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# RADIANT DAWN

A Sunday Supplement in English to Kalaikkathir

Page I

English for all

Sunday the

02nd July 2023

We welcome  
students'  
articles in  
word for  
publication

-Editor-

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## A Comprehensive Guide to Nutrition in Plants

Gain a deeper understanding of nutrition in plants with this detailed worksheet for Class 7 students! This guide covers various topics such as photosynthesis, absorption of minerals and other essential nutrients, making it perfect for deepening your knowledge on the vital process of nutrition in plants.

### What is Photosynthesis?

Photosynthesis is a process in which green plants use energy from the sun to convert carbon dioxide and water into sugar or other energy-rich molecules. This sugar can then be used as an energy source for plant growth, making photosynthesis essential for plant health. During this process, oxygen is also produced, acting as an important byproduct that's vital to life on earth.

### What are the Processes Involved in Photosynthesis?

Photosynthesis is broken down into two phases: the light-dependent reactions and the Calvin cycle (light-independent reactions). In the light-dependent reactions, energy from sunlight is captured by pigments such as chlorophyll and converted into a form of chemical energy called ATP. This process happens in the thylakoid membrane of the organelle known as a chloroplast. In the light-independent phase, ATP and other molecules from the light-dependent phase are used to synthesize sugar from carbon dioxide. This process takes place in the stroma of the chloroplast.

### How do Plants Absorb Minerals?

Plants absorb minerals through their roots, which means they can obtain the necessary elements to grow and survive. To do this, roots take in minerals from the soil via osmosis and diffusion, then transport them to other parts of the plant. This process involves using root hairs and other specialized root structures to take up water efficiently, often via active transport where energy is expended in order to move minerals into the cell.

### What Role do Water, Sunlight and Carbon Dioxide Play in Plant Nutrition?

Water, sunlight and carbon dioxide all play an important role in the nutrition of plants. Water is essential for the uptake of minerals by the roots and is transported throughout the plant via a process called translocation. Meanwhile, photosynthesis requires both light and carbon dioxide to drive the conversion of sunlight into chemical energy stored as sugar. This sugar is then used as fuel for growth or respiration, or can be stored in specialised structures like fruits and seeds.

If you're a student in Class 7 studying Science, you'll know how important it is to practice and revise concepts regularly. One effective way to do this is by solving worksheets that cover topics in detail. Specifically, if you're studying Chapter 1 of Class 7 Science, which focuses on nutrition in plants, you'll find that solving worksheets on this topic can help you master the subject better. Fortunately, there are many resources available online that offer free, downloadable worksheets on this topic. For instance, you can easily find a Nutrition in Plants Class 7 Worksheet, a Class 7 Science Chapter 1 Worksheet, or a Worksheet on Nutrition in Plants Class 7, with just a simple search. These worksheets come with answers and are available in PDF format, making them easy to print and use. By solving these worksheets, you can not only test your understanding of the concepts but also improve your ability to recall information accurately.

Additionally, if you're looking for a worksheet that covers a broader range of topics related to plants, you can find those too. For example, a Worksheet on Plants for Class 1 can help younger students learn about the different parts of plants, their functions, and the importance of plants to the environment. Similarly, a Things we Get from Plants Worksheet can teach students about the various products we derive from plants, such as food, medicine, and materials for clothing and shelter. Moreover, if you want to take your learning to the next level, you can opt for a Science Worksheet, Nutrition in Plants for Class 7 Worksheet with Answers MCQ. This type of worksheet typically includes multiple-choice questions that test your knowledge of the subject more rigorously.

In conclusion, if you're looking to improve your understanding of nutrition in plants or want to revise concepts from Chapter 1 of Class 7 Science, solving worksheets is an excellent strategy. With so many resources available on witknowlearn, you can easily find a Class 7 Science Chapter 1 Work-

sheet with Answers PDF or a Nutrition in Plants for Class 7 PDF Worksheet. Furthermore, if you want to explore related topics such as plants, their parts and functions, and the products we derive from them, you can find specific worksheets that cover those too. By regularly solving these worksheets, you can build your confidence and enhance your learning experience.

