

“Unacknowledged legislators of the world...”



Poets influence society's values, bring about social and political changes, and usher in new ideas, though they don't hold any official or powerful positions. Through imagination and emotions, they are responsible for founding moral laws and generating social, political, and environmental issues, thus laying the groundwork for future legislations. Though delayed, their indirect impact on society and its progress is lasting and perpetual. There are numerous examples of poets and writers in the past who influenced the people and brought about tremendous transformation and changes. Great Jean Jacques Rousseau, Kabir, Sarojini Naidu, Rabindranath Tagore, Subramaniya Bharathi, Walt Whitman, and Anna Akhmatova are some of the revolutionary poets whose writings upheld morality and justice. Poets and their poetry serve as powerful catalyst and chroniclers of revolutions, reforms and changes.

Starting with Plato, there were many attempts down the ages to decry poets and poetry. Sidney was one of the pioneer poets who defended poetry. This was followed by P. B. Shelley, in his celebrated work *The Defence of Poetry*. At the end of his unfinished work, he declares, **“Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.”** The poetical wisdom, moral values, and principles of justice still continue to guide our present-day lawmakers and provide guidance in moral values and principles. In India and all over the world, in various cultures and languages, both past and present, poets and their works are indicators of Shelley's "trumpet of prophecy of the legislators of the world." “Drive my dead thoughts over the universe like withered leaves to quicken a new birth! - *Ode to the West Wind*.

This year's theme of our Calendar is - “The unacknowledged legislators of the world”, focusing on some of the greatest poets of all time, from various languages and cultures across the world - 'the real legislators of the world.'

A QUARTER CENTURY OF SERVICE

For 25 years, Montfort Community Tribal School has demonstrated unwavering commitment, providing vital service to the underprivileged tribal communities through education and empowerment. It has been a beacon of hope for the young boys and girls who pass through its portals to a new world of challenges with modified behaviour and mind set. Its dedication is reflected in its holistic approach to nurturing students, fostering academic excellence, promoting social changes and providing essential resources for those who are marginalized.

“Come and see where the stars never cease to shine,
to see for yourself God's own children at work and play”



MONTFORT COMMUNITY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

KURAVANKADU, KOMBUTHOOKI PO, YERCAUD TK, SALEM DT - 636601. E-mail: comschoolyercaud@gmail.com





Unacknowledged legislators of the world...

JANUARY 2026

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616)

William Shakespeare, a playwright and poet, was born in Stratford-upon-Avon. He belonged to the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, known as the English Renaissance. Though his plays are his legacy, his poems are famous to this day. His first printed works were two long poems: *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*. His works include 38 plays, 2 narrative poems, 154 sonnets, and several other poems. In 1609 his sonnets were published, which was followed by the long poem, 'A Lover's Complaint,' exploring themes of lust, love, and respect. The sonnets covered themes such as the passage of time, mortality, love, beauty, infidelity, and jealousy. The first 126 of Shakespeare's sonnets are addressed to a young man, and the last 28 sonnets to a mysterious 'Dark Lady.' Shakespeare is considered as one of the makers of English, contributing significantly to the vocabulary. Shakespeare invented 1,700 words and used 20,000 words in his plays and poems. Other famous English poets are Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English Poetry and Ben Jonson, Christopher Marlowe, and John Donne who belonged to the Elizabethan period.

Shakespeare's famous quotes:

"Our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt." - *Measure for Measure*

"There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." - *Hamlet*

"To be, or not to be, that is the question." - *Hamlet*

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." - *As You Like It*

JOHN MILTON (1608 - 1674)

John Milton is considered as one of the greatest poets of England for his intellectual prowess as a civil servant and linguist. His works reflect reverence for freedom, forbearance, and perseverance. His writings had an essence of Edmund Spenser. His best work was *Paradise Lost*. Tennyson referred to him as the "God-gifted organ-voice of England." He wrote prose with his "left hand" and poetry with his "right hand." *Oratio pro Arte* was his first prose work. He wrote in English, Latin, Greek, and Italian. *Areopagitica* is his most influential work on free speech and freedom of the press. His first published poem was "On Shakespeare." He collected his poems in 1645 in a volume called *Poems of Mr. John Milton both in English and Latin*. *Paradise Lost* and *Samson Agonistes* established him as one of the greatest poets. He had weak eyesight and became completely blind at 41. After he became blind, he dictated *Paradise Lost*, followed by *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes*, to his friend and poet Andrew Marvell. "On His Blindness" (Sonnet 19) explored his feelings on blindness, asking God if He still required him to continue his work or to accept this challenge. "They also serve who only stand and wait" was his conclusion on how to serve God. He is celebrated for his skill as a word-maker, coining new words and phrases. He invented 630 new words, such as "Pandemonium," and used 8,000 different words in *Paradise Lost*. Important poets of his time include John Dryden and Alexander Pope, in addition to William Shakespeare.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				 1 New Year Mary, Mother of God	2	The Most Holy Name of Jesus
4 Epiphany of the Lord	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 Baptism of the Lord	12	13	 14 Jan 30 Bhogi/Lohri St. Devasahayam Pillai	 15 Jan 2 Pongal/Makar Sankranti Thiruvalluvar Day	 16 St. Joseph Vaz	 17 Uzbavar Thirunal St. Anthony the Abbot
18	19	20	 21 St. Sebastian	 22 St. Agnes	23	24 St. Francis de Sales
25	 26 Jan 26 Republic Day Sts. Timothy and Titus	27	 28 St. Thomas Aquinas	29	30	 31 Jan 31 Birth of St. Montfort St. John Bosco
Su	M	T	W	T	F	Sa
DECEMBER 2025	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31					
Su	M	T	W	T	F	Sa
FEBRUARY 2026	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28		
	29	30	31			



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FEBRUARY 2026

JOHN KEATS (1795 - 1821)

John Keats was a second-generation English Romantic poet alongside Shelley and Lord Byron. Though he died at the age of 25, he established himself as one of the greatest English poets. He began writing poetry in 1816. He wrote only 54 poems, but they covered a wide range - from sonnets to Spenserian romance to the Miltonic epic style. Even though he is now famous, during his lifetime he wasn't so. His best years were 1818–1820, when he wrote his last volume of poetry, which he completed in 1820, a year before his death. He is famous for his odes such as "Ode to a Nightingale," "Ode on a Grecian Urn," "Ode to Autumn," "Ode on Melancholy," "Ode to Indolence" and "Ode to Psyche." His best-known quote is: "Beauty is truth, truth is beauty - that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know." (Ode on a Grecian Urn) Even if Keats had written only "Ode to Autumn," his place in English literature would have been the same. Famous poets of John Keats's era are P. B. Shelley, Lord Byron and Leigh Hunt, his mentor.

