



**ALPHONSA COLLEGE, PALA**

**KOTTAYAM , KERALA**

*Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam*

# **KALEIDOS**



**AN EBSB INITIATIVE**

**2024 - 2025**



Scan the QR code to  
view the digital Magazine

**A Department of Physics Publication**

# KERALA

*The Jewel of South India*



Kerala, the enchanting emerald of India's southern coast, unfolds like a verdant tapestry, woven with threads of turquoise backwaters, swaying coconut groves, and rolling hills spice-scented plantations.

Kerala is always referred to as God's own country. This term has a mythological belief that states that- Lord Parshuram, a manifestation of Lord Vishnu threw his axe into the vast sea to develop land for his followers to reside peacefully.

Kerala called Keralam in Malayalam is a state on the Malabar Coast of India. It was formed on 1 November 1956, following the passage of the States Reorganisation Act, by combining Malayalam-speaking regions of the erstwhile regions of Cochin, Malabar, South Canara, and Travancore.

It is divided into 14 districts with the capital being Thiruvananthapuram. Malayalam is the most widely spoken language and is also the official language of the state.



# HIMACHAL PRADESH

## *The Wealth of North India*



Himachal Pradesh, nestled in the lap of the majestic Himalayas, is a picturesque state in northern India. Known as the "Land of Gods" and "Abode of Snow", it is renowned for its breathtaking natural beauty, rich cultural heritage, and diverse wildlife. The state was under British rule and after Independence in 1947, 30 princely states merged to form Himachal Pradesh on April 15, 1948. The state's borders expanded with Punjab's reorganization in 1966 and gained full-state status on January 25, 1971. It is divided into 12 districts with two capitals being Shimla and Dharmashala. In Himachal Pradesh, Hindi is the most widely spoken language and the official state language, spoken by the majority of the population. Besides Hindi, other prominent languages spoken in the state include Punjabi, Pahari, Kangri, Mandyali, and Dogri, reflecting the region's cultural diversity and regional variations. These languages are often spoken in specific districts or areas, such as Kangri in Kangra district and Mandyali in Mandi district, adding to the state's rich linguistic heritage.

