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၁) မြန်မာဘာသာ အောင် ကတိတက္ခလာ လုပ်နည်-
မျိုး အသံ.

നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ആവശ്യത്തിലും വരുമ്പിനീക്കം
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1. ପାଦମ ଅଫିଲ୍ଟ୍ ଇସିବୁଦ୍ଧ
 2. ଏକାନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ରହ ପାଦମ ପାଦମ ଇସିବୁଦ୍ଧ
 3. ପାଦିଷ୍ଠାବିଦ୍
 4. ମାନ୍ଦିଲ୍ ଇସିବୁଦ୍ଧ

ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ, ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଦେଖିଲୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ କାହାରାକିଲା
ମାତ୍ର ଲେଖିଲାମନ୍ତର ୨୦୨୫ ୧୯୬୩ ମସିଲାମାତ୍ର
ଶିଳ୍ପିଙ୍କରମେ ଉପରେ ୨୦୨୫ ୧୯୬୩ ମସିଲାମାତ୍ର
ଏହିକାବାଦିକରିତା କାହାରାକିଲାମାତ୍ର ଏହିକାବାଦିକରିତା
ଏହିକାବାଦିକରିତା କାହାରାକିଲାମାତ୍ର

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିକ ପରିବାର

— നോവാക്കിലെ ഒരു അനുഭവം ദാഖിലിച്ചേണ്ട്. അപകടി
ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സമീക്ഷ, വിജ്ഞാനം, ക്രോധം എന്നിവരെ താഴെപ്പറയു
ന്നുള്ളിൽ പറയുന്നു. ഒന്നുംകൂടി ഒരു മുദ്രാവാസിയും
ഒപ്പിന്ത്യ ഇന്ത്യൻവാസിയും. ചെറിയ അപകടം ഇത്തരംകൂൾ
അപകടം വരുമ്പോൾ കൂടി ചീലും ദാഹം ഒരും
ഒപ്പുമാണ് ഇന്ത്യ വിജ്ഞാനിക്കരാം. വിനൃഗ്ഗിയും ബഹുമാനിപ്പം
ഒപ്പുമുണ്ട് സന്ദർഭത്തിലും ദാഖിലിച്ചേണ്ട് കോഫീഡാം
നുംബും കുറവാണ്. ഒരു വിജ്ഞാനിക്ക് അനുഭവം ഒപ്പും
— സൗജന്യം വിജ്ഞാനത്തിലും ഒപ്പും പ്രാഥിക്കേ
വിജ്ഞാനത്തിലും സന്ദർഭത്തിലും കുറവാണ്. കോഫീഡാം
നുംബും വരുമ്പോൾ കൂടി ചീലും ദാഹം ഒരും
— വിനൃഗ്ഗിയും ബഹുമാനിപ്പം ഒപ്പുമുണ്ട് കുറവാണ്.

3m(2D) - 1-နှစ်ကဲ ၂၁၈၃၀၉၅၂

Barom. 2632mb 15853 mfo 16670 mbar.

ପ୍ରକାଶନ କମିଶନ୍ ଅଧିକାରୀ ପତ୍ର ପରିଚୟ ମାତ୍ରାମାତ୍ର

30 ନାମିକାରଣୀଙ୍କ ପରମାଣୁ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ପରିପାଳନ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ଉପରେ କାହାର ଦେଖିଲାମା ?

30 ନାମାବଳୀ ।
କୋଡ଼ି, ତର୍ପଣି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକାଶକାରୀ
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଏବଂ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣରେ
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ ଏବଂ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣରେ
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ ଏବଂ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣରେ

2603 December 95.4d
Kumasi. Akwetey Agos Dabomsoo

வாய்மை விதம் கு 92-98 வரையில்லை. ஒத்துப்பாடு

நான்கு வருடம் பிடித்து வாய்மை என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

ପ୍ରକାଶନ କମିଶନ୍ ଲିମିଡ୍ ଦିନେଶ କାମିଳ୍ ଡାକ୍ ଟିକ୍ଟ ନଂ ୧୩୫୨୮୯
ପ୍ରକାଶନ କମିଶନ୍ ଲିମିଡ୍ ଦିନେଶ କାମିଳ୍ ଡାକ୍ ଟିକ୍ଟ ନଂ ୧୩୫୨୯

၁၆၂၈ ၁၇၀၅ ၁၇၁၃ ၁၇၂၀ ၁၇၂၇ ၁၇၃၄ ၁၇၄၁

മനോഹരമാണ് വേദിപ്പംപുറമാണ്. മാത്രം നല്ലാണ് ചെ

நடவடிக்கை முறை, நிலைகள், நிலைகள்

ကျော်မြန်မာစွဲတွင် အမြတ်ဆင့် ပေါ်လေသူများ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ମନେ କଥିରାଖିଲୁ ଏହିତିମାତ୍ର କଥାମାତ୍ର କଥାମାତ୍ର

ପିଲା ମେଟ୍‌ର୍ କୌଣସିଲାରେ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା

መመሪያ የዕለታዊ ትኩስ እና የደንብ ማረጋገጫ

வினாக்கள் விடுதலைப் போ விடுதலை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள

ഒരു തന്മൂലിക്കും മാത്രം അറിയും ഒരു തന്ത്രിക

၁၃၁၈၂၆-၁၉၁၀၁၇ ပုဂ္ဂန်

1952 - മാർച്ച് ഒന്നിരുന്നിലെ ദിനമായി പ്രവാസികൾ വരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു.
ഇന്ത്യൻ സ്കൂളിൽ 21 ചെപ്പൻമുകളാണ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് ഓഫ്
സൈറ്റേജ് (6th Forum) അന്തിക്ക് ഭിക്ഷുപ്പാഡിപ്പിലും പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.
ഈ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്കൂളിൽ ഇവരുടെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ്
ഒരു ഉന്നിയാണോ പ്രാദേശികമാണോ എന്നീ രീതിയിൽ

କେତେ ଦେଖିଲା ଆଜା କୀଟିରେ କଣାକାଳିମାତ୍ର ୨୦୧୦୩୫
ଦେଖିଲା କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ କଣାକାଳିମାତ୍ର କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ
ଦେଖିଲା କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ କଣାକାଳିମାତ୍ର) କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ
ଦେଖିଲା , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ । କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ । ୧୯୬୩୯ , ୨୦୧୦୩୫
ଦେଖିଲାମୁକ୍ତ । କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , ୨୦୧୦୩୫ କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ
କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ ୨୦୧୦୩୫
କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ ୨୦୧୦୩୫
କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ ୨୦୧୦୩୫
କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ , କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତ ୨୦୧୦୩୫