His most celebrated powerful lines include:

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever" - *Endymion*

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter" - *Ode on a Grecian Urn*

"The poetry of earth is never dead" - *On the Grasshopper and Cricket*

"Love is my religion - I could die for it" - *Letter to Fanny Brawne*

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792 - 1822)

Percy Bysshe Shelley was an English writer well known for his Romantic poems, wrote both long and short verse. He was also known for his friendship with fellow Romantic poets John Keats and Lord Byron. Shelley died young and he was only twenty-nine years old when he got drowned in Italy. He wrote the Gothic horror novel *Zastrozzi* in 1810. Later, he co-authored a volume of poems with his sister - mostly in the Gothic tradition called *Original Poetry*. In 1810, he also published a second Gothic novel of terror, *St. Irvyne*, most of which he had written during his time at Eton. He also released a short volume of poems, *Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson*. In 1813, Shelley's first poem containing many of his radical ideas, *Queen Mab*, was published. In 1816, he published his next major poem, *Alastor*. He is best remembered for his unfinished work - "Defence of the Poetry". His other celebrated works include "Ode to the West Wind," "Ozymandias," and "To a Skylark." "Adonais" is a pastoral elegy written to commemorate the death of his friend, John Keats. The "Cenci," a verse drama, was one of Shelley's major works. Famous poets of P. B. Shelley's era include William Blake, William Wordsworth, S. T. Coleridge, Lord Byron, John Keats and Robert Southey.

His powerful quotes include:

"If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" - *Ode to the West Wind*

"I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed!" - *Ode to the West Wind*

"Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought." - *To a Skylark*

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
01/02/2026 Thai Pongal 1 	02/02/2026 Presentation of the Lord 2 	03/02/2026 St. Blaise 3	04/02/2026 St. John de Britto 4 	05/02/2026 St. Agatha 5	06/02/2026 St. Gonzalo Garcia 6	07/02/2026 St. Gonzalo Garcia 7
08/02/2026 8	09/02/2026 9	10/02/2026 St. Scholastica 10	11/02/2026 Our Lady of Lourdes 11 	12/02/2026 Ash Wednesday 12	13/02/2026 World Day for Social Justice 13	14/02/2026 14
15/02/2026 15 1st Sunday of Lent	16/02/2026 16	17/02/2026 17	18/02/2026 Ash Wednesday 18 	19/02/2026 19	20/02/2026 St. Peter Damian 20 	21/02/2026 St. Peter Damian 21
22/02/2026 22 1st Sunday of Lent	23/02/2026 23	24/02/2026 24	25/02/2026 Bl. Rani Maria 25 	26/02/2026 26	27/02/2026 27	28/02/2026 28

SU	M	T	W	T	F	Sa	SU	M	T	W	T	F	Sa	SU	M	T	W	T	F	Sa	SU	M	T	W	T	F	Sa	SU	M								
JANUARY 2026							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MARCH 2026	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						



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MARCH 2026

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770 - 1850)

William Wordsworth's loss of his mother when he was eight and being orphaned at an early age, influenced his later works. As a Romantic poet, his walking tour of Europe influenced his poetry and political leanings. His experience of French Revolution and his life in France, deepened his interest in and sympathy for the life, troubles and free speech of the "common man". For Wordsworth, Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings." Wordsworth's most famous poem is "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud". Other famous poems are "The Ruined Cottage," "Lucy Gray," "My Heart Leaps Up," "The World Is Too Much with Us" and "Composed upon Westminster Bridge." In 1842, he became the Poet Laureate of England. His famous great autobiographical poem, "The Prelude," was published after his death.

ROBERT BROWNING: As a young boy, Robert Browning read voraciously and wrote poetry and was influenced by P. B. Shelley. Browning is best known for his mastery of the dramatic monologue and his complex explorations of human psychology in poetry. *Pauline* and *Sordello* are his famous plays. His lengthy poem *Paracelsus* made him popular. His wife, Elizabeth, inspired his collection of poems "Men and Women". His other works are the verse drama, *Pippa Passes* and "The Pied Piper of Hamelin". Famous poets of his era are Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Gerald Manley Hopkins, E.B. Browning and Christina Rossetti.

T.S.ELIOT (1888 - 1965)

T. S. Eliot (Thomas Stearns Eliot) was born in St. Louis, Missouri. He was both a poet, playwright and publisher, which helped deepen his understanding of 20th-century literature. T. S. Eliot wrote his first poem when he was fourteen. Later, he published 'The Harvard Advocate'. He also wrote three short stories. Eliot published his first collection of poems in 1917 under the title of 'Prufrock and Other Observations'. "Ara Vos Pree" was his next masterpiece. Eliot had also written and published other works, including "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock". Influence of Indian philosophy was a key factor in his magnum opus, "The Waste Land," which won him the Nobel Prize.

Other notable works include the long poem Four Quartets, and 'Murder in the Cathedral'. He was awarded, the British Order of Merit and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. His play 'The Cocktail Party' won the 1950 'Tony Award' for Best Play. The 'Magi' and 'The Hallow Men' are his other very famous poems. Eliot's, 'Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats', was famously adapted in 1981 into 'the musical Cats', which won seven Tony Awards.

