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ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮಯ್ಯ  
ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯ

## ದಿಢೀರ್ ಅಡಿಗೇಗಲು



### ೧. ಉದ್ದಿನ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಗೊಜ್ಜು

- ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು:  
ಉದ್ದಿನ ಹಿಟ್ಟು ೧ ಬಟ್ಟಲು  
ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ೧ ಬಟ್ಟಲು  
ಹಸಿಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ ೪  
ಹಸಿಶುಂಠಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಚೂರು ೧  
ನೀರುಳ್ಳಿ ೧  
ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ೭-೮ ಎಸಳು  
ಇಂಗು  
ಉಪ್ಪು, ನಿಂಬೆರಸ.  
ಒಗ್ಗರಣೆಗೆ ಸಾಸಿವೆ, ಉದ್ದಿನಬೇಳೆ,  
ಒಣಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ.

- ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ:  
ಒಂದು ಪಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಉದ್ದಿನ ಹಿಟ್ಟು, ಸಣ್ಣಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ  
ನೀರುಳ್ಳಿ, ಉಪ್ಪು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ  
ಹಾಕಿ ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಸಬೇಕು, ನಂತರ  
ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಸಿವೆ, ಉದ್ದಿನಬೇಳೆ, ಕರಿಬೇವು  
ಹಾಕಿ ನಂತರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಈ  
ಒಗ್ಗರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಗೊಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ, ನಂತರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ  
ನಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣಿನ ರಸ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಅನ್ನದ  
ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಲಸಲು ತುಂಬಾ ರುಚಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

### ೨. ಟೊಮ್ಯಾಟೊ ಚಟ್ನಿ:

- ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು:  
ಕಾಯಿ ಟೊಮ್ಯಾಟೊ ೪  
ಹಸಿಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ ೪  
ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ೨ ಎಸಳು,  
ಉಪ್ಪು, ತೆಂಗಿನ ತುರಿ, ಒಗ್ಗರಣೆಗೆ ಸಾಸಿವೆ,  
ಉದ್ದಿನಬೇಳೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಒಣಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ.
- ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ:  
ಒಂದು ಬಾಣಲೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತುಪ್ಪ ಹಾಕಿ ಟೊಮ್ಯಾಟೊ  
ಮತ್ತು ಹಸಿಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ  
ಹುರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಬೆಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯಿ  
೨ ಚಮಚ, ಉಪ್ಪು, ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಕಿ ರುಬ್ಬಬೇಕು.  
ನಂತರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಗ್ಗರಣೆ  
ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

### ೩. ಮೆಂತೆಯ ತಂಬುಳಿ:

- ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು:  
ಮೆಂತೆ ೨ ಚಮಚ,  
ಒಣಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ ೨  
ಜೀರಿಗೆ ೧/೨ ಚಮಚ  
ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ೧ ಬಟ್ಟಲು  
ಉಪ್ಪು ರುಚಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು.
- ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ:  
ಒಂದು ಬಾಣಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತುಪ್ಪ ಹಾಕಿ  
ಮೆಂತೆದಕಾಳನ್ನು ಕೆಂಪಾಗುವಂತೆ ಹುರಿಯಬೇಕು.  
ನಂತರ ಜೀರಿಗೆ, ಒಣಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಹುರಿದ  
ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಂಗಿನತುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ರುಬ್ಬಬೇಕು.  
ರುಚಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಉಪ್ಪು ಹಾಕಿ, ಒಂದು ಲೋಟ  
ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ನದೊಂದಿಗೆ  
ತುಂಬಾ ರುಚಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಹಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬಾ  
ತಂಪು.

(ಬರಹಕ್ಕೆ : ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ನಿಂಬಾಳ)

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ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ  
ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್ ಹುಲಿಕಲ್  
ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾ

## ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ: ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ, ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ

ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮಂತಹ ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ವಾರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ 'ಪಾರ್ಟಿ'ಗಳು ಅಪರೂಪವೇನಲ್ಲ! ಸಮಾನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬವರ್ಗದವರು ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗುವ ಇಂತಹ ಸಂತೋಷಕೂಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಲನ, ಹರಟೆ, ಊಟ - ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಸಿದ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಆಹಾರ, ದಣಿದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮುದ ಮತ್ತು ಬುದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ನೀಡುವಂತಹ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಈ ಕೂಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಬಿಡುವಿಲ್ಲದ ವಾರದ ದುಡಿಮೆಗೆ ಬಳಿದ ದೇಹ ಮತ್ತು ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಇಂತಹ ಕೂಟಗಳು ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದಿದ್ದ ಜನರ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಶೇರುಪೇಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು - ಹೀಗೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ನಡೆಸಿದಂತಹ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಕೊರಗು. ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಮೂಲಧಾತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ; ಇದರ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಶಾಂತಿ, ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ, ವಿಕಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆತ್ಮೋದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು ಲಲಿತಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ; ಸಂಗೀತ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ನೃತ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು ಲಲಿತಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಬಿಡಿಸಿಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಐಹಿಕಾಭ್ಯುದಯವೇ ಮಾನವನ ಪರಮ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥ ಎಂದು ಬಗೆದಂತಹ ಇಂದಿನ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೇರಾವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡದೆ ಧಾವಂತದಿಂದ ಓಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಇಂತಹ ಲಲಿತಕಲೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲು ವ್ಯವಧಾನವೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ? ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಭಿರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಘಂಟೆಗಳಾದರೂ ಸಮಾನಾಸಕ್ತರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಂಭೀರ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುವಂತಹ ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಾನು ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಪತ್ನಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ'ಯನ್ನು ೧೧-೧೧-೨೦೦೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದೆವು.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತವೆ; ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾದಿಗಂತ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ;

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಕುಚಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ, ವಿಶಾಲ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಯಥೋಚಿತವಾದ ಜೀವನದರ್ಶನ ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಿಪ್ತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸುವಂತಹ ಮನೋಧೋರಣೆ ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಕಷ್ಟ-ನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಎದುರಿಸಬಲ್ಲಂತಹ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಕಷ್ಟಗಳ ಇದಿರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಹನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಲೆ ನಮ್ಮೊಳಗೇ ಉದಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ, ನಾವು ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮೋದ್ಧಾರ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ, ಮಾನವನ ಪರಮಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥವಾದ ಮೋಕ್ಷಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಜ್ಞಾನ (ಆತ್ಮಜ್ಞಾನ) ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಇಂತಹ ಲಾಭಗಳು ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ/ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಿಕಟವಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರಬೇಕು; ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಯನ ಅನುಗಾಲವೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ನೈಜವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ, ಸಮಾನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಸಕ್ತರನ್ನು ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ, ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡೆವು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಂಭೀರ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವ, ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸದಭಿರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ, ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ' ಜನ್ಮತಾಳಿತು. ಕಳೆದ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳೂ ನಾವು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ; ಇಂತಹ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸೊಬಗನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ (ಉತ್ತರ ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾದ ಸಿಲಿಕಾನ್ ಕಣಿವೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ) ಜನತೆಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ತನ್ನ ವಸ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಮುಕ್ತ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಿಂದ 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ'ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರವಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು, ತಾವು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ ವಾರಪತ್ರಿಕೆ 'ವಿಕ್ರಾಂತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ'ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ

ಸ್ವರ್ಣಸೇತು ೨೦೦೭, ಉತ್ತರ ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೂಟ

“ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್ ಹುಲಿಕಲ್‌ನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಲುಮರದ ತಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಕನವರ ಉರಾದ ಹುಲಿಕಲ್‌ನವರು. ಅಮೇರಿಕದ ಸಿಲಿಕಾನ್ ಕಣಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಚಾರಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಹೆಸರು ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್‌ರವರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಸಕ್ತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿ, ೨೦೦೧ರ ನವೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲಿಕಲ್ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೊಂದು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದು ‘ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ’. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಂತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನ್ಮ, ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ, ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಅಡಿಗ, ಭೈರಪ್ಪ, ದಲಿತಕವಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರವರೆಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಥ-ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯಾತ್ಮಕ, ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಸಕ್ತರೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಮೇರಿಕವನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸುವ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಿಸಿಲು, ಮಳೆ, ಚಳಿಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ ದಿನದಂದು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪೇ ಸಿಲಿಕಾನ್ ಕಣಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖನೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಜಯಂತ ಕಾಯ್ಕಿಣಿಯವರ ‘ಅಮೃತಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕಷಾಯ’ವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸಿ ‘Dots and Lines’ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವುದು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ ಐದನೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮೂರು ವಾರದ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು...”

ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಂಬಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಕ್ತ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ತುಡಿತ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ (ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಗೊಳಿಸಬಲ್ಲ) ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಬರಹಗಾರರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು ಸಹ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ ಮೂಲೋದ್ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ‘ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ’ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದಂದಿನಿಂದ ಈವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಕವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಬರಹಗಾರರು, ಆ ದಿನ ತಾವು ಬರೆದು ತಂದ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ವಾಚನವನ್ನು ನೆರೆದಿರುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವರು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗೂ ತಾನು ಬರೆದುದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಓದಿದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಸಿಗುವ ಆನಂದ ವರ್ಣಿಸಲಸದಳ. ಸಿಲಿಕಾನ್ ಕಣಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಅಂತಹ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸುವಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವುದೆಂದರೆ, ಮ್ಯಾರಥಾನ್ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ; ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತ ನಿರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಕೂತಾಗಲೇ, ಅದರ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಮ್ಯಾರಥಾನ್ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡುವವನಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಗುಣಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವೆನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ; ಕುಂದದ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ಅಗಾಧ ಜೈತನ್ಯ, ವಿರಮಿಸದೆ ಓಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ‘ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ’ಯ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ೬೭ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦೬ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು, ೬ ಕವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ೪ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅರವತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳೂ ನಾವು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅವಿರತವಾಗಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಶೋಧ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಹೊಸಬರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ನುರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಭಾಷಣಕಾರರನ್ನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡಲು ವಿನಂತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಸಕ್ತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇಳಿಮುಖವಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವಂತೆಯೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರನ್ನು ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಗಳಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ‘ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ’ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಧೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲ ಇದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ! ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ’ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಸಕ್ತರ ಸಹೃದಯತೆ, ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳ ಭದ್ರ ಬುನಾದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ನಮಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ, ‘ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ’ಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಹಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ನಾವು ಇದರ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಭರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ; ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಂತವರು ಯಾರೆಂದರೆ, ಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಧನಸಹಾಯ

ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರು ನಮ್ಮ 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ'ಯ ದಾನಿಗಳು. ಇದುವರೆಗಿನ ಈ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತ ಸಹಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನಾವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಮರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಇದುವರೆಗೆ 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ' ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು, ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಪಡಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೂಟ ಮತ್ತು ದಟ್ಸ್‌ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರು - ಇವರುಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಾವಿಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬುಮನದಿಂದ ಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿ, ಲವಲವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರಣಕರ್ತರು - ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೂ ತಪ್ಪದೇ ಬಂದು, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿಮಾನಿ ದೇವರುಗಳು; ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ನಮನಗಳು.