മുൻപോലെ നാലുകൾക്ക് ഒരു തന്മൂലം
— സന്ദരം ഏകദിവസിൽ വാനിയുടെ നാലു
ബാഹ്യത്തിലെ മന്ത്രാജ്ഞാനാരാധിത്വം അഭ്യർത്ഥന
അവിശ്വാസം നിശ്ചയിച്ചു. ഇതുപരിശീലനം ചെരിക്കുമ്പോൾ-
നിരുദ്ധം അഭ്യർത്ഥന ചെയ്യാൻ ചെന്തി
തന്ത്രി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ അനുഭവം അഭ്യർത്ഥന ചെയ്യാം
ഈ അഭ്യർത്ഥന ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അഭ്യർത്ഥന ചെയ്യാം
— എന്നും അഭ്യർത്ഥന ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അഭ്യർത്ഥന
— അഭ്യർത്ഥന ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അഭ്യർത്ഥന ചെയ്യാം

1952- නිල තැබුනු සංඛ්‍යාව
ව්‍යුත් කිරීමේ පෙර මුදල ප්‍රතිඵලි
කොටස් ප්‍රතිඵලි ප්‍රතිඵලි ප්‍රතිඵලි

Chalakudy is a municipal town situated on banks of chalakudy river in Thrissur district of the kerala state in India. It is the headquarters of the Chalakudy taluk. It is the base camp for travellers to Athirapilly Falls and vazhachal Falls. Chalakudy lies on National Highway 544 and located about 47 km north of the city of Kochi, and 30 km south of thrissur.

The name "chalakudy" is derived from the two words "Yogashala" and kudi. Once the chalakudy was famous all over India as a place for conducting sacrifices. Many rishies came to here as it was considered as a sacred land. In order to identify these settlements, they hoisted flags next to it. Thus those entire area got its name "Yagashalakti". History also says during the second Chera dynasty, people outside Kerala visited chalakudy to learn vedas and kalaripayattu from chukkikulam shala. These people lived in the banks of chalakudy river. and this accomodation is called kudi. The combination of these 2 words shalakudi is later modified into chalakudy. Chalakudy Municipality came into existence in the year 1970. Chalakudy is a Grade municipality. Chalakudy is a midregion. It is at a distance of 35 km from Thrissur.

Chalakudy River

It has one of the fish diversity, as it contains 85 species of fresh water fishes out of the 152 species known from kerala. The chalakudy river flows through the southern part of the town. The kodakara, Pariyaram, Mellor, Kallur, Vadakkumuri lies adjacent to it.

Land Use Pattern

According to agricultural statistics the land use pattern reveals that forest occupies around 34.2 percent. The pressure for non agricultural use is increasing.

Irrigation

Optimum utilization of the water resources through appropriate conservation and management measures assumes critical importance in sustaining the life support system. Besides the conventional sources of irrigation like tanks and wells and private canals, the district has five major irrigation schemes namely Peechi, Chalakudy, Vazhani, Chimmoni - Mupli and cheerakuzhy.

Business

Madura Costs, Geetha Flour Mill, Apollo Tyres, Godemazk, Paulson Distillery, Choice foods, Amoeba Associates, Carborundum Limited, Eddie Current and Sree Shakthi paper Mills Agriculture,

Transport

Road

Located along the national highway 544, between kochi and coimbatore. Another major road is state highway 21 which connects chalakudy to vazhachal and ends at the border of TamilNadu

Railways

The main rail transport system in chalakudy is operated by the Southern Railway zone of Indian Railways and comes under Trivandrum railway division

Airport

The nearest airport is cochin International Airport in Nedumbasery which is 19 km from chalakudy. All the major domestic and international flights are available here.

Electricity and Power

Perigalkuth and sholayar are the 2 major hydroelectric projects of the district. The Peringalkuth project across the chalakudy river has a storage capacity is 280.32 million kwh. Sholayar is connected with chalakudy substation by the 110 Kv transmission lines:

Check Dam

The amazing beauty of koodapuzha check dam on the Chalakudy river draws hundreds of visitors daily. It was in 2011 that the construction of check dam was completed near Koodapuzha Aaratukadavu. This also helps in joining chalakudy and meloor. The storing of river water would ensure availability of water for the people living on both sides of it.

Education

Schools

- Carmel Higher Secondary School
- C.K.M.N.S.S. Senior Secondary School
- C.M.I. Public School
- Crescent Public School
- Vycasa Vidhyaniikethan School
- Government Boys High School
- Sacred Heart Convent Girls High School

Colleges

- Panampilly Memorial Government College
- Sacred Heart College
- Southern College of Engineering and Technology
- Nirmala College.

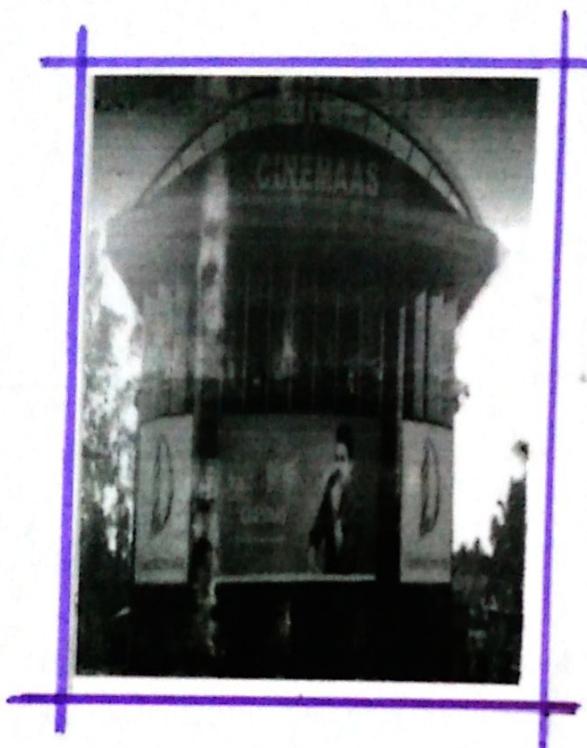
Chalakudy Market

Chalakudy market is a combination of systems, institutions, procedures, social relations or infrastructure where both buyers and sellers engage in exchange. Chalakudy market provides a major role in the increment of revenue among the individual sellers. All most all kind of necessary goods are available here. Fruits and vegetable shops, Textile shop, Medical store, Bakery's, Footwear shop, Fish and Meat, Grocery shops are some of them. It provides economic opportunities to the people of this society. Through this market both rural and urban economies are brought together. Many farmers are able to sell their vegetables in this market. Market is one of the main income earning asset of chalakudy. It provides a relatable amount of parking spaces. People can purchase fresh and best quality food items at discounted rate. It is a fully fledged market.

