



MAR GREGORIOS COLLEGE OF LAW THIRUVANANTHAPURAM



Paryavaran Mitra

'Seven Billion Dreams. One planet. Consume with care'

October 2019

Issue: 2



Message from the Director

The earth we live on is not a gift to us from our ancestors. It's a legacy that we have to pass to the next generation. It is the duty of each one of us to keep our surroundings clean and to conserve natural resources by reusing and recycling whenever possible. It is indeed appreciable that the students of Mar Gregorios College are putting effective efforts in converting every individual into a good friend of nature through the initiative of Eco Club, Paryavaran Mitra. The Eco club has been actively conducting programmes and activities to create awareness among the people regarding the necessity of preserving mother nature. Planting trees, adoption of plants, Seed pen making, and the vegetable garden are some of the initiatives of the eco-club which are intended to replenish our environment. Moreover, the Eco club is conducting various seminars and competitions to create interest in the minds of students and to make them more responsible to preserve the environment. Growing more trees in the college, to instil economic thinking concerning mismanagement of resources and biodiversity and to spread awareness and educate students on the impact of human activities on the environment and developing a pragmatic approach to environmental degradation are the main objectives which the Eco club of MGCL are intended to achieve.

It is commendable that the eco-club is conducting various activities with the continuous support of teachers in charge and the cooperation of students. My sincere gratitude towards the faculties and student representatives of Paryavaran Mitra for all their initiatives and concerns towards the protection of our surroundings.

ECO PLEDGE

We take an oath for generations to come that we shall endeavour towards a toxin free life through sustainable, preventive and restorative measures. We shall strive together to revive the long lost goodness of our earth and make it habitable ad nauseum. We pledge our wholehearted effort in rebuilding the environment for the sustenance of all forms of life and thereby maintaining the equilibrium of nature.



From principal's desk

It gives me great pleasure to share that Paryavaran Mitra, MGCL's Eco Club, thrives through the collaboration of students and faculty.

The various activities conducted by the club to preserve nature are commendable. The Eco Club is a platform for students to think, express and express their love and concern for the environment.

At a time when nature and its values are being neglected from every angle, it is commendable that MGCL students are sincerely striving to recreate the environment for the survival of all kinds of life. Through the Eco Club, MGCL aims to transform each student into a self-reliant and independent citizen by combining academic expertise and eco-friendly activities with strong values. The Eco Club continued its duties without succumbing to any kind of difficulties. The Eco Club has been successful in raising the need for nature conservation in children through seminars and the like. In addition, children were encouraged to build vegetable gardens and reuse plastic.

I hereby express my sincere gratitude to all those behind the eco club. My best wishes and prayers are always with your endeavour and I hope that you shall be successful in reaching out to the masses with the message of protecting our mother nature.



Swathy Nair A
BCom. LLB

SECRETARY'S RECAP

Everyone meets for a reason"

And the reason for our meeting is 'Paryavaran Mitra'- the eco-club of MGCL. As the Secretary of the Eco-club, I would like to recap the most cherished moments of the Eco Club during the last year. From its birth on June 5, 2018, to date Paryavaran Mitra is making new friends walking with nature. Paryavaran Mitra is committed to changing the attitude of students towards the environment by ensuring their active participation in the club's activities.

While celebrating the International Yoga Day and World Ozone day, various activities and competitions were conducted to encourage our friends to be more responsible towards nature. But the challenge was the making of our first newsletter. With the cooperation of the Principal, the Director, faculty members and students we succeeded in tackling all the challenges and on 1st October 2018, the first copy of our Eco club newsletter was released by His Beatitude Baselios Cardinal Cleemis Catholics. It was a dream come true moment for all of us. Our time as a caterpillar expired. Our wings were ready to fly. Paryavaran Mitra became ready to take on more responsibilities. On November 1st 2018, the Eco-club of MGCL marked another milestone by conducting a mega programme of Planting trees, Plant adoption and the Inauguration of the manufacturing unit for paper bags and seed pens. Our academic advisor Prof. (Dr.) K. Vikraman Nair inaugurated the Paper bag and seed pen manufacturing unit. It was followed by the programme of Planting trees and plant adoption on behalf of the Principal, Vice-Principal, Teachers, and students. As the Secretary, I am grateful that this programme marked the beginning of our vision "Plant the trees and get the breeze". "If you have a garden and a library you have everything you need"- is a very famous and interesting quote. As we already have a library, the next thing on the bucket list of the eco-club was a vegetable garden in the college. Students were given the responsibility of collecting seeds and making the land ready for sowing the seeds.