**ಅನುಬಂಧ ೧: ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಣ್ಣಕಥೆಗಾರರಾದ ಕಡೂರು ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಶುಭಾಶಯ ಪತ್ರ**

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು  
೨೧-೧೧-೨೦೦೬

ಪ್ರಿಯ ಬಂಧುಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್ ಹುಲಿಕಲ್,

ನನಗೆ ನೆನಪಿರುವಂತೆ ಫೆ. ೨೦೦೨ರ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾನುವಾರ ನೀವು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಂ. ವಿ. ನಾಗರಾಜ ರಾವ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದೆವು. ಅದು ಬಹುಶಃ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ. ಅಂದು ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಆರತಿ ಬೆಳಗಿ, ಹಾಡಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಕೋರಿದಿರಿ. ಅದೊಂದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ದ್ಯೋತಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಾವು ಹರ್ಷಿತರಾದೆವು. ಅದನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ಮೆಲಕು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆರವತ್ತನೆಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯೂ ನಡೆದುಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಂದು ಸಾಧನೆ ಎಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ. ಸಾರ್ಥಕದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ. ಕೇವಲ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳ ಸುತ್ತ ಮನರಂಜಕ ಲಘು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಕೂಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಚಿಂತನ, ಪ್ರವಚನಗಳ ಆಳವಾದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಏಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯದು. ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ

ಸಭಾಂಗಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಾಜರಾತಿಯ ಗಾತ್ರ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾದರೂ ಗುಣದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಸಕ್ತಿ, ಅನುಭವ, ಓದುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಪರಿಚಯ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿದ್ದವರೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುವುದು. ವಾರಾಂತ್ಯದ ವಿರಾಮಕ್ಕೂ ವಿದಾಯ ಹೇಳಿ ಮೈಲಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಚಕ್ರ ತಿರುಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದ ಸದರ, ನಿಕಟತೆ, ಸಹೃದಯ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ, ವಿನೋದಮಯ ರಸಗಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಬಾರಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿ ನಲಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು:

೧. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಯುಳ್ಳವರನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದು.

೨. ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿದ್ದೂ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗದ ಸಂಕೋಚದ ಸ್ವಭಾವದವರನ್ನು ಹುರಿದುಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದು.

೩. ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮರ್ಶಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದು.

೪. ಬರೆಯದಿದ್ದ ಬರೆಯ ಬಲ್ಲವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬರೆಸಿದ್ದು.

೫. ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ, ಪ್ರವಚನಕ್ಕೆ ವಸ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದು.

ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದೊಂದು ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆ. ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯು ಸಮಾನ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮ, ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಸತ್ವಯುತ ಸತ್ಸಂಗವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದು ಬೆಳೆಯಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆರನೇ ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗೋಷ್ಠಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು.

ಇಂತು, ನಿಮ್ಮವನೇ ಆದ  
ಕಡೂರು ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

**ಅನುಬಂಧ ೨: ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು**

<http://www.sahityagoshti.org> ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಿ

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ಹಿಂದೆ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ದೊರೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹರಡಿದ್ದರು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟ ದೊರೆಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲೋರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ದೇಗುಲಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜಬಲ್‌ಪುರದ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರ ಮೂರನೇ ಗೋವಿಂದನು ತನ್ನ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ಯಾಕುಮಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಯವರೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದ್ದನು. ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಹಾರರೂ, ಸಿಂಹಳದ ರಾಜರೂ, ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಅರಸರೂ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಕಪ್ಪ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

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ಸ್ವರ್ಣಸೇತು ೨೦೦೭, ಉತ್ತರ ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೂಟ

ಲೀ  
ಖ  
ನ

“ಕಹಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಸಿಹಿ  
ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರಲಿ.”

ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಸೀತಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ  
ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾ



## ಬೇವಿನ ಬದಲು

ಈ ದಿನ ಯುಗಾದಿ ಹಬ್ಬ. ಸಡಗರ, ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಹಬ್ಬ. ಕೆಮ್ಮಣ್ಣು ರಂಗೋಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು, ಮಾವು-ಬೇವು ತೋರಣ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ, ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ದೇವರ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಬೇವು-ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಸಿಹಿ ಬೆರೆತ ಊಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪದ್ಧತಿ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಾವು ತಾಯ್ನಾಡನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಬೇವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರುವುದು? ಕೆಲವರು ಬೇವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ತಂದಿರುವವರೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೇವು ಸಿಗದೆ ಹಬ್ಬ ಆಚರಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಸಿವಿಸಿಯಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. “ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಬೇವು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?” ಎಂದು. “ಅಮ್ಮ! ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್ ಇದೆ, ನಾನು ಬೇಗ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಹೇಗೂ ಮಾಡಮ್ಮ” ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟುಹೋದನು. ಬೇವು-ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಹಿ, ಕಹಿ ಯಾವುದು ಬಂದರೂ ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಬರಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಪ್ರತೀತಿ. ಹಾಗು ಬೇವು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಔಷಧಿಸಸ್ಯ. ಅದರ ಕಹಿ ದೇಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೂ ಕೂಡ.

ಹಾಗೆ ಹಾಗಲಕಾಯಿ ಕೂಡ ಔಷಧಿಯ ತರಕಾರಿ. ಇದೂ ದೇಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅದನ್ನೇ ಏಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಾರದು? ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಗಲಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣಗೆ ಬೇವಿನ ಹೂವಿನಂತೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ತುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ತುಪ್ಪ ಬೆರೆಸಿ ದೇವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು, ದೇವರಪೂಜೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಗು ಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ, “ಕೈ ಕಾಲು ತೊಳೆದು, ದೇವರಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಹಿರಿಯರಿಂದ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಪಡೆಯಿರಿ.” ಎಂದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ “ಬೇವು-ಬೆಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.” ಎಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆ. “ಕಹಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಸಿಹಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರಲಿ.” ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಂದು ಬೇವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು ಅಮ್ಮ ಎಂದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದರು. ನನ್ನ ಉಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಹೇಗೂ ಸಿಹಿಯ ಜೊತೆ, ಕಹಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು. ನನಗೆ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಬಿಡದ ತೃಪ್ತಿ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬೇವು-ಬೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಂದ ತೃಪ್ತಿ. ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಬದಲಿ ಕೃತಕ

ಬೇವು? ನಿಮಗೂ ಬೇವು ಸಿಕ್ಕದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬಹುದಲ್ಲವೇ? ಹೇಗೂ ಹಾಗಲಕಾಯಿ ದೇಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಏನಂತೀರ?

\*\*\*

. . . ಮೊಳಕಾಲ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇರುವುದು . . . (ಪುಟ 180ರಿಂದ)

ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಒದಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಸುಸ್ತು. ಯಾಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾ? ಐವತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ಅರವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದ ಡೊಳ್ಳು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಪಂಡಿತರನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದುಕೊಂಡ ನಾವು, ಇನ್ನೂ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿರದ, ಆಗಷ್ಟೇ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತರ ಹರೆಯದ ಯುವಕನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದೆವು. ಆಗ ನಾನು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಗುಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡೆ ನೋಡಿ. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ನಾನು ಬರೆದ ಕತೆಯೋ, ಪ್ರಬಂಧವೋ, ಹರಟೆಯೋ ಓದಿದಾಗ, ಜನ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಇವಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಚಿಕ್ಕವಳು ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ನನ್ನ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಮೊಳಕಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ತರಲು ಅವಶ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವೆ.

ಕಾರಂತರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ತೊಂಬತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದ ಹರೆಯದವರು ಯಾಕಾಗಬಾರದು? ನಾವು ರಸಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಗುರುವೊಬ್ಬರು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸತ್ಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ “ನಮಗೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗುವುದು ಬೇಡ, ಠೀವಿಯಿಂದ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗಬೇಕು. Let us age gracefully.” ನಾವು ಮುಖಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಕಪ್ ಅನ್ನೂ ಹಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ, ಕೂದಲನ್ನೂ ಡೈ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತೂ ಚಿಂತಿಸೋಣ, ಮಂಥಿಸೋಣ. ಅಂದ-ಚಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ. ಬ್ಯೂಟಿ ಪಾರ್ಲರ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯೋಣ. ಹದಿನಾರರ ಹರೆಯದ ಮೋಜನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬದಿಗಿರಿಸಿ, ಕೊಂಚ ಬೆಳೆಯೋಣ, ಪಕ್ವವಾಗೋಣ. ಆಗ ಮನ್ಮಥರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು “ನೀವು ತುಂಬಾ ಚಿಕ್ಕವರು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ.” ಅನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು - “ನೀವು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ದೊಡ್ಡವರಬಹುದು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲ.” ಅಂದರೆ ಅದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಬುದ್ಧಿಜೀವಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ನೋಡಿ. ಏನಂತೀರ?

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## ಅಕ್ಷರಶಹ - ೧೦೧

(ಪ್ರಭುನಂದನ್ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೨೧ ೨೦೦೬)

ಮೊದಲ ಜೋಡಿಪದಗಳರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಅದರ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಾವುದೋ ಒಂದೇ ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಹೊಸಜೋಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಕಿದ ಆ ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ನಡುವಿನ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉಳಿದ ಜೋಡಿಪದಗಳಿಗೂ ಮಾಡಿ.

### ೧. ಅ ಹೊ ಳ ಲು ಹೊ ತೆ ಹೊ ಗ ಳು

೨. ಹ ಗ ಲು \_\_\_\_ ಬೆ ಣ್ಣೆ

೩. ಬೊ ಗ ಳೆ \_\_\_\_ ಜ ಸ ಹೀ ನ

೪. ವಂ ದ ನ \_\_\_\_ ಮಂ ದಿ ರ

೫. ಕೋ ಗಿ ಲೆ \_\_\_\_ ವಿ ರ ಹ

ನಡುವಿನ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿಸಿದ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಳಸಿ ಒಂದು ಪದವನ್ನು (ಅಥವಾ ಪದಪುಂಜವನ್ನು) ಬರೆಯಬಲ್ಲಿರಾ?

(ಉತ್ತರ: ಪುಟ 128)

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# ಕಿರಿಯರ ವಿಭಾಗ

(Thanks to Shobha and Ashok Handigol for providing the soft copies of 2007's Kids' Essay and Poetry contest.)

# Children 'n Youth

೧೩ ೧೩ ೧೩

ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ನಿಂಬಾಳ

ಗಾ	ನಿ	ಯಾ	ರು	ಭ	ರಂ	ಮಾ	ಸ	*
ಳಿ	ಶಾಂ	ಸುಂ	ದ	ರ	ತೇ	ಜ	ಜ್ಜಿ	ನಿ
ಪ	ತ	ಸ್ತ	ಯಿ	ಭ	ನೇ	ಪ್ರಾ	ಖಿ	ಜ್ಜ
ಟ	ಸ	ರ	ಸ	ರ	ಇಂ	ತ	ಮ	ಸ
ಬ	ರ	ದ	ಜ	ಜ	ಪ	ಸು	*	ನ
*	ರಂ	*	ಗ	ತ	ನ	ಶ್ರೀ	ಪ್ರ	ಮಾ
ಕೆಂ	ಗಿ	ಸಿ	ರ	ನೀ	ಲಿ	*	ಣ	ಶ್ಮ
ಪ್ರ	ನ	ಡು	ಲಿ	ಶಾ	ನ	ರಾ	ವ್	ತಿ
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## Essay

A young artist's  
impressions of KKNC . .