During the 2018 Flood chalakudy market was badly affected. Around 3 crore loss was calculated. Grocery items, Garment shops were badly affected. After few months market started to progress and was back to its normal state. Late Covid 19 Lockdown was announced. This was a great shock to the people. All the shops was closed for almost 2 months. This made a huge financial problem among the producers. Almost 1 year the situation was same. But now covid 19 restrictions had taken out. Now chalakudy market have the same crowd and supply that it had before.

Theatres

There are 2 theatres currently present in chalakudy. They are D-cinemas and Surabhi. It provide the citizen with a great visual experience along with contribubling a fair percentage to the economic growth of the city.



Gov. Hospital

Taluk Head Quarters Hospital, Chalakudy is a Government hospital with facility of 186 working bed strength spread in 45 acres. On the side of National highway - 47. The institution has a strength only of 104 regular hands and 50 temporary staff. Of this 21 are medical officer, comprising Superintendent Speciality Doctors, Casualty Medical Officers and General Doctors. 24x7 emergency Department.

Other Private hospitals include St. James Hospital, C.C.M.K hospital I-vision Hospital.

Churches and Temples

St. Mary's Forane Church

St. Joseph Church

St. Mary's Pilgrim Centre

Sree Kanampuzha Bhagavathy Temple

Sree Subrahmanya Swami Temple

Siva Vishnu Temple

These are famous temples and churches of Chalakudy.

Ollur is a major Suburban area and an old Commercial town in the City of Thrikkur of Kerala state, South India. It is situated about 5KM away from Swaraj Round on old National Highway 47 (India) towards Kochi. From ancient time onwards, Ollur was a major business centre in Thrissur district. Now this geographical area is part of Thrissur Municipal Corporation. It is situated between Kuriachina and Mallore on the National Highway. However a specific identity for this geographical region is still there due to the urban setting of this region and its important religious institutions.



Country	India
State	Kerala
District	Thriissur
Government	
* Mayor	Ajitha Jayanajin
* Deputy Mayor	Kandamkulathy Varghese
Languages	
Official	Malayalam, English
Time Zone	UTC +5:30 (IST)
PIN	680306, 680 313
Telephone Code	91(0)487
Vehicle Registration	KL -08
Website	www. Corporationofthriissur.org

Ollur lies in the Central part of Kerala and has financial institutions, industries and a railway station around it. Naidhyanantham Oushadheeta, an ayurvedic pharmaceutical Company, is situated in Ollur. It is managed by Chakkattasseril Edethu (Chakkattar Family), one among the Astavaidya families of Kerala. Oushadhi, another ayurvedic medicine manufacturing Company is also situated in Ollur. It is directly controlled by Health and Family Welfare Department of Kerala Government. Catholic Syrian Bank has a staff training College in Ollur for its staff.

Tile Factories

Ollur houses around 30 tile factories.

These courts cater mainly to Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In the pre-independence period, tiles were exported from Ollur railway station to different parts of the Country by rail network.

Timber And Wooden Packing

Boxes

ollur has timber and wooden packing boxes, around 300 units of wooden packing boxes units. Before India's independence, the British used to source sleepers and wooden platforms for railways from ollur. During the first World War, wooden packing cases were built in ollur for military purpose also. The business grew and now, the wooden packing cases ollur reach all parts of India and are even used for export. The boxes are made from rubber wood, which is taken on action from different parts of kerala. Another main business which goes with wooden packing case in the timber industry which is highly concentrated in ollur. There are many saw mills also in ollur.

Rolled Gold Ornaments

otius manufactures rolled gold ornaments sold in all over India. The rolled gold industry employs around 6,000 people and is 200 years old. The ornaments are made with designs imported from Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and other parts of India. Rolled gold jewelries are also exported to Middle East Countries which have a large Indian diaspora. Rolled gold is a very thin sheet of gold that is laminated to a lesser metal (usually brass). The two layer of metal are heated under pressure to fuse them together. The sheet is then rolled in to a very thin sheet and then used to make jewellery or other objects.

Restaurants and Bars

- o Sree Bhavan Veg Hotel
- o Sree Bhavan Bar
- o Kallada Restaurant and Bar
- o Massland Restaurant
- o Saltkara Restaurant and Bar
- o Mashenkar Veg Hotel
- o Griff Restaurant
- o Spry Restaurant
- o Soofi Mandi



Sree Bhavan



SOOFI MANDI Restaurants

Banks

- o ICICI Bank
- o Canara Bank
- o Bank of Baroda
- o Federal Bank
- o Shanalakshmi Bank
- o Catholic Syrian Bank
- o South Indian Bank
- o State Bank of India
- o Axis Bank



Ollur Fish & Vegetable Market

Transportation

Ollur is well connected to other cities in Kerala by both rail and road. It is located 50 km from the new Cochin International Airport and 85 km from the Kozhikode International Airport. Ollur lies on old NH 47.

Both KSRTC and private bus services connect Ollur to Thrissur, Ambalappuzha, Kodakkara, Cherai, Muzhakkadavu and Chalakkudy, Angamaly, Ennakkulam, Kozhikode, Idukki, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram and other major cities of Kerala. It is well-connected to nearby cities and towns like Kochi, Kozhikode and Palakkad. It is also connected to Chennai and other cities by private interstate buses. KSRTC Super Fast, AC low floor, Limited stop, fast passenger, ordinary halts here and night time deluxe bus stops here.

Ollur Railway Station

Ollur railway station traces its history to 1900, when Shannan - Cochin railway line was built during the rule of Sir Sri Rama Varma of Cochin royal family. Now, this railway line in the central part of Kerala is considered one of the busiest railway route in Kerala and handles very high traffic intensity including passenger and goods. Ollur railway station falls between Thrissur railway station and Padukad railway station in Shannan - Cochin Harbour section electrified railway double line.

Museums

- * Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda Museum
- * St. Euphnasia Museum

Hospitals

- * St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Ollur
- * Holy Family Hospital, Ollur
- * E.S.I. Dispensary, Ollur
- * Kanichayi Dental Clinic, Ollur
- * Kattukadavil Hospital, Ollur
- * Carenell Dental Clinic, Ollur
- * Maria Dental Clinic, Ollur
- * Mandambal Dental Clinic, Ollur

Colleges

- * Government Arts and Science College Ollur.
- * Gov. B.Ed College Ollur
- * Sri C.Achuthai Menon Gov. College, Kuttanellur, Ollur
- * Vaidyaratnam Ayurvedha College, Thalikkatessery, Ollur.