### Class 7th Nutrition in plants important extra questions for revision

1. What is the process by which green plants make their food?
2. Name the pigment present in green plants that helps in photosynthesis?
3. What are the raw materials required for photosynthesis?
4. What are the products of photosynthesis?
5. What is the function of chlorophyll in photosynthesis?
6. Do non-green plants obtain their food?
7. What are the modes of nutrition in plants?
8. What is saprophytic nutrition?
9. Give an example of a parasitic plant.
10. What are insectivorous plants? Give an example.
11. What is a chloroplast?
12. What is the role of stomata in plants?
13. What is transpiration?
14. What is the importance of water in plants?
15. What are the different types of roots in plants?

### FAQs on Nutrition in Plants

#### 1. What is Nutrition in Plants?

Nutrition in Plants is the process by which plants make their food by utilizing sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, and mineral salts from the soil.

#### 2. What is photosynthesis?

Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants make their food by using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to produce glucose and oxygen.

#### 3. What are chloroplasts?

Chloroplasts are specialized organelles present in green plant cells that contain chlorophyll and other pigments that are responsible for trapping light energy for photosynthesis.

#### 4. How do non-green plants obtain their food?

Non-green plants obtain their food by parasitism, saprophytism, or by forming associations with other plants.

#### 5. What are the different modes of nutrition in plants?

The different modes of nutrition in plants are Autotrophic, Heterotrophic, Parasitic, and Saprophytic.

#### 6. What is transpiration?

Transpiration is the process by which water is lost from the leaves of the plant in the form of water vapour.

#### 7. What are the different types of roots in plants?

The different types of roots in plants are Taproots, Fibrous roots, and Adventitious roots.

#### 8. What is the role of stomata in plants?

Stomata are tiny pores present on the leaves of plants that allow for the exchange of gases, such as carbon dioxide and oxygen.

#### 9. What is the importance of water in plants?

Water is essential for plants as it helps in the absorption of minerals from the soil and the transportation of nutrients throughout the plant.

It also helps in maintaining the turgidity of the plant cells.

#### 10. What are the products of photosynthesis?

The products of photosynthesis are glucose and oxygen

"knowledge isn't free. You have to pay attention"

# Heat Class 7 Worksheet For Students and Teachers

Struggling to understand the basics of heat in class 7? With this comprehensive worksheet, you'll find all the answers and explanations you need to get a deeper level of knowledge in no time. Find out how you can ace your learning journey on the topic!

Heat comes in a variety of forms, and it's important to understand them all. Heat can be transferred through radiative, conductive and convective methods. Radiative heat transfer is done through the emission of electromagnetic waves from one body to the other. Conductive heat transfer takes place when two objects that are at different temperatures come into contact. Finally, convective heat transfer is the exchange of thermal energy between two fluids moving past each other at different temperatures.

## Explain Conduction and Its Characteristics.

Conduction is the heat transfer process which occurs through direct contact between two objects. Heat energy is transferred from the higher temperature object to the colder, lower temperature object. It is also dependent on three main characteristics: material properties, medium of transmission and temperature difference between two bodies. For example, metals are good conductors of heat as they have a high thermal conductivity and can easily transmit heat energy through direct contact with other materials, while non-metals like glass and air offer poor utility in this regard.

If you're a student in Class 7, Science Chapter 4 on Heat and Temperature is likely one of the most fascinating and challenging topics you'll cover. However, with the help of our extensive collection of worksheets, notes, and diagrams, you can easily master this subject and excel in your studies.

Our heat and temperature class 7 pdf resources are available for free download and cover everything from basic concepts of heat and temperature to more complex topics like transfer of heat and convection. For instance, if you're looking for a heat class 7 worksheet with answers, we have a range of options to choose from, each designed to help you practice and reinforce your understanding of this topic.

