. India is currently the world's largest importer of edible oil, importing 15 million tonnes per annum. It accounts for 14% of the world's total vegetable oil imports. The

Indian vegetable oil industry accounts for about 5% of the world's vegetable oil production. Domestic demand for vegetable oil is over 23 million tonnes. This is mainly possible through imports. The industry plays a significant role in the Indian economy as it provides employment to millions of people, averages US\$ 10 billion annually and earns \$ 90 million in foreign exchange annually. Vegetable oil refining will continue to be one of the largest industrial sectors in India as domestic demand and exports continue to grow exponentially.

Tea industry

Tea is the second most consumed beverage in the world after water. Global tea production increased by 2.97% during 2014-18. With a total production of 1,339.70 million kg as of 2019, India is the second largest tea producer in the world and one of the largest tea consumers in the world. Three-quarters of the total production is used locally. Another reason why the tea industry has a special place in the Indian economy is that it employs a total of over 2 million people. The industry earned \$ 830.90 million in fiscal year 2019 and \$ 826.47 million in fiscal year 2020. The growth of the Indian tea industry has always been remarkable. Based on current production levels, global tea production is expected to increase by 2.65% in 2019-25. In the case of India, tea production and consumption are expected to grow by 2.88% and 2.25% respectively in 2019-25. In addition, revenue from the tea industry is expected to grow by 6.23% during the period.

Coffee industry

India is a country that has always loved tea. However, over the past two decades, a number of factors, including increased disposable income, global exposure, digital media infiltration, and lifestyle changes, have led to a huge increase in coffee consumption and a cafe culture in India. Various coffee brands have successfully set up several outlets in India. India has witnessed an unprecedented increase in the number

of coffee lovers. India is the sixth largest producer and fifth largest exporter of coffee in the world, which is more expensive than tea. Coffee production in 2019-20 was 2,99,300 million tonnes. It accounted for 3.14% of total global coffee production. India exports 70% of its domestic coffee production; in 2019-20 with exports of US\$ 738.90 million. The top five importers of Indian coffee during 2018-19 were Italy (21.63%), Germany (9%), Russian Federation (6.3%), Belgium (5.24%) and Turkey (4.17%). The coffee industry plays an important role in the Indian economy as it directly and indirectly employs over one million people and earns about Rs. 4,000 crore in foreign exchange. The coffee industry has great potential as the domestic consumption of coffee increases. Today, rural India is developing in all areas. If different brands are able to enter rural India and forge better relationships, the coffee industry will witness a significant growth in overall domestic consumption.

Leather goods industry

Leather is one of the most traded commodities globally. The fashion, furniture, interior design and automotive industries are driving the demand for leather. The Indian leather industry accounts for 12.93 per cent of the world's leather production. In addition, the total exports of leather and leather products from India in 2019-20 will be US \$ 5.07 billion. The major markets for Indian exports are the USA (17.22%), Germany (11.98%), the UK (10.43%), Italy (6.33%) and France (5.94%). This industry plays an important role in the Indian economy. Because it is an industry that employs 4.42 million people and is one of the top ten foreign exchange earning countries in the country. Global leather industry is in the process of shifting its manufacturing base from developed to developing countries. This will create jobs in India and inflow of foreign direct investment. Government of India has identified this industry as one of the 12 focus areas due to its growth potential.

HARNESS YOUR STRENGTH WITH **KALARIPAYATTU**





Kalaripayattu is a unique martial art of Kerala that does not require any introduction today. Kalaripayattu and Kalari Vidya, which originated and developed in South India, are recognized by the world as a complete martial art. This ancient martial art is still practiced in Kerala and parts of Tamil Nadu. Kalaripayattu is a comprehensive sport that is scientifically structured to match martial arts such as Karate and Kung fu and nurtures physical and mental abilities along with self-defense through systematic training.