Schools

- * Vailoppilli Sreedhana Menon Memorial Government Vocational High Secondary School, ollur
- * St. Raphael's Convent Girls High School, ollur
- * Holy Angel's English Medium High School, ollur
- * St. Mary's Convent Girls High School, ollur
- * St. Joseph's High School, Anakkallicci, ollur
- * Augustin Akkara Memo H.S, kuttanallur, ollur
- * Government High School, Anchery, ollur
- * Government Upper primary School, ollur
- * Government Upper primary School, Thekkattussey, ollur
- * Mission Home Lower primary School, Mariyapandam, ollur
- * Asha Bhavan Deak and Dumb School, ollur

ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କବିତା ମହାକବିଦୁର୍ଗମ

ഉക്കിലും നീംഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ വിനാതാവിലു് നടിയോരും പറ്റി
അദിക്കാരി നബ്ദ മുഹമ്മദ് ഗണപതിയുടെ നാശിനാം
മലബാറും മദ്ദും മലബാറി നബ്ദമുഗ്ഗ് അപാന്തു എന്ന ഒരു
ബന്ധനവിനും മദ്ദും മലബാറി നബ്ദമുഗ്ഗ് അപാന്തു
ഒരു ലഭ്യമായ ദിവസം അത്യാളത്തേണ്ടിയാണ്. നബ്ദമുഗ്ഗ്
ഒരു കാരിയും മദ്ദമുഗ്ഗും ദാനാലും എല്ലാം
ധനാദാരിയും, സിപ്പിലാർത്തും ക്ഷേമിക്കും ദാനാലും നബ്ദ-
മുഗ്ഗും താരിപ്പാന്തനമാലു ഫല സംഖ്യയിൽ അഭിരുചി
നിലനിന്നിരുമ്പും ദാനാലും അത്യാളപാഠം. ദാനാലും നബ്ദ-
മുഗ്ഗും താരിപ്പാന്തനമാലു ഫല സംഖ്യയിൽ അഭിരുചി
ഡാനാലും നബ്ദമുഗ്ഗും അഥ മാനും
സ്വന്നാശനിന്തും നബ്ദമുഗ്ഗും കിഴിമാശനിന്തും രണ്ടും മുഖ
മുഖാശനിന്തും കണക്കും ചുരുക്കത്തിനും നിലനിന്നിരുമ്പും
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ഈ ദിവസം മാത്രമല്ല മാത്രമല്ല മാത്രമല്ല.

କାଳେ ନୁହିଲୁ ଜୀବନି :

1961 - ന് കെ. എസ്സും അമേരിക്കൻ ഡ്രഗസ്റ്റി ചോസ്കവി എൻ
കോഫുത്തിനും ഫൂറിയീറ്റ് പബ്ലിക്കീ റെജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ചെയ്യുന്നത്
ക്കും ഏംസ് പബ്ലിക്കാ 1962 ഡിസേംബർ 2-ലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ
ഡാക്ടി മാറി. ദിശയിൽ 25 റൈറ്റേഴ്സ് യാത്രിക്കു ശുപാർശത്തിൽ
ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനും ഒരു വിവരിക്കിയിരുന്നു. ഇന്ന് പരിനാളിക്കുന്നതിനും ഒരു വിവരിക്കിയിരുന്നു. ഒരു വിവരിക്കിയിരുന്നു.

ଓনিয়ওয়েবসাইট নির্বাচন:

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କାନ୍ଦିତ

ମିଶ୍ରମଯ କାରୀଟାଙ୍କୁ ପୁରୀରେ ... ନାଡ଼ିଲାଖୁରେ ...

‘கொம்மோவு’ நடநிலையத்தை 3 மூன்று நாட்களில் துவக்கி வெளியிட வேண்டும் என்று பல சப்பாரிகள் கூறுகின்றன என்று அறியப்படுகிறது.

ଓଡ଼ିଆ

പ്രാദീപ്യം നുംകിരിക്കുന്നവർമ്മ നേരം ദുർഘട്ടായിരുന്നു
ഉന്നത്തിനുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ലഹരിക്കുപറ്റം സ്വന്തമാണ്. സാമ്പത്തിക
സ്വഭാവം അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നതാണ് ഇതുവാനും.
ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു മാരായ ഭരണ ആര്യങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് നുംകിരിക്കു
ന്നതാണ് ഇന്ത്യൻ സ്വഭാവം എന്നും പറയാൻ കൂടിയ
അല്ല ഇന്ത്യൻ. മനിമനിമനം നുംകൊടുന്നിനാണ് നുംകിരിക്കു
ന്നതിൽ നുംകുന്നു നിറഞ്ഞുവരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിനായിൽ നുംകിരിക്കു
ന്നതിൽ നിന്നും നാശിക്കുന്നതാണ് അതുകൂണം നാശിക്കു
ന്നത്. ഈ ശ്രദ്ധക്കിലും നുംകിരിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം നുംകിരിക്കു
ന്നതിൽ നാശിക്കുന്നതാണ് നുംകുന്നു നാശിക്കുന്നതാണ്
ഈ അസ്ഥാപ്തിക്കാനില്ലെന്നു നിന്നും അഭ്യരിക്കുന്ന
തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാണ്. റിഡിപ്പർക്കു ദിദിപ്പേരുണ്ടാണ് നുംകിരിക്കു
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സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന മാത്രമല്ലെന്നു നുംകുന്നു നുംകിരിക്കു
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ഈ അനുഭവം നിന്നും നാശിക്കുന്നുവോയും നാശിക്കുന്നുവോയും
മനോജ്ഞിക്കുന്നുവോയും ഓഫൈസുക്കുന്നുവോയും നുംകിരിക്കു
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ഇന്ത്യൻ സിരിസ് സംഗ്രഹം ചെയ്ത്

MUKUNDPURAM TALUK

In 1792, Mahataga kingdom of cochin formed mukundapuram taluk by adding mapranam nadu and parts of Nandilathu nadu to mukundapuram nadu. In the last decade of the 18th century, the last Naduvazhi Nambiar of mukundapuram nadu died and Sakthan Thampuran confiscated all the powers and properties of mukundapuram nadu and Nambiar and mapranam Nambiar. Sakthan Thampuran divided old mukundapuram Taluk into six properties. 1) Thazhekkad 2) Areepalam 3) mukundapuram 4) mapranam 5) Nandikkad 6) Pudukkad for administrative and revenue purposes. Five more properties were added to mukundapuram Taluk afterwards : Kodassery (Chalakudy), Thirumikkulam (Kuzhur), Koratty, Edavilangu and Malayattu. When new Chalakudy taluk was formed in 2013 by bifurcating mukundapuram Taluk, it lost than 50% of its territory.

IRINJALAKUDA MUNICIPALITY

Irinjalakuda is a municipal town in Thrissur district, Kerala, India. It is the headquarters of Irinjalakuda Revenue Division and Mukundapuram Taluk. The place is well-known for Koodalmanikyam Temple and the Thachudaya kumars who had Princely status until 1971.



POPULATION

As of 2011 India census, Irinjalakuda had a population of 28,741. Males constitute 48% of the population and females 52%. Irinjalakuda has an average literacy rate of 96%, which is much higher than the national average of 74.65%. While male literacy stands at 97.12%, female literacy is 94.56%. 10% of the population is under 6 years of age.