Other poets of his era include Ezra Pound, Nobel Laureate W.B. Yeats, W. H. Auden, Dylan Thomas, E. E. Cummings, Elizabeth Bishop and Ernest Hemingway.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Women's Day	2	3	4 St.Casimir	5	6	7 Sts.Perpetua and Felicity
8 ♀	9	10	11	12	13	14 St.Matilda
15 World Water Day	16	17 St.Patrick	18 St.Cyril of Jerusalem	19 Telugu New Year St.Joseph, Husband of Mary	20	21 Ramzan
22	23	24	25 Annunciation of the Lord	26	27	28
29 Palm Sunday	30	31 Mahaveer Jayanthi				
Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M

FEBRUARY 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

APRIL 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



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APRIL 2026

ROBERT FROST (1874-1963)

Robert Frost was one of the most loved and respected poets in American literature. His intense connection with nature and his reflections on everyday struggles of life touch the hearts of readers across generations. His writing is simple yet full of meaning, teaching important life lessons and evoking deep emotions. In England, he met famous writers such as Edward Thomas, Thomas Hardy, and Ezra Pound. With the encouragement of Ezra Pound, Frost published his first book, *A Boy's Will*, followed by *North of Boston*, which brought him international fame. His famous poem, "The Road Not Taken," brought him worldwide fame. Throughout his career, Frost published many volumes of poetry and earned four Pulitzer Prizes for Poetry - in 1924, 1931, 1937 and 1960. His famous works include "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," "Fire and Ice," "Mending Wall," "Birches," and "Home Burial." In 1961, he was honoured when invited to read a poem (*The gift outright*) at the inauguration of President John F. Kennedy, a memorable moment that solidified his status as one of the foremost poets in American literature. Personal tragedies, such as the loss of his children, affected Frost and were reflected in some of his later poems, which explore themes of loss, solitude, and the passage of time. He is best remembered for his inspiring line: *'And miles to go before I sleep.'* Famous poets of his era include Ezra Pound, Wallace Stevens, E.E. Cummings, Edward Thomas, Rupert Brooke and Robert Graves.

EMILY DICKINSON (1830-1886)

Emily Dickinson was an American poet best known for her eccentric personality and her themes of death and mortality. She was influenced by R. W. Emerson, Browning and William Blake. Only a few of her poems were published during her lifetime. She was mostly unknown while alive, though she wrote nearly 1,800 poems altogether. Despite her limited social interactions, her poetry is characterized by the innovative use of form, language, and themes of death, nature and love, making her an original poet. Her works have now become a staple of the American literary world. The depth of her poetry has earned her a prominent place in literature because of her ability to convey intricate emotions and ideas through a distinct voice. Dickinson addressed several of her poems to Jesus and emphasized the contemporary relevance of the Gospel. She used wit and colloquial language to present these ancient themes in a lighter, more relatable way. Dickinson's poems are short lyrics with a single speaker who expresses thought and feeling. Her famous poem is 'Hope'. Other well-known works include: "A Saddest Noise, The Sweetest Noise", "I Taste a Liquor Never Brewed," "Success is Counted Sweetest," "Wild Nights - Wild Nights!", "I Felt a Funeral in My Brain", "I'm Nobody! Who Are You?", "A Bird Came Down the Walk", and "Because I Could Not Stop for Death". Famous poets of her era include Walt Whitman, Lord Tennyson and the Brontë sisters.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			Unacademy 18 1	Holy Thursday 2	Good Friday 3	Holy Saturday 4
Easter Sunday 5	6	7	8	9	10	11 St. Stanislaus
12 Divine Mercy Sunday	13	14 Dr.B.R.Ambedkar's Birthday	15	16	17	18
19	20	21 St.Anselm	22	23 St.George	24	25 St.Mark, Evangelist
26	27	28 St.Louis Grignon de Montfort	29 St.Catherine of Siena	30 Unacademy 17		
Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M

MARCH 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

MAY 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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MAY 2026

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON (1809-1892)

Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-1892) was the Poet Laureate of the United Kingdom. Tennyson's poetry had metrical variety, rich imagery and verbal melody. He was influenced by Lord Byron. As a student of Trinity College, Cambridge, he was awarded Chancellor's gold medal. His famous works are 'Timbuctoo,' 'Claribel,' 'Mariana,' 'Break, Break, Break,' 'Tears,' 'Idle Tears,' 'Crossing the Bar,' 'Ulysses,' 'The Lotos-Eaters,' 'In Memoriam A.H.H.,' 'The Lady of Shalott,' 'Maud,' 'Idylls of the King,' 'The Princess' and 'Tithonus.' Some of his powerful phrases are: "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield," and "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," "It is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved." His contemporary poets were Robert Browning, Matthew Arnold, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, S.T. Coleridge and Christina Rossetti.

Walter "Walt" Whitman (1819-1892) is considered as one of the most influential poets of the United States. Whitman paved the way for contemporary American literature by abandoning the rigid, metrical structures of European poetry. His most famous work is the major poetry collection 'Leaves of Grass'. When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd is a long poem, an elegy to President Abraham Lincoln. His other well-known poems are "I Sing the Body Electric" and "Song of Myself." After this he wrote other notable poems such as "O Captain! My Captain!" in his 1865 and 1876 editions of Drum-Taps and Memoranda During the War. Emily Dickinson, Edgar Allan Poe, H. W. Longfellow, Lord Tennyson and Ralph Waldo Emerson are famous poets of his time.

"My captain does not answer; his lips are pale and still." -O Captain! My Captain!

EDGAR ALLAN POE (1809-1849)

Edgar Allan Poe was an American poet, writer, editor, and literary critic. His dark and macabre tales still captivate readers. His work is classified as Dark Romanticism and is filled with themes of death, loss, and the human psyche.