The heyday of Kalaripayattu was medieval Kerala where feudalism was the strongest. The decline of feudalism, the advent of modern weapons, and the changing methods of warfare along with centuries of foreign domination diminished the importance of this martial art. Unlike Karate and Kung fu, Kalaripayattu does not receive much attention these days. Many traditional art forms of Kerala like Theyyam, Poorakali, Maruthkali, Kathakali, Kolkali, Velakali, Thacholikali etc. are borrowed from Kalaripayattu. In Kathakali, this is the practice of flexing the body of the artist.

The Kalari was always a secret that was passed on orally between the teacher and the disciple. It's still the same today. Although much has been lost, we can be proud that Kerala in India is the mother of Kalaripayattu, one of the oldest martial arts in the world. There is an opinion that the word 'Kalari' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Khalurika' which means a place for military training. But



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The southern system is still popular in the southern parts of Kerala and is believed to have originated through sage Agastya. Steps and handshakes are important in this system.

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even before that, the terms kalam and muthumarathuman kalari were used in the Sangam period. Just as many groups were not allowed to practice education, many groups were not previously allowed to practice Kalaripayattu. Until the nineteenth century, only certain castes were allowed to perform this art.

According to the legend, Kalaripayattu was started by Parasurama who lifted Kerala from the sea with an axe. Kalaripayattu was started by Parasurama, who set up 42 kalaris for the destruction of the enemy and trained 21 disciples. There is another legend that Kalaripayattu was caused by the angry actions of Lord Shiva during the Daksha sacrifice. Legend has it that Parasurama learned these techniques from his guru Shiva and passed them on to 21 disciples after the creation of Kerala. It is widely believed that Sage Agastya invented the Southern system (known as Adimura and Adithada) in the southern districts of Kerala and in Kanyakumari. There are those who believe that Kalaripayattu is

based on the archery tradition and that massage and kalari treatment as part of kalari training is an ayurvedic tradition.

The origin of the Kalaris is also associated with the Parasurama legend. According to the origin of Kerala, Parasurama himself raised Kerala from the sea and established 1008 kalaris. But different Kerala origins have different explanations. According to Gundert's collection of Kerala Origin, it is recorded that Parasurama commanded 36,000 Brahmins to be armed, and that he erected 108 Nalpatheeradi shrines in Kerala, imagining many kalari deities and worshipping them there. It is difficult to accept that many theories exist about the origin of Kalari, as no in-depth study or research has been done on it. Lack of clear documentation and evidence hinders the formation of the theory. Some historians believe that Kalaripayattu is as old as the Vedas. Professor Phillip Zarilli, a historian, argues that Kalaripayattu originated in the twelfth century. Ilamkulam Kunjan

Pillai, on the other hand, is believed to be a product of the Chera-Chola war of the eleventh century. Other historians have speculated that this century's war and the origin of the Kalari. Many scholars have suggested that Ilamkulam's theory was based solely on northern songs and foreign references, but have been rejected for centuries.

Some believe that the kalari existed at that time, in view of the rituals and heroic worship that existed during the Sangam period. They have found the pre-existing effect of the word kalari beyond khalurika. The terms kalam and kalari are used in Malayalam and Tamil to mean battlefields, rehearsals and competition venues. Scholar Barrow is of the opinion that it is derived from the Khalurika College. The word kalari has been used several times in the works of Akananuru and Purananuru. The term 'kallipakina kalari' is repeated in the works of Sangam period. In Pattinipala, a later Sanga work, the children talk about the sports college and the Muthumaruthva Muran (where treatments were done) college. There are three main types of kalaripayattu. They are the Vadakkan or Northern system, the Thekkan or Southern system and the Kadathanadan system. Each method is unique in that it is based on six unique elements: the teacher, the exercises, the treatment, the medicine, the massage, and the meditation plan.

The system known as Northern is popular in the northern districts of Kerala. In this, the exercise by sitting still has more importance. The northern method, which teaches a variety of body practices, such as spread legs, outstretched hands, and hand piercing, adopts a more sequential and intricate style of flow.

The southern system is still popular in the southern parts of Kerala and is believed to have originated through sage Agastya. Steps and handshakes are important in this system. Therefore, the method of attack and counterattack are being taught more and more. The priority here is for faster short moves.