Sucharitha Yelimeli

### How I Created The Coverpage



**I'**ve been drawing for most of my life, and over the years, art has become very important to me. However, before this experience, I never had to make artwork that hundreds of people would see. The experience of designing the cover for Swarnasethu 2007 was both challenging and rewarding, but I couldn't have done it without the help of my parents and the magazine committee members. Only with their advice and assistance was I able to make the cover design you see today. By writing this, I'm hoping to give you a sense of how the cover was made and what I tried to represent in my drawings.

In the middle of October Mr. Raghu Halur and Mr. Prabhu Murthy, two of the KKNC magazine committee members, asked me to do the cover illustration for Swarnasethu 2007. They had seen my illustrations in last year's Swarnasethu, and wanted me to draw something for this year's magazine that included all the events that happen in KKNC. Usually, the cover is a collage of pictures put together graphically. This year, they wanted to do something different. We came up with a few ideas, but the one we liked best was the idea of using 'rays of sunlight' to represent the many events that happened this year.

The idea itself was easy enough, but actually drawing it was a much more difficult process. I started out by making a list of all the activities and events that are organized by KKNC. My mom helped me out a lot with this, since I haven't seen a lot of the events. The KKNC website was also a great resource for pictures. After organizing all

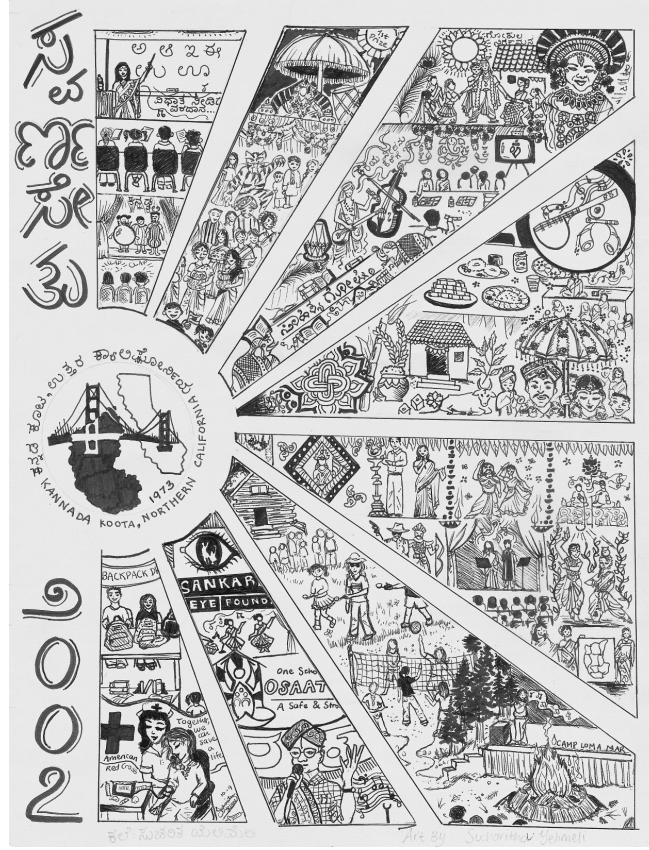
the events into categories, I was ready to start drawing them. However, it wasn't nearly as quick or as easy as I thought it would be. There were numerous drafts and hours of work involved, both for me and for the magazine committee members. They were really helpful and provided great input, coming all the way from Ardenwood to check each draft as soon as it was finished. Mr. Prabhu Murthy also put the finishing touches on the cover by designing a background of sunrise colors and putting the whole thing together. (*Ed: It was immensely improved upon by Sreevathsa Duglapura's magical touches.*)

Although what the drawings represent is obvious to those who've been a part of the process, I realize that it might be a little difficult for others to see it. Therefore, I'll try to make it a little easier for everyone to see the cover through my eyes.

The 1st ray (clockwise from the left) shows the 'Kannada Kali' program. This came first because I think one of the most important things that KKNC has done is to teach kids how to read, write, and speak Kannada. This year, the kids from Kannada Kali also put on a production, which I felt deserved a place on the cover along with all the other important events.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> ray, I hoped to represent the hugely successful 'Independence Day Parade' float, which this year took the form of a 'Halli Jaathre'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> ray was a collection of events from past years' performances, such as 'Gokula Nirgamana and Shankanaada'. There are



also a few events from this year, like 'Purandaradasa Day and Yakshagaana'. The last thing is the Saahithya Goshti logo, and I included that on the cover because 'Saahithya Goshti', which promotes Kannada literature, is also an important ally of KKNC.

The 4<sup>th</sup> ray mainly focused on the 'Sankranthi' program, where committee members dressed up and participated in a marriage procession. Also included are the traditional symbols of Ugadi and Sankranthi.

In the next ray, I tried to cover all the events of 'Kannadotsava'. I started by drawing the beautiful rangoli that was done by Sowjanya Keni and group. I then proceeded to draw the inauguration by Dr. Sa. Shi. Marulayya and the events that followed, including the music concert and the Mohini Bhasmasura program.

One of the most successful events of this year was the 'camping trip' organized by KKNC. Since there was so much going on at

the camp, I used a lot of space to try and show people what a great experience it was. I also combined a little bit of sports day in the same space since it's also an outdoor event that is enjoyed by many.

The next ray was devoted to all the 'fundraising events' that KKNC organizes, some of the main ones being the Sankara Eye Foundation concert and the OSAAT concert. Also included Mr. P. B. Srinivas' concert.

The last ray is a representation of all the things the Youth Committee has done for our community. I tried to show some of the most important ones, like the 'Red Cross Blood Drive and the Backpack Drive'.

Now that you know what I tried to represent on the cover of this magazine, I hope you look at it a little differently. A lot of time and effort went into the making, and I'd like to say thanks to everyone who took time out of their busy schedules to help make it a success. Hope you like it!

\*\*\*

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## Essay

Essay contest:  
Juniors : 1st prize

Anjali Bhat  
5<sup>th</sup> Grade

# Yugadi

**A**lthough I love celebrating every holiday of Karnataka, Yugadi would have to be my favorite. I like this holiday because of why we celebrate it, how we celebrate it, and why I like celebrating Yugadi.

I just love nature, and Yugadi brings the beginning of spring, when everything around us in nature starts to grow all over again. Even the name of the holiday means "the starting of year". Two words, yug (year) and aadi (start) are combined to form the word Yugadi. We believe that Lord Brahma started the creation of the world on this day-Yugadi Day. This day falls in the beginning of the spring season-Vasantharuthu-when the goddess of nature is transformed into an enchantress of divine

beauty. The spirit of Yugadi makes everything cheerful. The sun shines golden rays, the birds chirp the sweetest melody, plants are young and green, and the people are happy.

How we welcome in this holiday and celebrate it is very interesting to learn about. We receive a mixture, and its contents have a meaning, which relates to our lives. In Karnataka, on Yugadi Day, the tender leaves of neem are mixed with jaggery. This mixture is first offered to God as naivedya, and then distributed to everyone as prasada. The neem, which is extremely bitter in taste, and the jaggery, sweet and delicious, signify the two conflicting aspects of life - joy and sorrow, success and failure, ecstasy and agony and so on.

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## Essay

Essay contest:  
Juniors : 2nd prize

Anirudh Kumar  
4<sup>th</sup> Grade



# Ganapathi Habba

**M**y favorite festival from Karnataka is the Ganesha Festival. Every year, we celebrate this festival in the month of August or September. Lord Ganesha, also known as "Ganapathi", is worshipped as the God of good fortune and wisdom. Ganapathi is the son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvathi. Before I go to school everyday, I pray to Ganesha by saying the "Gajananam Shloka". Ganesha festival day is special because it is Ganesha's birthday. Every year, Ganesha comes down to earth on this day and gives us good blessings.

Ganesha is known as the elephant headed God. There is a legend about his birth and how he got his elephant head. One day, when Parvathi was bathing she created Ganesha and placed him by the entrance of the house. She asked him not to let anybody in the house while she was taking a bath. Lord Shiva came home and was stopped by Ganesha. Lord Shiva became angry and cut off Ganesha's head. When Parvathi heard about this, she was sad. To console her, Lord Shiva sent his servants to go get the head of any animal sleeping facing north. The servants came back with an elephant's head and Lord Shiva attached the head to Ganesha's body. Lord Shiva made Ganesha the first God to be worshipped everyday before anything else. Ganesha even has his own vehicle, a mouse.

The Ganesha Festival is one of the most popular of the Hindu festivals. On Ganesha festival day, my family gets up early, takes a head bath, and wears nice clothes. We set up the clay Ganesha idol in a beautifully decorative stand called Mantap. We worship

Ganesha with turmeric powder, vermilion, sandalwood paste, leaves, and water. We pray to Ganesha, the remover of all obstacles, to guide us and give us best wishes throughout the year. We offer Ganesha 21 kadubus or modakas. Kadubus are dumplings made up of rice and jaggery. We then have a delicious lunch of bisibelebath, kosambri, kadubu, and other food and sweet dishes.

We invite friends and relatives to our house in the evening to enjoy the festival celebrations. We worship Ganesha again. My parents warn me not to look at the moon because if I did, I would get blamed of some wrongdoing. There is a legend that after a feast of kadubus, Ganesha was heading home. He was riding his mouse when a snake came in his path. The mouse tripped and Ganesha fell. Ganesha then used the snake as a belt and tied it around his stomach. The moon, who was watching, laughed at Him. Ganesha became angry and cursed. He said that if anyone looks at the moon on this day, they should be blamed of some wrongdoing. So, I carefully avoid looking at the moon as we go to the Livermore Temple to the festival celebrations.

The festival ends in the evening by immersing Lord Ganesha in a lake. We pray to him and ask Him to come back next year to bless us. I really enjoy the Ganesha festival and I am looking forward to it again this year.

\*\*\*

## Essay

Essay contest:  
Juniors : 2nd prize

Soumya Kandukuri  
6<sup>th</sup> Grade

# Navaratri

**T**here are many festivals from Karnataka that my family celebrates, and I enjoy all of them. If I had to pick my favorite, it would be Navaratri, for many reasons. First of all, Navaratri lasts for 9 nights, so it is the longest festival of all. Every night, there is a different pooja to do, different traditions to practice, and new memories to create. Second of all, I love to go to the temple to see Devi dresses in beautiful clothes, and to enjoy the Kumari pooja. Lastly, I like to listen to all the stories that made Navaratri what it is today.

Navaratri, meaning 9 nights, is celebrated because of Devi, the mother, and the all powerful. Devi can be simplified to three goddesses, Saraswati, the goddess of knowledge, Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, and Durga, the fierce goddess who protects us from evil. Each-night, there is a specific goddess to do a pooja. For example, on the 8th night of Navaratri, Durgashtami, we celebrate the success of Durga, or Chamundeshwari, is created by all the powerful gods, and is asked to go kill Mahishasura. After a long, fierce battle, Durga finally has victory. But after fighting so ferociously, she is still tense and angry. To help calm her down, all the gods sing a beautiful stotram, the Mahishasura Mardhini Stotram. This night is celebrated with great splendor. On the 7th night, there is a Saraswathi pooja, where books of knowledge are placed by Saraswathi and are done pooja for. At the end of the 9 days, after the books have been blessed by Saraswathi, they are read.