Intending to promote a culture of using eco-friendly pens and bags and to adopt and plant more trees and organic farming, the eco-club has divided its members into two groups to work for the adoption and planting of trees and starting a vegetable garden and seed pen and paper bag making units alternatively. To foster harmony in the body-mind and environment, the eco-club has also conducted Yoga classes for students every morning. It is commendable that these programmes have become a success due to the strong support and participation of our friends.

In December Eco Club celebrated World's AIDS day and conducted poster designing competitions to create awareness among the students. December is always special for every one of us because of Christmas. The cakes, stars and Christmas Pappa are the most interesting things of December. So, the Eco-club has decided to celebrate Christmas in a very eco-friendly manner. To promote sustainable and greener earth, the members of the eco-club made stars out of waste paper and decorated trees to add colour to our college.

Eco club has celebrated the New year with a bunch of new programmes ranging from environmental problem analysis to plastic recycling. Eco club has initiated the 3 R's programme of waste management. Members of the eco-club designed various posters for the same and hung them on the walls of the Canteen, Washrooms and classrooms. Dustbins for every room was another campaign conducted by the Eco-club in February 2019.

The month of March marks the celebration of various environmental events including Water day. Eco club has celebrated each day and took it as an opportunity to save the earth.

On June 5, 2019, the Eco club celebrated its first anniversary. The members of the eco-club have composed an eco-club anthem. Again, in the same month, International yoga has been celebrated. World ozone day has been celebrated in September and conducted quiz and poster designing competitions among the students.

Eco club has been active throughout all the months with various programmes and competitions while continuing the regular activities.

It is appreciable that the eco-club of MGCL has succeeded in creating awareness regarding the necessity of environmental protection.

May almighty God give us success for all the upcoming events.

Thank You
Secretary, Eco Club
MGCL

President's Desk



G. S. Maghna Praseeda
BCom. LLB

A Recall to Protect Our Environment

Dear nature lovers

The gorgeous tree-sided walkways from the gate to the college attracted me the most when I joined this college. There were no club activities, and we rarely had some co-curricular programmes, as the college was focused more on academics. It was at that phase the Eco Club was established in the last year. I have been designated as the first President. It is with immense pleasure that I make a note of the triumph that I have been earning since then, with the untiring efforts of my colleagues, teachers, staff, students, and management.

As an introductory step, we could develop a Green Mind Set (GMS) by conducting various activities which could remind everyone about their significant role in protecting the environment. Meetings were conducted to plan, organize, and report on the activities of the club, and it generally ended with folk songs or other talents. We are taking steps to manage the waste generated from the college canteen, cultivate herbal plants, and conduct public awareness programmes, cleanliness campaigns, and yoga sessions to enhance mental wellbeing.

We acknowledge the sincere participation of all in this endeavour and wish more active involvement in the upcoming years to get sensitized to the issues pertaining to the environment from the grass-root level to the International Level and bring in ideas to mitigate the analysed problems.

And also to understand the rights and duties of individuals, the role of government and other institutions in ensuring environment-friendly healthy living. As law students, we are heaven-sent to take appropriate actions to protect our environment and to safeguard the interest of future generations. Let's be kind to ourselves and the environment.

लोकाः समस्ताः सुखिनो भवन्तु- 'May all Beings in the World be Happy'.





Asst.prof.Aishwariya MU

RIGHT TO WATER- CONSTITUTIONAL AND JUDICIAL PERSPECTIVE

Water is humankind's most critical need; without it, the human race will perish. Since ancient times, it has been regarded as one of the most fundamental human rights, bestowing life on all living creatures. Furthermore, it is a shared heritage and a privilege that must be shared equally and without discrimination by all. Thus, the concept of the right to water emerged, which was so fundamental that it became the foundation of yet another right in the form of the right to an adequate living and a quality life. Numerous legal and other instruments specify the need for water and mandate the mandatory distribution of water through various resources.

In recent years, more explicit statements in support of the right to water have been made, such as the United Nations resolution passed during the United Nations Water Conference in 1977, which stated: "All people, regardless of their stage of development or social and economic circumstances, have the right to have access to drinking water in quantities and of a quality equal to their basic needs."

The state government has the authority to enact laws governing the state's water resources, subject to the conditions and limitations imposed by Parliament from time to time. It is regrettable to note that there is no express mention of the "right to water" in Part III of the Indian Constitution, which deals with fundamental rights. Instead, the "right to water" implies and flows indirectly from the most revered wordings of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, which remains the bloodline of our social consciousness and whose horizons are expanded from time to time by judicial interpretation. It should also be noted that the water right has a variety of implications.