While more weapons are used in addition to the northern style body practice, more body practices are used in the southern style. The Southern style is believed to date back to the Sangam period. In the past, it was mainly practiced by the Nairs, Vellalars, Nadars and Thevars. Travancore at that time included some places in present day Tamil Nadu and this led to its spread in South Kerala. Legend has it that the southern style came from Sage Agastya.

Although the Southern style is referred to as Kalaripayattu, the Southerners originally came to southern Kerala from the Tamil martial arts of Adithada, Silambam and Marma adi. That is why names like Adithada and Marma adi are also popular in the southern style. But Kalaripayattu is actually the northern style. Although Southern Kalari is related to Tamil, it is still considered as a prominent style of Kalaripayattu today.

The Thulunadan system completely does justice to the principle that kalari practice should be simple and effective. There is an argument that in the past there were no Kalaris in Malayalam. It is believed that martial arts teachers came from Tulu Nadu and established colleges in North Kerala. Different steps and sitting exercises on the ground are the hallmarks of the Thulunadan style. This means that Tuluvidya gives prominence to group applications. There is also the argument that sword practices are important in this. The Central Kerala system is another popular method in the Central districts of Kerala. It is also known as Kalayanka Kalari. This method emphasizes the defensive attack method, emphasizing the steps taken through the cells. As a subset of all these, there are many systems that exist today and are extinct. Kadathanadan, Vattenthirippu and Payyanadan are the sections belonging to the Northern system. The sections belonging to the Central Kerala system are Kalamchavittu Mura, Changampally, Malanadan, Kakkinadan and Karanadan and the sections belonging to the Southern system are Adimura, Nadar and Natashar. The development of the

gallery is often hampered by the fact that the martial art is scattered under many different names, such as North, South and Thulunadan. What's more, the college teaches differently according to each guru. Even in North Malabar, the headquarters of the North Kalari, Kalaripayattu is taught differently under the tutelage of the main gurus. Often the practices were shaped by the depth of the gurus' learning. But it is safe to say that the basic principles of all martial arts are the same.

Kalaripayattu gives vitality and concentration to the body and mind. It changes the body fat and gives health and shape to the body. This defines the strict adherence to the path of truth and virtue and helps to form a better person. In the meanwhile, the gurus taught all the virtues of virtue, patience, good character and intellect to all the virtuous disciples. Although there are many different types of martial arts in existence all over the world, Kalaripayattu, the martial art of Kerala, still stands out. By various unwritten laws, Kalaripayattu had taught mankind the highest values of truth, virtue and justice. Kalaripayattu denies violence against women, children and the elderly. Do not fight for iniquity. No one should fight armed with a weapon. Kalaripayattu does not allow cheating.

Very few people know that every study in the kalari has a practical side. This is also known as karamettam in Vadakara. Inherent in this is the potential for defense and attack by hiding most of the crucial parts or marmas of the human body between the folded two hands. For those who do not learn the practicalities, the college is reduced to just an exercise. In addition to this, for a practitioner who is trained to apply his skills practically against the enemy, gets a comprehensive section in the kalari which is not present in any of the martial arts in the world. These are known as marma prayogas. The main point of this study is to focus the applications of the kalari on the sixty-four Kulabyasa marmas of the human body.

SEASON

WATCH OUT FOR THE HARSH SUMMER

The meteorological department has warned of heat waves in various districts of the state.

The government and the health department have issued a warning that temperatures could rise three degrees Celsius during the hot summer months. It is recommended not to work outside from 12 noon to 3 pm and to avoid direct heat. As the temperature rises, there is a risk of accidents such as sunburn. Kottayam recorded the highest temperature in the country on March 2. During the day, the temperature in Kottayam was above 37 degrees Celsius. Palakkad was the hottest district in the state in previous years. But this time Kottayam is getting hotter than Palakkad district.

Six years ago, March and April recorded temperatures of 38.5 degrees Celsius. Last year, the temperature was above 36 degrees. According to experts, Kottayam is likely to experience even higher temperatures in April as March was the hottest month on record.