TRANSPORTATION

Irinjalakuda is located on state Highway 22, which links to major national highways NH 47 and NH 66 in the state. The nearest is the Irinjalakuda Railway station which is about 8 km east of the town at Kallikunnam. It is managed by Southern Railway of Indian Railways. The nearest airport is Cochin International Airport.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Between the 14th and 16th century, it was a centre of learning. Kerala school of astronomy and mathematics which was believed to be founded here, made major contributions in Algebra, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Calculus, Geometry, Infinite series and Linguistics.

Colleges

- Christ College
- St. Joseph's College
- Christ College of Engineering
- Universal College of Engineering, Vallivattom

State

- S.N.H.S.S, Irinjalakuda
- L.F.C.H.S.S, Irinjalakuda
- Don Bosco Higher secondary school
- National Higher secondary school

CBSE

- Bhavan's Vidya mandir, Irinjalakuda

ICSE

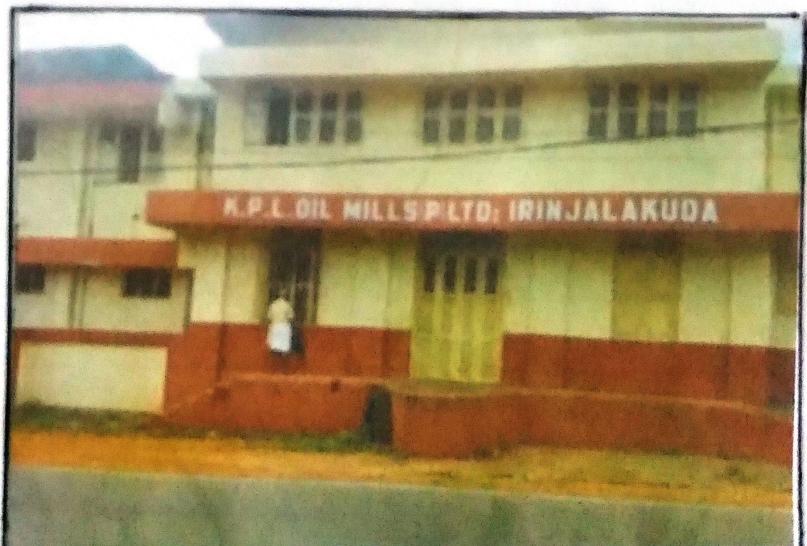
- Don Bosco Central school

INDUSTRY

KPL oil mills, KLF oil mills, AKP metals
KSE, C.K.K metals, Pappai Icecream, Delicious cashew.
etc... are in irinjalakuda.

KPL Oil Mill

Established in 1941, KPL oil mills
Private limited has made a name for itself
in the list of top suppliers of in India.
The supplier company is located in Thrissur,
Kerala and is one of the leading sellers of
listed products. It is listed in Trade India's
list of verified sellers offering supreme quality
of etc. Buy in bulk from us for the best quality
products and service.



KLF Industry

KLF Industries is a name synonymous with coconuts and coconut oil for over 75 years. It is among the top selling brands of coconut oil in the country. Adhering to the highest quality parameters from copra procurement through processing to packaging, KLF is synonymous with what's pure, wholesome and healthy in coconut oils. With a state-of-the-art extraction and packaging plant located at Irinjalakuda in Thrissur district of Kerala, it produces high grade coconut oil and sesame oil. It is founded by visionary businessman, the late Mr. K.L Francis in 1943.



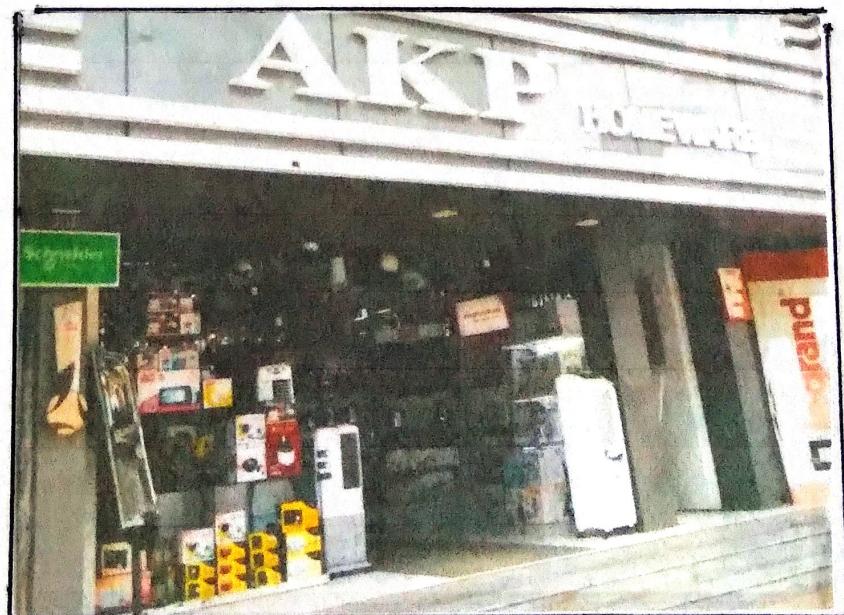
KSE Limited

KSE Limited established in 1972, KSE Limited has made a name for itself in the list of top suppliers of ice cream, cattle feed in India. The supplier company is located in Irinjalakuda, Kerala and is one of the leading sellers of listed products. It is listed in Trade India's list of verified sellers offering supreme quality of sundae ice cream, kulfi ice cream etc. Buy ice cream, cattle feed in bulk from us for the best quality products and service.



AKP Vessel Industry

AKP vessels in Trinjalakuda. The business strives to make for a positive experience through its offerings. India's leading B2B market place, I'd mat ensures engaging in business activities is a seamless process for small and medium enterprises as well as large business.



Pappai Ice creams

Fruto offers a whole lot of pleasure packed tastes and the wholesomeness of superior milk butter and quality ingredients. And the finest ingredients add to its quality and taste. Rime Rich Food Pvt. Ltd. brings to you the Fruto ice creams under the brand Pappai. Powered by the most advanced European Technology, Pappai's highly advanced manufacturing unit can deliver 1 lakhs plus litres of ice cream every day. The fully automatic machinery highly hygienic plant and 100% tamper proof packing ensure both good health and good taste.



Introduction

In Economics, Marginal Concepts are associated with a Specific change in the quantity used of a good or Service, as opposed to Some notion of the over-all Significance of that class of good or Service or of Some total quantity There of. A value that holds true given particular constraints is a Marginal value.

The marginal use of a good or Service is The Specific use to which an agent would put a given increase, on the Specific use of the good or Service that would be abandoned in response to a given decrease.

UTILITY

utility is the want satisfying power of a Commodity. The unit of measurement of utility is called utl, which is an imaginary unit.