The term "water rights" implies a plethora of rights, ranging from the right to safe drinking water to the right to use the water. The government has the sole authority to regulate the collection, detention, and distribution of water from rivers and streams flowing in natural canals, lakes, and ponds, as well as water flowing, collected, detained, or distributed in any canal built at public expense for irrigation. The owner of the land has the right under Indian law to collect and dispose of all water under the land that does not pass through a defined channel within his boundaries. This gives the owner complete control over the water beneath his property, allowing him to withdraw and use it as he sees fit. The Water Act of 1974 was also enacted to prevent and control water pollution in India while providing adequate safeguards.

The Indian judiciary's approach to the water rights regime shows a desire to protect the water right, thereby providing necessities of life to the poorest of the poor. There are several judgments in which the Indian judiciary has expressed concern from time to time. The analysis of some cases that follow will highlight the journey of the judiciary and how it has come to this position.

Chameli Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh AIR 1996 SC 1051 Supreme Court observed that the right to live guaranteed in any civilized society implies the right to food, water, decent environment, education, medical care, and shelter.

In *Gautam Uzir & Anr. V. Gauhati Municipal Corporation* (1999(3)GLT110), the Gauhati High Court has held that the Municipal Corporation is liable for supplying sufficient and quality drinking water to all living in their jurisdiction. The court made clear that "Water, and clean water, is so essential for life as it attracts the provisions of Article 21 of the Constitution.

Moreover, through a plethora of case laws like *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar* (1991 AIR 420), *Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking v. State of Haryana* (1996 SCC (2) 572), *S.K. Garg v. State of UP* (1999 (1) AWC 847) judiciary emphasized the importance of recognizing the right to water as part of our fundamental right.

Very recently in 2021 *Delhi Sainik Cooperation Housing Building Society Ltd v. Union of India & Ors.* Delhi High Court observed that the Right To Access To Drinking Water Is A Fundamental Right And It Is The Duty Of the State Under Article 21 To Provide It To Citizens.

Thus, the entire scope of water rights and laws in India has been broadened, and the Indian judiciary has taken a positive approach, reflecting international norms and standards. To avoid ambiguity and to bring clarity by constitutionalizing the provision, the National Commission that reviewed the Indian Constitution recommended in its report the inclusion of a new right in the form of the right to safe drinking water. There is no reason why the "right to water" should not be expressly enshrined in the Constitution, paving the way for a better and more secure future for us and future generations.

QUIZ PROGRAMME



AIDS DAY



Gautham T Koshy
Panachamoottil
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E-WASTE

An upcoming disaster

Ever since the pandemic has started, our struggle for survival, from the mode of education till economic transactions have been made available with the aid of digital technology. Whereby virtual platforms have become a part of our daily routine. Therefore, it is very evident that technology has brought a revolutionary change in every aspect of our life. It has brought changes in our lives, economies, developmental patterns, etc. and tremendously expanded our connectivity around the globe. Therefore, our living conditions have been greatly influenced by the progressive advancement of science and technology, and resulted in an overall economic growth as well as an increase in production, consumption, urbanisation, etc. This pinnacle progress of rise in civilization of mankind is undoubtedly considered as a benchmark achievement.

Besides this glorified Digital life, it is a known fact that electronic products' life spans are too short. And alongside, with rapid innovations, change of features and subsequent up-gradation in the electronics devices, changing lifestyle, population growth and lowering costs of electronic gadgets have dramatically increased the access and usage of electronic products among us and unknowingly forcing us to discard old products. The outcome of such a scenario would act as a catalyst to the culture of dissipation of generation of waste and has paved the way for the fastest-growing waste stream in the world, i.e. 'E-Waste'. According to the UN's Global e-waste Monitor 2020, the world discharged a record 53.6 million tonnes of e-waste in the previous year, with only 17.4 percent of it being recycled. And India is the world's third-largest producer of e-waste, with 3.2 million tonnes (Mt). Thus, waste generation constitutes the key by-product of modern economic and social lifestyle and consumption patterns and one of the main—and constantly worsening—problems for the environment and human health, despite all attempts to control it. As we know, most electronic products can be reused, refurbished, or recycled because of the prevalence of valuable metals (such as gold, silver, etc.) in these gadgets such as printed circuit boards; thus, recycling e-waste through competent technologies is considered a successful profitable business. However, the current recycling cost, on the other hand, is unsustainable. As a result, a mass quality of e-waste is transported to developing nations such as India, China, Brazil, and others; where manpower is not expensive, and Environmental laws are less strictly enforced. Whereby, a large group of informal sectors takes a domain role in these countries' e-waste recycling. Therefore, these huge accumulations of e-waste and their recycling using unscientific and non-environmentally friendly processes to extract valuable metals are a genuine issue in developing countries. Since, it has become an alarming issue across the world, from a global perspective the need for mitigation strategies has become a necessity, whereby many governments have reviewed available policy options and concluded that placing the responsibility for the post-consumer phase of certain goods on producers could be an option. Thus, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has become more widely recognised worldwide as an effective waste management policy that can give significant responsibility – financial and physical – to treat or dispose of post-consumer products. The fundamental feature of EPR is that producers accept responsibility for managing the waste generated by the products they sell and promote product design for the environment, and support the achievement of public recycling and materials management goals.