His unique approach to storytelling helped create new genres of detective fiction and horror. This hypnotized readers, drawing them into his eerie and sorrowful worlds. His exploration of the darker aspects of human nature and his focus on psychological issues distinguished him from contemporaries like Nathaniel Hawthorne and H. W. Longfellow, who wrote about more traditional Romantic themes. Poe's work shared some similarities with that of Lord Byron. He was influenced by Lord Byron, S.T. Coleridge, Shelley, Keats and William Shakespeare. Poe was recognized as a major figure in the American Renaissance. Certain tragic experiences in Poe's life are reflected in his writings. As a magazine editor, he wrote his early tales such as "Berenice," "Morella," and the macabre tales "The Tell-Tale Heart," "The Philosophy of Composition", "The Rationale of Verse" and "The Poetic Principle" were some of his other important works. Famous poets of his era are Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Ascension 17 31 The Most Holy Trinity					May Day 1 St.Joseph, the Worker	2
3	4	5 St.Angelo	6 St.Dominic Savio	7 Birth of Marie-Louise Trichet	8	9
10	11	12	13 Our Lady of Fatima	14 St.Mathias, the Apostle	15	16 Beatification of Marie-Louise Trichet
17 Ascension of the Lord	18	19	20 St.Bernardine of Siena	21	22	23
24 Pentecost	25	26	27 St.Augustine of Canterbury	28 Bakrid	29	30 St.Jean of Arc
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APRIL 2026

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JUNE 2026

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JUNE 2026

HOMER (8th century BCE)

Homer was born in the 8th century BC in Ionia. He was an ancient Greek poet credited as the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, two epic poems of ancient Greek literature that are cornerstones of Western literature. Homer is also considered as one of the most influential authors in history. He is often depicted as a blind bard, a role that was once thought to describe how he made his living. Homer's works provide fundamental insights into ancient Greek mythology, religion, and culture, significantly influencing literature and ethics for centuries.

Important quotes of Homer:

"Light is the task when many share the toil." -*The Odyssey*
 "There is a time for many words, and there is a time for sleep." -*The Odyssey*
 "Be still, my heart; thou hast known things worse than this." -*The Iliad*

Other Greek poets of fame:

Callimachus (305 BC-240 BC): Scholar, poet, critic, and librarian of the Library of Alexandria. He wrote a short epic called *Ibis*.
Hesiod (700 BC): An ancient Greek poet who wrote epic poems. His most famous work is 'Works and Days'.
Sappho (630–570 BC) was an ancient Greek poetess from Eressos. She is known for her lyric poetry. She was best known in antiquity for her love poetry. She also wrote about family and religion.
Pindar (518-438 BC): Pindar is considered as one of the canonical ancient Greek poets. His most famous works are the Epinician Odes, written to commemorate athletic victories, surviving in complete form. All other works are lost.

DANTE ALIGHIERI (1265-1321)

Dante was born in Florence, Italy. He was influenced by Virgil, Guido Guinizzelli, Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, and Homer. He is considered the greatest Italian poet, best-known for his *Divine Comedy*, an epic poem that is one of the world's most important works of literature. It follows a man (Dante himself) as he visits through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. His depictions of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise provided inspiration for a large body of Western art and literature. Other famous works of Dante include *The Flower and Tale of Love*, *The Inferno*, *The New Life* and *Purgatorio*. He was influenced by Aristotle, Virgil and English writers such as Chaucer, John Milton and Thomas Aquinas. He is called the Father of the Italian Language and also as the supreme poet.

Other famous Italian Poets:

Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375): His most influential work is the *Decameron*, in which his 10 characters present 100 stories useful for everyday life. This gives a vivid description of the 'Black Death'.
Giuseppe Ungaretti (1888–1970): His important works include the operas of Giuseppe Verdi, Giuseppe Arcimboldo and Giuseppe Garibaldi.
Francesco Petrarca: He was a scholar and poet of the early Italian Renaissance and one of the earliest humanists. His famous work is *Canzoniere* (Song Book), a collection of lyric poems dedicated to his love, Laura.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 St. Justin	2	3	4	5	6
7 The Body and Blood of Christ	8 St. Marium Thressia Chiramel	9	10	11 St. Barnabas, the Apostle	12 Sacred Heart of Jesus	13 St. Anthony of Padua
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24 Nativity of John the Baptist	25	26 Muhamarram	27
28	29 Sts. Peter and Paul, Apostles	30 Assumption				
Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M
MAY 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	JULY 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31					



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JULY 2026

KABIR (1440 - 1518)

Kabir Das was a great poet and saint who lived in the 15th century. He was brought up by a Muslim weaver family, and hence he was influenced by Sufi ideas. Kabir Das never went to school or received any formal education. Yet his deep knowledge about life and God was expressed in his beautiful poems. He learnt everything by observing life around him and thinking deeply about spiritual matters. His wisdom came from experience, not from books or teachers. His poetic messages contain both Hindu and Muslim thoughts. He is famous for his short poems called dohas, which carry deep spiritual meanings, similar to the Thirukkural. He wrote 72 works in Hindi, consisting of dohas and devotional songs. Some of his important collections include Kabir Bijak, Holi Agamis, Vasant, Mangal, Sukhnidhan, Sabdas, Sakhis, and Rekhtas. His teachings were not limited to any one religion - he spoke about love, kindness, and finding God within oneself. Kabir always believed in unity among people and rejected hate and division.

VALMIKI: Valmiki was the legendary poet who is celebrated as the author of the epic Ramayana. The story of Valmiki recounts his transformation from a robber Ratnakara into a sage and a great poet (the Adikavi). It is said that Sage Narada narrated the story of Lord Rama to him and instructed him to write it down for posterity. The Ramayana consists of 24,000 verses and is central to Hindu scripture. Its greatness lies in its enduring moral and spiritual teachings.

