SPEAKERS
AND
DEPUTY SPEAKERS
OF
KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SECRETARIAT OF KERALA LEGISLATURE
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FOREWORD

Legislative bodies are the paramount factors of Democratic institution. Parliament and Legislative Assemblies are the sanctum sanctorum of democracy. It is clear that the importance, magnitude, sanctity and infalibility of the supreme bodies are vital and should be kept inevitably. Hence the role of the Speaker in the Legislative Assembly, the place where legislations are enacted, is very important.

One of the most important functions of a Legislative Assembly is enactment of laws. Kerala Legislative Assembly has enacted much legislation, which are progressive and model to other states. In giving expression to eternal reforms Kerala Legislative Assembly is always in the forefront. Speakers have played a crucial role in the implementation of the reforms.

I am extremely happy in the publication of the book “Speakers and Deputy Speakers” who had served as the foundation stone in giving new spheres to Parliamentary democracy. I hope, on the eve of the Golden Jubilee of Kerala Legislature, the publication of the book will add up to the history of the Legislature.

Thiruvananthapuram
8-5-2007

K. Radhakrishnan
Speaker
Kerala Legislative Assembly
PREFACE

As a progressive and educationally advanced state, Kerala has contributed a lot to the sustenance of healthy democratic traditions. Personalities have their own role to make the Kerala Legislature a model for other States. Many eminent personalities with rich Parliamentary experience, admirable ability and rare distinction adorned the high offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

It is the second edition of the volume containing the life sketches of all the Speakers and Deputy Speakers in our Assembly.

I would like to thank all those who helped for the successful completion of this endeavour. I hope that his will serve as a useful material for future.

Thiruvananthapuram
10-5-2007

Jose Baby
Deputy Speaker
Kerala Legislative Assembly
The Office of the Speaker

A Symbol of Nation’s Freedom and Liberty...
The Office of the Speaker

In our system of Parliamentary form of Government, the Office of the Speaker occupies a unique and esteemed position. Our Constitution makes specific provisions in regard to the Office of the Speaker with a view to ensuring its independence and importance in the functioning of the Parliament and the State Legislatures. The Speaker is the Guardian of the House and symbolises its dignity and power. In the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, “The Speaker represents the House. He represents the dignity of the House, the freedom of the House, and because the House represents the Nation, in a particular way, the Speaker becomes a symbol of the Nation’s Freedom and Liberty.”

The Evolution

The evolution of the Office of Speaker and the power and prestige that has come to stay with it, have been reflective of the gradual but perspective changes in the parliamentary systems over the centuries. In the House of Commons, the mother of Parliaments, from very early days, the main responsibility of the Speaker was to sum up the points of the debate in the House and to present the views of the House to the Crown. Thus he was the spokesman or “the Speaker” of the Commons before the Sovereign. However, with the passage of time, the institution of the Office of Speaker has gained its prominence and prestige as a result of intense struggles in the British Constitutional History.

Nation’s Heritage

The reforms effected in our country by several Acts passed by the British Parliament during the pre-Independence years, had their decisive influence in the evolution of the Office of the Speaker.

The Indian Council Acts of 1861, 1892 and 1909 have paved the way for the establishment of Central Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils and subsequent reforms in
their composition and powers. However, it was the Governor - General who had been designated the President of Legislative Council. Later, when a Central Legislative Assembly was formally constituted in 1921 by the Government of India Act of 1919, Sir Frederick Whyte, a former member of the British House of Commons was nominated by the Governor - General as its first President. The first Indian to adorn the office of the President of the Central Legislative Assembly was Shri. Vithalbhai Patel, when he was elected to this office in 1925. Though the title of Speaker was designated in India only with the gaining of independence, the institution of the Presiding Officer is thus fairly older, dating back to 1921.

Kerala's Legacy

The State of Kerala which came into existence in November 1956 had its own heritage in the evolution of the Speaker's Office. The Malabar region of Kerala was a part of the Madras Presidency before the formation of the State. Madras had its own Provincial Assembly, and therefore the developments in Malabar region was in consonance with the reforms in the provinces directly ruled by the British. The erstwhile Princely States of Travancore and Cochin however, had a different course of development, with the former establishing a Legislative Council as early as in 1888, and the latter forming a Council in 1925. In both these regions, the power of presiding over the House was exercised by the Diwan President who was the Head of Administration as well. The representative character of these Legislative bodies and their powers were very much limited and the people began to raise their voice for more reforms in the composition and the powers of these Assemblies.

The Freedom Movement also had by then, gained momentum and the rulers were compelled to bring in many far reaching reforms in the composition and powers of the Legislature, which had its reflections in the prominence and authority of the Office of the Speaker. The dawn of Independence naturally had its profound influence over the subsequent course of events in the state.

A representative body constituted on the basis of adult franchise was formed in Travancore in March 1948. Shri. A.J. John was its President and Shri. G. Chandrasekhara Pillai, its Deputy President. A Council of Ministers responsible to the Assembly was also constituted. In Cochin, a responsible Government was formed in August 1947 and Shri. L M. Pylee became its President. With the integration of Travancore and Cochin in July 1949, the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly came into being. Shri. T.M. Varghese was its first Speaker. Shri. N. Gopala Menon, elected from Ponnani constituency of Malabar region in 1952, had served as the Speaker in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

When the first Legislative Assembly of the state of Kerala was constituted in April 1957, the powers, privileges and immunities of the House, as well as of the Speaker have become well defined under the Constitutional mandate. Besides the Constitutional provisions, the Rules
of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Kerala Legislative Assembly and the precedents, practices and conventions act as guidelines to the Speaker in the smooth conduct of the proceedings of the House. The unique status of the Office of the Speaker may be seen from the fact that, though as per the protocol, he stands next to the Governor and the Chief Minister, inside the House his sway is absolute and all members including the Chief Minister and the ministers submit to his directions. The Salary and Allowances of the Speaker are also to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Shri. R. Sankaranarayanan Thampy became the first Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly and Smt. K.O. Aisha Bai became the first Deputy Speaker. Since then not less than fifteen eminent personalities, including the incumbent Speaker, Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan have occupied this exalted office, contributing their might in enhancing the dignity and sanctity of the House. Likewise, eleven persons since then have graced the Chair of Deputy Speaker, including the present Deputy Speaker Shri. N. Sundaran Nadar.

The Kerala Legislature has been in the forefront in bringing forward far reaching reforms, and the Office of the Speaker have always been an inalienable part in the successful implementation of these reforms. Besides upholding the dignity of the House, the Speakers have, over the years, played a pivotal role in imparting a new dimension to the working of our Parliamentary system.

**Getting Elected**

The Speaker and Deputy Speaker are elected from among the Members of the Assembly, by a simple majority of Members present and voting in the House. The election of the Speaker is held on the date fixed by the Governor. When there is only one member being nominated for election, predictably the election becomes unanimous. However, if more than one member has been nominated for election, the Assembly proceeds to elect him by ballot, as per the procedure detailed in the Rules of Procedure. In Kerala, six Speakers and seven Deputy Speakers have been elected unanimously over the years.

After the formal election of the Speaker, the Speaker-elect is conducted to the Chair by the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The leaders of all political parties in the House felicitate the new Speaker, who in turn gives a thanks giving speech.

**The Exalted Position**

The Speaker represents the full authority of the House and has extensive functions to perform in administrative, regulatory and judicial matters. He enjoys such vast authority under the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure, as well as inherently. The Speaker is the ultimate arbiter and interpreter of the provisions relating to the functioning of the House, and his
decisions are final and binding and cannot ordinarily be questioned or criticised.

In the House

A sitting of the Assembly is duly constituted only when it is presided over by the Speaker or other member competent to preside over a sitting of the Assembly under the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure. The Assembly sits on such days as the Speaker may direct and he also determines the time when the Assembly shall be adjourned sine die or to a particular day or to an hour or part of the same day. The arrangement of Government Business is decided by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House.

Any business can take place in the House only with the prior permission of the Speaker. The Speaker decides the admissibility of questions, submissions, as well as issues raised by Members in the form of various notices and motions, as envisaged in the Rules of Procedure. He also decides the forms in which amendments may be moved to the Motion of Thanks to the Governors’ Address. Likewise, the permission of the Speaker is required for moving amendments to a Bill.

Regulating the discussion in the House is the sole prerogative of the Speaker and it is he who decides when and how long a Member shall Speak. He reserves the right to direct to expunge from records, any part of the proceedings, in his discretion. So also, on question of points of order, the Speaker finally decides whether the matter raised, is in order or not. He is vested with all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions and can direct a member who flouts his orders, to withdraw from the House for a specific period of time. In the event of grave disorder arising in the Assembly, he may suspend any sitting of the Assembly for a time.

As the guardian of the Rights and Privileges of the House, its Committees and the Members, the Speaker can refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges and Ethics, for investigation and report. He authenticates every bill passed by the Assembly before being presented to the Governor. And in respect of money bills, the Speaker has to certify to that effect.

The Speaker is also armed with the power to issue warrants to execute the Orders of the House and deliver reprimands on behalf of the House. He may order also the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the Assembly Chamber, whenever he thinks fit. Moreover, the entire area comprising the Legislature Complex and the Legislator’s Home are under the sole authority of the Speaker.

Recognition of political parties in the House is also accorded by the Speaker and necessary guidelines are laid down for this procedure. Likewise, he decides on granting recognition to the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly.
The 52nd Amendment of the Constitution has given the Speaker the power of disqualifying a member on the grounds of defection. In Kerala this power had been invoked only once, during the tenure of the Eighth Kerala Legislative Assembly.

The Speaker, though a member of the House does not normally vote in the House. He exercises this option only on extremely rare occasions, when there is a tie during the division. In Kerala, this convention had more or less been followed, except during the tenure of the Sixth Kerala Legislative Assembly, when the Speaker had to cast his vote.

**Residuary Powers**

The Speaker has certain residuary powers also, under the Rules of Procedure. All matters which are not specifically provided under the Rules and all questions relating to the working of the Rules are regulated by the Speaker. In accordance with this provision, the Speaker issues, from time to time, directions which are treated as having the same authority as the provisions in the Rules. The Speakers in Kerala have, over the years, thus issued a total number of thirty one directions, many of which deal with important issues concerning the procedure in the House and its Committees. It was on the basis of the direction issued by the Speaker on March 11, 1970, that the Committee on Petitions started considering petitions received directly from individuals and associations.

**As the Guardian of Committees**

All the Legislature Committees function under the overall direction of the Speaker. The Committees are constituted either by the Speaker or by the House. The members of financial Committees such as Public Accounts Committee, Public Undertakings Committee and Estimates Committee are elected by the Assembly. Likewise, the members of a Select Committee on a bill, and the members of an Ad-hoc Committee to study and report on a specific issue, are appointed by the Assembly. All the members of other Standing Committees, including the Subject Committees, are nominated by the Speaker. The Chairmen of all Legislature Committees are also nominated by the Speaker. The Speaker himself is the Chairman of Business Advisory Committee and the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Rules Committee. The Speaker may issue directions for regulating the procedure and the organisation of the work of the Committees. Any doubts on the point of procedure or otherwise of Committees are referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

**Administrative Powers**

Being the Head of the Legislature, the Secretariat of the Legislature function under his absolute control and direction. The security personnel including the Watch and Ward who are responsible for the security arrangements in the Legislature Complex and the Legislators'
Home are under his direct control. The admission of Press and Media correspondents as well as visitors to the galleries are also regulated by the Speaker.

On a different Role

Apart from the powers and responsibilities associated with his esteemed office, the Speaker has to play his role in some other areas as well, and is actively associated with the deliberations and activities of some national and international forums. As regards the selection of members to bodies like Lok Ayuktha and the State Human Rights Commission, consultation with the Speaker is a statutory requirement. The Speaker participates in the Annual meetings of All India Presiding Officers’ Conference and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference. The present Speaker, Shri Therambil Ramakrishnan is a member of the “Committee of Presiding Officers” to look into all aspects of the Office of Presiding Officer and has attended the Presiding Officer’s Conference held at Raipur in November, 2005. Besides, he is the President, Kerala Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and has participated in the 51st CPA Conference held at Suva, Fiji, in September 2005.

The Dynamic Institution

The founding fathers of our Constitution had recognised the importance of the Office of the Speaker in our representative democracy. Indeed it was this recognition that guided them in establishing this Office as one of the prominent and dignified ones in the democratic setup of our country. The Speaker represents the dignity and power of the House over which he is presiding. As a living and dynamic institution, the Office of the Speaker is one of the most crucial ones in the life of every Legislative Assembly. In Kerala, over the years, men of outstanding ability and impartiality have adorned this high office and they have lent dignity and prestige to the Chair of Speaker. Besides conducting the Business of the House with grace and dignity, they have also played a significant role in the fair and just interpretation of the Rules, and in imparting a new dimension to the working of our parliamentary system, by establishing new precedents and conventions.
Speakers

Biographical Sketches
To Shri. Sankara Narayanan Thampi, the esteemed leader and legislator, goes the honour of adorning the seat of Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly, for the first time, after an Assembly was formed in April 1957 for the newly born state of Kerala. Born on September 30, 1911 at Pallana, Alleppey district, as the son of Shri. Rama Varma Raja of Mavelikkara and Smt. Thankamma Kettilamma of Pandavath, Shri. Thampy had his initiation into the arena of public life through the Indian National Congress.

Graduating from the University College, Trivandrum he took his B.L. Degree from Law college, Trivandrum and soon started practice as a Lawyer at Mavelikkara. Meanwhile he took part in the Harijan Uplift Movement and became a Member in the All Travancore Youth League in 1938 and was also elected its Working Committee Member. In the same year he joined the State Congress and became a Member of All Travancore Congress Committee.
Shri. Thampy was sentenced to six month’s imprisonment in August 1938 for participating in Youth League Activities but was released after three months by a general amnesty. He had also associated with Malabar Socialist party and had organised antiwar activities. Meanwhile taking part in Trade Union Movements he soon became Vice President of All Travancore Coir Factory Workers’ Union. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined Rs. 1000 for making allegedly provocative speeches at Punnapra in 1946. In 1947 he joined the Communist party and was a Member in the State Council and Executive Council of the Party. He also acted as District Secretary of the party in Kayamkulam.