A utility Function is a formula showing the quantities of goods and services that an individual Consumers.

$$v = f(q_1, q_2)$$

where v is total utility and q_1 and q_2 are the quantities of the two commodities Q_1 and Q_2 which he consumer.

Marginal utility

The marginal utility was introduced by William Stanley Jevons. Marginal utility of a good is the additional (extra) utility gained by consuming one more unit of the good. In other words, marginal utility is the rate of change in total utility.

Marginal utility can be calculated by dividing the change in total utility by the change in the number of units consumed.

$$\text{Marginal utility} = \frac{\text{change in total utility}}{\text{change in units consumed}}$$

Mathematically marginal utility is defined as the first derivative of the total utility function.

$$MU(q) = \frac{\partial TU(q)}{\partial q}$$

Example - 1

If a consumer 3 units of a commodity total utility derived is equal to the sum of the utilities derived from the three units. As quantity increases total utility increases. But total utility increases at a diminishing rate. The following table shows Marginal utility and total utility when a consumer 5 units of a commodity.

Number of units	Marginal utility (utils)	Total utility (utils)
1	55	55
2	50	105
3	45	150
4	40	190
5	35	225

Marginal Propensity to Consume

In Economics, the marginal propensity to consume (MPC) is a metric that quantifies induced consumption, the concept that the increase in personal consumer spending (consumption) occurs with an increase in disposable income (income after taxes and transfers). The proportion of disposable income which individuals spend on consumption is known as propensity to consume. MPC is the proportion of additional income that an individual consumer. For example, if a household earns one extra dollar of disposable income, and the marginal propensity to consume is 0.65, then of that dollar, the household will spend 65 cents and save 35 cents. Obviously, the household cannot spend more than

the extra dollar (without borrowing).

According to John Maynard Keynes, Marginal propensity to consume is less than one. $MP_C = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$

Marginal Propensity to Save

The marginal propensity to save (MP_S) is the fraction of an increase in income that is not spent and instead used for saving. It is the slope of the line plotting saving against income. For example, if a household earns one extra dollar, and the marginal propensity to save is 0.35, then of that dollar, the household will spend 65 cents and save 35 cents. It is the fractional decrease in saving that results from a decrease in income.

The MP_S plays a central role in Keynesian economics as it quantifies the saving-income relation, which is the flip side of the consumption-income relation, and according to Keynes it reflects the fundamental psychological law. The marginal propensity to save is also a key variable in determining the value of the multiplier.

$$MP_S = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta Y}$$

where,

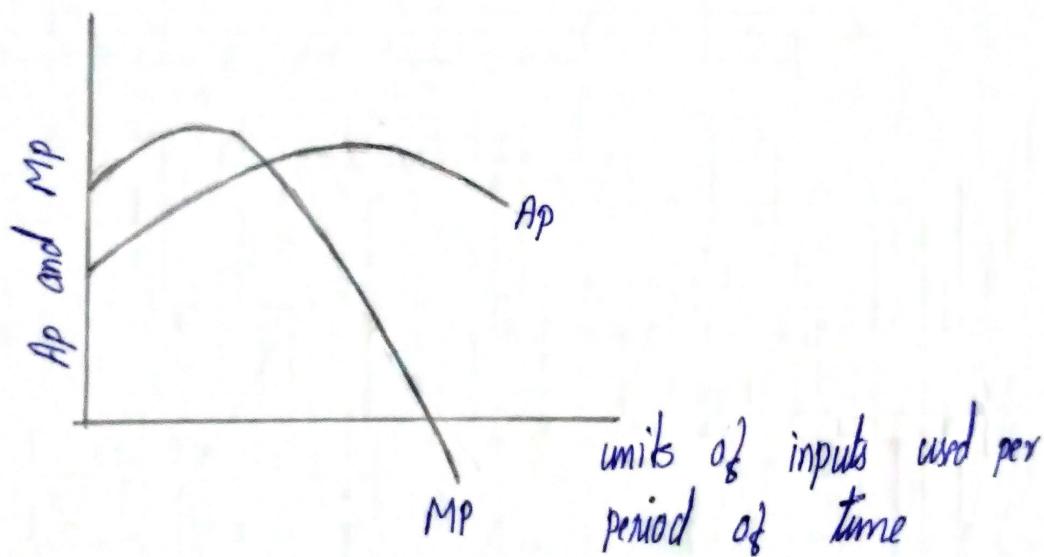
MP_S = Marginal propensity to save

ΔS = change in savings

ΔY = change in income

Marginal product

In particular neoclassical economics, the marginal product or marginal physical productivity of an input (factor of production) is the change in output resulting from employing one more unit of a particular input (for instance, the change in output when a firm's labour is increased from five to six units), assuming that the quantities of other inputs are kept constant.



marginal product of a given input can be expressed; as :

$$MP = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X}$$

where ΔX is the change in the firm's use of the input and ΔY is the change in quantity of output produced.

If the output and the inputs are infinitely divisible, so the marginal "units" are infinitesimal. The marginal product is the mathematical derivative of the production function with respect to that input. Suppose a firm's output Y is given

by the production function : $y = f(k, L)$.

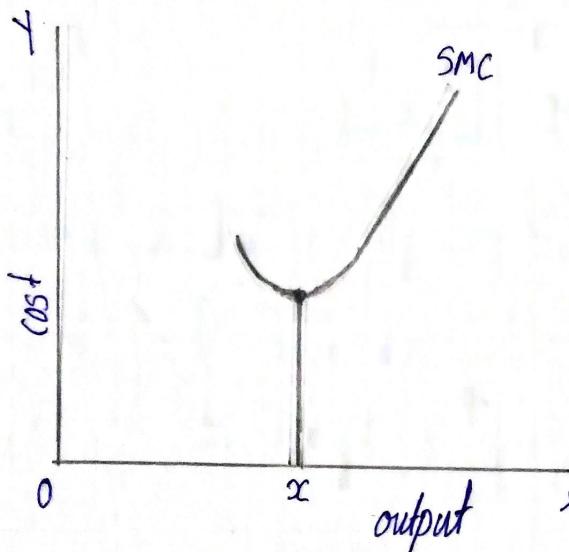
where K and L are inputs to production. Then the marginal product of capital (MPK) and marginal product of labour (MPL) are given by :

$$MPK = \frac{\partial F}{\partial K} \quad MPL = \frac{\partial F}{\partial L}$$

Marginal cost

Marginal cost is defined as the change in total costs resulting from producing one extra unit of output.

$$MC = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$$



Graphically the MC is the slope of the TC curve. The MC curve is a U-shaped curve. Initially the MC declines, reaches a minimum when the size of the plant is optimum and rises beyond