Despite the fact that India enacted rules for the management and handling of e-waste with amendments in 2016 and 2018 to improve the existing waste management system by introducing EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) mechanism, a major drawback in meeting the Rules' targets is the improper implementation of these rules among stakeholders and lack of consumer awareness about proper e-waste disposal and consumption pattern of electronic gadgets. As a result, a large portion of e-waste is handled by the unorganised sector and increases the risk of environmental damage.

It is believed that Nothing is impossible; there are ways that lead to everything, and if we had sufficient will we should always have sufficient means. In this same manner to tackle this mammoth growth of rising e-waste, sufficient strategies should be implemented. Some of the strategies which could be implemented in order to manage these wastes are as follows: i) Integration of the informal sector with the formal unit of e-waste management, ii) Need of Cost-Effective and Indigenous Technological Development for Recycling, iii) financial incentives for formal e-waste recycling, iv) Government initiatives such as the Swachh Bharat Mission, Skill India, Make in India, and others could be used to help raise awareness and incentives for consumers to return e-waste, v) Need of adequate Collection Centres for e-waste. Therefore, the outcome of these strategies would result in a positive impact upon the effective management of e-waste in India.

An ideal example of recycling of the e-waste in an effective manner can be pointed out towards the technically giant country of Japan, where with a theme of "Be better, together – for the planet and the people" attracted citizens across the nation to work towards collection and segregation of old and discarded electronic gadgets towards recycling whereby it helped them to achieve manufacture medals for the Tokyo Olympics 2020 with these e-wastes. This attitude of the Japanese public proved that even waste can be converted into a resource and stood as a model before all nations.

Towards the end, we should remember that being a part of a democratic nation, our Constitution has explicitly provided clauses for environmental protection in defending and improving the environment. And in articulating these measures, the Indian judiciary has created a doctrinal web to safeguard human rights, promote the cause of environmental justice, and remind people of their basic obligation to preserve the environment by taking shelter in fundamental rights and fundamental duties. Thus, improper management of e-waste and the polluting environment is, therefore, a violation of our fundamental rights and duties. If an instant action is not taken right away, it will continue to grow and become a much bigger problem for the planet. Also, it has a massive bearing on the environment and human life if not handled in an environmentally sound manner. Therefore, it is necessary to manage electronic waste in an organized and safe manner with sustainable recycling technologies. Hence, Waste prevention, recycling, reuse, and recovery are important waste management strategies that eases the burden on landfills, conserves natural resources, and saves energy and helps utilize resources more effectively and sustainably.