Additionally, our heat chapter class 7 pdf resources include notes that summarize key concepts, theories, and equations. These notes provide an excellent resource for revision and can help you to quickly and easily recall important information.

If you're struggling with the chapter, our class 7 worksheet pdf resources are an excellent way to get some extra practice. Our worksheets of science for class 7 are designed to be engaging, interactive, and challenging, allowing you to test your knowledge and skills in a fun and stimulating way.

Whether you're looking for a worksheet for class 7 science or a worksheet of science for class 7 with answers, we have a wide variety of resources to choose from. Each of our science worksheets for class 7 is designed to be both informative and entertaining, ensuring that you stay engaged and motivated as you learn.

For those who are just starting out with this topic, our what is heat class 7 resources provide a great introduction to the basics of heat and temperature. Additionally, our thermometer diagram for class 7 can help you to understand how temperature is measured and how thermometers work.

If you're looking for more advanced concepts, our transfer of heat class 7 resources can help you to understand how heat is transferred from one object to another. Similarly, our convection class 7th resources explain how heat can be transferred through fluids like air or water.

Our heat chapter class 7 ncert pdf resources are also an excellent way to prepare for exams. Our worksheets and notes are based on the latest NCERT syllabus, ensuring that you have the most up-to-date and accurate information available.

Finally, if you're looking for additional resources, our heat and its effects class 7 notes, class 7 science chapter 4 notes pdf, and heat chapter class 7 pdf questions and answers can provide you with further insights and explanations.

In conclusion, our class 7 science worksheets, notes, and diagrams are an excellent resource for anyone who wants to master the topic of heat and temperature. With our help, you can gain a deeper understanding of this fascinating subject and achieve academic success in your studies.

## Heat class 7 Extra Questions and Answers

### 1. What is heat?

Answer: Heat is a form of energy that is transferred from one body to another as a result of the difference in temperature between them.

### 2. What is temperature?

Answer: Temperature is a measure of the degree of hotness or coldness of an object. It is measured in degrees Celsius (°C) or Fahrenheit (°F).

### 3. How is heat transferred?

Answer: Heat can be transferred by conduction, convection, and radiation.

### 4. Define conduction.

Answer: Conduction is the transfer of heat through a material from a higher temperature region to a lower temperature region by the transfer of kinetic energy between particles in contact.

### 5. Define convection.

Answer: Convection is the transfer of heat by the movement of a fluid, such as air or water, due to differences in temperature and density.

### 6. Define radiation.

Answer: Radiation is the transfer of heat through electromagnetic waves without the need for a medium.

### 7. What is a thermometer?

Answer: A thermometer is an instrument used for measuring temperature. It consists of a glass tube containing a liquid, usually mercury or alcohol, that expands or contracts as the temperature changes.

### 8. What is the unit of measurement for temperature?

Answer: The unit of measurement for temperature is degrees Celsius (°C) or Fahrenheit (°F).

### 9. What is the difference between heat and temperature?

Answer: Heat is a form of energy while temperature is a measure of the degree of hotness or coldness of an object.

### 10. What are the effects of heat?

Answer: Heat can cause substances to expand, change their state, or undergo chemical reactions. It can also cause physical changes such as melting or evaporation.

### 11. What is specific heat capacity?

Answer: Specific heat capacity is the amount of heat energy required to raise the temperature of one unit mass of a substance by one degree Celsius.

### 12. What are the three states of matter?

Answer: The three states of matter are solid, liquid, and gas.

### 13. What is latent heat?

Answer: Latent heat is the amount of heat energy required to change the state of a substance without changing its temperature.

### 14. What is the boiling point of water?

Answer: The boiling point of water is 100°C or 212°F.

### 15. What is the melting point of ice?

Answer: The melting point of ice is 0°C or 32°F.

## FAQ

### 1. What are the types of thermometer for class 7?

There are different types of thermometers for class 7, such as clinical thermometers, laboratory thermometers, digital thermometers, and infrared thermometers.

