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By

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Coverpage by Adith.H

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NIPHA VIRUS

The **Nipah virus** is a type of RNA **virus** in the genus Henipavirus. The **virus** normally circulates among specific types of fruit bats. It can both spread between people and from other animals to people. Spread typically requires direct contact with an infected source.



Child Labour



Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful.

WONDERS OF NATURE

Seven Natural Wonders[\[1\]](#) is an organization that was created with the mission of protecting and promoting the natural wonders of the world. The project was launched in 2008 in response to the New 7 Wonders[\[2\]](#)[*\[clarification needed\]*](#) efforts to change the natural wonders of the world. This announcement was made following the campaign's efforts to establish a new list of modern man-made wonders.

Seven Natural Wonders launched an effort to expand the 7 Natural

Wonders of the World by creating campaigns to add the Seven natural Wonders for each continent. These campaigns differed from the efforts of New 7 Wonders because every wonder of nature was eligible with no requirements for entry fees and sponsorship fees of any kind. This campaign was further distinguished by avoiding the influence of marketing, advertising and social media, with the winning wonders being determined by experts from around the world who leveraged statistical and traditional significance, uniqueness, and pure splendor.

Seven Natural Wonders was established to protect the original vision and declaration of the seven

\natural wonders of the world. Their list of the natural wonders includes:

- [Aurora Borealis](#)

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- [Rio de Janeiro](#)



• [Grand Canyon](#)



• [Great Barrier Reef](#)



- [Mount Everest](#)



- [Victoria Falls](#)

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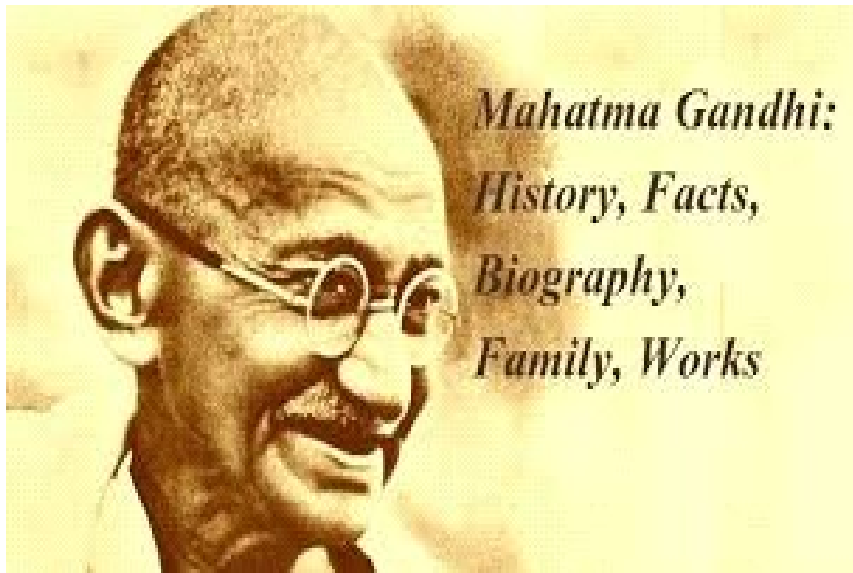
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- [Niagara Falls](#)



GANDHIJI



Mohandas Karamchand **Gandhi** (/ˈɡɑːndi, ˈɡændi/; 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist, and political ethicist, who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British Rule, and

in turn inspire movements for civil rights and ...



RESERVE BANK

The Reserve Bank of India is India's central bank, which controls the issue and supply of the Indian rupee. RBI is the regulator of entire Banking in India. RBI plays an important part in the Development

Strategy of the Government of India.