YOGA DAY



ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS 2018-2019

NATIONAL BIRD DAY – JANUARY 5TH – “UNIFYING OUR VOICES FOR BIRD CONSERVATION”
 WORLD WETLANDS DAY – FEBRUARY 2ND – “WETLANDS FOR A SUSTAINABLE URBAN FUTURE”
 WORLD WILDLIFE DAY – MARCH 3RD – “BIG CATS”
 INTERNATIONAL DAY OF FORESTS – MARCH 21ST – “FORESTS FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES”
 WORLD WATER DAY – MARCH 22ND – “NATURE FOR WATER”
 WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY – MARCH 23RD – “WEATHER-READY, CLIMATE-SMART”
 EARTH HOUR – LAST SATURDAY IN MARCH
 EARTH DAY – APRIL 22 – “END PLASTIC POLLUTION”
 SAVE THE FROGS DAY – LAST SATURDAY IN APRIL
 INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY – MAY 22 – “CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF ACTION OF BIODIVERSITY”
 WORLD TURTLE DAY – MAY 23 – “TURTLES ROCK”
 WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY – SECOND SATURDAY IN MAY
 WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL DAY – JUNE 5 – “BEATING PLASTIC POLLUTION”
 WORLD OCEANS DAY – JUNE 8 – “PREVENTING PLASTIC POLLUTION AND ENCOURAGING SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY OCEAN”
 WORLD DAY TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT – JUNE 17 – “LAND HAS TRUE VALUE. INVEST IN IT”
 INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE OZONE LAYER – SEPTEMBER 16 – “KEEP COOL AND CARRY ON”
 CLEAN UP THE WORLD WEEKEND – THIRD WEEKEND IN SEPTEMBER
 WORLD DAY FOR FARMED ANIMALS – OCTOBER 2 – “CELEBRATING HUMAN RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BIGGER AND BETTER ANIMAL KINGDOM”
 WORLD HABITAT DAY – FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER – “MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT”
 WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY – SECOND SATURDAY IN OCTOBER – “UNIFYING OUR VOICES FOR BIRD CONSERVATION”
 INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN DAY – DECEMBER 11 – “#MOUNTAINSMATTER”



Anjali S Nair

Aparna Suresh

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005: A FULL MEASURE OR INSUFFICIENT.

The manifestations of Nature are boundless; what nurtures life and beauty is also the most significant source of destruction when it unleashes its wrath in the form of natural disasters. Notwithstanding technological advancements, the supremacy of Nature is still a hurdle the humans fail to outclass. Ever since 2018, we have seen the concept of disaster management assuming its relevance in our country. The floods in Kerala and Bihar, the outbreak of Nipa virus, dust storm in Northern India, the locust attack, the cyclones burevi, fani- to name a few, an outbreak of acute encephalitis syndrome occurred in Muzaffarpur and the adjoining districts in Bihar state of India and COVID-19 pandemic.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005, containing 11 chapters and 79 sections, resulted from the aftermath of the 2004 Tsunami. The legal basis of the DM Act is Entry 23 and Entry 29 of the Concurrent List. The DM Act was enacted to manage disasters effectively and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act puts into place a systematic structure of a three-tier system to manage disasters. At the national level, we have the NDMA with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson, State Disaster Management Authorities headed by Chief Ministers at the State level, and District Disaster Management Authorities at the district level manned by high functionaries. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), under the DM Act, 2005, is the central nodal body for coordinating disaster management. It is an entirely new setup instead of the original setup, i.e., the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India was the designated nodal ministry for disaster management. The NDMA lays down policies, plans, and guidelines for the management of disasters (S.6). The DM Act, 2005 empowers the Central Government to create a National Executive Committee (NEC) to assist the National Disaster Management Authority. The NEC is tasked with acting as a department responsible for risk management, preparation of the National Plan, and ensuring that it is "reviewed and updated annually," and monitoring the implementation of the National Policy. NDMA so far formulated 30 Guidelines. The power bestowed by DM Act on Central Government and NDMA is extensive. The Central Government, irrespective of any law in force (including overriding powers), can issue directions to any authority anywhere in India to facilitate or assist in disaster management (Ss 35, 62, and 72).

States also have enough legal power in dealing with this biological disaster, including punishments for disobeying an order of a public servant and malignant acts likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life (Ss 188 & 270 IPC, respectively). The Orissa super-cyclone of 1999 is believed to be a turning point in the development of the country's current disaster-management structure. The impact would have been far less, if it weren't for the lack of preparedness, and the unequipped state of the executive to undertake relief and rescue of the required scale it jolted the state government of Orissa into action towards revamping its disaster-management system, which led to the establishment of Orissa Disaster Management Authority.

We see more structured disaster management at the administrative level and the functional level with the advent of the DM Act 2005. It has brought drastic changes to the original setup in our country wherein the government called for the Armed forces during and after disasters. But even they were often left grappling for directions since their mandates and priorities are, after all, starkly different.

The legislation also envisages responsibility on the central government to constitute National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund. The provisions of NDRF are for specialist response to an emergency disaster situation that is threatening. The NDRF is led by a Director-General appointed by the Central Government. The NDRF has played a significant role in rescuing people from many disaster-related events in the past such as the Kashmir floods of 2014 and the Kerala floods of 2018. It is pertinent to note that the 21-day national lockdown imposed by the Central Government to combat the spread of Covid-19 is the first time provisions of the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, were invoked.