### 2. What is laboratory thermometer for class 7?

A laboratory thermometer is a type of thermometer used to measure temperature in a laboratory setting. It is usually longer than a clinical thermometer and can measure temperature from -10°C to 110°C.

### 3. What are the types of thermometers in physics?

The types of thermometers in physics include mercury thermometer, alcohol thermometer, gas thermometer, bimetallic thermometer, and thermocouple.

### 4. Why is mercury used in thermometer for class 7?

Mercury is used in thermometer for class 7 because it has a low freezing point (-38.83°C) and a high boiling point (356.73°C), making it suitable for measuring temperatures between -38°C to 357°C.

### 5. What is thermometer class 7?

A thermometer is a device used to measure temperature. It consists of a bulb containing a liquid, usually mercury or alcohol, and a glass tube with a calibrated scale.

### 6. Why is mercury used in thermometer class 7?

Mercury is used in thermometer class 7 because it is a good conductor of heat, has a uniform expansion rate, and can easily be seen through the glass tube.

### 7. What is the liquid metal used in thermometer?

The liquid metal used in thermometer is usually mercury, but other metals such as gallium and indium can also be used.

### 8. What are the types of thermometers?

The types of thermometers include mercury thermometer, alcohol thermometer, digital thermometer, bimetallic thermometer, gas thermometer, and thermocouple.

### 9. What are the types of thermometers in physics?

The types of thermometers in physics include mercury thermometer, alcohol thermometer, gas thermometer, bimetallic thermometer, and thermocouple.

### 10. What are the types of thermometer in physics?

The types of thermometer in physics include mercury thermometer, alcohol thermometer, gas thermometer, bimetallic thermometer, and thermocouple.

### 11. What is laboratory thermometer class 7?

A laboratory thermometer class 7 is a type of thermometer used in a laboratory setting to measure temperature. It usually has a temperature range from -10°C to 110°C.

### 12. Which one is filled in the bulb of thermometer?

The bulb of a thermometer is usually filled with a liquid, such as mercury or alcohol.

### 13. What is the range of alcohol thermometer?

The range of an alcohol thermometer is typically from -115°C to 78°C.

### 14. What are the thermometer parts name?

The main parts of a thermometer include the bulb, stem, and the calibrated scale. Some thermometers may also have a capillary tube, a thermistor, or a digital display.

### 15. What are the two types of thermometers?

The two types of thermometers are contact thermometers, which require physical contact with the object being measured, and non-contact thermometers, which use infrared technology to measure temperature without physical contact.

### 16. What are the types of thermometers and their uses?

The types of thermometers and their uses include clinical thermometer (for measuring body temperature), laboratory thermometer (for measuring temperature in a laboratory setting), digital thermometer (for quick and accurate temperature readings), and infrared thermometer (for non-contact temperature measurement).

### 17. Which liquid metal is used for making thermometer?

Mercury is the liquid metal commonly used for making thermometers, due to its unique properties and wide temperature range.

### 18. What is the range of alcohol thermometer?

The range of an alcohol thermometer is typically from -115°C to 78°C.

### 19. Why is mercury used in making thermometer?

Mercury is used in making thermometers because it has some unique properties that make it an ideal choice for use in thermometers. Mercury has a very high coefficient of thermal expansion, which means that it expands and contracts rapidly with changes in temperature. This property allows it to rise and fall quickly in a thermometer, making it easy to read the temperature accurately.

Mercury also has a low freezing point (-38.8°C) and a high boiling point (356.7°C), making it suitable for use in both low-temperature and high-temperature applications. Additionally, it is a good conductor of heat, which allows it to quickly transfer heat from the object being measured to the thermometer bulb.

# Yalpanam N. Veeramani Iyer

"I would like to nominate Yalpanam N. Veeramani Iyer to the Music section. Unfortunately I am only familiar with two of his compositions in Carnatic music. They are "Ennadi Pechhu Sakhie" and "Karpagavalli" (made famous by Pithu Kuli Murgadas). I am sure there are many other such wonderful compositions. I hope you will be able to find them and include them in the write up about this wonderful Tamil Eelam citizen."