Another aspect of Navaratri that I enjoy is

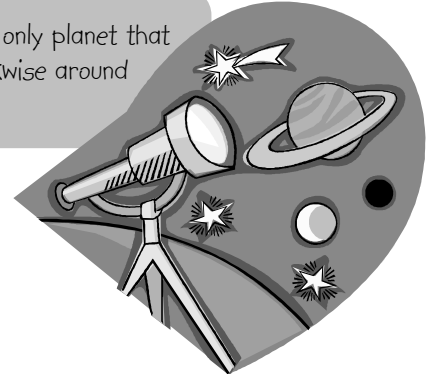
the Kolu. My mother takes 5 steps and drapes a sari over them, and then places little Indian dolls, statues of gods and sculptures. We invite married women to come and look at our kolu, and before they leave, we give them delicious sweets, a pretty blouse, and sparkly bangles. We also get invited to other people's houses to look at their kolu. I also enjoy the kumari pooja at the temple, where girls are treated like the pure, kind Devi within them. The girls also get bangles and sweets, and little toys.

Navaratri finally comes to a close on the 10th day Vijayadashami. It is said that it is the day when Rama came back home to Ayodhya. Usually, new classes are begun or businesses are opened on Vijayadashami, because it is a happy, new beginning. Little kids are also taught how to write on this day.

Overall, Navaratri is my favorite festival from Karnataka because of the many fun traditions we do, the goddesses we pray and do poojas to, and the interesting stories I hear. I look forward to Navaratri every year, because it is so exciting to know that there will be fun-filled nights to celebrate our wonderful Devi !!

\*\*\*

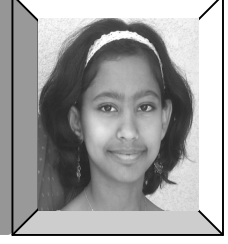
**I**s Venus the only planet that revolves clockwise around the Sun?



## Essay

Essay contest:  
Juniors : 3rd prize

Apoorva Handigol  
4<sup>th</sup> Grade



## Mahashivarathri

**W**henever we think about festivals of Karnataka, the first things that pop in our minds are the varieties of scrumptious, mouthwatering, and delicate foods. Unlike most festivals, you have to fast on Mahashivarathri. It is believed that if you do that your mind will be clear and pure. Other than fasting, you have to stay awake and sing songs, or bhajans. I've heard that some people in Bangalore go to theaters to enjoy Shiva movies.

This festival is celebrated on the 13th or 14th night of a new moon during Krishna Paksha in the Hindu month of Phalgun, from the late February to early March, the same exact date of Shiva and Parvathi's wedding. There is a famous legend, very important and connected to Shivarathri.

Long ago, a poor, tribal man by the name of Lubdhaka, a devotee of Shiva, went into the deep forest to gather firewood.

Becoming lost, Lubdhaka could not find his way home. So, he climbed a bilva tree, or woodapple tree, and stayed put in its branches until dawn.

All night long, the roars and growls of tigers and wild animals rang in Lubdhaka's ears. Staying awake was another problem. He decided to pluck one leaf at a time and drop it while chanting Shiva's name.

In the morning, thousands of leaves that Lubdhaka had dropped landed on a Shiva

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## ಹಾರ್ದಿಕ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು

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**Shravanabelagola**

"My favorite place in Karnataka." That sentence reminds me of many places, for example my grandparents' house in Gandhibazar, and the ISKCON temple. However the place which stands out most in my mind is Shravanabelagola, a Jain pilgrimage center I had the opportunity to visit in 2005.

My family and relatives had decided to go on a one day tour of the Hassan district. First we stopped by Belur and Helebidu, ancient temples which are considered as some of the finest examples of Hoysala architecture. All of the walls are covered with intricate carvings depicting horses, lions, elephants, scenes from Hindu mythology, and Shilabalikas or dancing figures.

By the time we got to Shravanabelagola, it was starting to get dark. I for one was content with sitting in the car and admiring the statue from a distance. But my father thought that since we had taken the trouble of going there, we should climb up and see the statue. When we got to the base of the 500 steps we had yet to climb, my family was informed that they were going to close soon, so if we wanted to see the statue we would have to hurry, and hurry we did. All of us made it to the top in a record fifteen minutes, with my younger cousin and I in the lead. Believe me, it was not fun to climb 500 steps barefoot when they are slick with rain. When we reached the top I was so exhausted that I barely was able to pose for the four or five pictures my dad took. My mother, curious as she always is and asked the priest who was leaving what the story was behind the statue. However, he wanted to get down the steps before they

close the main gate, so he impatiently told her to look at the boards outside of the shrine. My family and I did go to look at them, but no one actually read the boards because we ourselves were in a rush to go down too. By the time we were all down the stairs and into the car, it was 6:30, and all of us had to agree that it was an unforgettable trip.

When this competition came up, I took it as an opportunity to learn more about Shravanabelagola. The first question I needed to answer was, "Who did the statue depict?"

A quick google search told me the answer; the statue was of Bahubali, the younger son of the first ruler of Thirthankara. Bahubali had an elder brother by the name of Bharata. Once, the two siblings had got into a fight over the kingdom. Bahubali emerged victorious however when he saw his defeated brother, he had a change of heart. He renounced the kingdom in favor of his brother and went to do penance. Bharata then had statue of Bahubali created which he kept in Paudanapurana. That was the story of Bahubali, but there is an even better one to describe the creation of the statue at Shravanabelagola.

Once there was a king who had a Prime Minister by the name of Chavundaraya. Chavundaraya's mother Kaladevi had heard one of Bahubali's discourses from a village priest, and had vowed to not even drink a cup of milk till she saw the statue of him in Paudanapurana. Chavundarya got a group of friends and set out to find the idol.

After many futile attempts he stopped to rest at the base of the hill

Chandragiri. There he had a dream where a divine goddess, Kushminidevi, told him no one would ever find the statue he was looking for, instead he must build an idol of Bahubali at the top of the huge mountain Indragiri, and that is what he did.

The end result was 57 feet tall, and had vines climbing around its hands and legs. Many people praised Chavundarya's work and performed various pujas in front of his idol. One such puja is the Mahamasthabhisheka.

On the eve of the puja, scaffolding is set up behind the huge monolithic statue, so it is easier to pour milk, curd, and ghee they cover him with. Also set up in front of the statue are 1,008 pots filled with more such items to put on top of the statue.

At the feet of Bahubali are some very important inscriptions about the statue. They are in Kannada, Tamil and even show the oldest evidence of Marathi from 981 A.D.

#### ... Mahashivaratri (from page 194)

lingam below the tree that he had not seen because of the darkness! Lubdhaka's all-night long worship pleased Shiva. So, he made the tigers and wild animals go away and not only did Lubdhaka survive, he was rewarded with "divine bliss".

Most people go to Shiva temples to do puja on MahaShivarathri, while others do it at home.

Many people that do pujas first bathe the Lingam with water, milk, curd, honey, rose water and clarified butter. Next, they apply sandalwood paste to the lingam and then decorate it with flowers.

In conclusion, my dad was taught from his mother to fast when he was 10, and when I turn 10 this year, I will do the exact same.

\*\*\*

Some other inscriptions can be found around Chandragiri, the city in which Shravanabelagola is located. These inscriptions consist of over 800 various placards which date from 600 to 1830 AD. They describe the rise, fall and power of various dynasties such as the Gangas.

The trip to Shravanabelagola is one I most definitely will remember throughout my life. The intricate history, my own personal experience, and the amazing pujas performed there are what I feel is part of a complex circle which for me, can't be found anywhere else. That is why Shravanabelagola is my favorite place in Karnataka.

\*\*\*

#### ... Yugadi (from page 191)

This tells us that we should remain calm during both success and failure and that we should take everything as the gift of God.

It's no surprise that I love this holiday because, amazingly enough, I was born on Yugadi! My amma always makes mango payasam on Yugadi. In fact, she was planning to make payasam the day before I was born, but the next day she received an even sweeter surprise, which was me! My parents say it is as if the joy of Yugadi brought me into the world. I think we don't even need our Indian calendar to check which day Yugadi falls on, because we will remember to celebrate it no matter what!

As other religions have a new number for their new year, our religion, the Hindu religion, has a particular name. This year, it is the Sarvajeet samvatsar. Last year, in 2006 it was the Vyayanaam samvatsar. From this day, the Hindu month, such as Chaitra, Vaishakha, and Jyestha...begin. In other religions' new years, only calendars are changed, but in our new year, the whole nature changes and grows, and so do I!

\*\*\*



# A Bouquet

## Cherry Blossoms

By Nisha Udupa - Grade 6

Cherry blossoms on the tree,  
look how pretty they can be.  
Pink and white all in bloom,  
a swarm of bees see them zoom.  
When you see them you shall smile,  
'cause you can see them from a mile.  
Cherry blossoms on the tree,  
look how pretty they can be.

\*\*\*

## Waterfall

By Medha Somayaji - Grade 3

The water is rushing down,  
To the ground that is brown.  
The water is flowing everywhere.  
In our hearts, we all care.

Come along and feel the joy,  
'cause all of us, girl or boy,  
Must feel the happiness inside.  
Joy, Beauty and some Pride

\*\*\*

## The Spring

By Varsha Dinesh - Grade 3

The flowers bloom every spring  
The flowers are very colorful  
It is fun to see the colored leaves  
I enjoy the year of spring  
Because of all the wonderful things  
It makes the nature bright and shine  
The glory is everywhere around spring time  
When you see the spring it makes happiness  
everywhere!  
When you see the spring it makes happiness  
everywhere!

\*\*\*

## The Trees

By Mahesh Murag - Grade 2

You are the kindest things I know  
You don't harm, simply grow  
You spread a shade for sleepy cows,  
And gather birds among their bows.

You give us fruits in leaves above  
You give us wood to make our homes  
You give us leaves to burn in winter,  
And in the spring new buds of green.

You are the first when days begin  
To welcome the beams of morning sun.  
You are the last to hold the light,  
When the evening changes into night.

When a moon floats on the sky,  
You hum a sweet lullaby  
You make our life to freshen up  
You are the kindest things I know

\*\*\*

## One Wonderful Season

By Neha Gubbi - Grade 3

When summer is here,  
The sun shines hard  
On all the beautiful flowers.

When fall is here,  
The leaves change colors  
Red, Yellow or Orange,  
And leaves fall from trees.

When winter is here,  
It is very cold and it rains a lot  
Gives the trees water.

When spring is here,  
It is very pretty

Trees get new leaves,  
Flowers bloom, birds come out  
And sing happily.  
\*\*\*

### **Seasons of the Year**

**By Anjali Devaraj - Grade 1**

In spring, flowers bloom and mountains turn green  
It's the season that's beautiful and fresh  
I look at the flowers and hear the birds chirp  
And welcome the new season.

In summer, the weather is sunny  
During night the sun sets very late  
I can't sleep when it's too much light  
And there is no school for children.

In fall, leaves turn yellow, orange and red  
It's the only gorgeous season  
I like fall because school begins  
And even fall is stunning.