Irrespective of some lacunae in the statute, one can see that the Disaster Management Act, 2005, has filled crucial gaps regarding disaster management in our country. Response to and recovery from disasters is a primary yardstick to determine a country's internal strength and standing. India is a disaster-prone country and is constantly grappling with some catastrophe or the other. It has shown immense improvement in its dealing with disasters over the years, particularly in pre-disaster mitigation, following the introduction of the Disaster Management Act of 2005.

Even though DMA has filled crucial gaps regarding disaster management in India it still comes with its fair share of criticism. One of its drawbacks is the absence of a provision for the declaration of "disaster prone zones". The states can play a more active role when such provisions are made as this classification can help in mitigating the damages that will be caused. The act implies disasters are a sudden occurrence when in fact they can be progressive in nature as well. For example, epidemics can be considered as disasters despite conventional definition as it does take thousands of lives in its way. Epidemics of dengue and tuberculosis cause a lot of havoc yet no effective mechanism is in place to combat it.

As the new disaster management guidelines are underway and one can only hope it incorporates provisions to overcome dysfunctions of the current authorities and not oversee yet again the valuable role that the civil society, private enterprises and NGOs can play towards building a safer India.

Aparna Suresh

Anjali S Nair

BBA LLB



NEWSLETTER RELEASE





ATHULYA KAMAL
BA, LLB

തട്ടെക്കാട് സ്വപ്നങ്ങൾ ചിത്രം എഴുതിയ കാനന ഭൂമി കാടും മലയും പുഴയും തേടി ഒരു യാത്ര

“ ഓർമ്മകളുടെ ആ പുസ്തകം വെറുതെ പൊടി തട്ടി എടുത്ത് ഒന്ന് മറിച്ച് നോക്കി അത് പോലെ അത് അങ്ങ് അടച്ച് വെച്ചു.”
അങ്ങനെ കോതമംഗലത്തേക്ക് ബസ് ബുക്ക് ചെയ്ത് 06/07/2018 - 1.30 am യാത്ര തുടങ്ങി. 07/07/2018-5.30 am ബസ് കോതമംഗലം സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ എത്തി, അവിടുന്ന് നിന്നും തട്ടെക്കാട് ബേർഡ് sanctuary യിലേക്ക് യാത്ര തിരിച്ചു.

ഇനി ബാക്കി കഥ കാനന മധ്യത്തിൽ.

ആദ്യമായി ആണ് തട്ടെക്കാട് കാണുന്നത് ആ കൗതുകത്തോടെ തന്നെ ഞാൻ അവിടത്തെ കണ്ടു . തട്ടെക്കാടിനെ മനോഹരമാക്കി ഒഴുകുന്ന പെരിയാർ. പച്ചപ്പിന്റെ കാടുകൾ കാണാൻ ഒരുപാട് മനോഹരമായ കാഴ്ചകൾ. തട്ടെക്കാടിന്റെ വശ്യ സൗന്ദര്യം ആസ്വദിക്കാൻ നമ്മുടെ ബാക്കി ചങ്ങായിമാരും എത്തി. എല്ലാരും എത്തിയോ എന്നൊക്കെ തിരക്കി ഞങ്ങളെ ക്യാമ്പ് സ്റ്റേ ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് കൊണ്ട് പോയി. പച്ചപ്പിന്റെ ഭംഗിയും പുഴയുടെ കള കള ശബ്ദവും നിറഞ്ഞ ഒരു വലിയ കാട് അതിന്റെ നടുവിൽ ഒരു മനോഹരമായ വീട് 🍷 കുറച്ച് ദൂരെ മാറി കാടിന്റെ അടുത്തായി തന്നെ കുറെ ടെന്റുകളും 🏠 ആഹാര സംഭവം സൂപ്പർ രാത്രി ഉള്ള സ്റ്റേ ആ ടെന്റിൽ ആണ് എന്ന് കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഒരു രോമാഞ്ചം 😍 ബാഗും മറ്റും നമ്മുടെ scene 1-ൽ വന്ന വീട്ടിൽ വെച്ച് എല്ലാരും കട്ട വെയിറ്റിങ് coordinators ന് വേണ്ടി. അങ്ങനെ അവരും വന്നു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ക്യാമ്പ് സ്റ്റാർട്ട് ചെയ്തു എല്ലാരും പരിചയപ്പെട്ടു, നല്ല ഗെയിംസ്, ഫൺ, മഴ ഓക്കെ ആയി അങ്ങനെ നീണ്ടു പോയി നമ്മുടെ ആദ്യ ദിവസം. ആദ്യം മഴയത്ത് ഇറങ്ങാൻ ഒരു മടി ആയിരുന്നു എല്ലാവർക്കും. പിന്നെ മഴയും ആയി അങ്ങ് ചങ്ങാത്തം കൂടി. മഴ എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ആരും ജീവിതത്തിൽ ഇത്രേം മഴ നനഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗൈഡ് ആയി തട്ടെക്കാട്ന്റെ സ്വന്തം സൂപ്പർ ഏട്ടൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു