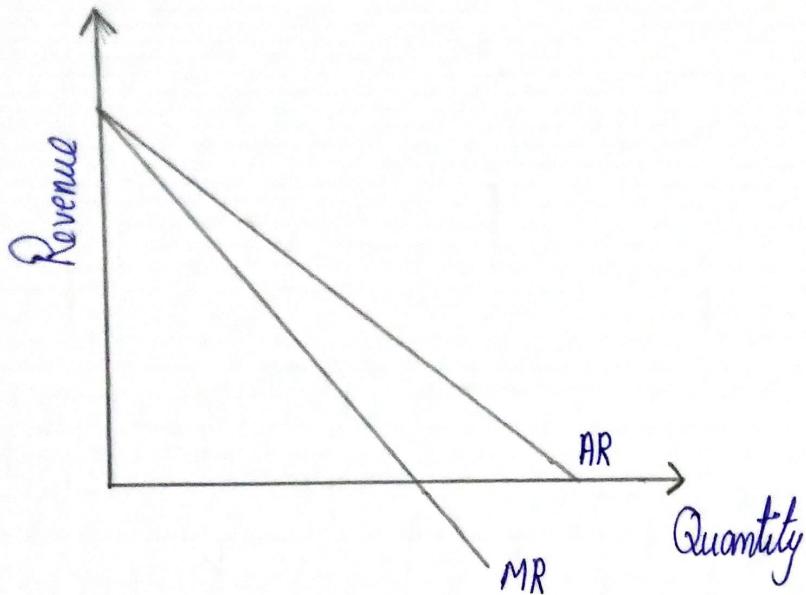
the optimum point. Marginal cost depends in no way on fixed costs.

Marginal Revenue

Marginal Revenue is defined as the addition to total revenue resulting from the sale of one more unit of output.

$$MR = \frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q}$$

MR shows the rate of change in total Revenue with respect to output, it is the slope of the total Revenue curve.



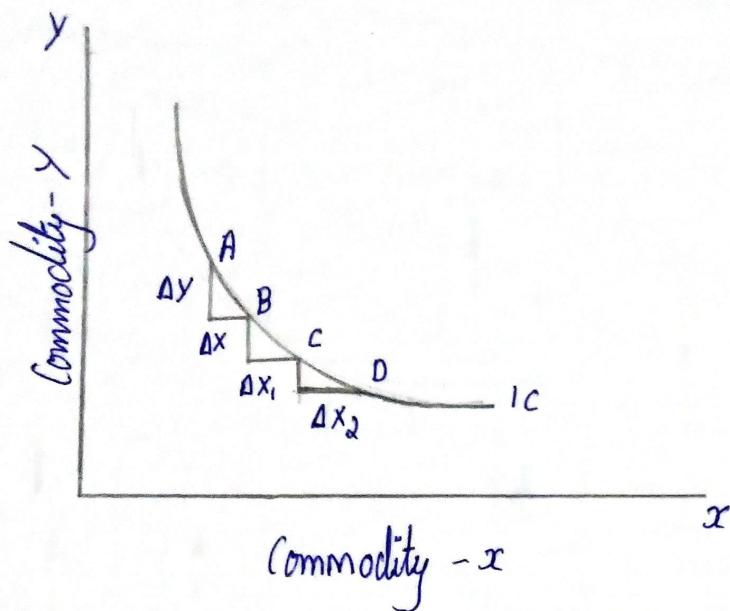
Marginal Rate of Substitution

The marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS) between any two goods is defined as the amount of the first good the consumer is willing to give up to get one additional unit of the second good and maintain the same level of satisfaction. The marginal rate of substitution of x for y (MRS_{xy}) refers to the amount of y that a consumer is willing to give up in order to obtain one additional unit of x and still remain on the same indifference curve. Mathematically it can be defined as,

$$MRS_{xy} = \frac{\text{Loss of } y}{\text{Receipt of } x} = -\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

with respect to an indifference curve $-\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ is its slope.

Thus the slope of an indifference curve is called the marginal rate of Substitution.



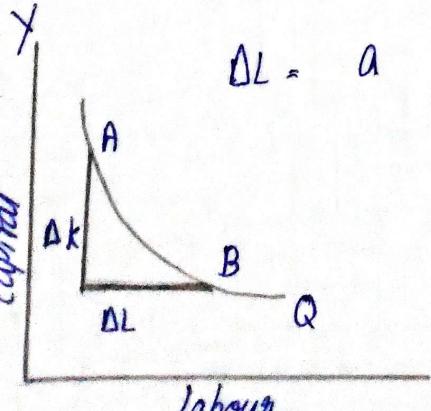
Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution

Marginal Rate of technical Substitution (MRTS) is the rate at which one input can be substituted for another without changing the level of output. The marginal Rate of technical substitution between labour and Capital (MRTS_{LK}) is defined as the amount by which capital can be reduced by a firm without changing output when there is a small increase in the amount of labour.

$$MRTS_{LK} = \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta L}$$

where ΔK = a small change in Capital

ΔL = a small change in Labour



The slope of the isoquant shows the rate at which one input can be substituted for another without any change in the level of output. The absolute slope of the isoquant is the marginal rate of technical substitution between

two inputs.

Relationship between Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue

Marginal Revenue is the change in total revenue when one more unit of a commodity is sold.

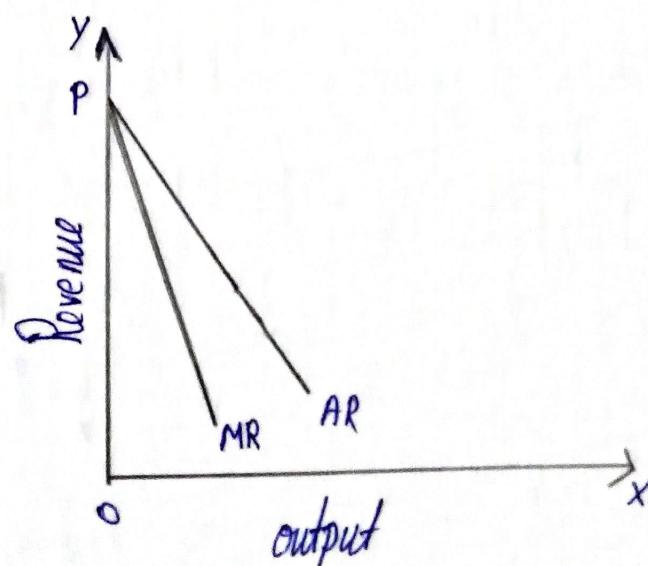
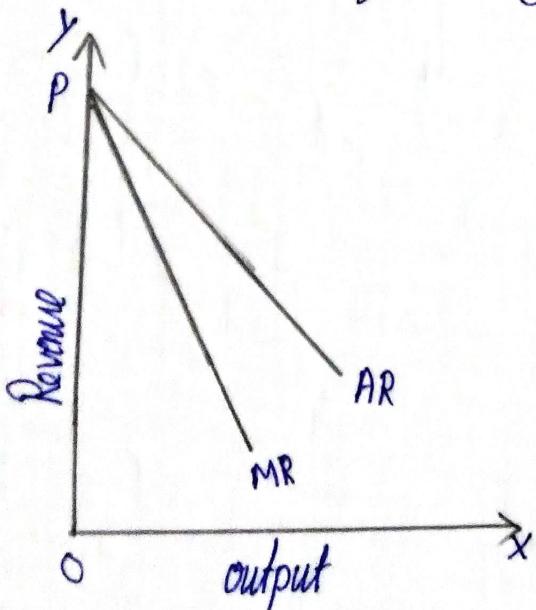
$$MR = \frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q}$$

Average revenue refers to revenue per unit of output.