The public should avoid direct sunlight from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Care should be taken to ensure that the elderly, pregnant women, children and those suffering from other ailments are not exposed to direct sunlight at this time. This is because of the fact that such groups are prone to sunburn and need special care. Passengers, construction workers, farm laborers, street vendors and those engaged in outdoor work and hard work should adjust their working hours and drink plenty of water and rest.

Do not allow children to play in the sun. Precautions should be taken not to leave children in the car or other parking lot in the hot sun. Fresh water should be ensured for animals and birds and grazing of domestic animals should not be done in the afternoon heat. It is always a good idea to keep a large bottle of drinking water on hand to prevent dehydration. Drink as much fresh water as possible. In hot summers we have to get used to continuing to drink water even if we are not thirsty. Boiled water is best. Water should be drunk according to perspiration. People who drink juice from shops and sidewalks should make

sure the ice is made from fresh water. However, avoid dehydrating drinks such as alcohol, coffee, tea and carbonated soft drinks during the day. However, it is better to drink plenty of salted porridge, lemonade, tender coconut water, ORS, lassi and buttermilk. Cut down on sweets and eat more fruits, vegetables and salads.

Only loose-fitting white or light-colored cotton clothing should be worn in the summer. Use an umbrella or hat when going out. Only go out wearing shoes. If you feel tired or sunburned, move to the shade and rest. If you feel unwell, rest immediately and seek medical attention. If your health does not improve or you lose consciousness, seek treatment at the nearest hospital. Excessive atmospheric warming can disrupt the human body's thermoregulatory system, disrupting many of the body's vital functions. Everyone should be careful not to go into such a situation. With proper awareness, care and treatment, it can be prevented from becoming serious.

Prickly heat

Redness, itching, and dryness are caused by the ultraviolet rays that hit the skin when exposed to the sun. Symptoms include fever and nausea and/or vomiting. As the skin becomes more inflamed, blisters may form and the skin may become flaky. Hot flashes are also seen in people who sweat a lot. Avoid going outside when the sun is as strong as possible, use sunscreen lotion and powder, use an umbrella, drink plenty of water, take a shower twice a day, and wear loose-fitting cotton clothes.

Sunburn

When the temperature rises above a certain level, the thermoregulatory system of the human body malfunctions and thus interferes with the release of body heat. Sunburn is a condition that impairs many vital functions of the body. For those who work in the sun for long periods of time, parts of the body that are exposed to direct sunlight may become red, sunburned, and cause pain and burns. Such people

should seek immediate treatment. Do not burst the bubbles that form on the burn area. Symptoms such as headache, body aches, vomiting, fatigue, loss of consciousness and increased heart rate during prolonged exposure to the sun may be the symptoms of sunburn. Do not expose to heat between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. The remedy is to wear cotton clothes and drink plenty of water, juices and fruits. Be careful not to dehydrate during the hot summer months. If you notice someone with sunburn, place them on a bed or on the floor and use a fan or blower to ventilate them. Wipe the body with a damp cloth or ice and immediately rinse with cold water. Efforts should be made to reduce body temperature by giving water and liquid food and seek immediate medical attention.

Diarrhea

Eating unhygienic food and water can lead to diarrhea, cholera, hepatitis and typhoid. Food borne infections are caused by a lack of access to clean water and poor hygiene. Cooked food can also go bad quickly with the change of temperature in the atmosphere. Ensure availability of fresh water. Preventive measures include avoiding hotel meals and eating freshly cooked food at home.

Chicken pox and measles fever

Symptoms include red spots, blisters, headache, and body aches. The disease is transmitted by contact with an infected person's secretions and by inhaling germs through inhaled air. The MMR vaccine and the chicken pox vaccine can be given to prevent disease. Seek medical help immediately if catching the disease, take medicines, and eat fruits, juices and easily digestible food. Pay special attention to daily cleansing.

Eye diseases

Red eye-like eye diseases are more common in summer. Red eyes can be prevented by washing your hands frequently with soap and water.