വൈകുന്നേരം വരെ മഡ് ഗെയിംസ് ഓക്കെ ആയി നല്ല രസം ആയിരുന്നു. തണുത്തു വിറച്ച് ഒരു കട്ടൻ ഓക്കെ അടിച്ചു ഞങ്ങൾ ഫ്രഷ് ആകാൻ പോയി. അങ്ങനെ രാത്രിയിൽ എല്ലാരും ഫുഡ് ഓക്കെ കഴിച്ച ശേഷം ചർച്ചകൾ ഒക്കെ ആയി കൂടി. നീണ്ടു പോകുന്ന ഇരുളിന്റെ രാത്രിയിൽ കോരിച്ചൊരിയുന്ന മഴയും ഞങ്ങളുടെ പാട്ടും കൂടി ആയപ്പോൾ സംഭവം കളർ ആയി. വെളുപ്പിനെ 3 മണി വരെ നീണ്ടു പോയി ഞങ്ങളുടെ വെറുപ്പിക്കൽ 😡. അതിന് ഇടയ്ക്കു ആരൊക്കെയോ മയക്കത്തിലേക്ക് പോയിരുന്നു.. അങ്ങനെ ഞങ്ങൾ പേരിന് ഉറക്ക ദേവനെ സന്തോഷിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഉറങ്ങാൻ ആയി ടെന്റിലേക്ക് പോയി. കോരി ചൊരിയുന്ന മഴയിൽ ഉറങ്ങിയതും ഉണർന്നതും പെട്ടെന്ന് ആയിരുന്നു. രാവിലെതന്നെ trekking ന് പോകണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാണ് എല്ലാരും റെഡി ആയി.. കുറച്ചു ദൂരം സഞ്ചരിച്ച് വേണം കാടിന്റെ അടുത്ത് എത്താൻ സൂപ്പർ ഏട്ടൻ ഓൾ സെറ്റ് ആക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു കാര്യങ്ങൾ.

അങ്ങനെ ഞങ്ങൾ trekking ന് ആയി കാട്ടിലേക്ക് കയറി. സൂപ്പർ ഏട്ടന്റെ പക്ഷികളെ പറ്റിയുള്ള ക്ലാസും കൂടി ആയപ്പോൾ സംഭവം സൂപ്പർ ആയി. 🍷 കാടിന്റെ നിശബ്ദതയിൽ കാനന ഭംഗി ആസ്വദിച്ചു നടക്കുന്ന എനിക്ക് ഇത് വരെ നേരിൽ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഇത്തിരി പോന്ന ഒരു ശത്രു അവടെ ഉണ്ടെന്ന സത്യം വേദനയോടെ ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കി.. Lech എന്ന് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പേര് ഉള്ള ഒരു അട്ടി 🍷 അവനെ പേടിച്ച് പേടിച്ച് കാടിന്റെ പകുതി ഭംഗിയും ഞാൻ കണ്ടില്ല. ഒടുവിൽ എത്തി ചേർന്നത് പാൽ പോലെ പതഞ്ഞു ഒഴുകുന്ന വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടത്തിന്റെ നടുവിലേക്ക് ആയിരുന്നു. വെള്ളം കണ്ടാൽ എല്ലാവരും കുട്ടിക്കാലത്തെ ഓർമ്മകളിലേക്ക് മടങ്ങി പോകും. ഞങ്ങൾ കുറെ നേരം അവിടെ ചിലവിട്ടു. അതിനു ശേഷം അവിടെ നിന്ന് മറ്റൊരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് നടന്നു. വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടവും ഫോട്ടോ പിടുത്തവും ഒക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞു ഞങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ച് സ്റ്റേ ചെയ്യുന്നടുത്ത് എത്തി ഫുഡ് ഒക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞു സൂപ്പർ ഏട്ടന്റെ പക്ഷി വിശേഷം ഒക്കെ കേട്ട് ഞങ്ങൾ(തട്ടെക്കാട് ബേർഡ് sanctuary) വനത്തിലേക്ക് യാത്ര തിരിച്ചു. എല്ലായിടത്തും നടരാജൻ വണ്ടിയും മഴയും പിരിയാത്ത കുട്ടുകാരെ പോലെ ഒപ്പം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ അവിടെയും കുറെ ദൂരം നടന്ന് കാടിന്റെ ഭംഗിയും വിശേഷവും കാട്ടിലെ കുറച്ചു പൊടി കൈകളും സൂപ്പർ ഏട്ടൻ പറഞ്ഞു തന്നു . നിശബ്ദമായ കാടിന്റെ ഉള്ളിൽ ഉള്ള സൗന്ദര്യം ആസ്വദിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നത് ഒരു ഭാഗ്യം ആണ് 🍷 ആനയും, കടുവയും, കാട്ട് പന്നിയും, കാട്ട് പോത്തും, പിന്നെ വർണങ്ങൾ ചിത്രം എഴുതിയ തട്ടെക്കാട്ന്റെ സ്വന്തം പക്ഷികളും ഒക്കെ കൂടി മനോഹരമായ ഒരു യാത്ര 🍷. 08/07/2018