[Bank rate](#) : 5.40%

[Interest on reserves](#) : 4.00% (market determined)

[Headquarters](#) : [Mumbai](#)

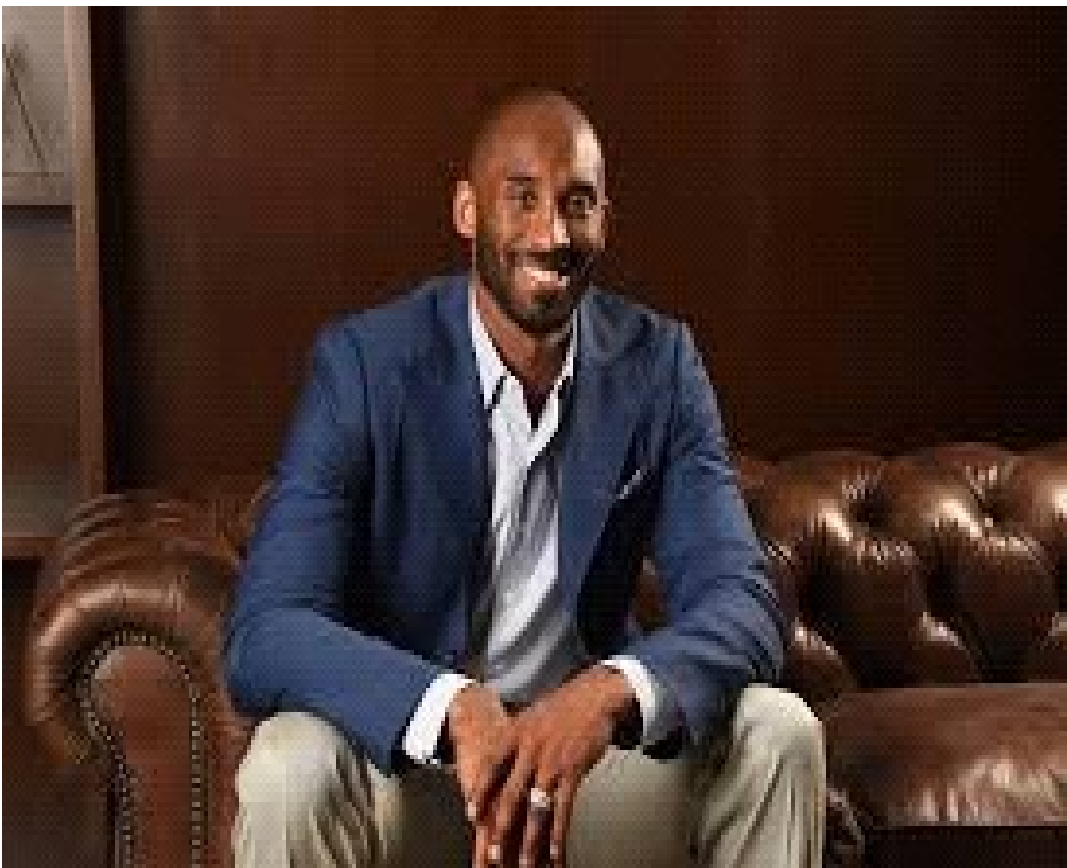
[Founder](#) : [British Raj](#)

[Founded](#) : 1 April 1935, [Kolkata](#)

[Governor](#) : [Shaktikanta Das](#)



Kobe Bryant



Kobe Bean Bryant was an American professional basketball player. A shooting guard, Bryant entered the National Basketball Association directly from high school, and played his entire 20-season professional career in the league with the Los Angeles Lakers.

Parents: [Joe Bryant](#), [Pam Bryant](#) [Trending](#)

Born: 23 August 1978, [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States](#)

Died: 26 January 2020, [Calabasas, California, United States](#)

Height: 1.98 m

Spouse: [Vanessa Laine Bryant](#) (m. 2001–2020)

Children: [Gianna Maria-Onore Bryant](#), [Natalia Diamante Bryant](#), [Bianka Bella Bryant](#), [Capri Kobe Bryant](#)



INDIAN ARMY

The Indian Army is the land-based branch and the largest component of the Indian Armed Forces. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army, and it is commanded by the Chief

of Army Staff, who is a four-star general.