VYASA (1500 -1000 BCE)

The name 'Vyasa' means "the compiler" or "the arranger," reflecting his role in organizing vast amounts of sacred texts. The young Vyasa showed wisdom and maturity beyond his age. He divided the single, eternal Veda into four detailed texts: Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, and Atharva Veda. He composed the Mahabharata, India's greatest epic. Apart from the Vedas, Maharshi Veda Vyasa is credited with writing 18 major Puranas and the 'Bhagavad Gita' which holds a special place in the epic's sixth book. His contributions continue to influence spiritual and literary aspirations to this day. He is one of the central figures in Hindu philosophy. Vyasa's work focused on making Vedic wisdom available to everyone, irrespective of their social standing. He is honoured on Guru Purnima, his birthday, when the bond between teacher and students is celebrated.

KALIDASA (4th - 5th century CE): Kalidasa, widely acknowledged as the "Shakespeare of India," was a renowned poet and dramatist who wrote in the ancient Sanskrit language. According to popular legends, he once visited a temple and prayed to goddess Kali, who blessed him with extraordinary intellect and poetic brilliance. He lived around the 4th-5th century CE and is believed to have been a court poet of King Chandragupta II, also known as Vikramaditya. His seven surviving works include three plays, two epics, and two lyrical poems.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3 St. Thomas, the Apostle	4
5 St. Maria Goretti	6 St. Alphonsa Muttathupadathu	7	8 Kamarajar's Birthday	9 St. Bonaventure	10 Our Lady of Mount Carmel	11 St. Benedict
12	13	14	15 St. Mary Magdalene	16 Sts. Martha, Mary & Lazarus	17 St. Ignatius of Loyola	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25 St. James, the Apostle
26	27	28 St. Alphonsa Muttathupadathu	29 Sts. Martha, Mary & Lazarus	30	31 St. Ignatius of Loyola	
Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M

JUNE 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

AUGUST 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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AUGUST 2026

THIRUVALLUVAR

Thiruvalluvar, commonly known as Valluvar, was a Tamil poet and philosopher. He has been venerated as a great sage, and his literary work is regarded as a classic of Tamil culture. He is best known as the author of Thirukkural, a collection of couplets on ethics, justice, political and economic matters, education, family life, and love. The text is considered an exceptionally important and widely cherished work of Tamil literature. He probably lived in Mylapore and is dated to the 4th or 5th century BCE. Thirukkural, contains 1,333 couplets, which are divided into 133 sections of 10 couplets each. The first 38 sections deal with moral and cosmic order (Aram/Dharmam). The next 70 sections are about political and economic matters (Porul/Artha). The remaining 25 sections are about love and pleasure (Inbam/Kama). Thirukkural is often called the "Tamil Veda" and regarded as a divine book for its emphasis on Ahimsa (non-violence) and moral vegetarianism. Thirukkural has influenced many legendary personalities, including Leo Tolstoy, M. K. Gandhi and Alexander Pope. The 'Kural' is the most translated, most quoted, and most cited of all Tamil literary works. Scholars believe that Thiruvalluvar was influenced by earlier classical texts such as the Manusmriti, Arthashastra, Nitisara, and the Kamasutra.

Famous quotes:

"The only gift is giving to the poor; all else is exchange."

"The learned have two eyes on their face, but the ignorant have two wounds."

"The wound that is made by fire will heal, but the wound that is caused by the tongue will never heal."

ILANGO ADIGAL (4TH - 6TH CENTURY)

Ilango Adigal was a 'prince ascetic'. He was a Jain monk belonging to the Chera royal family, probably the younger brother of King Cheran Chenguttuvan. He is the author of the epic poem Silappathikaram (Song of the Anklet), one of the finest and greatest epics of Tamil literature. Poet Chathanar discussed the legend of Kannagi with Ilango, which inspired him to create the epic Silappathikaram. This epic inspired another Tamil poetic work, Manimegalai, by Chithalai Chathanar which serves as its sequel. Silappathikaram is not just a story but a comprehensive social and cultural encyclopedia of ancient Tamil Nadu. There is a close similarity between Shakespeare and Ilango Adigal. Shakespeare, in all his preambles of the plays, kindles the curiosity of the reader by advance indication of what is to come. Ilango Adigal also holds such a style. The greatness of Ilango Adigal lies in the fact he blended diverse religious and cultural themes into a single narration.

Other major Tamil poets: Tholkappiar, the first Tamil grammarian, Kaniyan Poongundranar, Kalamegam, Agastya Munivar, Kapilar, Chithalai Chathanar, Veeramamunivar (Constantine Joseph Beschi), who reformed Tamil scripts, Arunagirinathar, Ramalingar, Bharathidasan, Namakkal Kavignar, Pattinathar, Kumaraguru Desikar and Kannadasan to mention a few.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
30	31					1 St. Alphonsus Liguori
2	3	4 St. John Mary Vianney	5 Ded. of St. Mary Major Basilica	6 Transfiguration of the Lord	7	8 St. Dominic
9	10 St. Lawrence	11 St. Clare	12	13	14 St. Maximilian Kolbe	15 Independence Day Assumption of Bl. Virgin Mary
16	17	18	19	20 St. Bernard	21	22 Queenship of Bl. Virgin Mary
23	24 St. Bartholomew, the Apostle	25	26 Onam / Milad-un-Nabi	27 St. Monica	28 St. Augustine of Hippo	29 Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist
Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M

JULY 2026

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SEPTEMBER 2026

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SEPTEMBER 2026

KAMBAR (1180-1250)

Kambar is a great poet and the author of the celebrated Kambaramayanam, the Tamil version of the epic Ramayana. Kambar also wrote other works such as Tirukkai Vazhakkam, Erelupathu, Silelaipathu, Kangai Puranam, Sahapuram Anthathi and Saraswathi Anthathi.