SIP. A CONVENIENT WAY TO INVEST

The Systematic Investment Plan or SIP is the most popular way to grow an economy by investing a fixed amount of money in stocks on a fixed day each month for a long period of time. The uniqueness of this method, which can be followed in mutual funds, direct equity or other investments, is that investors can start at any time without wasting time looking at the good and



bad times of the market like experts. By default, you can invest in SIP on a specific day each month, regardless of market conditions or fluctuations. Through this scheme the investor is able to control the average cost per unit by buying more mutual fund units in the event of market downturn and fewer units when the market goes up. Many mutual funds offer auto debit facility online so the main advantage is that once the SIP is set up, you only need to make sure that there is money to be deposited in our account on the later set days. Everything else happens automatically. It is also beneficial that if this continuous investment pattern continues for a long period of time, investments in various market conditions will come into our account at the ups and downs of the market and the purchasing price of the investments will be averaged.

Systematic investment plan is the most popular and easy way to invest in mutual funds today. It allows the customer to invest a fixed amount of money in different installments at a mutual fund of his choice. While there are many SIP schemes in the market today where investors can start investing from Rs.500, this plan is also suitable for those who do not want to invest directly or indirectly in the stock market. The attractiveness of SIP is that regular income earners, relatively low income earners and those with better financial standing can choose different classes depending on their environment. The principle of SIP Investment is 'Longer the Period, More the Wealth'. As the investment is made every month, the longer the investment period, the higher the return. That is, it is more profitable to invest small amounts as SIPs in the long run than it is for large amounts of SIPs to continue for a short period of time. The principle behind SIP is Cost Average. When the price goes up, you get less units and more units when prices fall. This helps in lowering the average unit price. It is advisable to invest in a mutual fund at any time through SIP. As a result of research by economists, a wide variety of stocks are

selected for investment.

Each month SIP invests a fixed amount in a select equity mutual fund scheme. This investment is being made in a disciplined and regular manner on a fixed date every month, without facing any ups and downs in the stock market. SIP is considered to be the most suitable for equity mutual fund investment. Another attractive aspect of this is that it allows you to invest small amounts on a monthly or quarterly basis. That is, the mutual fund buys units on a fixed day each month at net asset value. It is understood that SIP investment will enable both the ups and downs of the market without worrying about market fluctuations. Any big financial goal can be achieved through this. SIP enables us to invest equally in all stages of the bull and bear markets.

SIP is also a great option for new or old investors who want to reduce market risk by starting by investing in equity or debt funds. This way, you can invest in the market in small amounts and installments without any hassle. Under this, the fund house can also avail auto debit facility from the bank account by providing SI (Standing Instruction). Its installment amount will be automatically withdrawn from your bank account every month. At SIP, you get the benefit of compounding (i.e. compound interest), which means that if you invest Rs.1000 in a mutual fund at a 10 per cent return rate, the interest you earn in a year will be Rs.100. So next year you will get interest on the basis of Rs.1100.