[Founded](#) : 1 April 1895, [India](#)

[Headquarters](#) : [New Delhi](#)

[Commander-in-Chief](#) : [President Ram Nath Kovind](#)



**Kerala God's own
Country**



Named as one of the ten paradises of the world by National Geographic Traveler, **Kerala is famous** especially for its ecotourism initiatives and beautiful backwaters. Its unique culture and traditions, coupled with its varied demography, have made **Kerala** one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world.

Kerala History

Kerala is first mentioned (as Keralaputra) in a 3rd-century-BC rock inscription left by the Mauryan emperor Asoka the Great references **Kerala** as Keralaputra. The **name Kerala** has an uncertain etymology. Keralam may stem from an imperfect Malayalam portmanteau fusing kera ("coconut tree") and alam ("land" or "location"). **Kerala** originally got its name after the first ruler, Keralian Thamboran, who ruled one of the independent provinces earlier in the millennia. The earliest Sanskrit text to mention **Kerala** by name is the Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rigveda. who were the rulers in **kerala** during early sangam age(4BC - 5AD).

Major artforms of Kerala

Kathakali



Kathakali is a classical Indian dance form and also the most elaborate

costuming from Kerala. The style of Kathakali originated from Kerala and developed as a Hindu performance art.

Mohiniyattam



Mohiniyattam is another most famous classical dance form from

Kerala, performed by women as a solo dance with extensive training. Mohini is the female avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu and involves various rhythms.



Theyyam

Theyyam is a ritual art form popular in north Kerala in Malabar region.

The performers of Theyyam generally performed in front of the village shrine with dancer along with the drummers.

Padayani



Padayani is a ceremonial and traditional folk dance and a ritual art performed in Bhagavati temples of

Kerala. Patayani and Theyyam ritual dance are very similar in fashion but different in version that also involves ancient martial arts.

Thullal



Ottan Thullal is a dance performance form of Kerala with green makeup and a colorful costume. Ottan

Thullal, Kolam Thullal and Sarpam Thullal are three most exotic and spectacular ritual performance from the state of Kerala.

Disastrous days of Kerala



On 16th August 2018 an unfortunate disaster struck Kerala. Those hours were the most feared hours of Kerala.

It was caused by a change of wind patterns over the region, this change **caused** heavy rains in the summer and long dry spells over the other months. In India, the

monsoon rains can provide 70% of the country's rainfall for the year. The rainfall so quickly and heavily that it can easily **cause sudden flooding.**



It is estimated that their
was a loss of 40,000 crore.
There was over 483 deaths
and 140 people were
missing. It was the worst
flood in Kerala in nearly a
century. But citizens of
Kerala didn't give up. They
fought bravely. As the
result, Kerala recovered
from the effects of the
flood fast. A few months

after the flood everything got back to normal. But hundreds of people are still homeless.

INDIAN RAILWAY

Indian Railways is India's national railway system operated by the Ministry of Railways. It manages the fourth largest railway network in the world by size, with a route length of 67,368-kilometre as of March 2017. [i](#)

[Customer service](#): 139

Headquarters: New Delhi

Number of employees: 13,08,000
(2016-2017)

Revenue: 1.97 lakh crores INR
(2018–2019, US\$29 billion)

Founded: 16 April 1853, India

Subsidiaries: Indian Railway

Catering and Tourism Corporatio



Abiy
Ahmed



Abiy Ahmed Ali is an Ethiopian politician of bi-ethnic Oromo-Amhara ancestry serving as the fourth prime minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia since 2 April 2018.

Born: 15 August 1976 (age 43 years),
Beshasha, Ethiopia

Nationality: Ethiopian

Spouse: Zinash Tayachew

Party: Oromo Democratic Party

Education: Institute for Peace and Security Studies (2017), MORE

Awards: Nobel Peace Prize

INDIAN CONSTITUTION



The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. The document lays down the framework demarcating fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions

and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens.