Kambaramayanam is an epic consisting of about 11,000 stanzas. It is not a literal translation of the Sanskrit epic by Valmiki, but a retelling of the story of Rama. While Valmiki's Ramayana portrays Rama as a human prince, Kambaramayanam presents him as an avatar of Vishnu, focusing on his divine qualities. This historic work is considered by both Tamil scholars and the general public as one of the greatest literary works in Tamil and is compatible with any other epic in the world. He is called as the emperor of poets.

The greatness of Kambaramayanam lies in its poetic excellence, deep philosophical insights, and unique interpretation, which made the epic accessible to the mass in Tamil. Moreover, it also loudly proclaims the poetic genius of Kambar, filling the reader with awe and wonder. The epic is known for its masterful use of language and is written in a poetic meter.

"The real examination of patience, piety, friends and women is at the time of adversity"

- Kambar

AVVAIYARS

Avvaiyar is not a name but it means an elderly, respectful woman. There were many Avvaiyars, but two of them were most prominent. One of the Avvaiyars lived in the Sangam period (3rd Century BCE). She was respected even by the king. She wrote 59 poems in Purananooru. Her famous encounter with King Athiyaman from whom she received the 'live-long' Nelliakan (gooseberry) and her encounter with a little boy explaining to her the meaning of 'cooked fruits' and 'uncooked fruits' are famous folklores even today.

The second is more interesting. She lived in the 10th century and was a contemporary of poets Kambar and Ottakoothar. Her father was a Brahmin and her mother a Dalit. She was left alone by her parents. A poet who saw the abandoned child and brought her up. At the age of four, she could recite difficult Tamil stanzas. She grew into a radiant girl. Many young men wanted to marry her but her interests were spiritual and philosophical. Lord Ganesha heard her prayer and her skin wrinkled, hair grayed, and eyes dulled. She wandered from village to village. Her innumerable literary and philosophical works, both for children and elders, covered the entire gamut of human experience and testify to her wisdom. Her poems talk about dos and don'ts and teach people how to live a happy and simple life. Her greatest contributions are the 'Aathichoodi' and 'Konraivendhan' for children. They impart moral values and etiquette for children. She also wrote 'Moothurai' and 'Nalvazhi' for older children. She significantly influenced Tamil literature and language. "Have the desire to do good deeds," "Anger will subside with time," "Help others as much as you can," "Don't lose your good character." -Aathichoodi

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Aug 15	2	3 St. Gregory the Great	4 Krishna Jayanthi Teacher's Day	5 St. Mother Teresa of Kolkata
6	7	8 Nativity of Bl. Virgin Mary	9 St. Peter Claver	10	11	12 Holy Name of Mary
13	14 Vinayagar Chathurthi Exaltation of the Holy Cross	15 Our Lady of Sorrows	16 Sts. Cornelius and Cyprian	17 St. Robert Bellarmine	18 Liturgy of the Eucharist	19 St. Januarius
20	21 St. Matthew, the Apostle	22	23 St. Padre Pio	24 Our Lady of Ransom	25	26 Sts. Cosmos & Damian
27 St. Vincent de Paul	28	29 Sts. Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Archangels	30 St. Jerome			
Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M

AUGUST 2026

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

OCTOBER 2026

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OCTOBER 2026

RABINDRANATH TAGORE (1861-1941)

Rabindranath Tagore was also known as Gurudev. In 1910, Tagore became the second non-European to win the Nobel Prize and the first lyricist to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. He wrote the National Anthem of India and Bangladesh. He was a poet, novelist, essayist, composer, painter, philosopher, social reformer, educationist, linguist, and grammarian. His famous works include 'Gitanjali', 'Ghare-Baire', 'Bharat Bodhata', 'Gora', 'Jana Gana Mana', 'Rabindra Sangeet' and 'Amar Shonar Bangla'. Other notable works include the poetry book 'Stray Birds', the play 'Chitra', and the nonfiction work 'Nationalism' and 'Sadhana'. His famous short stories are 'The Postmaster' and 'Kabuliwala'. Rabindranath Tagore wrote 2230 songs and made 3000 paintings. He was a fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society. He is called the Bard of Bengal.

Famous lines from Tagore's writings:

"Love is an endless mystery because there is no reasonable cause that could explain it."
 "Faith is the bird that feels the light and sings when the dawn is still dark."
 "Death is not extinguishing the light; it is only putting out the lamp because the dawn has come."
 "I slept and dreamt that life was joy. I awoke and saw that life was service."
 "I acted, and behold, service was joy."
 "Let me not pray to be sheltered from danger, but to be fearless in facing them."
 "The butterfly counts not months but moments, and has time enough."
 "The flower that is single need not envy the thorns that are numerous."
 "Give me the strength never to desert the poor nor bend my knees before the insolent might."

SUBRAMANIYA BHARATHIYAR (1882-1921)

Mahakavi Bharathiyar was born in Ettayapuram, Thirunelveli, where he had his early education. He was a writer, poet, composer, journalist, leader, and independence activist. After having worked in the court of Ettayapuram, he lived in Varanasi for some time. He was a journalist for many newspapers, including 'The Hindu'. This helped him to bring out his creativity. Later, he lived in Pondicherry as there was an arrest warrant against him issued by the British Government. In Pondicherry, he met leaders of the Independence Movement like Aurobindo and Lajpat Rai. The next year, he met Mahatma Gandhi for the first time. Bharathi was well-versed in several languages but was passionate about Tamil, which made him declare, "Of all the languages I know, there is no language as sweet as Tamil, anywhere in the world." His works include Panjali Sabatham, Kannan Pattu, Kuyil Pattu, Pappa Pattu, Chinnachiru Kiliye, Vinayagar Nannarimalai and the Tamil translations of Patanjali's Yoga Sutra and the Bhagavad Gita. Bharathi was the first poet whose literature was nationalized in 1949. His songs of nationalism served as a rallying cry for the Indian independence movement. He wrote many poems and articles on the rights and privileges of women. His writings cover diverse topics ranging from nationalism to the relationship between man and God. A temple elephant attacked him when he went for worship, resulting in his death after a few months at the age of 38.