A man who strived much to help Sri Lanka earn recognition in Carnatic music passed away last week in Jaffna, eliciting condolences even from neighbouring Tamil Nadu.

N. Veeramani Iyer of Inuvil, Jaffna, was the celebrated writer/composer of the extremely popular devotional song 'Katpahavalli,' sung in honour of the presiding goddess at Kapalisuwarar temple, Mylapore, Chennai. This song and the way its musical composition is written gained for Veeramani Iyer praise from both the vidwat musicians of Tamil Nadu as well as the hundreds of thousands of the devotees of the temple.

Veeramani Iyer was a student of the great composer Papanesam Siva who is known both for his virtuosity in music and the religiosity of the compositions he wrote. Veeramani Iyer's claim to undying fame rests on the brilliance and virtuosity he has shown in composing songs in the 72 mela kartha ragas. In the carnatic musical tradition it is held that the basic raga system consists of 72 ragas, and many thousands of variant ragas arise out of each of these mela kartha ragas. It calls for great proficiency and skill to write such music. In such diverse modes, without a thorough knowledge of the musicology of the carnatic tradition, it is not possible to venture far in that field.

The late Veeramani Iyer has written songs on almost all the important shrines of Jaffna such as the Nallur Murugan temple, Maviddapuram Murugan temple and the Pararajasegara Pillair temple at Inuvil.

More importantly, he has written a number of pathams used in the repertoire of Baratha Naddium. Pathams are expressions of love towards the Godhead. There will be no important Baratha Naddiam teacher of Jaffna who has not, at one time or the other sought the assistance of Veeramani Iyer to get a new pathams. Writing a patham calls for immense dexterity in marrying the bhava, (emotion), with laya (time/beat), giving enough opportunity for the dancer to demonstrate her mastery of angika abinaya (bodily movements) and footwork. The dancer has to maintain a balance between the character she depicts and herself, the performer. Veeramani Iyer was good at writing pathams.

More frequently sought was his assistance to structure the entire nattiyam nadagam (dance dramas). Quite often, Veeramani Iyer himself wrote the libretto. It should also be noted that he has written Oonjel and Pallandu (swing song) versions of nearly all the songs of the temples in the Jaffna Peninsula, especially those Valikamam area.

I have the great opportunity of moving with him fairly closely in the period 1984-1992/93 when I was called upon to look after the Ramanathan Academy of Fine Arts. He did not have the required paper qualifications, which government institutions like universities demand, but at the same time we could not think of anyone else teaching final year dance students - especially on the pedagogy of dancing. We employed him as a visiting instructor and the students were thankful to the administration for arranging those classes.

Veeramani Iyer was a figure usually seen at Inuvil and the Jaffna town areas. He used to ride a bicycle, while doing his 'rounds.' He was a man accessible to all. If there was a tragic flaw in his character, it was his openness and willingness to discuss the intricacies of carnatic music with each and every one, who claimed to know something of the subject. He did not maintain that professional distance which is so characteristic of the music masters. The tragedy was that many who knew much less than he maintained a studied aloofness, while this man, whose knowledge was enormous, befriended everyone indiscriminately.

I should confess that despite knowing his proficiency and experience, I did not realise the eminence of his mela kartha compositions until I met an official of the Chennai Music Academy who wanted to know from me details about Veeramani Iyer. He was inquiring whether Veeramani Iyer would be in a position to be a guest of the Chennai Music Academy at least for three months to discuss with eminent musicians and critics the compositions he had written. I was aghast. This was in late 1999 I think. The message was passed to me but I don't think he could visit Chennai. But he remained feted at Kumbakonam, which lies on the Kaveri delta and known for its deep and intimate association with carnatic music.