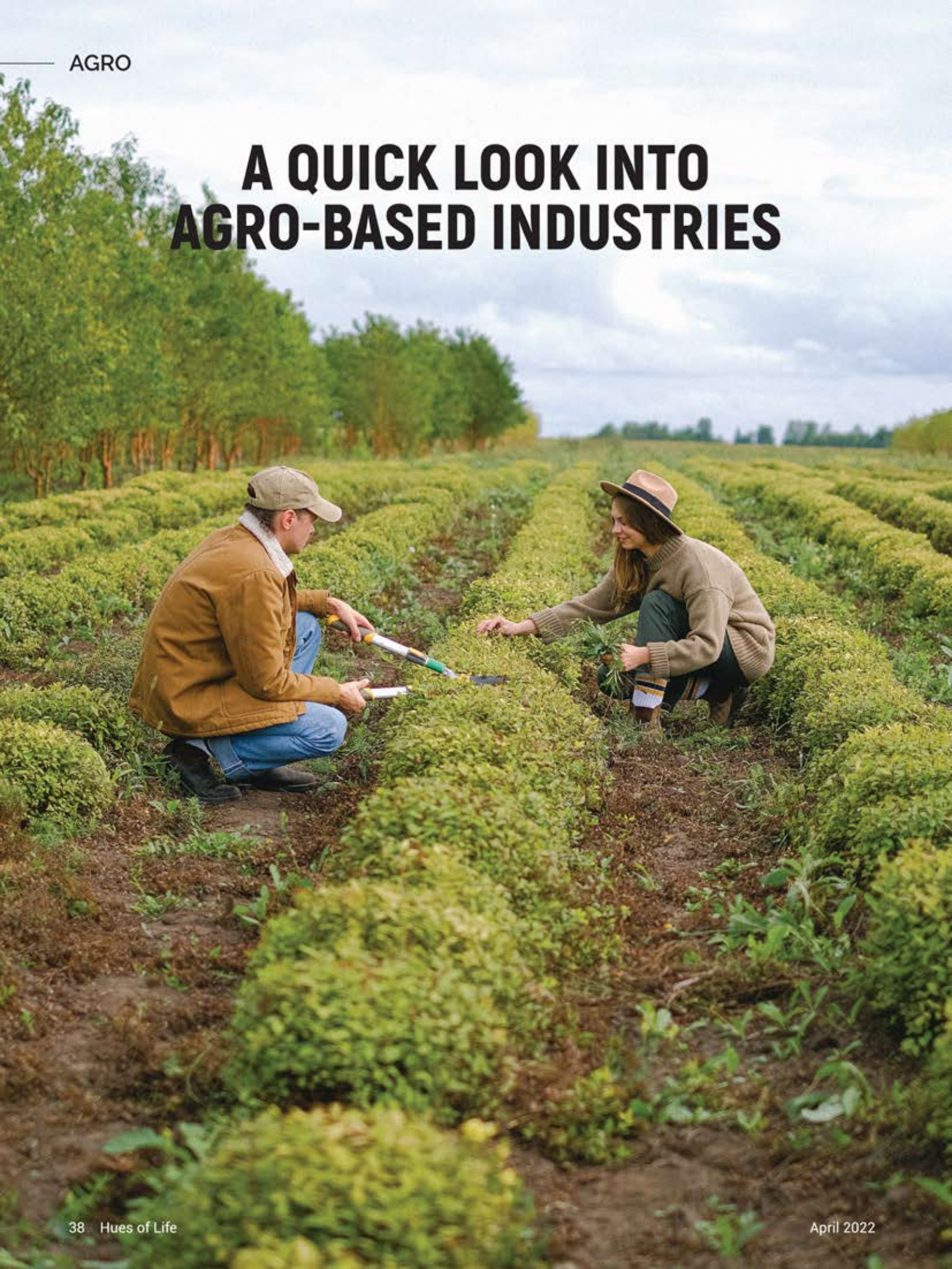
For SIP Investment in Mutual Funds, we buy units of a particular fund according to the amount invested. These mutual fund units are kept in an account (folio) created for us by the mutual fund managing companies (asset management companies / AMC). We can buy or sell such units on any business day. This buying and selling can be done quite individually depending on the investor's convenience and market quality.

Suppose we decide to buy fund units on a certain day every month for a fixed amount. There are two ways to make

such an investment. The first method is manual. This means that the investor can buy certain units every month on the day he decides, either through the funds website or through the app. This is a way for us to spend our precious time by logging in to the fund company's website / broker page and checking the fund prices and making purchases through internet banking. But this method, which is not so easy, is tedious. The second method is for the fund management company to transfer funds directly from the bank and make the purchase automatically once the bank has given an instruction online. The automatic process is very easy and once set it requires no further effort. All we have to do is link our mutual fund account number (mutual fund folio) and bank account number and allow the mutual fund company to withdraw the amount we have decided from the bank on the due date. It is the same as taking a loan from a bank automatically on a given day when the salary arrives. You can either invest in Auto Debit Mandates or simply add a mutual fund account as an auto biller on our bank's internet banking page and deposit in SIP completely securely.