Shri. Thampi was elected to Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly, the Third Assembly (1944-1947) in 1944, representing Karunagappalli-cum-karthikapalli Constituency. He was also a Member in Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly during 1954-1956, elected from Mavelikkara Constituency. Subsequently, he was elected to the First Kerala Legislative Assembly (1957-59) from Chengannur Constituency.

Shri. Sankara Narayanan Thampi was elected the first Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly on April 27, 1957 and occupied the chair till the dissolution of the Assembly on July 31, 1959. The rulings made by him had a place in the publication “Rulings from the Chair” and the same is quoted regularly in the House to this day. The rulings made by him had always been brief and to the point.

Later, he withdrew from active politics and acted as Chairman, State Service Rules Revision Committee. However he continued to be an active worker in the Forum for the protection of Citizens Rights and Forum for social justice.

His wife is Smt. P.L. Thankamma and they have three sons and two daughters.

Shri. Thampi expired on November 2, 1989. The Kerala Legislative Assembly paid its homage to him on January 22, 1990.
Janab K.M. Seethi, popularly called Seethi Saheb by those around him, occupied the Chair of Speaker of Kerala Assembly during 1960-61. Born in 1899 as the son of Haji Seethi Mohammed and Smt. A.K. Fatima Beevi in an affluent family in Kodungaloor, Seethi Saheb later came to be regarded as one of the stalwart figures in the line of administrators.

A law graduate who groomed into a successful lawyer, Seethi Saheb did his schooling in Kodungaloor High school and completed Intermediate Course from Ernakulam Maharaja’s in 1917, coming out first that year. He enrolled as an Advocate in Madras High Court in 1927 and started practice in Ernakulam and Tellicherry.

As many of his generation, Seethi Saheb also joined Politics as a student, taking part in the Freedom Struggle. He took active part in the Non-Co-operation Movement in 1921 and had also represented Kerala State in the Lahore congress in 1930. He however left the Congress in 1933.
He was elected to Cochin Legislative Assembly twice, in 1928 and 1931 unanimously, before he became a Member of Kerala Legislature.

After becoming an active worker of the Muslim League in 1937, Seethi Saheb had also become elected to Madras Legislative Assembly in 1946 and 1952 from the Malappuram Constituency.

Seethi Saheb's foray into the Assembly was in 1960, elected from Kuttippuram Constituency. His personal charisma, coupled with leadership qualities ensured him the coveted post of Speaker of the Assembly, right on his debut.

As one known for his integrity, character, courage of conviction, and honesty of purpose, Seethi Saheb was able to conduct deliberations of the Assembly successfully, adding to the grace and dignity of the House.

As a public man, he was particularly acclaimed for his qualities, which brought him distinguished success. His suavity of manners, his inexhaustible patience, his wide knowledge of men and things, the liberal and disarming way in which he approached public questions, all these combined, made his public career one of great distinction and enduring success.

Apart from being a statesman, Seethi Sahib was also a gifted orator and writer and a dedicated social worker, who toiled for the upliftment and well being of the backward sections of the society. Many educational institutions owed their existence to him. And as a lawyer, he attained eminence of a rare degree. Again, as Founder member of "Chandrika", Seethi Saheb found time to contribute to his literary genius, even amidst a tight schedule.

Smt. Khadija is his wife and they have one son and three daughters.

Years of unceasing toil took their toll on Seethi Saheb's health and culminated in his passing away on April 17, 1961, while still in Office.

The Assembly paid its homage to him on June 8, 1961.
“One unmistakable mark of a Great Man,” it has been said, “is the power of making durable impression upon people he meets; a second is to have handled matters in such a manner that the course of events is continually influenced by what he did.” Judged by these yardsticks, C.H. Mohammed Koya was truly one of the most outstanding personalities in the history of modern Kerala.

Adorning the seat of Speaker of the Kerala Assembly in the second KLA, after the unexpected demise of Janab K.M. Seethi Sahib, Shri Mohammed Koya played many parts with distinction – Journalist, Editor, Author, Orator, Legislator and Administrator.

Born on July 15, 1927 as the son of Payampunathil Shri Ali Musaliar and Smt. Mariyumma at Athole in Calicut District, he had his early education in the Kongannur Aided Elementary School, Velur Mappila Elementary School and Quilandy Board High School.
In his early years, Shri. Koya served for a short term in the Kurumpranad District Muslim League Committee and in the Municipal Office in Calicut. He also served, subsequently in the editorial Staff of "Chandrika". In 1951, Shri Koya became elected to the national executive of IUML and shortly afterwards, elected Councillor of Calicut Municipality.

Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya became elected to the Kerala Assembly in 1960, from Tanur constituency. Made the leader of the eleven member Muslim League Party in that Assembly, Shri Koya also became its Speaker on June 9, 1961 on the demise of Shri. Seethi Sahib.

Though the youngest of Presiding officers, he conducted the business with flair and distinction. In the midst, he found time to indulge in his favourite pastimes of reading and writing.

When Muslim league quit the political alliance at State level, Shri Mohammed Koya resigned Speakership and contested the ensuing Parliamentary Poll successfully from the Calicut constituency.

Again, in the State Assembly elections held in 1967, Shri. Koya won by a vast majority, contesting from Mankada constituency. In the ministry headed by Shri EMS Namboodiripad, Shri Koya handled the portfolio of Education. He continued as Minister for Education in the succeeding ministries headed by C. Achutha Menon, K. Karunakaran and A.K. Antony, right up to the Ninth Ministry headed by P.K. Vasudevan Nair. As Minister for Education, Shri. Mohammed Koya was instrumental in formulating many progressive reforms.

In October 12, 1979, Shri. Mohammed Koya became the Chief Minister of Kerala, and continued up to December 1, 1979. In the next UDF Ministry headed by Shri. K. Karunakaran, Shri. Koya adorned the seat of Deputy Chief Minister. Continuing in the seat even after the ministry was re-constituted in 1982, after the General Election, Shri. Koya stayed there till his untimely demise in the ensuing year.

Shri Mohammed Koya had also served as Chairman of Assurance Committee during 1958-59 and Public Accounts Committee during 1980-82.

A gifted writer with an amazing sense of humour, Shri Koya also has to his credit no less than eight delightful volumes, like "My Haj Pilgrimage," "Caux – London – Cairo," "The Malaysia I saw," "How Legislative Assembly Works," "Soviet Union," "Muslim Rule in India through stories," "Five Days in Sri Lanka" and "Travel Around the world." Along with, Shri Koya continued to remain Chief Editor of "Chandrika" in the midst of a tight schedule.

In the course of an illustrious life spanning over three decades C.H. Mohammed Koya had played many roles with distinction.

His wife is Smt. Amina and they have three children, Dr. M.K. Muneer who is presently the Minister for Works, being his only son.

Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya passed away on September 28, 1983.

The Assembly paid its homage to him on November 25, 1983.
Shri. Alexander Parambithara, fondly called AP, was a man of conviction, who also adorned the seat of Speaker of Kerala Legislative assembly. When Shri. A.P. was elected Speaker, the late Joseph Chazhikadan had voiced aloud “all the qualities were so mingled in him that Nature will stand up and say here is a man”. Through his selflessness and high regard for human values and virtues, AP was truly a role model for the younger generation.

Born in February 1900, Shri. AP affectionately referred to as Parambithara Master had his education in Ernakulam Maharaja's College, Thiruchirappally St. Josephs' College and Trivandrum Law College. He started life as Headmaster of Kumbalangi St. Peters High School, after passing out of Saidapet's Teachers' Training College. Perhaps it was this experience as a teacher which later helped him in tiding over tiring situations.
He had also served for a short term as Ernakulam Municipal Council chairman during 1947-51. Even after he became Member of Kerala Legislative Assembly, he had also served as President, Ernakulam District Congress Committee, in 1961.

AP Master became a member of Kerala Assembly in 1957. Before that he had been elected to Cochin Assembly twice in 1934 and 1947 and Tiri-Coichi Council also, twice, in 1952 and 1954. He was elected to Kerala Assembly from Palluruthi Constituency in 1957 and 1960.


Shri. Parambithara was elected once again in 1967, this time from Ernakulam Constituency. During this period, he was also Chairman of two Legislature committees; Assurances Committee in 1967-68 and Library Advisory Committee in 1969-70.

Not one to compromise on his beliefs and convictions, Parambithara Master did not hesitate to voice his opinion when emergency was proclaimed in 1975, and had the courage and sincerity of purpose to join hands with the late Shri. A.K. Gopalan, when his party fought against its imposition and even courted arrest in the process.

Parambithara Master breathed his last on June 10, 1989.

The Assembly paid its homage to him on June 12, 1989.
A true veteran who shone in every field that he ventured into, Shri. Damodaran Potti had the patriotic spirit and the courage of conviction, to discard what could have been a blazing career in Central Secretariat Service, to participate in the Quit India Movement.

Born in 1921 as the son of Shri. K. Damodaran Potti and Smt. Aryadevi, Shri. Potti in his early days had a brilliant academic career crowned with achievements. Completing his school education from Kottarakkara High School, he took his intermediate from SB College, Changanassery and BA from Arts College, Trivandrum. Opting to continue his studies he also obtained a Fellowship in law from Law College, Trivandrum.

Shri. Damodaran Potti’s political career began in full swing after becoming an active member in the INC. Becoming district President of Congress Socialist Party he later quit and joined PSP. Getting elected to TCLA in 1954, Shri. Potti served as its Deputy Speaker from March 24 1954 to March 23, 1956.
Shri. Potti became a member of KLA for the first time in 1960 in the second KLA contesting from Kottarakkara. In the very same Assembly, he also served as Minister for Public Works from February 22, 1960 to September 26, 1962 in the Ministry headed by Shri. Pattom Thanu Pillai. In the subsequent Ministry headed by Shri. R. Sankar too, Shri. Potti held the office of Minister of Public Works from September 26, 1962 to October 8, 1962.

Getting elected yet again in 1967, Shri. Damodaran Potti was chosen as Speaker and he held this office from 15 March 1967 to 21 October 1970 performing his duties with that special elan associated with his persona, and upholding the decorum and dignity of the House. In the meanwhile, he had also served as the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances during 1963-1964.

Shri. Potti has put his stamp in many social areas as well. He was the Convenor of District Bharat Sevak Samaj, Quilon. He was also the Chairman of Lok Karya Kshetra Committee, Kerala; Kerala Unit of the SSP and Vice Chairman of the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham and was the President of the Plywood Employees Union, Head Load Worker’s Union, Kottarakkara and Madhya Kerala Cashew Factory Workers’ Union.

Smt. P.V. Sreedevi Antharjanam who expired some time ago was his wife and they have one son and three daughters.

Shri. Damodaran Potti expired on 15.11.2002.

The Assembly paid its homage to him on 27.1.2003.
Shri. K. Moideenkutty Haji, esteemed leader who graced the chair of Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly, was born as the son of Shri. K. Alikutty Haji and Smt. Kunheema at Tirur on July 1, 1918. Completing his school education at Ettirikadavu L.P. School and Tirur Government High School, he worked for sometime as a teacher under Malabar District Board. In 1941 Shri Haji entered Government Service as a Clerk in the Revenue Department. But soon he resigned in 1946 to venture into business.

Shri Haji entered Politics through Akhila Bharathiya Seva Samithi under the leadership of Kelappaji. Starting as an active Congress worker during 1947, Haji later resigned from the party in 1951 and joined Muslim League. Shri. Haji was elected to Kerala Legislative Assembly for the first time in 1957 and elected again in 1960, 1967, 1970 and in 1987.

Shri. Moideenkutty Haji assumed charge as the Speaker in the IVth K.L.A. on October 22, 1970. Coming as successor to Shri. Damodaran Potty, he continued in the post till May 8,
1975. Shri. Haji however opted to resign the post for political reasons. He was also the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee during 1976-1977.

Shri. Haji was the Member in the Malabar District Board representing Tirur from 1954 to 1958, Jamia Nooriya Arabic College Committee (Pattikad), Pokkar Sahib Memorial College Committee and Tirurangadi Orphanage Committee. He was the Deputy leader and Whip of Muslim League Legislature Party, Joint Secretary of Kerala State Muslim League and Secretary of Kozhikode District Muslim League. He was also the President of Trikandiyur P.C.C. Society, Tirur (1951-70) and various social and cultural organisations. He has served as Chairman of K.F.C., Rural Institute, Thavanur (1968-1971) and S.S.M. Polytechnic, Tirur. Shri. Haji was also the Vice-President of Kerala State Muslim League and the Member of State Muslim League High Power Committee.

Smt. P. Ayisha Hajjumma is his wife and they have six sons and six daughters.

Moideenkutty Haji, the veteran leader of Muslim League expired on 12-09-1997. The Assembly paid its homage to him on 08-12-1997.
Shri. T.S. John who graced the seat of Speaker in the Fourth Kerala Legislative Assembly, had the distinction of having been a Minister in the Council of Ministers as well. He was born on 21st October, 1939 at Kaviyoor as the son of Shri. Mathai. Shri. T.S. John, like many others of his generation, was also drawn to politics through students movements. A graduate in Science, Shri. John was an active participant in several students movements during his days in the SB College, Changanassery. Later he became a Law graduate and practiced as an advocate for some time in the High Court of Kerala. Shri. John was one of the founder members of Kerala Congress and was its Vice Chairman. He had also served as a member of Kaviyoor Panchayat.

Subsequently he served as the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies from 19 October 1978 to 27 October 1978 in the Ministry headed by Shri. A.K. Antony and from 29 October 1978 to 7 October 1979 in the Ministry headed by Shri. P.K. Vasudevan Nair. He was also the Chairman of the Estimates Committee during 1977-1978.

Smt. Aleykutty is his wife and they have one son.
Shri Chakkeeri Ahamed Kutty, who also had the distinction of having been a Speaker and a Minister, graced the seat of Speaker in the Fifth Kerala Legislative Assembly. Born in 1915 as the son of Shri. Chakkeeri Moideenkutty and Smt. Palliyali Viriyath at Cherur near Vengara in Malappuram District, Shri Ahamed kutty had his school education at Manjeri and Tirur. He had however to abandon his studies with the demise of his father in 1929.