Famous quotes:

"Let my courage dissolve every shackle dawn by dawn."
 "The river laughs in freedom as it leaps beyond rocks."
 "Truth is the flag that the brave unfurl in the storm."

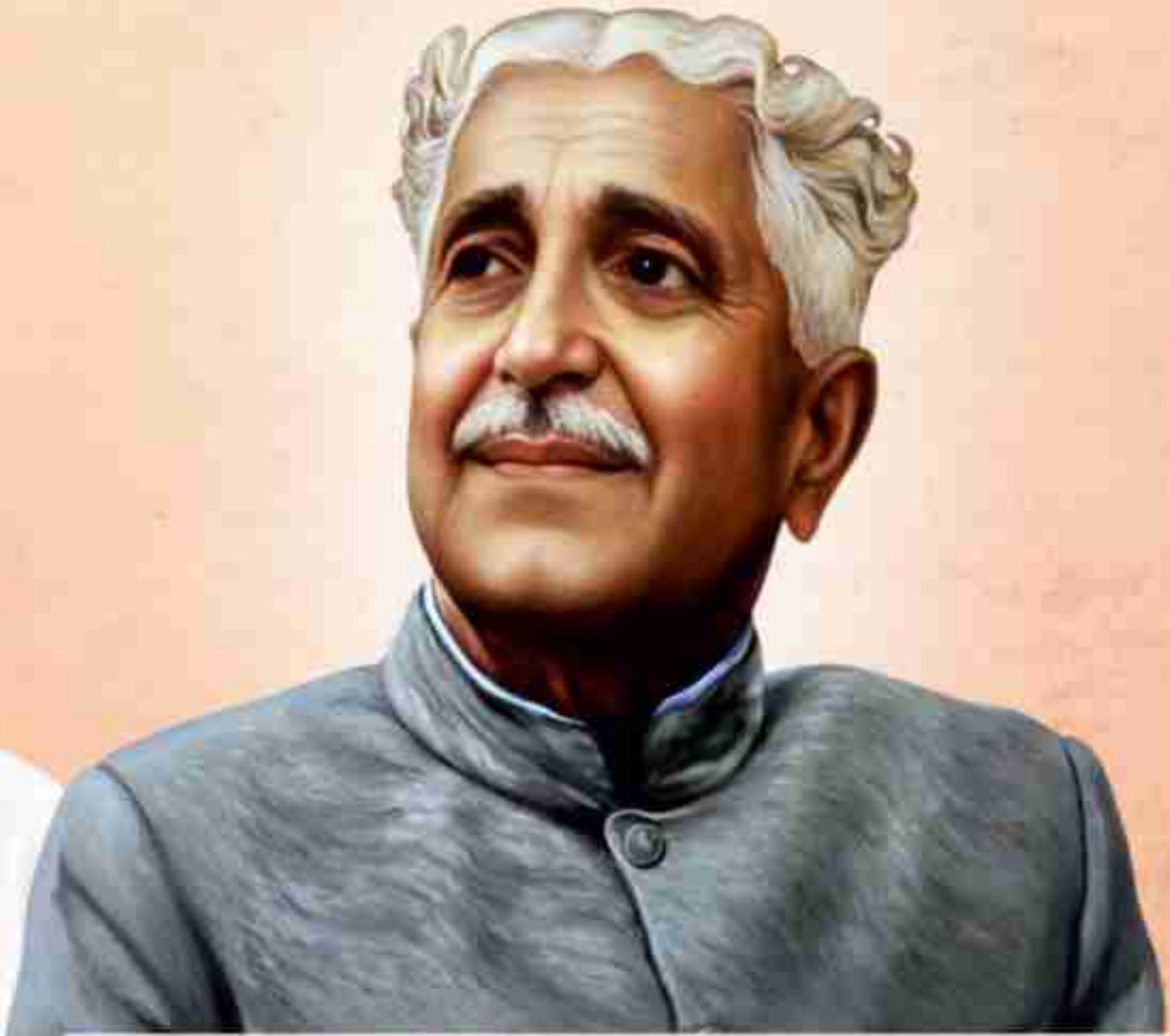
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 World Elders Day St.Theresa of Child Jesus	2 Gandhi Jayanthi The Holy Guardian Angels	3
4 World Teachers Day St.Faustina of the BL Sacrament	5	6	7 Our Lady of the Rosary	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 St.Teresa of Avila	16	17 St.Ignatius of Antioch
18 Ayutha Pooja	19 Vijaya Dasami	20 St.Paul of the Cross	21	22 St.John Paul II	23	24 St.Anthony Mary Claret
25	26	27	28 Sts.Simon and Jude, Apostles	29	30	31
Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M
SEPTEMBER 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	NOVEMBER 2026 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30					



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NOVEMBER 2026

SRIRANGAM SRINIVASA RAO (1910-1983)

Srirangam Srinivasa Rao is famous for his anthology 'Maha Prasthanam'. Sri Sri was a revolutionary Telugu poet and lyricist, widely known as Mahakavi and often referred to as the "Poet of the Millennium" for his influence on 20th-century Telugu poetry and its lasting impact. His important works are his poetry collections like Maha Preethanam, Spirali, and Khadga Shushti as well as popular film songs such as Padavoyi Bharatheeyudu, Telugu Veere Levara, Prabhava, Vaaram Vaaram, Sanghapa Thota Amma and a string of other Telugu film songs.

Other famous Telugu Poets:

Nannaya (the first Telugu poet and grammarian), **Tikkana**, and **Yerrapragada**: Collectively known as Kavitrayam (the "Three Poets"), they translated the Mahabharata into Telugu. Nannaya is also called the Adikavi (the first poet).

Allasani Peddana: Considered the "Grandfather of Telugu Poetry."