There are many people who do not know how to take SIP online and what are its other important things. PAN card, address proof, passport size photo and check book are required to start SIP. The KYC process is mandatory for investing in mutual funds. To get started online SIP, go to a fund house website and select the SPI of your choice. For this, you need to follow your KYC rules first. For a new account, go to the Register Now link. Before submitting the form, you must fill in all personal information and contact information. For online transactions, you need to create a username and password. In addition, you will need to provide bank account details for the debit of the SIP payment. You can then log in with your username and select the preferred scheme. The SIP can be started after the registration is completed and its confirmation is received from the Fund House. The account is usually activated 15 to 40 days after this.

A QUICK LOOK INTO AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES





Agro-based industries are industries that use plant and animal based agricultural products as raw material. In addition, these industries can enhance the value of agricultural production by processing and producing marketable and recyclable products. Textile, vegetable oil, sugar, tea, coffee and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries in India. All branches of the agro-based industry are important. This is because in addition to helping to increase industrial production, it also aims to provide employment to landless agricultural laborers and tribals from rural and backward areas. The role of agro-based industries in improving living standards in rural areas and ensuring poverty alleviation by providing sustainable sources of livelihood is significant. The development and stability of the rural economy is ensured by generating the required foreign exchange for the country, diversification and reduction of dependence on agriculture. It is also characterized by the fact that inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth are extremely low.

Agro-based industries are well-supported to support balanced growth

between agriculture and industry and to avoid wasting perishable agricultural products. The scope of such industries is very high as India is mainly dependent on agriculture. According to 2020 statistics, agriculture contributes 18% of India's GDP. In addition, about 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture and agro-based industries. The share of the working population in the agricultural sector is declining every year due to various reasons. However, it still remains the largest area where the majority of the population works. The agro-based industry is considered to be the primary sector of the Indian economy due to its large growth potential and socio-economic characteristics. According to the Economic Survey 2014-15 conducted by the Central Statistical Office, agro-based industries in India have been showing steady growth during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. Some estimates indicate that in developed economies, about 14% of the total workforce is directly or indirectly engaged in the agro-processing sector, while in India only about 3% of the workforce is employed in this sector.

Agricultural processing units are the first to be mentioned in this series. These

units are not engaged in construction. It maintains the protection of perishable products and the use of by-products for other purposes. Rice and dal processing mills are good examples of such units. However, the agro-product manufacturing units are slightly different. These units are engaged in the manufacture of new products. The finished products there are quite different from the raw materials. Sugar factories, solvent extraction units and textile mills are some examples of such units. Agro-input manufacturing units, on the other hand, are engaged in the manufacture of products for mechanization of agriculture or to increase agricultural productivity. Agricultural equipment, seeds, fertilizers and pesticide manufacturing units are some examples of these units. Agro Service Centers are workshops and service centers engaged in the repair and service of pump sets, diesel engines, tractors, and other types of farm equipment. Based on the nature of the work done, agro-based industries are broadly classified into agro-processing units, agro-production units, agro-input production units and agro-service centers.



WEAVERS OF KASAVU MAKING WAVES

Kasavu is a handmade cream colored sari with a pure gold border, worn by Malayalee women. From God's Own Country, Kasavu can be considered as one of the best traditional sarees that defines the essence of beauty of every woman in Kerala. The design of kasavu is handcrafted to enhance the elegance of the embedded borders in pure gold. This fabric sari is considered as the most beautiful dress by the women of Kerala, especially on their New Year according to the Hindu calendar.

Kerala Kasavu, formerly known as Mundum Neryatum, marks the Buddhist era. This ethnic structure gradually spread its essence to the southern parts of India and became rich in Kerala. However, kasavu's style derives its true essence from the Greco-Roman culture known as the Palmyra. Gradually, the kasavu, which was considered a long cloth, also had a beautiful gold border. Kasavu was worn as a cloth pinned to the left side of the shoulder. However, it was not considered a must-have until the 1970s. Today, the word kasavu actually refers to the unique sari of Kerala. However, when it becomes part of Mundu (dhoti) it is called Kasavu Mundu.