Shri. Chakkeeri started his political activities as a worker of the Indian National Congress at the age of 17 in 1932. Getting elected as Member of Ernad Taluk Board in that year, he also participated in the national movement under the inspiring leadership of Mohamed Abdul Rahiman Sahib. Again, as President of Vengara Town Congress Committee, he led the agitations for the removal of Hitchcock Memorial in 1938. He resigned membership of the Indian National Congress in 1939 and joined the All India Muslim League. Shri Chakkeeri Ahamed kutty was one of the forerunners to build up a strong base for the Muslim League party in Kerala. He
served as a Member, both in the Muslim League Working Committee and State Committee. He had also served as President of Vengara Panchayath for many years.

His legislative career begins in 1952 when he was elected as a member in the Madras Legislative Assembly, the first Assembly constituted under the Constitution of India, from Kottakkal Constituency. After the formation of the Kerala State, he represented the First Kerala Legislative Assembly (1957-59) from the Kuttippuram Constituency. He was later elected to the Third Kerala Legislative Assembly from Malappuram constituency in a bye-election held on 10 June 1969 following the vacancy caused by the demise of Shri. M.P.M. Ahammed Kurikkal. He was again elected from the Kuttippuram Constituency to the Fourth KLA and Fifth KLA.


Shri Chakkeeri Ahamed Kutty was elected as the Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly on 28 March 1977. He held the office till 14 February 1980. It was during his Speakership that preliminary steps were taken for the formation of Subject Committees which later became a role model for other Legislatures. The construction of Legislature Complex was also commenced during his stewardship.

Shri. Chakkeeri was very much interested in Foot Ball, Chess, Kolkali and Mappila Songs. After 1980 he kept away from active politics, but later joined Janatha Dal.

Smt. Safiya is his wife and they have five sons and four daughters.

Shri Chakkeeri passed away on 1st October 1992. The Kerala Legislative Assembly paid its homage to him on 25th January 1993.
Shri A.P. Kurian, eminent Parliamentarian who later became the Speaker of the Kerala Assembly was born on 6th October, 1930 as the son of Shri A.K. Paulose and Smt. Mariamma at Thuravoor Panchayat of Angamali.

Pursuing his early education in the Thuravoor St. Augustine Upper Primary School, Manickamangalam NSS High School and later in the Aluva U.C. College, Shri. Kurian was unable, however, to complete formal education, because of his inclination towards Party activities.

Joining the Un-divided CPI in 1951, Kurian chose to stay with CPI (M) after the party split and had actively participated in various movements of the peasants and worked for the betterment of their lot. He had a commendable stint as President of a number of Kisan Sabha organisations and Trade Unions like TELK, CAMCO, TOSHI BA and Travancore Rayons, and also a remarkable term as Member of Ernakulam District Committee, Secretariat of CPI (M) before becoming a Member of Kerala Legislative Assembly.
In 1967, Shri Kurian was elected to the Assembly from the Angamali Constituency. Subsequently he was elected to three successive Assemblies, in 1970, 1977 and again in 1980.

Shri Kurian was detained in July and September, 1975 at the Vyyur Central Prison for sixteen months, under MISA, for breaking the ban to conduct processions and meetings in protest of the Emergency declaration.

Shri A.P. Kurian was elected as the Speaker, on Feb 15, 1980. It was during his tenure as the Speaker that steps for formation of Subject Committees reached their culmination. Shri Kurian held the office till February 1st 1982.

Before that, during 1972-73 he had also a brief stint as Chairman of Public Accounts Committee. He was also Director, Plantation Corporation and Director and Chairman, Bamboo Corporation.

A gifted orator and writer, Shri Kurian had also served as the Unit Manager of Desabhimani for four years.

Shri A.P. Kurian passed away on Aug 30, 2001, while still very much active in public life. The Assembly paid its homage to him on October 12, 2001.

He is survived by his wife Smt. Kunjamma and three sons.
Shri. A.C. Jose who adorned the seat of Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly has been an Advocate, Journalist, Trade Unionist and Political Leader. Born on February 5, 1937 as the son of Shri. A.C. Chacko and Smt. Mary Chacko in Edapally District of Ernakulam, Shri. Jose, a B.Sc. LLM degree holder, had his education at St. Alberts’ College, Ernakulam, Government Law College, Ernakulam and Department of Law, Kerala University. Like many other prominent leaders down the years, Jose too entered the political fray through student politics.

Before he became a Member of Kerala Legislative Assembly, Shri. Jose was instrumental in founding the Kerala Students’ Union and had served as its General Secretary and President in the 1959-63 period. In 1963-65 he was also member of National executive, Indian youth congress.

A prominent trade unionist, Jose was the elected leader of trade unions of almost all major industries as well as National Shipping Board. Again, after becoming a member of Municipal
Corporation Council of Cochin during 1969-78, Shri. Jose also had a remarkable stint as Cochin Municipal Corporation’s Mayor in 1972-73.

In 1980, Shri. A.C. Jose became a member of the Sixth Kerala Legislative Assembly from Parur Constituency. He was elected as the Speaker of the Assembly on February 3, 1982 and he held the post till June 23, 1982.

Subsequently, he was elected to the Seventh Kerala Legislative Assembly through a bye – election held on 22-5-1984 from Parur. While serving as Member of Kerala Legislative Assembly, Jose had also served as Chairman of Privileges Committee (1986-87), and the Estimates Committee (twice during 1984-87). In 1996 he was elected as a member of the 11th Lok Sabha.

During 1996-98 while serving as a member of Parliament, Shri. A.C. Jose was also Member of several committees, the Privileges Committee in 1996-97, Committee on External affairs in 1997-98 (two terms) and Member of Consultative committee, Ministry of Commerce in 1997-98. After getting re-elected to the 12th Lok Sabha in 1998 Shri. Jose was member of the Executive Committee CPP, Committee on Transport and Tourism, Joint committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, Consultative Committee, Ministry of Tourism. Getting elected yet again in 1999 to the 13th Lok Sabha Shri. Jose was Member of Committee on Industry (1999-2000) and Consultative committee, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (2000-2004). Shri. Jose was also Member of the official delegation of Government of India to UN in 1996 and 1998. Much earlier, Shri. Jose was elected as Mayor of Corporation of Kochi in the year 1972 and he was the youngest Mayor of India at that time.

Shri. Jose had also served as the Managing Editor of the Veekshanam Daily and later its Chief Editor, and had contributed several articles over the passage of years.

A lover of sports who was instrumental in organising several sports events in the State, he was also President, Kerala Sports Council, during 1982-87. He was a Member of the official delegation to Los Angeles Olympics and to several Asian Games. He has also been the Vice President of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee.

Married to Prof. Leelamma Jose, A.C. Jose has three sons and a daughter.
Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman, veteran leader and administrator, remains one of those few having the rare privilege of holding the office of Speaker twice in the Kerala Legislative Assembly. Born on April 12, 1928 as the son of Shri. Bhanu Panicker and Smt. Bhavani, Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman started his political career as a student in 1946, and was an active worker of Student’s Congress. After College education, Shri. Purushothaman further opted to pursue Law and holds a M.A, L.L.B.

In 1953, Shri. Puroshothaman became a member of Vakkom Panchayat. He has undergone imprisonment in connection with the High Court Agitation in 1956, and later in 1978 in connection with the agitation against the arrest of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

He had also served as Syndicate Member of the Kerala University and was the President, D.C.C., Thiruvananthapuram, General Secretary K.P.C.C, Vice President, K.P.C.C. and Member, A.I.C.C for about 25 years. He was also the General Secretary of A.I.C.C. for a short period.
Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman was elected to KLA in 1970, 1977, 1980, 1982 and in 2001 from Attingal Constituency. He was the Minister for Agriculture and Labour from 25 September 1971 to 25 March 1977 in the Ministry headed by Shri C. Achutha Menon and the Minister for Health & Tourism from 25th January 1980 to 16th October 1981 in the E.K. Nayanar Ministry. His main contributions as Minister include implementation of Agricultural Workers' Act, Head load Workers’ Act, Ela Development Scheme, Tourism Development Schemes, Students Health Card Scheme, and giving “referral status” to the Medical Colleges in the State.


Besides these positions, Shri Purushothaman also held the exalted post of Lt. Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from 19th March 1993 to 18th March 1996. He also led the Indian delegation to the Global Conference on the sustainable development of small Island developing states held in Barbados in 1996.

Shri Vakkom Purushothaman had his innings as a Member of Parliament as well, and was elected to Lok Sabha in 1984-89 and in 1989 - 91 from Alappuzha constituency. He was one among the Panel of Chairmen of the Lok Sabha. He also served as the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in Lok Sabha.

Shri. Purushothaman was the Chairman of the Consultative Committee of Experts to the CIDP of Inter Parliamentary Union, Geneva for five years. Besides, he was a delegate to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, held at Bahamas in 1982, Nairobi in 1983, Isle of Man in 1984 and Australia in 2001.

Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman held the office of the Minister for Finance & Excise from 5th September 2004 to 12th May 2006.

Dr. Lilly Purushothaman is his wife and they have two sons and one daughter.
Shri. V.M. Sudheeran, known for his principled stand on several issues, graced the chair of Speaker in the Seventh Kerala Legislative Assembly. He was one of those veterans who had the distinction of serving as Speaker of Assembly and as Minister in the Cabinet.

Born on May, 26, 1948 at Padiyam village, Anthikad in Trichur District as the son of Shri. Vailoppilly Sankaran Mama and Smt. Girija, Shri. Sudheeran was actively involved in the students and youth movements, rising to hold high offices at a young age. He served as President, Kerala Students Union from 1971 to 1973 and President, Kerala Pradesh Youth Congress from 1975 to 1977. He was also General Secretary, Indian Youth Congress from 1977 to 1979.

27-03-1987. His tenure as Speaker is particularly remembered for the principled stand he had taken, in the issue of Re-Promulgation of Ordinances, as he was convinced that the Law should originate from the Legislature.


He served as a Member, Standing Committee on Railways in 1996-97, and Standing Committee on Human Resources Development during 1998-2002, and served as the Convenor, Subject Committee of the Standing Committee on Medical Education during 1998-2000. He also served as Member, Standing Committee on Rural and Urban Development during 2002-04. During 2001-2004, he was a Member, Committee on Ethics of the Lok Sabha. He also served as Member of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Railways during 1996-97 and 1998-2004 respectively.

Besides, he was a Member of Coir Board during 1977-78 and during 1998-99.

Shri. Sudheeran was the General Secretary of KPCC during 1980-85 and Vice President of KPCC in 1990-1991 and has long been a member of AICC.

Smt. Latha is his wife and they have one son and one daughter, Sarin Sudheeran and Salila Sudheeran.
Shri. Varkala Radhakrishnan, fondly called Varkala by those around him, graced the chair of Speaker in the Eighth Kerala Legislative Assembly. A successful lawyer and renowned Parliamentarian, Shri. Radhakrishnan was born on 21st August 1927 as the son of Shri. R. Vasudevan and Smt. G. Dakshayani. Completing education at Travancore University and Kerala University, he also obtained a Law Degree and practised as a lawyer for a long time. He appeared in many cases on the issue of emergency excesses and defended many political leaders who were detained without trial in those days. A lawyer of repute, Shri. Varkala was also Vice-President of All India Lawyers Union and President of Kerala State Lawyers Union.

In the course of a long public life, he has held many high offices. He had served as the President of Varkala Panchayat from 1953 to 1962, District Karshaka Sangham, P.W.D Workers Union and Progressive Lawyers’ Forum. As an advocate of justice who believed in equality for all, Shri. Varkala fought against untouchability and other social evils. He was also a member
of the Kerala University Senate and was elected as a member of All Kerala Karshaka Sanghom State Committee.

Shri. Varkala Radhakrishnan was elected to KLA in 1980, 1982, 1987 and in 1991, all from Varkala constituency. Shri Varkala assumed charge as Speaker of Assembly in the 8th KLA on 30th March 1987 and he held the Chair for a period of over four years, upto 28th June 1991. At the time when he was the Speaker of the Assembly, he had evinced keen interest in Legislative business and had chaired the marathon sittings of the Assembly for seven days during the sixth session of 8th KLA in February 1989, many times the sittings extending well upto the wee hours of the next day, in connection with the passing of the Kerala Public Libraries Bill, 1989. During the discussion on the Kerala Public Men's Corruption (Investigations and enquiries) Bill, 1987 also, which commenced on December 12, 1987 during the third session of the 8th KLA and went on till 4.30 a.m. on December 13, 1987, he had chaired the sitting, with perseverance and involvement.

He had chaired the Private Members Bills and Resolutions Committee from 1981 to 1982 and the Public Accounts Committee from 1982 to 1984.

Shri. Varkala Radhakrishnan was elected to the 12th Lok Sabha in 1998 and he served as Member, Committee on Finance, Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Commerce of the Lok Sabha. Again he was elected to the 13th Lok Sabha in 1999 and was a Member, Committee on Privileges, Committee on Labour and Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Science and Technology. In 2004, he was elected to the 14th Lok Sabha and has served as Member, Panel of Chairmen, General purpose Committee, Committee on Personnel and Public Grievances.

He attended the 33rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Kuala Lumpur in 1987, 34th C.P.A. Conference at Canberra in 1988, 35th C.P.A. Conference in Barbados as the Chairman of a Committee and the 36th CPA Conference in Zimbabwe also, as the Chairman of a Committee. Shri. Varkala Radhakrishnan was the Chairman of Administrative Reforms Committee of Government of Kerala during 1996-98.

He had his literary accomplishments as well. Besides publishing a series of articles in periodicals on politics and legislation, Shri Varkala also has to his credit, a book on Parliamentary Practice.

The late Prof. Soudamini was his wife. They have one son and two daughters. Shri R.K. Hari, Smt. R.K. Jayasree and Smt. Sreelatha.
Shri. P.P. Thankachan, a successful lawyer and Parliamentarian, adorned the Chair of Speaker in the Ninth Kerala Legislative Assembly and later became a Minister as well. He was born on 29th July 1939 at Angamaly, Ernakulam District, as the son of the late Rev. Father Poulose.