Pingali Suranna: Known for his works Raghava Pandaveeyam and Kalapurnodayamu.

Vemana: A legendary poet and philosopher, known for his philosophical and ethical verses.

Dhurjati: Wrote on themes of devotion and mythology.

Rayaprolu Subba Rao: Known as the Father of Modern Telugu Poetry.

Gona Budda Reddy, Dasarathi Krishnamacharyulu, Nannaya, Yerrapragada, Nandi Thimmana, and Tenali Ramakrishna are also well-known Telugu poets.

KUPPALI VENKATAPPA (1904-1994)

Kuppali Venkatappa Puttappa, popularly known by his pen name Kuvempu, was a poet, playwright, novelist and critic. He is regarded as the greatest Kannada poet of the 20th century. He was the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore from 1956 to 1960 and was honoured by the Government of Karnataka with the title Rashtrakavi (National Poet) in 1964 and Kannada Ratna in 1992. He was the first recipient of the Jnanpith Award from Karnataka. His important works include the epic poem "Sri Ramayana Darshanam" and the novels "Malegalalli Madumagalu" and "Kanooru Heggadithi." He also wrote many plays, poems, essays, short stories, and children's literature, in addition to the Karnataka State Anthem, "Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate."

Other famous Kannada Poets are:

D.R. Bende: The greatest Kannada lyric poet of the 20th century.

Harihara: He was a prominent 12th-century Kannada poet, celebrated for his devotional poetry. He wrote many poems on Veerashaivism, including Girijakalyanam and biographies of Shiva saints.

S.R. Ekkundi: He was a poet and short story writer.

Lakshmis: He is a prominent Kannada poet known for his 16th/17th-century work Jaimini Bharata, an epic poem based on the Mahabharata. Akka Mahadevi, Adikavi Pampa, Ranna, Ponna, and G. S. Shivarudrappa are also prominent Kannada poets.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 All Saints Day	2 All Souls Day	3	4 St.Charles Borromeo	5	6	7
8 Diwali Dedi. of the Latern Basilica	9	10 St.Leo the Great	11 St.Martin of Tours	12 St.Josephat	13	14 Children's Day Akka Mahadevi
15	16	17	18 Dedi. of the Churches of Sts.Peter & Paul	19	20 Universal Children's Day	21
22 Christ the King	23	24 Karthikai Deepam	25 St.Catherine of Alexandria	26	27	28 Presentation of the Bl.Virgin Mary
29 1st Sunday of Advent	30 St.Andrew, the Apostle					
Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M T W T F Sa	Su M
OCTOBER 2026	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30	31
DECEMBER 2026	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30	31



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DECEMBER 2026

KUMARAN AASAN (1873-1924)

Kumaran Aasan initiated a revolution in Malayalam poetry during the first quarter of the 20th century. He was a major contributor to Malayalam literature through his lyrical poetry, which shifted from metaphysical themes to moral and spiritual concerns through his strong sting reformist messages. He championed social equality in his works, such as 'Duravastha' and 'Chandalathikkam', which criticized feudalism and the caste system. His famous works include Veena Poovu (The Fallen Flower), Nalini Leela, Karuna, and Chintaaviktaaya Seethe Prarodhanam (an elegy in memory of his friend A. R. Rajaraja Varma). His works are characterized by their moral and spiritual depth, reflecting his philosophical outlook and his connection to his guru, Sree Narayana Guru.

Kunjan Nambiar (1705-1770): Kunjan Nambiar was a prominent Malayalam poet of the 18th century. He served in the courts of Marthanda Varma and Dharmaraja. In the royal court, he established himself as a distinguished poet. Apart from being a prolific poet, he is also famous as the originator of the dance art form 'Thullal'. Most of his works were performed as Thullal. Social criticism wrapped in humour is the hallmark of his works. He is considered as a master of satirical poetry. He developed this art form as a reaction to 'Chakyar Koothu'. Each Thullal performance is based on local Puranic tales. While mostly Dravidian metres were used, Kunjan Nambiar developed new metres, such as the Vaytri metre. Some of his famous poems include 'Kalyana Sougandhikam', Kirathan, and Srikrishna Charitham. He is also credited with creating the folk art form 'Ottan Thullal'.

THUNJATHU EZHUTHACHAN (1495-1575)

Thunjathu Ezhuthachan is called the father of the Malayalam language. He is credited with contributing significantly to the modern form of the language through his works like Adhyatma Ramayana and Mahabharatha in Malayalam, which were written in a style called Kilippattu (parrot song). He popularised the Malayalam script and he was a devotional poet.

Vallathol Narayana Menon (1878-1958): He was one of the triumvirates of Modern Malayalam poetry, along with Kumaran Asan and Ulloor. He was honoured with the title 'Mahakavi'. He was a nationalist poet and wrote many poems on various aspects of the Indian freedom movement. He founded Kerala Kalamandalam and revitalised the traditional dance form, Kathakali and was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India. He admired Mahatma Gandhi and wrote the poem Ente Gurumathan ("My Teacher") in his praise.

Cherusseri Namboothiri: He was a 15th-century Malayalam poet. He served as the court poet of Udaya Varma and is the author of Krishna Gadha, a poem considered as a landmark in the development of Malayalam literature.

Other Malayalam poets include Tholan, Ayiroor Govindan and Cheerannan. Recent Malayalam poets of fame include Pandalam Kerala Varma, who wrote "A Comprehensive History of the Malayalam Language" and Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer. Modern Malayalam Poets include Pingala, Sankara Kurup, Changanpuzha Krishnan Pillai and Iyyancode Sreedharam, who received the Kerala Sahithya Academy and the Kalamandalam Awards.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		Word AIDS Day	1	2	3	4
6	7	8 The Immaculate Conception	9	10	11	12 Our Lady of Guadalupe
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25 Christmas	26 St. Stephen
27 Holy Family	28 Holy Innocents	29	30	31		
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