The beauty of Kasavu is the gold and cream threadwork made of the right fabric. Since the borders are made in Kerala Kasavu style with different colored threads depicting religious figures in different colored thread

works, the borders placed on the sides or body of the sari can be likened to a film reel. This work of art, which has become world famous in saris, symbolizes and defines the personality and cultural aspect of women with deep cultural roots in the soil of Kerala. There are many Kerala Kasavu costumes depicting the remarkable paintings of the painter Raja Ravi Varma.

Kerala Kasavu fabrics are basically classified into two garments; One is, that represents the colored bit of the design embroidered on the border, and the other is mundu that defines the lower part of the garment. The dress also includes an overcoat cloth known as neryathu. Kasavu went beyond fabric saris, embroidering, salwar kameez, trendy 'Onakkodi' dresses, self-printed in many styles including modern and traditional looking skirts and kurtis. Traditional kasavu borders were later replaced with gems and incorporated into various shapes and designs.

Onam, the national festival of Kerala is attractive as the young and old alike wore their kasavu embroidered dresses. The modern patterns and designs of these dresses allow it to be considered as a festive outfit as well as an everyday outfit suitable for all occasions and seasons throughout the year. Traditional copper jewelry and pure gold jewelry mixed with red go well with these fabrics. In a country full of innumerable

patterns and dark colors, the traditional kasavu sari of Kerala stands out for its sophistication and beauty. Under that simple design there is a cultural heritage and a unique aesthetic.

It all started in the beautiful land of Kerala under Maharaja Balamavarma and his Chief Minister Ummini Thampi who revolutionized the handloom industry. The Chief Minister invited the weavers of Shaliyar in Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu and gave them a place of pride. With the cotton market available to the royal families of Travancore and the beautiful handloom garments, the Shaliyars created an industry to thrive. Soon, weavers' hand-woven saris and mundus became popular among the Dutch and Portuguese and they exported it by ship. Soon the handloom industry spread to various areas like Chendamangalam in Ernakulam district and Kuthampully in Thrissur district.

The process of making Kasavu is subject to a lot of hard work. It usually takes five to six days to weave a normal Kasavu. Today, Kerala Kasavu saris have become a tradition and a trademark. In this world of globalization and fashion, a large range of fashion designers are advancing in the market, creating a Kerala Kasavu revolution. It has been able to blend old fabrics with the whole new trend.

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BACK LOBE

“Often, the less there is to justify a traditional custom, the harder it is to get rid of it.” These lines from ‘The Adventures of Tom Sawyer’ make it seem Mark Twain was not an advocate for maintaining traditions.

While Gustav Mahler’s (“Tradition is not the worship of ashes, but the preservation of fire.”) and W. Somerset Maugham’s views seem to take a ‘tolerance of tradition’ line.

Traditions – be it familial, ethnic or religious – are passed down from generation to generation. Some are taken up joyfully and celebrated. These might be the religious festivals, pleasant rituals such as for weddings, or just positive beliefs like daily prayers at home. Some are just tolerated as a respect to those who passed it down to us. These too may not bother the current generation much. And then there are some which create unrest in a changed world. These are the traditions and customs which do not fit into the ideology of the latest generation.

Each of these traditions might have had relevance during the days of its formation. It might even hold significance even now. Those that can be ascertained as having no value at all in the present circumstances can be totally stopped. Of course, the pleasant positive ones can be continued even if they have no significance. And those irrelevant ones which also cause disruption in the current society should be stopped, even if it feels like disrespecting the previous generations. To achieve these demarcations, we need to follow W. Somerset Maugham’s (“Tradition is a guide and not a jailer”) view. We need to analyse and ascertain the requirement of the traditions and make a decision. Almost always, the analysis and decision-making needs to be done by the society as a whole. It should be a collective process, at the end of which, a harmless and positive outcome can be derived. Collective process – How far is that possible in this age?

Well, our own tradition of Vishu is here. As it is a pleasant one and due to its linkage to agricultural aspects, let’s all go ahead and have a HAPPY VISHU!

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