Winter is when Santa comes  
It snows and has avalanches  
I like winter because Santa gives gifts  
And we could make white snowman.  
\*\*\*

### **Seasons with Me**

**By Apporva Handigol - Grade 4**

Spring blossom petals  
Each has its own velvety personality  
Autumn leaves along with a gentle breeze  
So blended into the unique background  
On to paths and trails of freedom  
Never-ending seasons of fun and humanity  
Summer heats and burning beaming  
birthday bashes

Winter hot chocolate  
I camp with my friends and toast  
marshmallows  
Though, it attracts bears  
Hungry ones especially, but no one ever  
cares

Money is not as important as seasons and  
friendship to me

Even though, people don't know, everyone  
has at least one friend - oneself  
\*\*\*

### **Vasantha**

**By Sahana Arkalgud - Grade 5**

Spring's flowers bring May's flowers,  
Pretty butterflies in gorgeous colors,  
Rain that brings lush green everywhere,  
In winter it's nowhere,  
Now I wish it was here,  
Gone is my cheer until spring is here!

Vines growing around trees freely,  
Awesome is the magical rainbow,  
Sweet songs by the nightingale everywhere,  
Amazon night skies filled with shiny stars,  
Nature's creativity is so divine,  
Trees swaying silently with the wind,  
High clouds drifting away,  
Ah... what a picture perfect sight so...  
peaceful, so calm!  
\*\*\*

### **Nature**

**By Chinmayi Manjunath - Grade 6  
First Prize (Seniors)**

From high above the tops of trees,  
To low below the mystical seas,  
Lies a thing most beautiful and true,  
Like the never-ending sky of sparkling blue.

The thing is almost everything,  
From fish in the water,  
And cheery birds that sing,  
To a many, many, otter,  
As well as sly foxes that slink.

The thing exists in all places,  
From grassy, green meadows,  
To the desert's little oasis.  
It's even in the jungle,  
As well as shiny snowy places.

The world is full of this thing,  
From bees and bats,  
To penguins and plants,  
It lies, the creator of creators.

From high above the tops of trees,  
To low below the mystical seas,  
Lies a thing most beautiful and true,  
Mother Nature, that is You!

\*\*\*

### **Seasons**

By **Kshithij Shrinath - Grade 6**  
**Second Prize (Seniors)**

The fresh smell in the air of spring,  
The chirping of birds on the wing.  
Animals waking up from hibernation,  
Bears arousing in their dens, beginning their  
regeneration.

In summer comes the blistering heat,  
Ants are in picnic baskets ready to eat.  
Fledglings grow up and leave their nest,  
Crickets tune their wings, ready to sing their  
best.

Autumn arrives with beautiful colors,  
Squirrels collect nuts like fuzzy blurs.  
Animals are getting ready for winter,  
Birds migrate south, each bird a traveler.

Blizzards of snow means winter has arrived,  
Food for the animals is suddenly deprived.  
Bears and groundhogs are in hibernation,  
And the cycle has once more begun!

\*\*\*

### **The Sun**

By **Neeti Indiresan – Grade Pre K**  
**Judges' Appreciation Prize**

The Sun is fun.  
When the sun is fun,  
I like the Sun.  
Because you could go outside  
And play and run!

It is very bright.  
It is very light.  
Because yellow is a light color.

But when it falls in my eye,  
I am not happy  
And I cry...

\*\*\*

### **The Seasons Cycle**

By **Shruti Indiresan - Grade 2**  
**First Prize (Juniors)**

The seasons come by,  
The weather changes.  
The earth rotates,  
And life arranges.

There are four seasons  
For many reasons.  
As we go round and round,  
The seasons are like  
Treasures found.

In the Spring,  
The flowers ring  
Around the gardens and fields.  
The flowers are lovely,  
The streams flow gently,  
The grass is green,  
And many birds are seen.  
Spring is here!  
The air is clear.  
We gather flowers,  
And we play for hours.

In the Summer,  
It is hot,  
And I feel like  
I'm in a boiling pot!  
The sun is bright,  
It gives us light.  
The morning lengthens,  
The warmth strengthens.  
The children have a summer break,  
And then, for goodness sake,  
They jump into the swimming pool,  
Just to keep themselves cool.  
Summer has come  
And we all have fun!

In the Fall,  
The leaves change color.  
There are different views  
Of many hues.  
There's orange, there's yellow,  
There's red, there's brown.  
Animals are gathering food,

To feed their young brood,  
For their deep winter sleep.  
And we are in the mood,  
To rake the autumn leaves,  
Falling from the trees.  
Every cloud floats,  
We begin to wear jackets and coats.  
School restarts,  
And with all our hearts,  
We hope to get even more smart!

In the Winter,  
It is cold,  
And the trees look bare yet bold.  
The animals go into a deep sleep,  
And while they hibernate,  
The birds fly South,  
When they migrate.  
The world is white,  
And it is quite great to see  
The sparkling sight,  
Of snowflakes falling from  
Such a dazzling height!  
We catch the snowflakes on our tongue,  
And from the eaves the icicles hung.  
Brrrrrrrrrrrr...  
We shiver and tremble in the snow,  
But still on our sleds we go.  
We have a snowball fight,  
With all our might.  
We make a snow bunny,  
Which really looks funny.  
We all laugh and clap and play!

This is how the seasons change,  
This is how our lives arrange!  
\*\*\*

### **Snowflakes**

By **Abhishek Handigol - Grade 1**  
**Second Prize (Juniors)**

Snowflakes falling in the breeze  
Snowflakes falling, it makes me freeze  
Snowflakes are bright  
When it snows in the night  
What a sight!!!  
Dancing in the moonlight  
To dance, we use all our might  
The snowflakes are going to come in winter

Especially in December  
I'll never forget how snowflakes fall so  
beautifully  
They also fall like sweet candy  
In the winter season  
For snowflakes, there is a reason  
When I go out in the snow  
There are lots of snowballs I can throw  
I can throw the snowballs high to low  
And watch the snowflakes glow  
\*\*\*

### **The Beautiful Karnataka**

By **Rahul Salagame - Grade 2**  
**Third Prize (Juniors)**

Let me take you to a place,  
which is so far away,  
Where nature makes a beautiful maze,  
and sunshine fills the glorious days.

The winding calm Sharavati river calls,  
turning into the roaring Jog falls,  
the gentle waves of the Arabian sea,  
come to meet the beaches of mystery.

Where the mighty tigers roar,  
and the elephants drink at the water hole,  
In the forests of Bandipur,  
You can see rare birds soar.

The fragrant sandal wood trees,  
swaying in the fresh morning breeze,  
send out the message to the worldly,  
that nature is nothing but harmony.  
\*\*\*

### **Did You Know?**

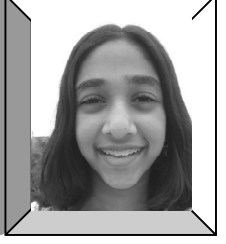
**F**allbrook is the avocado capital of the world.

**F**resno is the raisin capital of the world.

**C**astroville is the artichoke capital of the world.

**W**hich state are all these places in?  
**CALIFORNIA !**

(From Internet Sources)



## My Delhi-Jaipur-Agra Trip

Over the Dasara holidays, I visited Delhi and other neighboring cities with my family. We saw many fascinating monuments, temples and palaces. But what made these places more interesting is that we are learning about these things in our current history lessons. These buildings are built extremely beautifully and in unique ways. There is also an interesting history behind each and every one of them.

The first place which we saw was the Rashtrapathi Bhavan. This is the residence and office of the President of India. Current President of India is Smt. Prathibha Patil. She is the first woman President of India. The architect of this magnificent building was Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Rashtrapathi Bhavan has about 140 rooms and we were able to see the Banquet Hall, the Ashoka Hall, the Darbar Hall, the Art Gallery, a Cutlery Gallery, a Portrait Gallery, the Mughal Gardens, a Science Museum and a Children's Gallery. The Children's Gallery was built after President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam came into office. All of these rooms have beautiful carvings, sculptures and paintings. The Rashtrapati Bhavan is a must see for anyone who goes to Delhi.

The next place we saw was the Swaminarayan Akshardham temple. This temple of Swaminarayan is very huge and maintained extremely well. There are carved ceilings, walls and pillars in this temple. In the temple there are marble idols of Rama-Sita, Krishna-Radha, Nar-Narayan, Vishnu-Lakshmi and Shiva-Parvathi. It is a beautiful temple and has been built in a very unique

way.

The next day we went on a Delhi city (local sight seeing) tour and in that tour the first thing we saw was the India Gate.

India gate was built by the British for the Indian soldiers who died in World War I. In the centre of the gate there are 3 flags to respect the Indian Army, Navy and the Air Force. The India Gate has a message to each deceased Indian soldiers inscribed on it.

The tour bus headed towards ISKCON temple. First we went to the ISKCON museum and saw a good display of Bhagavad Geetha. Rs.20 Crore was spent to build this museum. Right next to the museum there is the ISKCON temple. The cost of the temple was Rs. 15 Crore. The temple is 42 metres high. Lord Krishna and Radha are seen everywhere in this temple. Anyone will feel like worshipping Lord Krishna in this temple.

We also went to the Lotus Temple which is one of the seven (of its kind) in the world. It took six years to build this meditation ground from 1980 to 1986. There are 27 petals and 10 surrounding petals.

The building cost of this temple was about Rs. 9 Crore during that time. The Lotus temple has a huge hall for meditation, and the ambience provided here makes you feel like meditating or praying.

Then, we saw the Qutub Minar which was started by Qutub-uddin-Aibak and three rulers completed the task. It is 72 metres (233 ft. 8 inches) tall and has 5 stories. Ala-

ud-din Khilji started building a tower right next to the Qutub Minar, which was twice the height of the Qutub Minar but he died before it was finished and no other ruler completed it.

We also saw the Parliament building which is on Parliament Road. The Parliament building is circular in shape and has a circumference of about 1.5 km. This building was designed by Herbert Baker, and it was originally called the Circular House when it opened in 1927. It is also called the Sansad Bhavan. Parliament building is the office of the elected representatives of India. This is where they sit, discuss, argue and make decisions for the betterment of the country.

Next we went to the Indira Gandhi Memorial, which was the residence of former Prime Minister of India, (Late) Smt. Indira Gandhi. Inside, we saw many of her pictures, clothes, rooms in her house, etc. Some photos of interest were Smt. Gandhi delivering a speech in United Nations. It was nice to see pictures of Smt. Gandhi when she was young and also of her two sons, Rajiv and Sanjay. Rajiv Gandhi was also the Prime Minister of India for several years, before he was assassinated in 1991. We also saw the exact spot where Smt. Gandhi was assassinated (by one of her own security guard) on October 31, 1984. The spot is now covered with crystal glass and flowers.

We saw the Red Fort, which is a huge fort in Delhi. It was built by Shah Jahan between 1638 and 1648. The Red Fort has walls extending up to 2 kms. in length and has a height of about 18 mts. on the river side and 33 mts. on the city side. Even to this day, the Independence Day and Republic Day parade end at this magnificent monument.

We also saw the cremation grounds of Indira Gandhi (Shakti Sthala), Rajiv Gandhi (Vir Bhumi) and Mahatma Gandhi (Raj Ghat).

Our tour guide also took us to a shopping place called the Best of India which sold many things like tea sets, saris, blankets, jewellery, show pieces, etc.

We went to the Birla Temple in Delhi too. This temple had beautiful marble idols of Durga, Lakshmi-Narayan, Eshwara, Ganesha and Hanuman.