Signatories: 284 members of the Constituent Assembly

Date effective: 26 January 1950; 70 years ago

Last amended: 12 January 2019 (103rd)

Amendments: 103

System: Constitutional parliamentary socialist secular republic

2050 the future predictions



Mar 31, 2015 - The *future* doesn't look so bright. ... With 2050 just a few decades away, major issues await the world. Science and technology need to start focusing on solutions ... We broke out a few notable *predictions*:

"Big data equals big ...Jul 8, 2016 - We could rely entirely on renewable energy by the year 2050. Super AI that will transcend human

intelligence will be created. This is simply a matter of time, as computing power on the machines doubles every 2 years, and by 2050 (which is 32 years from now) computers will be 30 thousand times faster and smarter than they are today. **Future Inventions That Could Exist By 2050**

- AI enabled robots.
- Seamless IoT in home and business.
- Space tourism.
- Self-driving cars.
- New sources of energy.
- Drone ecosystem.
- Virtual Reality.
- Medical advancement with AI and nanobots.

Forecast **2050**. Read 56 predictions for **2050**, a year that will see the world transform in big and small ways; this includes disruptions throughout our culture, technology, science, health and business sectors. It's your **future**, discover what you're in for. By **2050**, **India's** population is expected to reach 1.7 billion people, creating the most populated country in the world. Growth of the **Indian** population and transition of its demography will need for leapfrogging in healthcare delivery including transformation of public healthcare system. Feb 18, 2017

According to Forbes, by 2020, IoT **technology** will be in 95% of electronics for new product designs. And by **2050** it is expected to have everything connected to the cloud and to the internet. According to Business Insider, Space tourism could be feasible in **2050**, but likely only for the very wealthy. Jan 9, 2018

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Another study done by the European Commission, community research stated that the world population is expected to grow at a decreasing rate to 8.9 billion in 2050 and after 2030, the population in several countries including those in Europe and China will decrease.
[Predicted and scheduled ... · World population](#)

Little KITES



Little KITES' IT Clubs is an unique initiative of KITE, which feature over 1 lakh student members. The

Hi-School Kuttikootam programme, which was part of the Public Education Rejuvenation Mission of the State Government, through which students were given intense training in 5 areas such as Animation, Cyber Safety, Malayalam Computing, Hardware and Electronics, has been structurally upgraded in Student Police Cadets model, thus becoming 'Little KITEs IT Clubs'.

Little KITEs is set to become the largest Student IT Network in the Country.

Hon. Chief Minister, Shri. Pinarayi Vijayan has launched this unique initiative on 22nd January 2018 at

Thiruvananthapuram. In addition to the already identified 5 Core areas, more topics have been added such as Development of Mobile Apps, Programming, Robotics, E-Commerce, E-Governance, Video Documentation, Web TV etc to the activity bouquet of 'Little KITEs`

Chandrayan 2



Chandrayaan-2 mission is a highly complex mission, which represents a significant technological leap compared to the previous missions of ISRO, which brought together an Orbiter, Lander and Rover with the goal of exploring south pole of the Moon. This is a unique mission which aims at studying not just one area of the Moon but all the areas

combining the exosphere, the surface as well as the subsurface of the moon in a single mission.



But unfortunately the lander did'nt land on moon as planned. But still the mission is a huge success because the orbiter was set to the orbit of the moon successfully.

ISRO scientists, we salute you.

History

1. Pompeii



Pompeii, Italian **Pompei**, preserved ancient Roman city in [Campania](#), [Italy](#), 14 miles (23 km) southeast of [Naples](#), at the southeastern base of [Mount Vesuvius](#). It was built on a spur formed by a prehistoric lava flow to the north of the mouth of the

Sarnus (modern Sarno) River. Pompeii was destroyed, together with [Herculaneum](#), [Stabiae](#), [Torre Annunziata](#), and other [communities](#), by the violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 ce. The circumstances of their destruction preserved their remains as a unique document of Greco-Roman life. Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Torre Annunziata were collectively designated a [UNESCO World Heritage site](#) in 1997.