Shri. Thankachan in his school life was actively involved in extra curricular activities too, apart from his studies and had won the Best student’s Award of S.H. College, Thevara, Cochin, during 1956-57.

After graduating, he opted to pursue Law, and on successful completion, grooming in to a practicing lawyer of repute. In addition, he secured a Diploma in Public Administration.

In 1968, Shri. Thankachan became the youngest Municipal Chairman in the Country, when he was elected to the Perumbavoor Municipal Council. He held the post till 1980. He had also served as the leader of opposition in the Perumbavoor Municipal Council from 1980 to 1985.
He was the President, Ernakulam District Congress Committee from 1977 to 1989. He also held the Presidentship of various trade unions in the State.

Shri. Thankachan was elected to Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1982, 1987, 1991 and 1996 all from Perumbavoor Constituency as a Congress candidate. He was the Secretary, Indian National Congress(I) Legislature party, from 1987 to 1991.

Shri. Thankachan was elected as the fourteenth Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly on 1st July 1991, and occupied the Chair till 3rd May 1995. Four new Legislature Committees were formed during his tenure - Committee on Welfare of Women and Children, Committee on Environment, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities and Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

Shri. Thankachan became a Minister, holding the Portfolio of Agriculture in the Cabinet headed by Shri. A.K.Antony, on 3rd May 1995 and continued till 9th May 1996. He was the Opposition Chief Whip in the Tenth Kerala Legislative Assembly from 1996 to 2001.

He had served as Chairman, Kerala Marketfed and was also Vice President of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee during 2001-2004. Shri. Thankachan was appointed as Acting President of KPCC in 2004, and later became Convenor of the UDF.

Late Smt. T.V. Thankamma was his wife, and they have one son and two daughters.
Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan, held the office of the Hon’ble Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly twice. As the Speaker he has contributed much for upholding the healthy democratic ideals and principles of Parliamentary democracy. With pleasing manners, friendly behavior and sensible approach he has got a knack of managing the floor peacefully. He is widely recognised as a man of maturity and a Speaker of consensus. He believes that administration is the duty of the Government and criticism is the job of the Opposition. Only if both play their roles well, Parliamentary Democracy will flourish.

Born on June 3rd, 1941 at Kuttur, Thrissur as the son of Shri. Melute Krishna Menon and Smt. Therambil Nanikutty Amma, Shri. Ramakrishnan entered politics through students’ movement. He had his early education at Government Lower Primary School and Chandra Memorial Govt. School of his village. He took graduation from Sree Kerala Varma College Thrissur, where he
played a dominant role in the college union activities by holding the posts of General Secretary (1958-59) and Chairman (1959-60).

He took his FL and BL Degrees from the Ernakulam Law College and Law College, Thiruvananthapuram. During his days in the Ernakulam Law college, he had also a commendable stint as Magazine Editor.

Having entered the portals of the legal profession, Shri. Therambil evolved into a lawyer of standing, occupying the position of legal advisor in many reputed institutions and Banks. As the General Secretary of the Kerala Bar Federation, he played a pivotal role in introducing the Advocate Welfare Fund and Advocate Clerks Welfare Fund.

Shri. Ramakrishnan rose to occupy important positions over the course of years, including the post of Thrissur District Congress Committee Secretary of the undivided Congress in 1965, Member, Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee and All India Congress Committee Member. Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan’s success as a politician owes mainly to his unassuming nature and sober attitude. His principles and maturity as a politician are widely appreciated by all sections of the community. His principled stands in politics is always one of conviction and full of sentiments.

Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan became a member of the Kerala Legislative Assembly for the first time in 1982, from Trichur constituency as a National Democratic Party Candidate. He was subsequently elected to the 9th Assembly as an Indian National Congress candidate from the same constituency. In this period, he was elected as the Speaker of the Assembly on June 27, 1995 and held the post till 28th May 1996. In the 10th and 11th Assembly also he was elected from the Thrissur constituency. He has occupied the coveted post of Speaker from September 16, 2004 to May 23, 2006. Again he has been elected to twelfth Kerala Legislative Assembly from Thrissur Constituency. Now serves as the District Congress Committee President of Thrissur District. Shri. Ramakrishnan had also served in the various Legislature Committees. He was the Chairman of Committee on Papers laid on Table during 1998 – 2001 and Committee on Official Languages during 2003 – 2004, besides being the Member of major Legislature Committees including Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Public Undertakings Committee.

In a career spanning four decades, Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan had served in many capabilities in different walks of life. He had been an active Member of the Nair Service Society Director Board during the period 1975-84, and done much for starting NSS Public School, Trichur and Working Women’s Hostel, Trichur. During 1978-84 he served as General Secretary of National Democratic Party and as its Chairman during 1984-86.

A multifaceted personality, Shri. Ramakrishnan was actively associated with the Literary Movement during the past 40 years and took an active part in religious and cultural activities.
A gifted orator and writer he had contributed several noteworthy articles in various periodicals of repute. Reading and horticulture are his hobbies. To add colour to his already glorious career, he is holding the post of the President, Thrissur District Printing and Publishing Co-operative Society (KAIRALI). He is very much committed to the Library Movement. He was the Secretary of Trichur Public Library for a number of years and was a Member of State Library Council also. In the field of education he had his contribution as the Manager of Vivekodayam Schools, Trichur. He was an Executive Committee Member of Kerala Agricultural University and a Senate Member of Calicut University. As a Member of Legislative Assembly, he nurtured his constituency very much and successfully completed many development works.


Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan is an affable, easily accessible man, principled and amiable, humble and simple in his behavior and dealings and is widely accepted and respected in social, literary and political circles. Judging by any standards Shri. Therambil is certainly a politician with a difference.

Married to Smt. Chandramathi Ramakrishnan, they have a daughter and a son. Their daughter Geetha is a Bank employee and son Hari Sankar is a Software Engineer in the States.
Shri. M. Vijayakumar who rose to eminence through the students movement and later became an experienced legislator, graced the Chair of Speaker in the Tenth Kerala Legislative Assembly. Shri. Vijayakumar holds the rare privilege of having completed a full five year term in that coveted post.

Born on October 5, 1949 as the son of Shri. V. Madhavan Pillai and Smt. B. Thankamma, Shri. Vijayakumar was actively interested in political activities even from his student days. He entered into active politics after taking Law Degree from the University of Kerala.

As a student activist, he was in the forefront of many agitations including the one against corruption in private educational institutions in Kerala. He played an active role in the formation of Students’ Federation of India in 1970 and the Democratic Youth Federation of India in 1980 and served as General Secretary of SFI. He became State Secretary and later All India
President of the DYFI. Shri. Vijayakumar was arrested several times and had been imprisoned for various periods too, including the period of emergency. The Historic Parliament march raising the slogan 'Education for All, Job for All' was spearheaded by him. The novel campaign for promoting national integration and communal harmony named 'Human Chain' was organized mainly by his efforts.

Shri. Vijayakumar serves as office bearer of various trade unions. He was also a Member in the Senate and Syndicate of the University of Kerala.

Shri. M. Vijayakumar was elected to the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Kerala Legislative Assembly from the Trivandrum North Constituency. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Petitions from 1989 to 1991. Shri. Vijayakumar became the sixteenth Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly on 30 May 1996 and occupied the chair till 4 June 2001. Several reforms were initiated during his stewardship to improve the quality of Business in the House. These include regulating the number of questions to a maximum of five, widening the scope of Privileges Committee to include ethics under its purview and providing for presentation of review report of the Subject Committees on the demand for grants in the same financial year itself.

His speakership was witness to many memorable events. The Assembly celebrated its 40th anniversary under his guidance and honoured the living members of the First Kerala Legislative Assembly. It was during his Speakership that the last meeting of the Assembly in the old chamber in Government Secretariat campus was held on 29 June 1998 and the first meeting of the Assembly in the new chamber in the Legislature complex was held on 30 June 1998. The old Assembly building was declared as a Historical monument and dedicated to the nation by the Vice President of India, Shri. Kishan Kant. Live telecasting of Assembly proceedings and computerisation work were also started during his Speakership. An ad hoc Committee was also constituted in 1996 by him to review the working of the Subject Committees.

Now Shri. Vijayakumar is a Member of the State Committee, CPI(M) and Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Youth Affairs and Ports.

He is married to Smt. Sreekala and they have one son and one daughter.
Shri K. Radhakrishnan, the present Hon. Speaker of the twelfth Kerala Legislative Assembly was born as the son of Shri M.C. Kochunni and Smt. Chinna, Vadakkevalappil, Chelakkara, Thrissur District on 24th May 1964. He completed his school education in U.P. School, Thonnoorkkara and Sreemoolam Thirunal High School, Chelakkara. After passing Pre-degree from Sree Vyasa N.S.S. College, Vadakkancherry, he completed B.A. Degree course from the Kerala Varma College, Thrissur.

His elevation as Speaker to the august House of Democracy has been whole-heartedly accepted by the people of Kerala irrespective of their political lineage. Hailing from the marginalised plantation labour sector, from the early period of his life, he started realising the real pain and perils of the downtrodden people of the society. He later strived to organise these sections of the society for safeguarding their rights and to uplift them. His simplicity and
adherence to values and principles in public life, made him distinct among other public personalities.

He entered politics while a student as an active worker of S.F.I., and held positions in the organisation as Sree Kerala Varma College Unit Secretary, Chelakkara Area Committee Secretary and Thrissur District Secretariat Member. While holding these posts he actively involved in politics spear-heading the local issues of the common man. In D.Y.F.I., served as Chelakkara Block Committee Secretary, Thrissur District Executive Committee Member and State Committee Member. Now serving as the Member of the State Committee, D.Y.F.I and C.P.I (M) Thrissur District Committee.

He led various agitations against the Education policy of the Government during 1982-87 and was brutally assaulted by the police on several occasions. Also involved actively in the problems of Agricultural labourers and organised them. Was actively involved in the activities of Kerala Sahitya Parishad and Total Literacy Movement.

He was elected to Thrissur District Council in 1991 from Vallathol Nagar Division. He was elected as Member of Kerala Legislative Assembly for the first time from Chelakkara constituency in 1996 and served as Minister for the Welfare of Backward and Scheduled Communities and Youth Affairs from 1996 to 2001. As Minister he had proved his mettle as an efficient administrator and received accolades from his own colleagues in the Assembly. During his tenure, he revamped the functioning of the above Departments so as to extend its services to the targeted groups. He was elected again from the same constituency in 2001 and was Opposition Chief Whip from 2001 to 2006 during XI Kerala Legislative Assembly. He had also served as member in the Public Accounts Committee, Petitions Committee and Subject Committee VI during XI Kerala Legislative Assembly and gave valuable contributions to the collective decisions of these Committees. Won the election for a third consecutive time from the same constituency with an increased margin and elected as the 19th Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly in May, 2006.

Shri Radhakrishnan was a member of the delegation which attended the World Youth Conference held in Cuba in 1998 and a delegate to the 52nd Common Wealth Parliamentary Conference held at Abuja (Nigeria) in 2006. He had also visited Russia, U.A.E., and U.K.

Watching sports and viewing serious films are his main hobbies.
Deputy Speakers
Biographical Sketches
Smt. K.O. Aysha Bai, an active leader of peace and women’s movements has the distinction of being the first Deputy Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly. Needless to say, she was the first woman to adorn the Chair. Smt. Aysha Bai was born in October 1926 and had her education at Women’s College and University College, Trivandrum and Law College, Ernakulam. Her political activities began even while a student, when she participated in the Students Congress, in 1947. She was very much interested in working for the cause of peace and took the initiative in organising many peace committees. Besides, she was in the forefront in organising women’s movement in Kerala.

Smt. Aysha Bai was elected to the First Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1957, from Kayamkulam Constituency under the CPI ticket. She became the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly on 6 May 1957 and occupied the position till the dissolution of the Assembly on 31 July 1959. In the Second Kerala Legislative Assembly also, she was elected from the Kayamkulam Constituency,
and had served as Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances from 1961 to 1963. She had also served as State Vice-President, Kerala Mahila Sangham, Member, Central and State Social Welfare Boards and State Watch – Dog Committee on Prisons.

An active member of the Communist party of India, Smt. Aysha Bai was married to Shri K. Abdul Razzak and they have two sons and two daughters.

Smt. A Nafeesath Beevi, Lawyer and Senior Congress leader, was born in March 1924 as the daughter of Shri. Abdul Karim and Smt. Hawa Umma. She had her education at Pope Pius XI High School at Bharanikkavu, Women's College, Trivandrum, S.D. College, Alleppey and Law College, Ernakulam. A person with a brilliant academic career, she enrolled as an advocate in 1953. Smt. Nafeesath Beevi's political activities began in 1954. She later actively participated in the 'Vimochana Samaram' and had to undergo imprisonment, on account of this. She has been taking active interest in the organisational work of the Congress and has been in the forefront in organising Women's Associations and Co-operative Societies. She continues to be a Member of All India Congress Committee and Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee since 1956.

Smt. Nafeesath Beevi was elected to the Second Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1960 from Alleppey Constituency. She was elected to the Office of Deputy Speaker on 15 March 1960 and
continued to hold the post till 10 September 1964.
She had also served as a Member in the Kerala State Women’s Commission.
Married to Shri. Abdulla Kutty, they have one son and three daughters.
Shri. M.P. Mohammed Jaffer Khan, lawyer and senior leader of the Muslim League, was born in November, 1932 as the son of Shri. Fakrudhin Sahib and Smt Sara Ummal. He had his education in Government High School, Thodupuzha, Maharajas College, Saint Albert's College, and Law College, Ernakulam. Soon he started practicing as a Lawyer and later served as the President of the Bar Associations of Thodupuzha and Moovattupuzha.

Shri. Jaffer Khan was first elected to K.L.A. in 1965 though this did not come into existence. He was again elected to Third Kerala Legislative Assembly from Mattancherry Constituency. He held the office of the Deputy Speaker from 20 March 1967 to 26 June 1970. He had also been the Chairman of Public Undertakings Committee during 1968-1970, Library Advisory Committee during 1968-1969 and House Committee during 1970-1971. During 1970-1976 he served as a Syndicate member of the Kerala University.