The next day we woke up very early and left in a bus towards Jaipur. The first place we stopped was the Amber Fort in Amer Town. The fort has a circumference of about 12-13 kms. The Amber Fort is divided into 3 parts. One part of the palace is called the Sheesh Palace or the Mirror Palace, and is covered with mirrors made of Belgium glass. This part of the palace is 350 years old. Another part of the palace, which is the oldest part, was built by Maansingh. He had 12 wives and he had a secret passageway to the rooms of each of his wives. Maansingh had an air-conditioning system in his summer house where a tank of water was kept behind a sloping hole in the wall. Water used to be swept into the room when air entered. In his winter house (mirror palace) he had a heating system where lamps used to be kept under the mirrors and the heat used to reflect and heat the room.

An interesting fact about Jaipur city is that all buildings have to be painted pink otherwise the owner of the building gets fined. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh was the founder of Jaipur, while Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh was the king who had all building painted pink in order to welcome an English prince. Jaipur City is also called as the "Pink City".

The other palace we saw was the Jal Mahal. This water palace was built in 1799 and half of the palace is now submerged in water. Some commercial companies are now (supposedly) planning to build a hotel in that palace.

Next, we went to the Jaipur City Palace. On the Jaipur palace building there are 2 flags. One is large and the other is small. If the small flag is at the top, it means that the king is in Jaipur city. In the city palace, there was a textile room, where dresses and garments of all the different kings and queens were exhibited.

After that, we went to a place called Janthar Manthar and saw many stone monuments which depicted the time, horoscope, etc. This place was very interesting, as it had many different ways to know the time, date and sun-sign of the day.

Next, the guide took us to another shopping place which sold all sorts of hand painted clothes. It was very interesting to see all the Jaipur or Rajasthani clothes being designed using the natural colors. All the natural colors are made from flowers, leaves, and vegetables.

Then we went to the Birla Mandir in Jaipur. In front of Birla Mandir there was a shop where we could rent the Rajasthani costumes and get dressed up in those Rajasthani clothes and then we got the photos taken. It was really fun! The Birla Mandir had a white marble idol of Lakshmi-Narayan. It was extremely beautiful. At night we stopped at a hotel and slept there.

The next day we woke up very early and went in the same bus to the Fatehpur Sikri in Agra. It was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by Akbar from 1570 to 1582. Akbar lived here for four years. He had 3 wives- a Hindu, a Muslim and a Christian wife. In the Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar built palaces for his wives. His Hindu wife had a large but simple palace. His Christian wife had a medium sized palace with gold doors. His Muslim wife had the smallest palace but she had lots of diamonds. Thus, Akbar spent an equal amount of money on each palace for his wives. It was amazing to listen to the

stories of the great king, Akbar. Anyone will admire him and appreciate all the good things he did to the mankind.

Then, we went to the Agra Fort in which we saw many bedrooms, passageways and a throne. This great monument of red sandstone was constructed by the Mughal emperor Akbar in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan all contributed to the construction of this magnificent fort. It was a lot like the Red Fort.

We also went to the Taj Mahal, which is on the banks of the River Yamuna. Taj Mahal means Crown Palace. It is 243.6 ft. in height. The building cost of the Taj Mahal was Rs. 22 Crore during that time, which was a lot of money during that time. It was built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The death of Shah Jahan was on January 22, 1666. This fascinating monument is built completely of marble and took 22 years to be built and 22,000 laborers worked on it. The tombs of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal are present inside this majestic monument. Many people visit this monument every single day of the year (it is closed on Fridays).

After that we went to Mathura, which is the birthplace of Lord Krishna. Krishna is one of the most worshipped Gods in India. Krishna was born in a jail because his maternal uncle Kamsa had Krishna's parents in jail before his birth. In Mathura there is a large Krishna temple with many Krishna devotees. We saw the room where Krishna is believed to have been born. In the temple we went to, there was a beautiful marble idol of Krishna-Radha. The idols seemed to have life in them!

Growing up in USA, I had heard about 300-400 years of USA history. The Mathura temple, which was built before Christ, and maybe 5000 years ago gave me goosebumps. Similarly, many monuments

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## My Day At The Robotics Tournament

**I** woke up and rubbed my eyes. Today was going to be a spectacular day. It is going to be robots, research, presentation and lots of possibilities with our robot. Today was going to be a lovely day. We got ready, ate our breakfast, and practiced Jeopardy lines. Priya, Daddy and I went to coaches' to practice. After that we left to the competition.

### The Morning of the Robotics Tournament

We finally arrived at the tournament. I was really excited. We unpacked our things in the hall. After a while, my team (our team's name is Break-A-Lego) Erin, Heer, Priya, and I were taken in for an interview. Next, we went to do our presentation on Self Assembling Peptides. We performed a Jeopardy skit with 'Self-assembling Peptides' as the subject. (Please see the Jeopardy board at the end of this report.) The research judges talked to our team privately in the corner. The judges seemed pretty impressed with all of our research on 'Self Assembling Peptides'.

### Robot Games – Round 1

Then we went to check into the pit. A pit is where teams go to practice the missions before the competition. After we practiced we left to the gym to show the judges our robot. I was really nervous. My hands were sweating so much that I felt like there was a water fountain in my hands. The judges gave us time to align and set up the robot. Only the first person got time to do this. The rest of it was timed. Our team got two and a half minutes to complete all nine missions. Our team decided to do only seven out of nine missions. We then did five out of seven of

the missions. We did not get such a good score. Oh well, we'll do better next time.

### Robot Games – Round 2

As usual we went back to the pit. This time we gathered around the table and thought about another strategy to improve our score. We thought of improving our alignment, and speed on putting on our attachments. Then we went back to practice. When someone came and told us it was our turn to go to the gym to do another round I was ready. I leapt up and with my team, I walked to the gym. This time our teams score was better and it went ninety eight points up! We did much better this time than last time.

### Robot Games – Round 3

We went to the pit. There was a TV in the room that showed the people in the pit what was happening back there in the gym. My team and I were surprised to see that our team was ranked 7th out of the other 55 teams. We then practiced until someone came to tell us that it was our turn to go and complete another round. We went into the gym determined to do even better than last time. In fact we did do better than we did in Round 2. This time we got six more points than last time.

### Results!!

We were done! We were done! We were done! Our team packed up our things and loaded them in our car. After that we went back to the gym to watch the playoffs. There were the first eight teams in the previous round that were competing in the playoffs. We watched each team getting eliminated. After the playoffs, a nanotechnologist from IBM came and gave us a presentation about



Carbon Nanotubes. Finally the judges announced the results. I was just dreaming until the judges announced, “Team Break-A-Lego, #55, has won first place in research quality”. I sprang up in joy and my team and

I went to receive the award. We were on top of the world. This definitely was worth it.....  
\*\*\*

## Self-assembling Peptides Jeopardy Board

Application	What is SAP? (Self-assembling Peptides)	What's the big deal?	Fears & Cheers (Other perspectives)	How does it work?
<b>Ans:</b> Researchers have found self-assembling peptide hydrogel to effectively repair ____, ____, and ____ cells. <b>Ques:</b> What are brain, cartilage, and nerve tissue?	<b>Ans:</b> Peptides are protein fragments formed from this building block. <b>Ques:</b> What are amino acids?	<b>Ans:</b> Self-assembling peptides (SAP) are made of amino acids which can be used by surrounding tissue once it breaks down, which means it does this. <b>Ques:</b> What is biodegrade?	<b>Ans:</b> These might be inhaled and will do harm to the human body. <b>Ques:</b> What are toxic nano-particles?	<b>Ans:</b> When peptides are exposed to salt mixture or body fluids, they naturally self-assembly into this which allows cells to grow and regenerate. <b>Ques:</b> What is a 3-D matrix that acts as a scaffold?
<b>Ans:</b> This process starts within 15sec after applying a biodegradable liquid to a wound. <b>Ques:</b> What is to stop bleeding?	<b>Ans:</b> Self-assembling peptides were discovered in 1993 by these two scientists at MIT. <b>Ques:</b> Who are Shugang Zhang and Alexander Rich?	<b>Ans:</b> It is not extracted from animal cells, so that this doesn't happen. <b>Ques:</b> What is the passing on of biological contaminants?	<b>Ans:</b> This scenario was depicted in Michael Crichton's novel Prey. <b>Ques:</b> What is the uncontrollable spread of self-replicating nanobots?	<b>Ans:</b> Because of the size of the scaffolds, which is at the size of molecules, it allows cells to more easily attach and grow through the scaffold. <b>Ques:</b> What is advantage of a nano-scale scaffold?

<p><b>Ans:</b> Self-assembling peptides can be manipulated to be similar to any other protein. It can be used to study and understand these.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> What are the protein related diseases such as Alzheimers and Parkinson?</p>	<p><b>Ans:</b> These are examples of a natural phenomenon. Fish group into schools and soap molecules spontaneously form a bubble when you blow air into a ring.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> What is to self assemble?</p>	<p><b>Ans:</b> Self-assembling peptides can grow in almost any type of cell in the human body without causing this.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> What are immune response and harm to other cells?</p>	<p><b>Ans:</b> This fear involves nano-sized surveillance devices.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> What is the loss of personal privacy?</p>	<p><b>Ans:</b> By causing them to respond to temperature, acidity, mechanical forces, pressure, electrical and magnetic fields and light, scientist can accomplish this.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> How do scientists manipulate and program peptides?</p>
<p><b>Ans:</b> Nano-scientists are experimenting with encapsulating drugs in a peptide nano-scaffold to do this.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> What is slow release of drugs?</p>	<p><b>Ans:</b> Scientists manipulate molecules, which are nanoscale, to create self-assembling peptides. This research represents this new field of study.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> What is nanotechnology?</p>	<p><b>Ans:</b> Many new nano-scale materials can be created when self-assembling peptides are combined with these other building blocks.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> What are sugars, lipids, nucleic acids, and metal crystals?</p>	<p><b>Ans:</b> All businesses will be using nanotechnology, and many fear this will result.</p> <p><b>Ques:</b> What is the loss of traditional jobs?</p>	

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## Two Monkey Tales

### Monkeys in Chamundi Betta

**W**hen I went to Mysore, I went to a mountain called Chamundi Betta. It was very windy there. We saw the city of Mysore from there. We could spot Lalitha Mahal Palace. Himu, Prathibha Atte, Meena Atte, Amma and me saw one guy selling some Rangoli moulds. We bought some and the seller put it in a cover. So, we started walking to find a good place to take a picture.

While we were walking, some monkeys came by and took Prathibha Atte's mould. Good thing, the monkeys did not take our Rangoli moulds. The monkeys thought the Rangoli moulds were bananas and when they opened the cover, they found out it was Rangoli moulds and not bananas. So, they threw them in the bushes nearby. But when they took it away, Prathibha Atte screamed. One man heard the scream and asked what happened. Prathibha Atte said, "The monkeys came and took my Rangoli moulds!" So, that man started shouting at the monkeys. The monkeys ran up to the trees and they never came back down. So, the man called the Policeman who was nearby. The man told the police that the monkey took away the Rangoli mould. Then the police went and got the Rangoli mould from the bushes.

So, we were happy and we took a picture near the statue of a man with a snake on his neck and a knife in his hand. He was wearing a panche. His name is Mahishasura. Soon it started raining heavily and we went home happily.