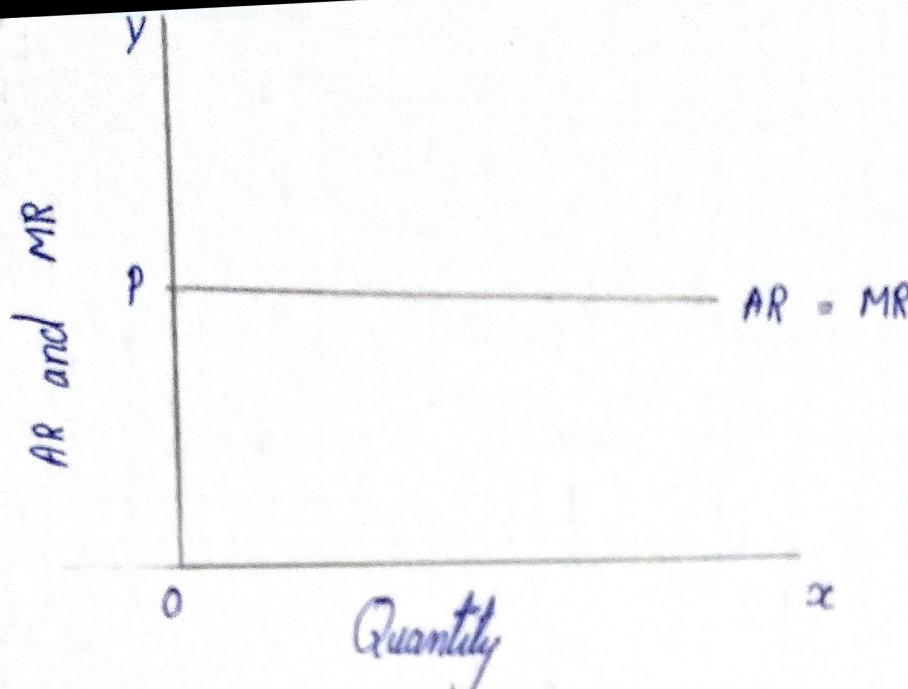
$$AR = \frac{TR}{Q}$$

Relationship between AR and MR :

- a) when AR is decreasing, MR should be decreasing faster than AR. Thus downward sloping MR curve is below the downward sloping AR curve.
(a situation of monopoly and monopolistic competition.)



- b) If AR is constant, MR is equal to AR. Both are indicated by the same horizontal straight line.
(a situation of perfect competition).

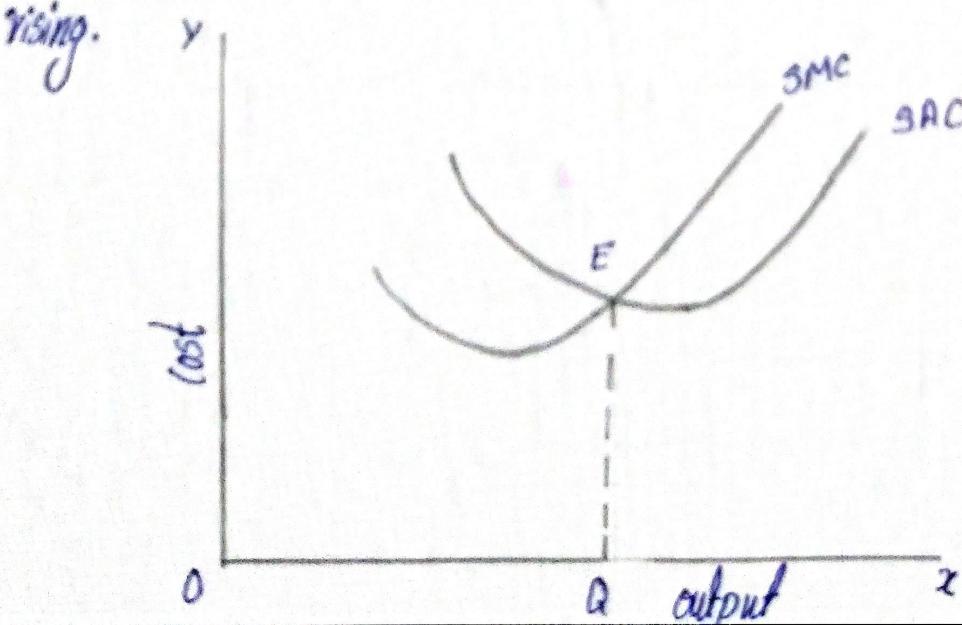


- c) MR can be negative, but not AR.

Relationship between Average cost and Marginal Cost

There is a unique relationship between the Ac curve and Mc curve.

- 1) when Ac is decreasing as output increases Mc is less than Ac.
- 2) when Ac is increasing as output increases, Mc is greater than Ac.
- 3) Mc is equal to Ac when Ac is at its minimum. The Ac curve is flat over a small range of output and it is neither falling nor rising.



Elasticity : Price elasticity, Income elasticity, Cross elasticity

Elasticity is a measure of a variable's sensitivity to a change in another variable, most commonly this sensitivity is the change in quantity demanded relative to changes in other factors, such as price.

Price elasticity

Price elasticity of demand is defined as the ratio of the percentage change in quantity demanded to the percentage change in price. Price elasticity is a measure of the degree of responsiveness in the quantity of a commodity demanded to changes in its price.

$$Ed = \frac{\text{Percentage change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Percentage change in price}}$$

Income elasticity

Income elasticity of demand is defined as the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in income.

$$Ey = \frac{\text{Percentage change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Percentage change in income}}$$

Cross elasticity

The responsiveness of demand for one commodity to changes in the price of a related commodity is called cross elasticity of demand.

$$Ed = \frac{\text{Percentage change in quantity demanded of one commodity}}{\text{Percentage change in the price of a related commodity}}$$

Conclusion

The purpose of this chapter has been to develop some tools that we can use to study how make production and pricing decisions. You should now understand what economists mean by the term costs how costs vary with the quantity of output a firm producer.