Shri. Jaffer Khan had also been a member of the High Power Committee of Muslim League and the Secretary of Ernakulam District Muslim League.
Smt. C.A. Fathima is his wife and they have four daughters.

Shri. Mohammed Jaffer Khan expired on 5.3.2000.

The Assembly paid its homage to him on 29.3.2000.
Shri. R.S. Unni, veteran trade union leader, who adorned the Chairs of Deputy Speaker and Minister, was born as the son of Shri. Raman Unni at Sakthikulangara on 18th February, 1925. He studied up to intermediate.

Early during his student days, he joined Travancore State Congress. He was an active worker of the Kerala Students’ Congress and was the General Secretary of the K.S.C. Becoming a full-time worker in the Congress as a trade unionist in 1944, Shri. Unni was imprisoned for one year for participating in the ‘Agitation for Responsible Government in Travancore’. Later in 1948, he joined K.S.P. He was again arrested in the sensational ‘Quilon Chavara Riot case’ and was jailed for 18 months during 1950-51. Shri. Unni joined R.S.P. subsequently in 1950.


He was also the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee during 1970-71 and 1976-77 and the Subordinate Legislation Committee during 1971-73 and 1974-75.

Shri. Unni was the State Executive Member of K.S.P. Besides he had served as a Member of the State Secretariat and Central Committee of R.S.P, and President of the State Committee of U.T.U.C. and State Secretary of R.S.P.

Smt. G. Radhamma is his wife and they have one daughter.

Shri. R.S. Unni, passed away on 17 February 1999.

The Assembly paid its homage to him on 26 February 1999.
Shri P.K. Gopalakrishnan, eminent Parliamentarian and a man of letters, was born as the son of Shri Kunhitty at Sreenarayanapuram, in March 1924. He graduated from Maharajas’ College, Ernakulam and was Gold Medallist for being first in the Madras University in Malayalam in the B.A. Degree Examination. Later he took his Law Degree from Law College, Madras.

Shri P.K. Gopalakrishnan’s political career had its beginning in 1941, while he was a student in the Maharajas’ college, Ernakulam. He was one of the founder leaders of the Students’ Federation in the erstwhile Cochin State. Due to his participation in the Quit India Movement in 1942, his educational scholarship was cancelled. He joined the Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1942. Later, he became General Secretary of All Kerala Progressive Writers’ Association in 1949 and was arrested and jailed for nearly one year, during 1949-50.

Shri Gopalakrishnan was a Member in the First Legislative Assembly of Madras constituted under the Constitution of India. Representing the Nattika Constituency in the Madras Assembly
from 1952 to 1956, he was the Secretary of the Communist Legislature Party during the period, and was also in the panel of Chairmen of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Shri. P.K. Gopalakrishnan was elected to the Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1967 from Kodungallur Constituency under the C.P.I. ticket. He was again elected to the Fifth K.L.A. (1977 - 1979) and Sixth K.L.A. (1980-1982) from the Nattika Constituency. He also served as Chairman of the Committee on Estimates in the Third K.L.A. from 1968 to 1969.


Shri. Gopalakrishnan was Secretary of the Kerala History Association, Executive Committee Member of the Samastha Kerala Sahithya Parishath and General Council Member of the Kerala Sahithya Academy. He has to his credit the following publications (1) Art and Literature, a study (2) Cultural history of Kerala and (3) Jainism in Kerala, all in Malayalam. He was Chief Editor of ‘Navajeevan’ for two years and ‘Navayugam political weekly of C.P.I. for many years. He was also the recipient of Kerala Sahithya Academy Award.

Married to Smt. M. Omana, they have two daughters.
Shri. M.J. Zakaria, journalist and trade union leader, was born as the son of Shri. Mohammed Jaffer Sait and Smt. Fathima Bai at Cochin on 11 April 1941. He completed his intermediate education at Mattancherry, even while being involved in students movements.

Shri. Zakaria entered Politics through the Muslim Students Federation. He was the Councillor of the Cochin Corporation since its formation in 1967 and was the Chairman of the Health Committee. In 1976 he became the Deputy Mayor of Cochin Corporation. He was elected as a Representative of the civic body to the Greater Cochin Development Authority. He has also successfully completed the orientation course for the Councillors conducted by the Osmania University, Hyderabad.

01 January 1982. He was also the Chairman of the Estimates Committee of Kerala Legislature during 1994-1996.

Shri. Zakaria was District Vice-President of Muslim League and Secretary of the Muslim League Legislature Party during 1980-82. He was also the State Secretary and State Vice- President of AIML. He later became State Working President of INL.

As President of several trade unions he had served in F.C.I Thozhilali Union, Cochin Port Swathanthra Thozhilali Union, Kerala State Rationshop Employees Union, KSDP Employees Council, and K.M.M.L Employees Union.

A known journalist, Shri. Zakaria has authored several short stories and was the Editor of “Aikyam” Weekly.

Smt. Hajara Bai is his wife they have three sons and four daughters.


The Assembly paid its homage to him on 29 December 1999.
Shri. K.M. Hamsa Kunju, a former Mayor of Cochin and Senior Leader of Muslim League, adorned the Chair of the Deputy Speaker in the Seventh Kerala Legislative Assembly. Born as the son of Shri. K.B. Mohammed on 14 May 1941 at Ernakulam, he entered into political and Trade union activities after matriculation.

Shri. Hamsa Kunju became a member of Ernakulam Municipal Council in 1966. Subsequently in 1969 he was elected to Cochin Corporation. He was the Mayor of Cochin Corporation for a period of 2½ years from 1973.

He had also been a member of the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation and also a Member of the Greater Cochin Development Authority.

He was elected as Ernakulam District Secretary, IUML in 1975 and became its Working Committee member.
Shri. Hamsa Kunju was elected to the Seventh Kerala Legislative Assembly, from the Mattancherry Constituency under IUML ticket. He was elected as Deputy Speaker of that Assembly on 30 June 1982 and occupied the Chair till his resignation on 7th October 1986. Though he was nominated as Chairman of the Committee of Privileges during this period on 1st August 1986, Shri. Hamsa Kunju resigned the position on 19 August 1986, for political reasons.

Married to Smt. Nabeesa, they have one son and one daughter.
Shri. Korambayil Ahamed Haji, renowned legislator and a senior leader of the Muslim League, was born as the son of Shri. Muhammed Haji and Smt. Mariyumma at Manjeri on 16th July, 1930. During his student life, he participated in the activities of Muslim Students’ Federation. Having passed S.S.L.C, he later ventured into the business field. In the meanwhile, he entered Politics by joining the I.N.C in 1950. He was the Vice-President and Working Committee Member of Malayala Pradesh Youth Congress and the Secretary of Ernad D.C.C., besides being a member of K.P.C.C. Later however, he resigned from Congress, after the Vimochana Samaram.

had also served as a Member of Rajyasabha during 1998-2003.

Shri. Korambayil was also the Treasurer of Ernad Taluk Muslim League, and later Working Committee Member of District and State Muslim League. He was a patron of the Muslim Educational society as well as its Founder Member. He was the Founder Manager of Korambayil Mohammed Haji Memorial Hospital as well. Besides being the Director of the Malabar Central Co-operative Bank, he had served as the President of Malappuram Bus Owners Association, Vice President of Kerala Private Transport Federation and Vice President, Kerala Football Association. Shri. Korambayil was the Director of Kerala Tourism Development Corporation and the Chairman of SIDCO and State Warehousing Corporation. In 1992, he was also elected as the General Secretary of State Muslim League.

Smt. K. Zainaba is his wife and they have one son.


The Assembly paid its homage to him on 16 June 2003.
Smt. Bhargavi Thankappan, had long served as a Member of Parliament and Kerala Legislature, before being elected as the Deputy Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly. She was born on 24th July 1942 at Andoor as the daughter of Shri. K. Easwaran. After obtaining a Post Graduate Degree in Political Science, she entered into Political and Trade Union activities. She was also an employee in the Kerala State Electricity Board for sometime.

Smt. Thankappan’s parliamentary career began on being elected to the fifth Lok Sabha (1971-1977) from Adoor parliamentary Constituency. She was a Member in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee relating to Central works and Housing, Health and Family Planning. She had also served as a Member in the joint Committee of Parliament for Adoption of Children Bill and the Committee on Estimates during 1974-75. She had been to Hungary and Romania in 1973 as a Member in the Indian Parliamentary Delegation. She was a Member in the National Council for Women’s Education, State Family Planning Advisory Committee and State Advisory
Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. She had undergone imprisonment for three days in the Tihar jail in connection with the nation wide agitation in October 1972. She had also participated in the nation-wide ‘Padayathra Campaign’ organised by the CPI in 1976. A Member in the State Council and National Council of CPI, she had also served as a Member in the Senate of the Kerala University.

Smt. Bhargavi Thankappan was elected to the Fifth Kerala Legislative Assembly (1977-79) from Neduvathoor Constituency. She represented the Kilimanoor Constituency in the Sixth KLA (1980-82), Seventh KLA (1982-87), Eighth KLA (1987-91) and Tenth KLA (1996-2001). She was also the Protem Speaker in the Eighth KLA. On 2nd April 1987, she was elected as Deputy Speaker of Eighth KLA and continued till 5th April 1991.

A recipient of several awards, she was awarded ‘Sahodaran Smaraka State Award’ in 1987 ‘Sahrudayavedi Award’ in 1991 and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Fellowship in 1973 for Social, Cultural and Literary work. She has also published a travelogue titled ‘Danyubinte Theerangalloode’(in Malayalam).

Married to Shri.A.K.Thankappan, they have one son and two daughters.
Shri. K. Narayana Kurup, a veteran leader and Parliamentarian of long standing, had occupied the Chairs of Minister in the Council of Ministers and Deputy Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly. Born at Karukachal in Kottayam District on 23rd October 1927 as the son of Shri. K.P. Krishnan Nair and Smt. Kuttiyamma, he had his education in Travancore, Madras, Bombay and Pune Universities. After taking his law degree, Shri. Kurup had enrolled as an Advocate in 1954. However, he was later drawn to the teaching profession and became Lecturer and Professor in colleges under the management of Nair Service Society.

Shri. K. Narayana Kurup was first elected to the Travancore Cochin Legislative Assembly in 1954 from the Vazhoor constituency. Subsequently, he was elected to the Second Kerala Legislative Assembly on 16th May 1963 from the Vazhoor constituency, through a Bye-election caused due to the demise of Shri. V.K. Velappan, Minister of Public Health and Electricity. He again represented the Vazhoor constituency in the Fourth KLA (1970-77), Fifth KLA (1977-79).

Shri. Kurup became the Minister for Transport in the C. Achutha Menon Ministry on 26th January 1977 and continued till 25th March 1977. He held the same portfolio in the succeeding K. Karunakaran Ministry from 11th April 1977 to 25th April 1977. In the subsequent Ministries headed by Shri. A.K. Antony and Shri. P.K. Vasudevan Nair also, Shri. Narayana Kurup continued as Minister. He remained in that chair upto 7th October 1979, when the Ministry tendered its resignation. He has thus served as a Minister under four different Chief Ministers continuously.

Shri. Narayana Kurup served as the Deputy Speaker in the Ninth KLA from 19 July 1991 to 14 May 1996. He also performed the duties of the Office of the Speaker from 4th May 1995 to 26th June 1995.

Previously, Shri. Narayana Kurup had served as the President of Changanassery Circle Cooperative Union for five years. He held the Presidentship of Karukachal Panchayat for twenty three years and was also Member of the Kerala University Senate for several years.

Married to Smt. K. Leela Devi, they have four sons and three daughters.
Shri C.A. Kurian, veteran trade union leader and legislator, occupied the Chair of Deputy Speaker in the Tenth KLA. He was born as the son of Shri Abraham, at Puthuppally in 1933. While studying for the Degree Course, he secured a job in a Bank. His trade union activities began in 1960, after he resigned his job in the Bank. He was imprisoned for 27 months in different jails and was a detenue for 17 months in Vyyur jail during 1965-66.

Shri. Kurian was first elected to the Fifth Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1977 from Peermade constituency under the CPI ticket. He represented the same constituency in the Sixth Kerala Legislative Assembly during 1980-82 and in the Tenth Kerala Legislative Assembly during 1996-2001.

Shri. C.A. Kurian was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Tenth KLA on 17 July 1996. He continued in the position till 16 May 2001.
He has been one of the State Secretaries of AITUC, General Secretary, All India Plantation Workers’ Federation, State Executive Committee Member of CPI, President of Devikulam Estate Workers Union and President of High Range Estate Labour Union.

Married to Smt. Thankamma, they have two sons and one daughter.
Shri N. Sundaran Nadar, renowned Congressman and a people’s leader also has the distinction of adorning the Chairs of Minister in the Government and Deputy Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly. He was born on October 10, 1931, as the son of Shri. Nallathampy and Smt. Lekshmi. Hailing from a serene and picturesque village, Chenkel, in Thiruvananthapuram District and possessing all attributes of a simple unassuming villager, it is no wonder that he has made his mark as a champion of the down trodden, knowing the pulse of the average man.

A law graduate of the Kerala University, his political activities had started from the school days itself. Subsequently entering Government Service as Gram Sevak during 1954, he resigned the job in 1960. At the initial stages of his political activity, he was an active member in the Communist party and his membership in that party lasted till 1964.

Later he joined the Indian National Congress and was its Block Committee President. Subsequently he became the Vice President of Thiruvananthapuram District Congress Committee.
and KPCC member. During the period 1987-90 he was an executive member in the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee. From 1970 he acted as Block Development Committee Chairman for more than 10 years.

Shri. Nadar’s Legislative career began in 1980 with his election to the Sixth Kerala Legislative Assembly from Parassala constituency, under the INC (I) ticket. Representing the same constituency in the Seventh KLA (1982-87), Tenth KLA (1996-2001), and Eleventh KLA (2001-2006), Shri. Nadar served as the Minister of Transport in the 13th Cabinet headed by Shri. K. Karunakaran from 1st September 1983 to 25 March 1987. He was elected as the Deputy Speaker in the Eleventh Kerala Legislative Assembly on 4th July 2001 and continued as such till May 13, 2006. He performed the duties of the Office of Speaker from September 4, 2004 to September 15, 2004 after the resignation of Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman as Speaker of KLA.