### Monkeys in Bheemeshwari

When I went to India, I went to a place called Bheemeshwari. I went on mountains with my family. We stopped at a tree for a break, Amma said she will stop here at the tree because it was too steep to carry Apurva. So, Archana Atte said, "I'm going to stay with you because you and Apurva will be lonely at this tree." So, we said "okay" to them and we went. While Amma, Apurva and Archana Atte waited, a bunch of redwood monkeys came and started staring at them. Some sat on the trees and some sat next to them and some sat all around them. Amma put Apurva's bottles away in the diaper bag. It was good that Apurva didn't talk. So, the monkeys did not attack them. Amma, Apurva and Archana Atte stood still like statues. They were so scared. The monkeys were staring fiercely at them. Then, the monkeys left when the last monkey in the group came. When we came back they told what had happened. So, we were happy that they were safe. But, that was a scary monkey day!

\*\*\*



Swathi Ramaprasad  
6 years

## Colors



Abhijit Ramaprasad

## Song Of Milpitas

I like the color green because  
It is the brightest color I can think of

I love the color blue because  
It is the color of the sky

I love the color red because  
It is the color of roses in my garden

I love the color yellow because  
It is the color of the Sun

I love the color purple because  
It is the darkest color of the rainbow

But I like the color Orange the best!

Because it is the color of  
The star I am named after

\*\*\*

Oh, you may think I am small  
But don't judge on what you see  
I'll change my name if you can find  
A better city than me

You can live in giant cities and tiny towns  
But I'm the proudest of them all  
You can live in California Landing  
Where the houses are really cool

You may live in the north  
Where the very smart live  
You can move to the south  
Where the very kind and loyal live

I've parks, schools and a library  
Something for everyone  
You are in a good town  
For I am the perfect one!

\*\*\*

"ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಇರು,

ಎಂತಾದರೂ ಇರು,

ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ನೀ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿರು"



ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೂಟದ ಬಾಂಧವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾರ್ದಿಕ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು!  
ವೀಣಾ ಗೌಡ, ರಮೇಶ್, ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾತ್ವಿಕ್ ಗೌಡ



## Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

**J.** K. Rowling started writing the Harry Potter series of books in 1998. The hero of the series is a boy named Harry Potter, who goes to study wizardry at a magic school. All the books in the series have become very popular. The seventh book, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows was released in July 2007.

J. K. Rowling has written 6 other books about Harry before Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. I have enjoyed reading all of them. They all lead up to the final confrontation against the Wizard Voldemort. Harry goes to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry when he is eleven years old (first year), gets rid of Voldemort pretending to be a teacher and gets rid of the powerful Sorcerer's Stone which could make anybody rich and immortal. Harry kills the Basilisk, the evil monster in the Chamber Of Secrets, destroys a diary that he doesn't know about. He learnt that he could speak 'Parseltounge' – the language of snakes, learnt where the Chamber of Secrets was and learnt about Voldemort's past when he was twelve (second year). Harry learns who really betrayed his parents when he was thirteen (third year). Harry learned what really happened to Barty Crouch Jr. and gets entered in the Triwizard tournament by accident and brings Voldemort back alive when he was fourteen (fourth year). Harry learned about the Order of the Phoenix a defensive group against Voldemort, stops Voldemort from getting the Phrophecy that was supposed to tell what would happen between Voldemort and Harry. Finally he gets the Ministry of Magic knowing that

Voldemort was back (they had been discrediting Harry for a long time and said Voldemort wasn't back) when he was fifteen (fifth year). He learnt about the Horcruxes, saw Voldemort's past and learned what he had to do when he was sixteen (sixth year).

The book, 'Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows' is the story of Harry's seventh, and very last year at Hogwart's. Harry, however has quit the 7th year since his favorite and only headmaster had died during the previous year. In this book, Harry gets rid of Voldemort, to free the world from evil. This year Harry goes camping, infiltrates the ministry of magic, steals something from the wizard bank, finds the sword of Griffindore, one of the school houses at Hogwarts, finds the Horcruxes - worst kind of magic that Voldemort needs to survive. He destroys them and finally kills Voldemort. The



seventh book is the best but scariest book. I think it's the best book of all time.

This book is famous. It's more famous than the rest. It has absolutely horrible things, but still extremely mysterious. It is also scarier than the rest of the books in the Harry Potter series. There are hundreds of murders, but it's still a classic. It will be famous for years to come. Almost everything is explained in the end. Harry finds out everything he has to do in the very end, when a teacher Harry hated dies. He learnt what everything meant in the very end.

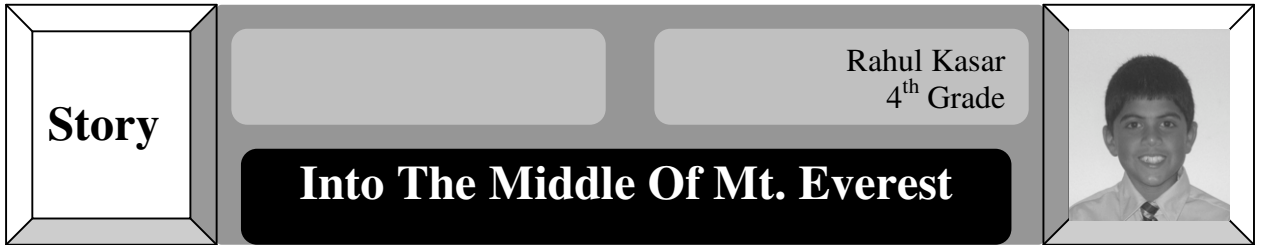
The end is quite different from what the rumors said before the book was released. Harry doesn't die. It has a very good ending. The story ends at a time after 19 years after Harry finishes his stay at Hogwarts. Harry and his friends Ron and Hermione are sending their children to Hogwarts too.

Harry's son Albus told Harry that he didn't want to be in Slytherin, one of the houses at Hogwarts. Harry told him about the mean teacher Snape, who was dead for 19 years. After Harry told him that, Albus wasn't scared of being in Slytherin. They said good bye to each other. Harry's lightning scar hadn't hurt for 19 years. All was well.

Overall, J. K. Rowling has done great work on this book. I'd give her the best rate there is. I say these books are the best this century, millennium, and the best for all times. You should read it and treasure it

I really liked reading the Harry Potter books. It took me 4 days to read this one. I've convinced my parents to read these books. I encourage you to read too.

\*\*\*



The twins Joey and Barry Kasar have a special power that they can travel to another place with the help of dreams. If they dream extra hard they can go to that exact place they dreamed of. In one particular dream they are whisked to Mt. Everest. There, Lord Shiva greeted them. With his magical powers he provided them warmth.

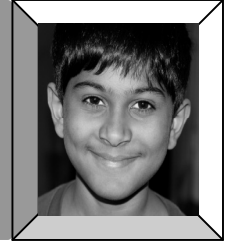
Lord Shiva tells them that the cartoon Bugs Bunny was just about to complete the process of becoming alive and their job was to stop him. Lord Shiva introduced them to warriors Rahul, Rohith, Victor, and David.

They used multiblasts that shattered Bugs Bunny's throne. But, Joey seemed to have

forgotten how to use a bow. He used it backwards and it opened a door where Bugs Bunny his commander John and his army of sorcerers were trying to get through from the other side. Barry let himself be caught to distract the sorcerers, while the warriors stole their weapons. It was a very hard sacrifice but Joey rescued Barry.

Rahul, Rohith and Victor were dominant not to mention Lord Shiva, David and the others. Together they pulled out a victory. All in all Joey and Barry had a great time in the famous mountain.

\*\*\*



## An Adventurous Knight And His Little Squire Companion

**H**e was running restlessly from a fierce, red-scaled fire-breathing dragon! His dagger fell out of his hand. The sword that was clinging against his left leg banged him so hard from where it was attached; he thought he would lose his sword, too. He started running faster and faster. Soon he realized he was trapped at a dead end!

The dragon was about to breathe deadly fire and burn the young Squire into ashes. But even before the fire came out of its mouth, a voice screeched loud, “Die Dragon!” A thunder clashed as a Knight jumped down from nowhere (probably from the ledge above them). The Knight pulled out his sword and sliced the dragon in one finishing slash! The dragon roared ear-splittingly and fell down to the ground with a large thump. The dragon was no more!

The boy was stunned by the skill of the Knight. He asked the Knight, “Who *are* you?”

The Knight calmly replied, “Sir Bluefire! Who *are* you?”

The boy laughed hysterically unable to hold

it in. Noticing quickly that the Knight was getting annoyed by his laughter, the Squire answered politely, “Thank you for saving my life, Sir Knight! I am a Squire. My name is Dragon Killer.”

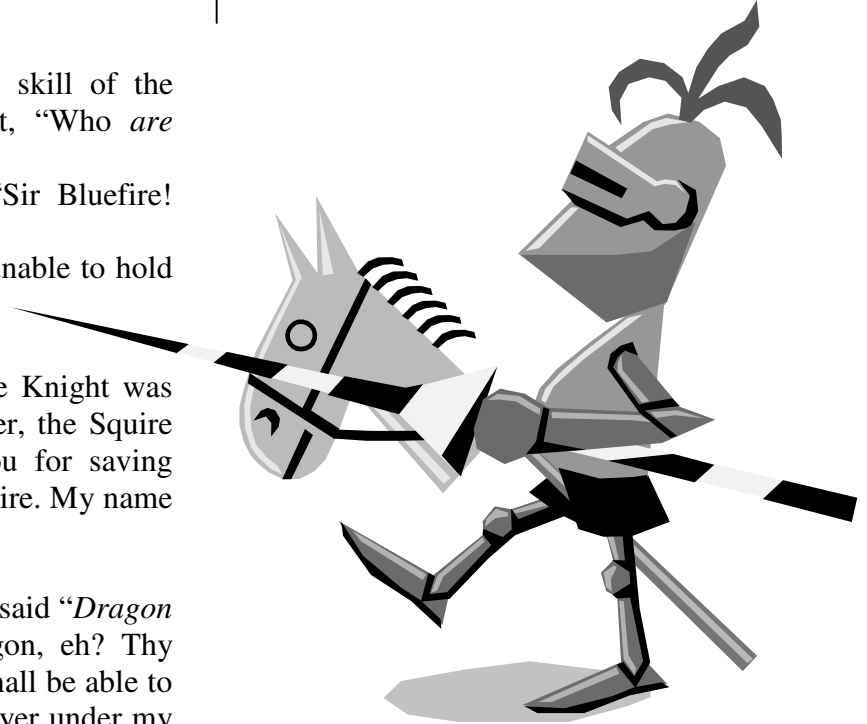
Now, the Knight chuckled and said “*Dragon Killer?* Couldn’t kill thy dragon, eh? Thy shant worry. Henceforth you shall be able to become the greatest dragon slayer under my training... *or not.*”

The Knight whispered something in the Squire’s ear very, very softly. The boy jumped with excitement and nodded in agreement.

Later they walked together to the shore, slept under the bright shining stars.

Next morning the boy woke up earlier than the Knight. He had thought of hunting a deer for food for him and the Knight. To his dismay, as his eyes opened, he found himself tied up against a pole!

He looked out for the Knight who was sleeping next to him. He saw the Knight too was tied up to another pole, but the Knight seemed to be still sleeping happily.





Soon the boy realized that they were now captives on a pirate ship. He screamed in shrill terror, which woke up sir Bluefire. By then the captain of the ship passed by. Sir Bluefire demanded the captain to tell why were they captured. The captain laughed wickedly in their faces and walked away.