വൈകിട്ട് അഞ്ച് മണി ആയപ്പോൾ ക്യാമ്പ് സമാപിക്കാൻ ഉള്ള ഒരുക്കങ്ങൾ ആയി എല്ലാവരുടെയും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ പറയാനും എക്സ്പിരിയൻസ് ഷെയർ ചെയ്യാനും ഉള്ള സമയം ആയി. എനിക്ക് ആദ്യ എക്സ്പിരിയൻസ് ആയിരുന്നു ഈ ക്യാമ്പ് അതിന്റെ എല്ലാം സന്തോഷവും നിറഞ്ഞുനിന്നിരുന്നു വാക്കുകളിൽ

"ഇനി ഒരു വലിയ സ്വപ്നം പങ്ക് വെയ്ക്കാൻ സമയം ആയി ഈ എഴുത്തിന്റെ അദ്യം പറഞ്ഞ സ്വപ്നങ്ങളുടെയും, ആഗ്രഹങ്ങളുടെയും ഒരു പുസ്തകം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു അത് ഇനി നന്നായി പൊടി തട്ടി തുറക്കാം. തട്ടെക്കാട് എന്ന പേര് കേട്ടത് ഇന്നോ ഇന്നലെയോ അല്ല...

12 വർഷങ്ങൾക്കു മുൻപ് മനസിൽ കയറി കൂടിയത് ആണ് തട്ടെക്കാട് ബേർഡ് sanctuaryയും Dr. Salim Ali എന്ന വ്യക്തിയും അന്ന് മുതൽ ഒരു പക്ഷി നിരീക്ഷക ആകണം എന്നൊക്കെ ആയിരുന്നു മോഹം. പക്ഷേ വിധി അങ്ങനെയാണ് ചില സ്വപ്നങ്ങളെ ഒക്കെ പുസ്തകതാളിൽ അടപ്പിച്ചു കളയും.. 🍷 അങ്ങനെ നടക്കതെ പോയ ഒരു വലിയ സ്വപ്നം ആയിരുന്നു ഇതും." എന്നും എന്റെ ഓർമ്മയിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കാൻ ഒരു നല്ല യാത്ര ആയിരുന്നു ഇത്.

സൂപ്പർ ആളുകളെ ഇതിനെ ഒരു യാത്ര വിവരണം ആയി ഒന്നും കാണണ്ട.

ഒരിക്കൽ കണ്ടു തീരാതെ പാതി വഴിയിൽ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചു പോയ ഒരു സ്വപ്നം ആയിരുന്നു അന്ന് കണ്ടു തീർത്തത്.

MEMORABLE MOMENTS



UPCOMING EVENTS

Eco-club of MGCL is now ready to fly high. We have the following things in our bucket list:

1. Eco Fest
2. Village adoption
3. Seminars
4. Various competitions
5. Clean campus campaign

Owned by: Eco club, MGCL

Periodicity of Publication: Annual

Managing editor: Director, Rev. Fr. Koshy Issac Punnamootil

Publisher and chief editor: Prof. (Dr.) E.R. Jayaram

Staff editor: Asst. Prof Jincy P Babu

Student editors:

Content Editors: Rahul V.R, Jewel Anna Alex, Swathy Nair A, Maghna Praseeda GS, Gautham T Koshy Panchamootil.

Technical Editors: Nayana Anil , Aswathy S Menon.

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