2. Indusvalley civilization



The Indus Valley Civilization was an ancient civilization located in what is Pakistan and northwest India today, on the fertile flood plain of the Indus River and its vicinity. Evidence of religious practices in this area

date back approximately to 5500 BCE. Farming settlements began around 4000 BCE and around 3000 BCE there appeared the first signs of urbanization. By 2600 BCE, dozens of towns and cities had been established, and between 2500 and 2000 BCE the Indus Valley Civilization was at its peak.

3. Egyptian civilization



Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful **civilizations** in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC. The **civilization** of **Ancient Egypt** was located along the

Nile River in northeast Africa. ...
The Nile provided food, soil,
water, and transportation for the
Egyptians.

4. Mayan civilizations



From the late eighth through the **end** of the ninth century, something unknown happened to shake the **Maya civilization** to its foundations. One by one, the Classic cities in the southern lowlands **were** abandoned, and by A.D. 900, **Maya civilization** in that region had collapsed.

DISASTER IN HEROSHIMA NAGASAKI



On August 6, 1945, during World War II (1939-45), an American B-29 bomber dropped the world's first deployed atomic bomb over the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The explosion wiped out 90 percent of the city and immediately killed 80,000 people; tens of thousands more would later die of radiation exposure. Three days later, a second B-29 dropped another A-bomb on Nagasaki, killing an estimated 40,000 people. Japan's Emperor Hirohito announced his country's

unconditional surrender in World War II in a radio address on August 15, citing the devastating power of “a new and most cruel bomb.” Even before the outbreak of war in 1939, a group of American scientists—many of them refugees from fascist regimes in Europe—became concerned with nuclear weapons research being conducted in Nazi Germany. In 1940, the U.S. government began funding its own atomic weapons development program, which came under the joint responsibility of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the War

Department after the U.S. entry into [World War II](#). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was tasked with spearheading the construction of the vast facilities necessary for the top-secret program, codenamed “[The Manhattan Project](#)” (for the engineering corps’ Manhattan district).

Over the next several years, the program’s scientists worked on producing the key materials for nuclear fission—uranium-235 and plutonium (Pu-239). They sent them to Los Alamos, [New Mexico](#), where a team led by J. Robert Oppenheimer worked to turn these materials into a

workable atomic bomb. Early on the morning of July 16, 1945, the Manhattan Project held its first successful test of an atomic device—a plutonium bomb—at the Trinity test site at Alamogordo, New Mexico. No Surrender for the Japanese

By the time of the Trinity test, the Allied powers had already defeated Germany in Europe. Japan, however, vowed to fight to the bitter end in the Pacific, despite clear indications (as early as 1944) that they had little chance of winning. In fact, between mid-April 1945 (when President [Harry Truman](#) took office) and mid-July, Japanese forces inflicted Allied

casualties totaling nearly half those suffered in three full years of war in the Pacific, proving that Japan had become even more deadly when faced with defeat. In late July, Japan's militarist government rejected the Allied demand for surrender put forth in the Potsdam Declaration, which threatened the Japanese with "prompt and utter destruction" if they refused.