During 1993-96 he was also the Chairman of KELPAM.

Married to Smt. K. Baby Sarojam, they have two sons and one daughter.

Shri Sundaram Nadar passed away on 21st January 2007.

The Assembly paid its homage to him on 28th March 2007.
Shri. Jose Baby is the youngest Deputy Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly. He was born on 24th February 1959 at Konni as the son of Shri. T.K. Baby and Smt. Kunjamma.

Entered politics through youth movement, started from the grass root level, as Secretary of the All India Youth Federation (AIYF), Mannarkkad unit. Became Palakkad District Secretary, State President and Secretary, AIYF National Council. As member of the Communist Party of India (CPI), he served as the Member of the National Council. Now serves as CPI State Council Member and President, All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS), Palakkad District Council and Member of the State Council of AIKS.

Shri. Jose Baby was the member of the 10th Kerala Legislative Assembly during 1996-2001. He was elected to the Twelfth Kerala Legislative Assembly from Mannarkkad constituency. Elected as Deputy Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly on 20th June, 2006.

Shri. Jose Baby had served as the Managing Editor of NAVAJEEVAN Monthly, the Central Organ of All
India Youth Federation and All India Students Federation.

He was a member in the Indian delegation in the World Youth Festival held in Moscow, USSR. He also visited Bahrain. Attended the Third Asia and India Region's Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference at Islamabad (Pakistan).

Married to Smt. Laly and they have two daughters.
In the saddle

Speakers and Deputy Speakers
- their tenures
# PRESIDING OFFICERS SINCE 1957

1. Shri. R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi  
   April 27, 1957  
   July 31, 1959
2. Shri. K.M. Seethi Sahib  
   March 12, 1960  
   April 17, 1961
3. Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya  
   June 9, 1961  
   November 10, 1961
4. Shri. Alexander Parambithara  
   December 13, 1961  
   September 10, 1964
5. Shri. D. Damodaran Potti  
   March 15, 1967  
   October 21, 1970
6. Shri. K. Moideenkutty Haji  
   October 22, 1970,  
   May 8, 1975
7. Shri. T.S. John  
   February 17, 1976  
   March 25, 1977
8. Shri. Chakkeeri Ahamedkutty  
   March 28, 1977  
   February 14, 1980
9. Shri. A.P. Kurian  
   February 15, 1980  
   February 1, 1982
10. Shri. A.C. Jose  
    February 3, 1982  
    June 23, 1982
11. Shri. Vakkom B. Purushothaman  
    June 24, 1982  
    December 28, 1984
12. Shri. V.M. Sudheeran  
    March 8, 1985  
    March 27, 1987
13. Shri. Varkala Radhakrishnan  
    March 30, 1987  
    June 28, 1991
14. Shri. P.P. Thankachan  
    July 1, 1991  
    May 3, 1995
15. Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan  
    June 27, 1995  
    May 28, 1996
16. Shri. M. Vijayakumar  
    May 30, 1996  
    June 5, 2001
17. Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman  
    June 6, 2001  
    September 4, 2004
18. Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan  
    September 16, 2004  
    May 23, 2006
19. Shri. K. Radhakrishnan  
    May 25, 2006

1. Smt. Nafeesathath Beevi, Dy. Speaker performed the duties of the office of the Speaker for the period from April 18, 1961 to June 8, 1961.
2. Shri. R.S. Unni, Dy Speaker performed the duties of the office of the Speaker for the period from May 9, 1975 to February 16, 1976.
4. Shri. K. Narayana Kurup, Dy. Speaker performed the duties of the office of the Speaker for the period from May 4, 1995 to June 26, 1995
5. Shri. N. Sundaran Nadar, Dy. Speaker performed the duties of the office of the Speaker for the period from September 4 to September 15, 2004
### DEPUTY PRESIDING OFFICERS SINCE 1957

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shri. P.K. Gopalakrishnan</td>
<td>July 6, 1977</td>
<td>October 23, 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Shri. Jose Baby</td>
<td>June 20, 2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Election of Speakers and Deputy Speakers

-Some Details-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KLA</th>
<th>Date of First meeting</th>
<th>Date of Election of Speaker</th>
<th>Candidates Contested</th>
<th>Vote secured</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First KLA</td>
<td>27-04-1957</td>
<td>27-04-57</td>
<td>Shri. R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Shri. R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi unanimously elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second KLA</td>
<td>12-03-1960</td>
<td>12-03-60</td>
<td>Shri. K.M. Seethi Sahib</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Shri. K.M. Seethi Sahib unanimously elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second KLA</td>
<td>09-06-61</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya Smt. K.O. Aisha Bai</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second KLA</td>
<td>13-12-61</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Alexander Parambithara</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Shri. Alexander Parambithara unanimously elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth KLA</td>
<td>22-10-1970</td>
<td>22-10-70</td>
<td>Shri. K. Moideen Kutty Shri. A.C. Chacko</td>
<td>70 64</td>
<td>Shri. K. Moideen Kutty declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth KLA</td>
<td>17-02-76</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. T.S. John Shri. John Manjooran</td>
<td>73 34</td>
<td>Shri. T.S. John declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth KLA</td>
<td>26-03-1977</td>
<td>28-03-77</td>
<td>Shri. Chakkeeri Ahamed Kutty Shri. A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar</td>
<td>104 26</td>
<td>Shri. Chakkeeri Ahamed Kutty declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth KLA</td>
<td>15-02-1980</td>
<td>15-02-80</td>
<td>Shri. A.P. Kurian Shri. A.C. Jose</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Shri. A.P. Kurian Shri. A.C. Jose unanimously elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh KLA</td>
<td>24-06-1982</td>
<td>24-06-82</td>
<td>Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman Shri. R.S. Unni</td>
<td>74 61</td>
<td>Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh KLA</td>
<td>08-03-85</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. V.M. Sudheeran Shri. K.V. Surendranath</td>
<td>72 65</td>
<td>Shri. V.M. Sudheeran declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth KLA</td>
<td>28-03-1987</td>
<td>30-03-87</td>
<td>Shri. Varakala Radhakrishnan Shri. P.P. Thankachan</td>
<td>75 55</td>
<td>Shri. Varakala Radhakrishnan declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth KLA</td>
<td>27-6-95</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan Shri. T.K. Hamza</td>
<td>78 39</td>
<td>Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth KLA</td>
<td>29-05-1996</td>
<td>30-05-96</td>
<td>Shri. M. Vijayakumar Shri. George J. Mathew</td>
<td>77 58</td>
<td>Shri. M. Vijayakumar declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh KLA</td>
<td>05-06-2001</td>
<td>06-06-01</td>
<td>Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman Shri. T.K. Balan</td>
<td>95 39</td>
<td>Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh KLA</td>
<td>16-09-2004</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan Shri. A.K. Balan</td>
<td>94 39</td>
<td>Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan declared elected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kerala Legislative Assembly

**Details of Deputy Speaker Elections Since 1957**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KLA</th>
<th>Date of First Meeting</th>
<th>Date of Election</th>
<th>Contested Candidates</th>
<th>Vote secured</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First KLA</td>
<td>27-4-1957</td>
<td>6-5-1957</td>
<td>Smt. K.O. Aysha Bai</td>
<td>Unanimously elected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smt. A. Nafeesath Beevi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unanimously elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smt. M.P.M. Jaffer Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unanimously elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth KLA</td>
<td>22-10-1970</td>
<td>30-10-1970</td>
<td>Shri. R.S. Unni</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Shri. R.S. Unni declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. V.K. Gopinathan</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth KLA</td>
<td>26-3-1977</td>
<td>6-7-1977</td>
<td>Shri. P.K. Gopalarshnan</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Shri. P.K. Gopalakrishnan declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. P.K. Ittoop</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. C.M. Sundaram</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh KLA</td>
<td>24-6-1982</td>
<td>30-6-1982</td>
<td>Shri. K.M. Hamza Kunju</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Shri. K.M. Hamza Kunju declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. N. Sakhthn nadar</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh KLA</td>
<td>20-10-1986</td>
<td></td>
<td>Smt. Bhargavi Thankappan</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Shri. Korambayil Ahamed Haji declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. K. Narayana Kurup</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth KLA</td>
<td>28-3-1987</td>
<td>2-4-1987</td>
<td>Smt. Bhargavi Thankappan</td>
<td>Unanimously elected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth KLA</td>
<td>29-6-1991</td>
<td>19-7-1991</td>
<td>Shri. C.A. Kurian</td>
<td>Unanimously elected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth KLA</td>
<td>29-5-1996</td>
<td>17-7-1996</td>
<td>Shri. N. Sundaran Nadar</td>
<td>Unanimously elected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh KLA</td>
<td>5-6-2001</td>
<td>4-7-2001</td>
<td>Shri. Jose Baby</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Shri. Jose Baby declared elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth KLA</td>
<td>24-5-2006</td>
<td>20-6-2006</td>
<td>Shri. U.C. Raman</td>
<td>41</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In all humility

Speakers speech after being elected
രി. അഥവാ. സയാലക്സിക്കൽ സമിതി

(അപ്ലിക്കേഷൻ 27, 1957)

രി. നാമമാണ് ഡൊ സെന്റാമിൻറെ പേരാവും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് പ്രകാരത്തെ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പോലും മാറ്റാന്റെ സ്വീകാര്യത്തിന്റെ അംഗങ്ങളാണ് സവാ.-ക്കാർ നലിക്കുന്നത് പൊതുമക്കൊമ്പത്തിനും സമാധാനം സൂക്ഷ്മം നേടിവയ്ക്കുന്നത് യന്ത്രശാസ്ത്രവും രാഷ്ട്രതലാണ് കെർമിഷന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയ്ക്കായി സംഭാവനകൾ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നത് കെമോം രാഷ്ട്രതലത്തിൽ കായിക സ്ഥാപനായും തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നു.


dm. BM. 3.75

(G. 27, 1957)
(നിര. 5. 13, 1960)

ശ്രീ. ശ്രീമാതാ. ഹിമീ താക്കിൻ

(ഒമര്‍ 12, 1960)

ശ്രീ പിതാവിനെ ആശീര്‍വാദം വിക്രമം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നു. ആദ്യവീകുറിപ്പുള്ള പ്രതിപാദത്തിനെ ഇതാല്‍ തത്ത്വം സമീപം വരാ പറയേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നും ശ്രീ പിതാവിന്റെ സ്വപ്നങ്ങള്‍ തുല്യവും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവുമുള്ള അനുഭാവം തുറന്ന് പ്രതിപാദം തൊട്ടുനിന്നുള്ള അത്തരം പരിസ്ഥിതികളില്‍ ഉയരുന്നു അവലോകനം ചെയ്തു കൂടിയാണ്. അന്തരിച്ച് ആദരത്തില്‍ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു നേരുന്ന തങ്ങള്‍ക്ക് സാംസ്കാരിക പ്രാധാന്യത്തിനെ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. തുടരുന്നതിനെ നാട്ട് പരിസ്ഥിതികള്‍ രണ്ടായി പ്രതിപാദം തൊട്ടുനിന്നുള്ള അത്തരം പരിസ്ഥിതികളില്‍ ഉയരുന്നു അവലോകനം ചെയ്തു കൂടി ഇതാണ് പ്രതിപാദം തൊട്ടുനിന്നുള്ള അത്തരം പരിസ്ഥിതികളില്‍ ഉയരുന്നു അവലോകനം ചെയ്തു കൂടി ഇതാണ്.
പ്രവാചകന്റെ ഉറപ്പ് താസിന്റെ പലുകളും ചെറുകളും നടപടികളും ചെയ്യാം. ഒരു നേതാവ് പ്രവാചകനായി പ്രവാചിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ചുമതലയെ ഗണിക്കുന്ന പ്രവാചകന്റെ അധ്യായം പ്രവാചനം എന്നിവ പ്രവാചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പ്രവാചകൻ ചെയ്യുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിലെ അനുസരണം അഭിമുഖ്യസേന്യായായി. മിക്കവാറും കഥകളാണ് പ്രവാചകന്റെ ചെയ്യുന്നത്. പിന്നീട് കഥകളിലെ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പ്രവാചകൻ കഥകളിലെ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പ്രവാചകൻ വിവരണത്തിലെ അനുസരണം അഭിമുഖ്യസേന്യായായി.
ഒ. ശേഖരിച്ച് നേന്തറാണ്
(ഒക്ടോബർ 9, 1961)

രാഷ്ട്രീയമായാണ് പ്രക്ഷേപണങ്ങളും നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങളും തലക്കാനുള്ള സാമ്പത്തികാധികാരങ്ങളും എല്ലായിടത്തും ലഭ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ വ്യാപാരക്കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും സ്വതന്ത്ര സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും തലസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ സ്വയംഭരണത്തിനു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സാംഭവങ്ങളും എല്ലായിടത്തും ലഭ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ വിവിധതയാണ് ലഭ്യത വിരുദ്ധമാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്വതന്ത്രീകൃഷിക്ക് സാംഭവങ്ങൾ.

Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India

This amendment was introduced in 1961. It states that "the right to search any place, to seize any movable property, to arrest any person, and to detain him, shall be regulated by law." The amendment is popularly known as the 'Fourth Amendment' and it guarantees the right to privacy and the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures. It places a heavy emphasis on the need for judicial warrants for searches and seizures or for detaining any person.

The amendment has been widely interpreted to include the right to privacy, which has been recognized by the Supreme Court of India in several landmark cases. The amendment has also been interpreted to include the right to consult a lawyer before being searched or detained, and the right to a fair trial.

In conclusion, the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India is a significant provision that guarantees the right to privacy and the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures. It has been widely interpreted to include other rights, such as the right to consult a lawyer before being searched or detained, and the right to a fair trial. It has been widely recognized as an important provision that protects the fundamental rights of individuals.
ആല്പ. ചാലക്കുടി പാഠഭാഗം
(പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധി 13, 1961)

ആല്പ. തെലിയിൽ. പ്രമുഖമായി സ്ഥാപിച്ചെടുക്കുന്ന പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധി, ഇന്ത്യയിലെ പ്രമുഖമായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലെ ഒന്നാം സ്ഥാനമാക്കുന്നത് പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധിയാണ്. മുഖ്യമായി പ്രമുഖമായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലേക്ക് പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധിയുടെ സ്ഥാനമാക്കുന്നത് പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധിയാണ്.