The Squire asked the Knight, “So, how are we supposed to get there... remember your whispers? I mean your promise?” He couldn’t hold the disappointment in his voice.

The Knight replied firmly, “Don’t worry. It will happen. But first we’ll have to fetch our swords, shields and escape from here.” The Knight and the Squire found their swords and shields next to their feet. They used their toes to toss up the sword and grabbed the swords in their mouth. Then they cut the ropes carefully, took their swords in their hands and dove into the ocean!

They swam like sharks lunging at its prey. Suddenly Dragon Killer shouted in pain, “HELP!” and fainted. Blood was oozing out of his right ankle. Bluefire yelled, “DRAGON KILLER!” He lunged at the Squire, grabbed him quickly and put him on his back. They swam all the way to an island.

Next morning, when Dragon Killer awoke he saw Sir Bluefire already making food. He gestured to the boy good morning with a big smile. Then Sir Bluefire said “it’s time to find *Excalibur*, the magical sword which makes sure you can’t get hurt when you wield it!”

The Knight pulled out a ripped piece of paper from a tiny leather pouch that he had tied around his waist. He placed it on the ground, and pointed at the torn, tattered, old paper that was only 3/4 of a map. He continued, “Now the first step is to find the missing piece of this map. That will tell us the place where *Excalibur* is hidden!”

Then he rolled it back into a scroll and handed it to the Squire.

The boy was overjoyed. He sprang up from his bed of twigs and reached toward the map...

KABANG!!! BONK!!! CRASH!!!

**9-year-old** Alex had fallen from the top bunk bed and had landed over his older brother James who was already on the ground instead of being on the bottom bunk.

Now that woke up James!

James screamed at the top of his voice at Alex, “What the heck, Alex! I was having a perfect dream!! I was a Knight and I just slayed a fierce, red scaled fire-breathing dragon in one finishing slash to help a little boy. I whispered the secret in his ears about *Excalibur*. We just escaped from a pirate ship. I was about to hand over the map to him... and you dim wit, woke me up!”

Alex said nothing but smiled, whispering to himself “how strange! The only difference was that, mine was a nightmare! I was a Squire who is always running into trouble!!”

Then a voice from the kitchen yelled, “I told you the deadline is *now* for the magazine. Are you ready?”

Alex smiled at his mom and handed out sheets of paper, “Here you go, Mom. I can’t wait to read this story in the 2007 KKNC Magazine!”

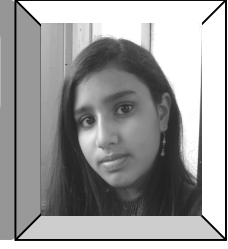
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In 2008’s KKNC Magazine, I will write about the quest for *Excalibur* and what happens next. ...Or should I?

What do you think...?

< This is NOT ‘The End’; this is only a Beginning. >

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## Jeevanadhi Kaveri

**Y**ou would have heard the common saying “water water everywhere, but not a drop to drink.” In this context, I would like to write about Karnataka’s indispensable river Kaveri. Kaveri is one of the major rivers in India. The biggest part of this river is near Mysore, but it originates in Talakaveri in the Western Ghats of Karnataka. Kaveri flows south and east through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu while passing through the southern Deccan plateau and the southern lowlands eventually emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

### KAVERI’S LEGEND:

Legend tells that a girl named Vishnu Maya, daughter of Brahma, reincarnated as LopaMudra by his direction and was given to Kavera muni as his daughter. To conquer beauty she transformed into a river whose water will purify all sins. It is said that the holy Ganges goes underground once in a year to the Kaveri to remove the pollution from her waters because of all the sinners who bathed in her water. Another story known of the Kaveri says that when Agastya was performing Tapasya, a crow tilted his Kamandala and the water from the Kamandala became the Kaveri River. One more story about Kaveri is that Kaveri was a gift from Lord Sri Rama by a request from Agastya Maharishi, so the people in the south could substitute it for Ganga. In India many rivers represent a Goddess; examples are Ganga, Yamune, Narmada, and Sarasvati.

### KAVERI ITSELF:

The Kaveri river basin is estimated to be 27,700 square miles with many branches like Shimsha, Hemavati, Arkavathy,

Honnuhole, Lakshmana, Kabini, Bhavani, Lokapavani, Noyyal, and Amaravati Rivers. Kaveri rises at Talakaveri in the Brahmagiri hills and flows in the Kodagu hills, and onto the Deccan plateau. It forms two islands that are called Srirangapatna and Shivanasamudra. In Shivanasamudra it forms a drop of 320 feet known as the famous Shivasamudram falls. Later it drops into the Hongenkal Falls before arriving at Srirangam located in Tamil Nadu.

### KARNATAKA:

India’s first hydroelectric plant (built in 1902) was on the left falls of Shivanasamudram, which supplied power for Bangalore. In 1906, Bangalore became the first city in Asia to be fully electrified and to have street lights. In the course to Karnataka the river goes through 12 dams, built for the purposes of agriculture. In Madadkatte an artificial channel is diverted to a distance of 72 miles, irrigating an area of 10,000 acres and providing lifetime water supply to Mandya. Near Srirangapatna an aqueduct, known as the Bangara Doddi Nala, serves as a motorable bridge till 1964. Kaveri is the main drinking source for Mandya and Mysore. The Hongenkal Falls marks the exit of Kaveri from Karnataka.

### TAMILNADU:

In Tamil Nadu, the Kaveri flows into Stanley Reservoir and exits the reservoir at Mettur Dam. The river forms a boundary between the Erode district and the Salem district.

The Bhavani River joins the Kaveri river at the town of Bhavani, where the Sangameshwara Temple, an important pilgrimage spot in southern India, was built

at the meeting spot of the two rivers. The Amaravati River joins the Kaveri at a place called Tirumukkudalur near Karur. The historic rock of Tiruchirapalli, makes the river break into two channels (at the island of Srirangam), which combine them to the delta of Thanjavur. The northern channel is called the Kollidam. The other channel keeps the name of Kaveri and empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar, a few hundred miles south of Madras. On the seaward face of its delta are the seaports of Nagapattinam and Karaikal where surviving agriculture work is the Kallanai, a dam of uncut stones, 328 meters long and 20 meters wide spanning the stream of the Kaveri.

#### USES OF KAVERI:

The primary uses of Kaveri are providing water for irrigation, water for household uses, and the generation of electricity. The first Five Year Plan put the total flow of the Kaveri at 12 million acre-feet, when 60% was used for irrigation. The Torekadanahalli pump station sends 540 million liters per day of water from Kaveri 100km to Bangalore. The water of Kaveri is primarily supplied by monsoon rains. Dams such as Krishna Raja Sagara Dam, Mettur Dam, and Bansur Sagar Dam, store water from monsoon periods and release the water during the dry months. When the water levels are low in February-May months some channels, distributaries, and riverbeds may become dry. But the flow increases in June or July, however in some years when rains are light; the low river level can lead to agricultural distress in areas that depend on the Kaveri waters for farming. The Krishna Raja Sagara Dam has a capacity of 49 tmc ft. (thousand million cubic feet); the Mettur Dam which creates Stanley Reservoir has a capacity of 93.4 tmc ft. In August 2003, inflow into reservoirs in Karnataka was at a 29 year low, with a 58% shortfall. Water stored in Krishna Raja Sagara amounted to only 4.6 tmc ft. The river Kaveri, like rivers in general in Kerala, faces many problems, including dry summers, wetland filling,

large dams, and pollution.

#### POLITICS:

Water problem is addressed in the Constitution of India since Kaveri's water sharing was a major issue for Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Pondicherry. The government has set up tribunals for Kaveri's water disputes in 1990. Since the water sharing was an issue the central government agency formed to look into this problem and finally said that Tamil Nadu has 489tmc when Karnataka only has 177 tmc. Karnataka wishes to make their water supply 465 tmc because of the increasing population. Because of this wish Tamil Nadu went to Supreme Court. In July 1991 Karnataka was ordered to release 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu every year except in the years 1995-1996 when the shortfall was merely about 10%. The tribunal that had been investigating the issue for 16 years had come out with the final answer on February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2007 that Tamil Nadu will have 419 tmc of water, 270 tmc for Karnataka, 50 tmc for Kerala, and 7 tmc for Pondicherry. Can you imagine how much the people of Karnataka would have struggled for water without Kaveri?

#### REFERENCE:

Wikipedia

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. . . My Delhi-Jaipur-Agra Trip (from page 203)

that I saw during my Delhi trip were built before Columbus discovered America. This shows the humungous heritage, culture, traditions, and history that India has. Overall, I thoroughly enjoyed my trip to Delhi, Jaipur, Agra and Mathura. It was an awesome experience and an interesting learning material for my seventh standard history subject. I hope I will be able to visit many more historical places in many more cities in India and know more about Indian history and heritage.

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**Preserving ruins,  
Visitors information facilities,  
Disseminating information  
Training programmes for locals**

**Get involved**

**Join the efforts to preserve our heritage in Karnataka**

**Conservation efforts at grassroots level  
at Hampi World Heritage site in  
Karnataka.**



**For more details pl contact Ramesh Sirsi at  
rameshsirsi@shcglobal.net**

KKNC 2006 BALANCE SHEET FOR PERIOD 01/01/2006 to 12/31/2006					
INDEX	REVENUE	AMOUNT	INDEX	EXPENSES	AMOUNT
A11	Checking Account Opening Balance 01/01/2006	\$11,207.27	A22	Checking Account Closing Balance 12/31/2006	\$5,000.00
A111	Business Premium Opening Balance 01/01/2006	\$40,218.02	A222	Business Premium Closing Balance 12/31/2006	\$76,144.64
A1111	Net Opening Assets 01/01/2006	\$51,425.29	A2222	Net Closing Assets 12/31/2006	\$81,144.64
			A3333	Net Balance Increase in Assets [A2222 - A1111]	\$29,719.35
	ALL Activities For 2006 starts Here			ALL Activities For 2006 starts Here	
A1	Income from 2005	\$1,175.00	A2	2005 Committee checks cleared in 2006	\$315.08
B1	Advertisements	\$19,180.00	B2	Magazine Print	\$6,803.57
C1	Kannada Kali	\$7,800.00	C2	Kannada Kali	\$4,898.31
D1	Life Membership	\$3,000.00	D2	Honoring Artists	\$2,331.73
E1	Membership	\$26,689.87	E2	Events	\$14,247.82
F1	Donations	\$5,400.00	F2	Storage Rent	\$1,017.96
G1	DVD & Raffle Promotion	\$2,466.00	G2	DVD Costs	\$1,592.46
H1	Food Promotion	\$1,060.30	H2	Food Cost	\$1,412.04
I1	Interest Income	\$1,329.46	I2	Mail, Bulk Mail Permit, Fee, Supplies	\$1,700.66
			J2	Legal Fees	\$750.00
			K2	Printing Flyers	\$1,141.07
			L2	Software, Stationary	\$497.28
			M2	Bank Charges	\$42.51
			N2	Utilities	\$683.71
			O2	Insurance	\$891.00
			K2	Misc Expenses	\$56.08
			L2	Total Operating Expenses for 2006	\$38,381.28
			M2	Net Balance Increase in Assets [A3333]	\$29,719.35
			N2	Accounts Payable	\$0.00
O1	Total Revenue	\$68,100.63	O2	Total Expenses	\$68,100.63

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