Veeramani Iyer today has become a man of the past with legendary achievement. But the more important question is: what has the State and its institutions done for a man of such eminence? He was not even a Kalasoori, the highest that the Sri Lanka state could bestow on any Sri Lankan Tamil artiste. It is not only a question of not going beyond Kalasoori, but also one of not going beyond a few persons and groups who always manage to be in the eyes of those who matter at the cultural establishments of this country, and block others from gaining recognition. I wonder whether Veeramani Iyer was given a pension or any assistance even from the local Arts Council.

It is high time that the institutions that oversee so-called cultural affairs of this country device an objective method, something that is not coloured



by personal likes and dislikes, to help the public to get to know of the musical treasures of the Tamils of Sri Lanka. It is not only Veeramani Iyer, we also had the famous Nadaraja Iyer who brought out single handedly the first volume of an Encyclopaedia on Carnatic Music which won the praise of great masters like Semnarangudi Srinivasa Iyer.

With all humility I would like to state that not even practicing musicians of today know there was such man as Veeramani Iyer. I can understand the state and its cultural affairs establishments not honouring such men like Veeramani Iyer or Nadaraja Iyer. But cannot the Ministry of Hindu Cultural Affairs do something about it? Here again the picture is very gloomy. They dilute the granting of honours to such a point that many conscientious artistes do not want to be seen with some of the official choices.

The Cultural Ministry of the North Eastern Provincial Council (NEPC) has its one and only arts festival. It started with a big bang with honours lavished and praises sung, but now the endeavour is tapering to a sad and sorry whimper. At least the Ministry of Hindu Cultural affairs in Colombo or the Ministry of Cultural of the NEPC should take immediate steps to publish those unpublished works of Veeramani Iyer. We will be doing Sri Lanka proud by such a publication.

As for the universities, I do not think there is any research coming out, either from the Ramanathan Academy or Vipulanantha Academy. The only advancement, if at all, is that diploma courses have now been made degree courses. But the question of the creation and dissemination of the knowledge of music that goes with teaching in any university has not proceeded beyond the preliminary stage. That is understandable because the courses taught there are intended to train only musicians and dancers, not musicologists nor choreographers.

Because of all the hustle and bustle by a few to keep themselves at the forefront of things, questions such as the musical tradition of the Tamils and Muslims of Sri Lanka, especially Muslims of the East, are being neglected if not completely ignored. About a year ago, a researcher from an American university who was working on Sri Lankan music chanced to meet me. When I asked her whether she had gone to the Akkarapattu-Sammanturai area for an exposure to the folk songs of the Muslims in that region, the music of the koothu in Batticaloa, the Nadaswaram tradition of Jaffna and work that is being done in various other schools of music, the lady told me that for any work on carnatic music she has plans to go to Chennai. She went on to say there was nothing worth knowing about carnatic music in this country. After all, much of it was a copy of what is found in Madras.

I was shocked, and I am not yet out of the shock. However, I was able to persuade her to visit Batticaloa and Akkarapattu; when she came back, despite having been there only a few days, she at least took at more than an hour to tell me about the richness of that music.

The question is simply this: have we done justice by musicologists such as Veeramani Iyer, Nadaraja Iyer; vocalists like Shanmugaratnam, Param Thillairajah and Kuruparan; nadeswara players like N. K. Pathmanathan, Balakrishnan and Panchapakesan, and the all time great thavil player Thedchanamoorthy.

We could recompense by committing to writing the music of these maestros, or creating a worthwhile institution devoted to music, headed by people who know what they speak about. It is true that we cannot compete with Chennai, but we have had great artistes and music scholars who have commanded attention and sometimes recognition from the music establishments in Chennai. Let us wait for that day, and more, for a person who will help us regain such glory.

# யாழி நட்சத்தியான்

சிறு கைத்தொழில் முயற்சியாளர்களின்  
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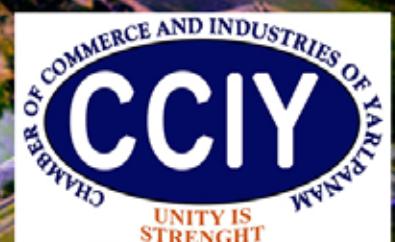


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