പി. 2. 1961 ജനുവരി 13-ന് പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധി പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധിയായി സ്ഥാപിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നത് പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധിയാണ്. സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥാനം പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധിയാണ്. മുഖ്യമായി പ്രമുഖമായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലേക്ക് പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധിയുടെ സ്ഥാനമാക്കുന്നത് പൊതുപ്രസിദ്ധിയാണ്.
অক্ষরগুলো প্রথমে সংজ্ঞায়িত করা সত্ত্বা তথ্যপ্রকাশন কর্তব্যটি। অগ্রসর অস্কার ও বালক দুটি সংস্কারকের মাধ্যমে সংস্কারের অগ্রগণ্য প্রক্ষেপণের মাধ্যমে সংস্কারের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়ার এই কর্তব্যটি। অগ্রসর অস্কার ও বালক দুটি সংস্কারকের মাধ্যমে সংস্কারের অগ্রগণ্য প্রক্ষেপণের মাধ্যমে সংস্কারের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়ার এই কর্তব্যটি। 

বিশ্বব্যাপী সাধারণ সংস্কারের অগ্রগণ্য প্রক্ষেপণের মাধ্যমে সংস্কারের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়ার এই কর্তব্যটি। অগ্রসর অস্কার ও বালক দুটি সংস্কারকের মাধ্যমে সংস্কারের অগ্রগণ্য প্রক্ষেপণের মাধ্যমে সংস্কারের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়ার এই কর্তব্যটি।
99

(15, 1967)
 StyleSheet: 102

(ക്കരിബാല്‍ 22, 1970)

102
ജോലിക്കും സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനായ്‌ ലോകസ്തരത്തിൽ ബാധകരുടെ ആലോചനകളിൽ തെറ്റിയിൽ തെറ്റിയില്‍ ആശ്രയിക്കുകയും അപ്ലുചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായ്‌ ആശ്രയിക്കുകയും ആക്രമണം തുടങ്ങുകയും. സ്ഥാപനത്തിലെ അവധി പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടതും മാനുസ്‌വരത്തിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രചോദനങ്ങളും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതുമായ പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. സ്ഥാപനത്തിലെ അവധി വലുതും സമയം മുറിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തനങ്ങളും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതുമായ പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെ അവധി നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെ അവധി നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെ അവധി നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെ അവധി നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെ അവധി നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെ അവധി നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെ അവധി നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെ അവധി നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവര്‍ത്തികളാണ്.
നമ്മുടെ അഭിപ്രായം നേരിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളിൽ വിളക്കാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകൾ.


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ут്തीര्थविषयം തന്നെമാണ് അതുകൊണ്ടും അവർ ആകാശം നിരപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു തീരുമുഖമായിരുന്നു. അതോടെ ഭാരക്കൂട്ടലാണ് പോയ പുരാതനകാലം മുഖം പരിശീലിച്ചു. ക്ഷണം മുനസ്വീകരണും അതിഭാഷിക്തും വന്നാണ് കേരളത്തിലെ വാഴ്ചയുടെ വാഴ്ചക്കൂട്ടം ആവർ വന്നാണ്. അതിന്റെ പ്രതലത്തിൽ 139 ഭാരക്കൂട്ടലാണ് അതു മികച്ച വാഴ്ചക്കൂട്ടം. അനുഷ്ഠാനമായാണ് കേരളത്തിലെ അത്തിഭാഷിക്തും അവിശ്വസിക്കാണും - അത്തിഭാഷിക്തും, പലാഴ്ചങ്ങളും - പലാഴ്ചങ്ങളും അത്തിഭാഷിക്തും അവിശ്വസിക്കാണും - അത്തിഭാഷിക്തും അവിശ്വസിക്കാണും പലാഴ്ചങ്ങളും അവിശ്വസിക്കാണും - അത്തിഭാഷിക്തും അവിശ്വസിക്കാണും - അത്തിഭാഷിക്തും അവിശ്വസിക്കാണും. വന്ന ഇലക്കാവിലേക്കും തന്റെ വാഴ്ചക്കൂട്ടം വാഴ്ചക്കൂട്ടം അതുകൊണ്ടും വാഴ്ചക്കൂട്ടം അതു പലാഴ്ചങ്ങളും വാഴ്ചക്കൂട്ടം വാഴ്ചക്കൂട്ടം.


(കൊല്ലവാല 15, 1980)


c. പാർഥേയനെ: ഭാഗീരൂപം നടന്നു മുൻകേണ്ടി, പ്രതിനിധൻ പ്രതിനിധൻ, അക്കാലത്തെ അന്തരാധിപത്യ പ്രക്രമം പ്രാരംഭിച്ചു.
ബിരുദജീവനത്തിലെ കേന്ദ്ര കേന്ദ്രം ഉത്സര പ്രസാദത്തിൽ വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയും അതിന്റെ ഉദ്ധരണമുണ്ടു. കുറിഞ്ഞത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒരു സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി വിശേഷമായികൊണ്ടുപോന്നതാണ്. ഇതിന്റെ മൂല്യാത്മകമായ ഉദ്ദേശ്യവും വായിക്കട്ടെത്താനുള്ള പ്രാധാന്യമുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശ്യം ഉദ്ദേശ്യം പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന അർത്ഥം നട്ട്യുവിന്റെ സാമൂഹ്യഭാവം അടയാളപ്പെടുന്നതും. അതിന്റെയുൾപ്പെടെ സാമൂഹ്യ വായില്ലാത്ത പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശ്യം നട്ട്യുവിന്റെ സാമൂഹ്യഭാവം അടയാളപ്പെടുന്നതുമായി. അത് പ്രതീക്കുന്ന സാമൂഹ്യ വായില്ലാത്ത പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശ്യം നട്ട്യുവിന്റെ സാമൂഹ്യഭാവം അടയാളപ്പെടുന്നതുമായി.
ഞ. കാലിത്തി: മലയാളത്തിൽ തവണ കെട്ടി, മലയാളത്തിൽ മികുന്നതാല്‍ തെറ്റിയും, മലയാളത്തിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചു തവണ കെട്ടി, മലയാളത്തിൽ പാടിവിടില്ല,

ലീ തിരുവിതമാനം മോഡലേറ്റിലെല്ലാം തിരുവിതമാനം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായി തമിഴിലാണ് കാണുന്നത്.

തിരുവിതമാനം മോഡലേറ്റിലെ മലയാളത്തിൽ തവണ കെട്ടി, മലയാളത്തിൽ പാടിവിടില്ല, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തവണ കെട്ടി മലയാളത്തിൽ പാടി പോകുന്നതായി തിരുവിതമാനം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് തമിഴിലാണ് കാണുന്നത്.

ലീ തിരുവിതമാനം മോഡലേറ്റിലെ മലയാളത്തിൽ തവണ കെട്ടി, മലയാളത്തിൽ പാടി പോകുന്നതായി തിരുവിതമാനം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് തമിഴിലാണ് കാണുന്നത്.

അമ്മായി വരേണം തെറ്റിയും സൂചിപ്പിച്ചു തെറ്റിയും, മലയാളത്തിൽ പാടി പോകുന്നതായി തിരുവിതമാനം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് തമിഴിലാണ് കാണുന്നത്.

ലീ തിരുവിതമാനം മോഡലേറ്റിലെ മലയാളത്തിൽ തവണ കെട്ടി, മലയാളത്തിൽ പാടി പോകുന്നതായി തിരുവിതമാനം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് തമിഴിലാണ് കാണുന്നത്.

ഞ. കാലിത്തി: മലയാളത്തിൽ തവണ കെട്ടി, മലയാളത്തിൽ മികുന്നതാല്‍ തെറ്റിയും, മലയാളത്തിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചു തവണ കെട്ടി, മലയാളത്തിൽ പാടിവിടില്ല,
അമന്തിപ്പിച്ചില്‍ പഠിക്കുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ 
അര്‍ദ്ധനി‍വാരംപൂർ‍വ്വം പഠിക്കാവുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ, പുറംകൊണ്ടുള്ള പഠനം പൂർ‍വ്വം പഠിക്കാവുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ.

നിവാരണം പഠിക്കുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ 
അര്‍ദ്ധനി‍വാരംപൂര‍വ്വം പഠിക്കാവുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ, പുറംകൊണ്ടുള്ള പഠനം പൂർ‍വ്വം പഠിക്കാവുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ.

നിവാരണം പഠിക്കുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ 
അര്‍ദ്ധനി‍വാരംപൂര‍വ്വം പഠിക്കാവുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ, പുറംകൊണ്ടുള്ള പഠനം പൂർ‍വ്വം പഠിക്കാവുന്നു എങ്ങനെ എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ. 
ജീവിച്ച് മേടുകള്‍ വാളും മൂന്ന് തിയ്യമിലുള്ള എണ്ണം എന്റെ മാത്രമേ.
ന്. പതിനാറുവരാം സെബ്രൂവാർ പ്രാന്തം
(മുൻനാൾ 24, 1982)

എന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്: ഇതേ നായകൻ സെറ്റാൻ പൊരുത്തം പൊരുത്തം നടത്തുകയാണ്, 
നായകൻക്കു പൊരുത്തം നടത്തുക.

ഇത്തരം നായകന്റെ നായകൻ പ്രാന്തത്തിൽ നായകൻ പൊരുത്തം നടത്തുകയാണ്. ഇതേ നായകൻ പൊരുത്തം പൊരുത്തം നടത്തുക ഇതേ നായകൻ പൊരുത്തം നടത്തുക നായകൻ പൊരുത്തം നടത്തുക നായകൻ പൊരുത്തം നടത്തുക.

(ഒളിയോ 24, 1982)
ക്ലാസിക്കൽ കെമിസ്റ്റ്രിയുടെ അവതരണ പ്രയാണം പ്രബലമായതു എന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായി സാമ്പത്തിക രൂപം കൊണ്ടാണ് പ്രക്രിയകൾ പിന്തുണയ്ക്കുന്നത്. ഇത് ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് കാലാവധിയും സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രമാണം പൊതുവായി അനുകൂലമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ചില കാലാവധി പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പൊതുവെ പ്രബലമാക്കുന്നു. പ്രബലമായ പ്രായം പ്രദർശിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു സമയത്ത് പ്രബലമായ പ്രഭാവം നിലനിന്നാം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞു. അന്വേഷണത്തിന്റെ പ്രാധാന്യം ഒരു സമയത്ത് പ്രബലമാക്കുന്നു.
20. നി. റാ. മനനിക്ഷൻ
(വി. 8, 1985)

നി. റാ. മനനിക്ഷൻ: മനുഷ്യത്തിനു രേഖ വേണാം, മനുഷ്യത്തിനു രേഖ വേണാം, മനുഷ്യത്തിനു രേഖ വേണാം, മനുഷ്യത്തിനു രേഖ വേണാം.

ഉദ്ദേശ്യ പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിനായി അധികാരിന്റെ നിരീക്ഷണത്തിലെ വ്യത്യാസപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലത്തെ നിരക്കുന്ന അധികാരി ഒരു പ്രക്രിയയായാണ് അത് പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നത്. മനുഷ്യാധികാരിന്റെ ഈ പ്രക്രിയ പ്രയാസങ്ങളും മനുഷ്യാധികാരിന്റെ പല സ്ഥിതികളിൽ പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നത്. അധികാരിന്റെ പ്രക്രിയ പ്രയാസങ്ങളും മനുഷ്യാധികാരിന്റെ പല സ്ഥിതികളിൽ പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നത്.

അധികാരിന്റെ പ്രക്രിയ പ്രയാസങ്ങളും മനുഷ്യാധികാരിന്റെ പല സ്ഥിതികളിൽ പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നത്. അധികാരിന്റെ പ്രക്രിയ പ്രയാസങ്ങളും മനുഷ്യാധികാരിന്റെ പല സ്ഥിതികളിൽ പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നത്. അധികാരിന്റെ പ്രക്രിയ പ്രയാസങ്ങളും മനുഷ്യാധികാരിന്റെ പല സ്ഥിതികളിൽ പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നത്.

ഖണ്ഡികയിലെ ശുദ്ധനാശങ്ങളും, അധികാരികളുടെ പ്രസ്താവനകളും, അവിടങ്ങളിലെ നിര്‍വാഹങ്ങളും പ്രാവരാചന പ്രവരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്.
മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളില്ല സ്ഥാപിതമായിട്ടും പാടിംഗ്‌ഷെമെന്റ് എന്ന മേഖലയിൽ നടക്കുന്നു. ഒപ്പുമാത്രമേ ക്രമീകരണങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികാധീനതയുമായി ഊന്ന പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികാധീനതയുടെയും പലതരം പ്രവാചകതകളുടെയും അനുഷ്ഠാനത്തെ ആശ്രയിക്കുന്നു. പ്രവാചകത എന്തായും എല്ലാക്കാരന്റെയും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും പ്രവാചകതയുടെ സാമ്പത്തികാധീനതയുടെ വിശ്വാസത്തിലാണ് പ്രവാചകതയുടെയും പ്രവാചകതയുടെയും സാമ്പത്തികാധീനതയുടെയും സാമ്പത്തികാധീനതയുടെയും ജനനത്തിലാണ്.
നായനക്കണ്ഠ ഗുരു ശീലോ നിരവധി മനോഭാഷകളടുക്കി നിഷിഷ്ട ഒപ്പം അന്തരീകൃത ജില്ലയിലെ ഫുട്ബോൾ ടൂറിസ്മിലെ മേഖലയിലെ പ്രാഥമികഅവഭയക്കുഴേയും ചന്ദ്രകാര മുകളിലുള്ള തലായി ആയുധമൂർത്തി.
പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും പ്രാവീണ്യത്തിന് അനുസൃതമായി പൂര്‍വ്വസ്ഥാനത്തിന് പ്രകാരം അനുഭവപ്പെടാനാണ് തീര്‍ത്ഥാടനത്തിന് പ്രാവീണ്യത്തിന്റെ പ്രകാരമാണ് അനുമാനപ്പെടാനാണ്. അവരുടെ അനുഭവം പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും അതേഭാഗ്യം മാത്രമാണ്. പൂര്‍വ്വസ്ഥാനത്തിന് പ്രകാരം അനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നത് അതേഭാഗ്യത്തില്‍ അതേഭാഗ്യം പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും അനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നത് തീര്‍ത്ഥാടനത്തിന് പ്രകാരമാണ് അനുമാനപ്പെടുന്നത്. അതേഭാഗ്യം അവരുടെ പ്രാവീണ്യത്തിന് പ്രകാരം അനുഭവപ്പെടാനാണ് തീര്‍ത്ഥാടനത്തിന് പ്രകാരമാണ് അനുമാനപ്പെടാനാണ്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും അവരുടെ അനുഭവം പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും അതേഭാഗ്യം പ്രകാരം അനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നത് തീര്‍ത്ഥാടനത്തിന് പ്രകാരമാണ് അനുമാനപ്പെടാനാണ്. അതേഭാഗ്യം അവരുടെ പ്രാവീണ്യത്തിന് പ്രകാരം അനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നത് തീര്‍ത്ഥാടനത്തിന് പ്രകാരമാണ് അനുമാനപ്പെടാനാണ്.
(1991)

(1991)
പ്രത്യേകിച്ചാെ അതിനായി സ്ഥാനം പിടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും പൂർണ്ണമായി ഉള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ പോലെ പുതിയ സൃഷ്ടിയുടെ പ്രതിപ്രാപ്തിയാലും അതേ പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെ പ്രതിപ്രാപ്തിയാലും മുഴുവൻ ഉറപ്പുള്ളതാണ് പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെ പ്രതിപ്രാപ്തിയാലും.
(നിര. 30, 1995)

നിര. 30:

4 ദിവസം വരെ പ്രാധാന്യത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ, മാനുഷ്യർ പെരും ചെയ്യുകയാണെന്ന് എന്ന് ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദനാണെന്ന് കര്‍മ്മാളികള്‍ വാദ്യിക്കുന്നു. പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന പ്രതിവാദിവാദികള്‍ കര്‍മ്മാളികള്‍ക്ക് വാദ്യിക്കുന്ന മാന മാന്നാണ് കര്‍മ്മാളികള്‍ വാദ്യിക്കുന്നത്. 

4 ദിവസം നിർവാഹനത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ, മാനുഷ്യർ പെരും ചെയ്യുകയാണെന്ന് എന്ന് ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദനാണെന്ന് കര്‍മ്മാളികള്‍ വാദ്യിക്കുന്നു. പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന പ്രതിവാദിവാദികള്‍ കര്‍മ്മാളികള്‍ക്ക് വാദ്യിക്കുന്ന മാന മാന്നാണ് കര്‍മ്മാളികള്‍ വാദ്യിക്കുന്നത്.
മലയാളിലെ നാടൻ ഉപ്രവേശാംഗങ്ങളിലെ മൂലമുള്ള മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അടയാളത്തിലെ മലയാളിച്ചിത്രങ്ങൾ.
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( ദിവസം 30, 1996)

നാൾ സാഹിത്യ രേഖകുത്തം

നിര്‍ദേശിച്ച ഭാഗങ്ങള്‍: നായനാരിന്റെ പ്രേമനഗരം, നായനാരിന്റെ സൗജന്യഗാനം, നായനാരിന്റെ സന്ദര്‍ശന സൗജന്യഗാനം, നായനാരിന്റെ കാഴ്ച്ചയ സൗജന്യഗാനം, നായനാരിന്റെ മികവ വനാരു, നായനാരിന്റെ മികവ സൗജന്യഗാനം.

എന്നിവ നായനാരിന്റെ മികവ സൗജന്യഗാനങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പ്രധാന വാചകത്തിന്റെ ഉയരം നിര്‍ദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. നായനാരിന്റെ കഴിവുകള്‍ക്ക് മികവയും സൗജന്യഗാനങ്ങള്‍ക്ക് മികവയുമായി വ്യത്യസ്തമായ സാഹിത്യമാണ്. അതു നായനാരിന്റെ സൗജന്യഗാനങ്ങള്‍ക്ക് മികവയും സൗജന്യഗാനങ്ങള്‍ക്ക് മികവയുമായി വ്യത്യസ്തമായ സാഹിത്യമാണ്.

ആദികാവ്യ എന്നാണ് നായനാരിന്റെ മികവ സൗജന്യഗാനങ്ങളും ഒരു സാഹിത്യയുടേതാണ്. എന്നാൽ നായനാരിന്റെ മികവ സൗജന്യഗാനങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പ്രധാന വാചകത്തിന്റെ ഉയരം നിര്‍ദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. നായനാരിന്റെ മികവ സൗജന്യഗാനങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പ്രധാന വാചകത്തിന്റെ ഉയരം നിര്‍ദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.

“Speaker is the Master of the House” എന്നാണ് എന്തെന്നെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്.

“Speaker is the Master of the House” എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്.

“Speaker is the Master of the House” എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്.

“Speaker is the Master of the House” എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്.

“Speaker is the Master of the House” എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്.

“Speaker is the Master of the House” എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്.

“Speaker is the Master of the House” എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്നെന്ന്. എന്തെന്നെന്ന് എന്തെന്ന്.


t തന്നെ പ്രേയത്തുന്നതാണ് പലതരം ഗുണങ്ങളും പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു നിറയാണ് പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു സ്ഥാപിതമാണ്. ഇതുവരെ പരിശീലനം നടത്തിയ പ്രത്യേകതകളും പലതരം ഗുണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നത്. 


t പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം നടത്തുന്നത്. പ്രാവശ്യമാണ് പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. 


t പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. 


t പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്തു പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. 


t പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്റെ പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. 


t പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. എന്റെ പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. 


t പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. 


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t പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്. 


t പരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നത്.
ബന്ധുക്കളുടെ നായകലയാണ് വിദ്യാസ്വാധീനം മാജയുടെ എല്ലാവരും നല്ലന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ നിന്നും വിദ്യാസ്വാധീനത്തിന്റെ അടുക്കളം മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്. പുഴയിൽ മാത്രമേ മാത്രമേ വാഴ്‌ക്കുന്ന പാർക്കുകളാണ് പുഴയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്താൻ സാധ്യമാണ്. 

അതു കാരണം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പഠനത്തെല്ലാം മാത്രമേ പരിശീലനം രൂപപ്പെടുന്നു. പുഴയിൽ നിന്ന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പരിശീലനം നടത്താൻ സാധ്യമാണ്. പുനരുത്രിപ്പോട്ടുകളെല്ലാം മാത്രമേ പരിശീലനം നടത്താൻ സാധ്യമാണ്. 

കൈവശാസ്ത്ര വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പരിശീലനം രൂപപ്പെടുന്നു. പുഴയിൽ നിന്ന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പരിശീലനം നടത്താൻ സാധ്യമാണ്. 

ബന്ധുക്കളുടെ നായകലയാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മാജയുടെ എല്ലാവരും നല്ലന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ നിന്നും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു വരിക.
(പ്രവാചകൻ  പി.എം. കണ്ണൂർ കുഞ്ഞൻ‌മലയിൽ)

(ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 6, 2001)

എ. പാലക്ക: പ്രതിയോഗതയിലെ നിരൂപനമായുണ്ട്.

പുതിയ പ്രധാനത്തെയും പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ അളവിലെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ അളവിലെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ അളവിലെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ അളവിലെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ. കൊറോനയുടെ നിരോധത്തിനെയും പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ അളവിലെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ അളവിലെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ അളവിലെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ അളവിലെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ. 

നിർദ്ധാരണ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ ആരംഭിക പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിന്റെ. 

(പ്രവാചകൻ: പി.എം. കണ്ണൂർ കുഞ്ഞൻ‌മലയിൽ)

(2001)
ശ്രീരാമനായി താജൂഷുർ നിരവധിയുള്ള ഗാനങ്ങളുടെ ഗീതത്തിൽ. അവരുടെ സൃഷ്ടിപരമായ ശാസ്ത്രീയതയുള്ള ഗാനങ്ങളിൽ ആശ്രയണം സ്വാധീനിച്ചും സ്വാഭാവികമായ ആശ്രയണം സ്വാധീനിച്ചും സ്വാഭാവികമായ ആശ്രയണം ഉപദേശമാർന്ന മൂന്നിൽ കലാപാട് കലക്കണ്ണി. മൂന്നിൽ കലാപാട് കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു ദീർഘകാല കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു കലാപാട്. അന്തരിച്ചു പോലെയും, പാലിശേഖരിച്ചു പോലെയും കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു മുൻപ് കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു കലാപാട്. അന്തരിച്ചു പോലെയും, പാലിശേഖരിച്ചു പോലെയും കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു മുൻപ് കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു കലാപാട്. അന്തരിച്ചു പോലെയും, പാലിശേഖരിച്ചു പോലെയും കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു മുൻപ് കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു കലാപാട്. അന്തരിച്ചു പോലെയും, പാലിശേഖരിച്ചു പോലെയും കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു മുൻപ് കലാപാട് തുടങ്ങുന്നു കലാപാട്.
(സേവനില 16,2004)

 ഭജനം

മേളം ശ്രീമതി സദാസഹായപ്പട

ഭജനം

മേളം ശ്രീമതി സദാസഹായപ്പട

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ക്രി. എ. പ്രമോദ്‌പിണീ ജെന്നൽ‌റി

(മഴ 25,2006)

മനുഷ്യരെയും മൃഥ്യുവാസം, പ്രാഥമികവും ആദ്യകാലക്കാസ്ഥുകളും,
മൂലം ആദ്യോപേനാസ്ഥുകളും, മുന്നിന് പിന്നാലെയും, പ്രതികോണ സാധാരണ വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം അത്യുള്ള ഇല്ലാതാവുകയാളെയാണ് അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം മാറുന്ന നിയമ വലീകരിപ്പിക്കുക. തലസ്ഥാനത്തെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ മൂലമായി അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം കൂടാതെ അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രമെത്താന്തി. അവിടെ വിജ്ഞാനാധിപത്യം അവിടെ അവിടെ മാറിയാൽ സോജ്യം കാണാം.

അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രമെത്തണും അവിടെ അവിടെ മാറിയാൽ സോജ്യം കാണാം.

അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രമെത്തണും അവിടെ അവിടെ മാറിയാൽ സോജ്യം കാണാം.

അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രമെത്തണും അവിടെ അവിടെ മാറിയാൽ സോജ്യം കാണാം.

അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രമെത്തണും അവിടെ അവിടെ മാറിയാൽ സോജ്യം കാണാം.

അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രമെത്തണും അവിടെ അവിടെ മാറിയാൽ സോജ്യം കാണാം.

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അന്യശോധനക്കാരനുള്ള ആവശ്യം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രം വിജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രമെത്തണും അവിടെ അവിടെ മാറിയാൽ സോജ്യം കാണാം.
പൂന്തോട്ടത്തിലെ പുതിയ വാക്യം വെച്ചിയിറങ്ങിയത്. ഗോളം നടക്കുന്ന ഗവേഷണപ്രക്രിയയുടെ പ്രധാന പങ്ക് താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രാവുത്തിലെ കാരണം പ്രതിജനക്കാക്കണമെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നത്. പഴയകാലഘട്ടത്തിലെ വിജ്ഞാനപരമായ കാര്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ പേരുകൾ താഴെ പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രാവുത്തിലെ കാരണം നടക്കുന്നത്. ഗോളം നടക്കുന്ന ഗവേഷണപ്രക്രിയകൾ പ്രധാന പങ്ക് കൂടുതൽ പ്രാവുത്തിലെ കാരണത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്നത്.
Some Unique Records
# SOME UNIQUE RECORDS

1. **Two time Speakers**
   - Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman
   - Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan

2. **The Speaker who later served as Chief Minister**
   - Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya

3. **Speakers who have served as Ministers**
   - Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya
   - Shri. D. Damodaran Potti
   - Shri. T.S. John
   - Shri. Chakkeeri Ahamed Kutty
   - Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman
   - Shri. V. M. Sudheeran
   - Shri. P.P. Thankachan
   - Shri. K. Radhakrishnan
   - Shri. M. Vijayakumar

4. **Speakers who had served as Members of Parliament**
   - Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya
   - Shri. A.C. Jose
   - Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman
   - Shri. V.M. Sudheeran
   - Shri. Varkala Radhakrishnan

5. **A Speaker who had served as Dy. Chief Minister, Chief Minister and Member of Parliament**
   - Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya

6. **Speakers who resigned while holding office**
   - Shri. C.H. Mohammed Koya
   - Shri. K. Moideenkutty Haji
   - Shri. A.P. Kurian
   - Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman
   - Shri. P.P. Thankachan
7. The Speaker who completed a full Five Year term
   Shri. M. Vijayakumar

8. The Speaker who expired while holding office
   Shri. K.M. Seethi Sahib

9. Women Dy. Speakers
   1. Smt. K.O. Aysha Bai
   2. Smt. A. Nafeesath Beevi
   3. Smt. Bhargavi Thankappan

10. Dy. Speakers who had served as Ministers
    1. Shri. R.S. Unni
    2. Shri. K. Narayana Kurup
    3. Shri. N. Sundaran Nadar

11. Dy. Speakers who had served as Members of Parliament
    1. Shri. Korambayil Ahmed Haji
    2. Smt. Bhargavi Thankappan

12. The Speaker who served for the longest period
    Shri. Vakkom Purushothaman

13. The Speaker who served for the shortest period
    1. Shri. A.C. Jose
    (February - June 1982)
Speakers  
and  
Deputy Speakers  

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