General [Douglas MacArthur](#) and other top military commanders favored continuing the conventional bombing of Japan already in effect and following up with a massive invasion, codenamed "Operation

Downfall.” They advised Truman that such an invasion would result in U.S. casualties of up to 1 million. In order to avoid such a high casualty rate, Truman decided—over the moral reservations of Secretary of War Henry Stimson, General Dwight Eisenhower and a number of the Manhattan Project scientists—to use the atomic bomb in the hopes of bringing the war to a quick end. Proponents of the A-bomb—such as James Byrnes, Truman’s secretary of state—believed that its devastating power would not only end the war, but also put the U.S. in a dominant

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'Little Boy' and 'Fat Man'

Hiroshima, a manufacturing center of some 350,000 people located about 500 miles from Tokyo, was selected as the first target. After arriving at the U.S. base on the Pacific island of Tinian, the more than 9,000-pound uranium-235 bomb was loaded



aboard a modified B-29 bomber christened *Enola Gay* (after the mother of its pilot, Colonel Paul Tibbets). The plane dropped the bomb—known as “Little Boy”—by parachute at 8:15 in the morning, and it exploded 2,000 feet above Hiroshima in a blast equal to 12-15,000 tons of TNT, destroying five square miles of the city.

Hiroshima’s devastation failed to elicit immediate Japanese surrender, however, and on August 9 Major Charles Sweeney flew another B-29 bomber, *Bockscar*, from Tinian.

Thick clouds over the primary target, the city of Kokura, drove Sweeney to

a secondary target, Nagasaki, where the plutonium bomb “Fat Man” was dropped at 11:02 that morning. More powerful than the one used at Hiroshima, the bomb weighed nearly 10,000 pounds and was built to produce a 22-kiloton blast. The topography of Nagasaki, which was nestled in narrow valleys between mountains, reduced the bomb’s effect, limiting the destruction to 2.6 square miles.



At noon on
August 15,
1945
(Japanese

time), Emperor [Hirohito](#) announced his country's surrender in a radio broadcast. The news spread quickly, and "Victory in Japan" or "V-J Day" celebrations broke out across the United States and other Allied nations. The formal surrender agreement was signed on September 2, aboard the U.S. battleship [Missouri](#), anchored in Tokyo Bay. The atomic bombings of Hiroshima, a manufacturing center of some 350,000 people located about 500 miles from Tokyo, was selected as the first target. After arriving at the U.S. base on the Pacific island of Tinian, the more than 9,000-pound

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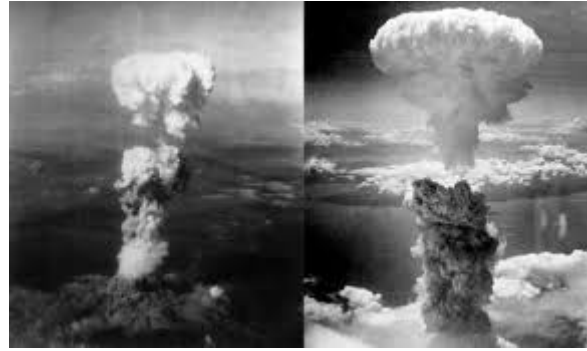
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a radio broadcast. Three days later, another atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city Nagasaki, instantly killing a further 40,000 people. Again, over time the number of fatalities increased considerably as the devastating effects of a nuclear fallout were played out for the world to see.

The bombings are widely believed to have played a decisive role in convincing Japan to surrender and bringing about an end to World War Two – though this is an assertion that has been much debated. Here are 10 facts about the bombings.

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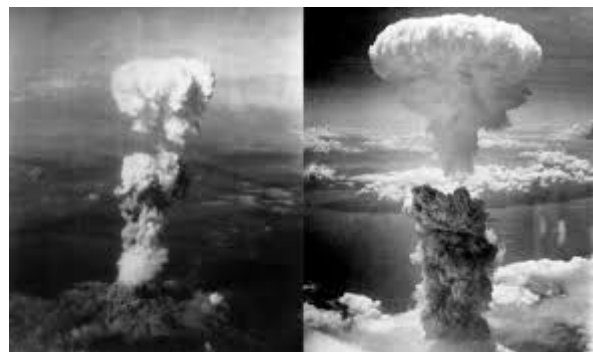


On August 6 1945, an American B-29 bomber dubbed Enola Gay dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. It was the first time a nuclear weapon had been deployed in warfare and the bomb immediately killed 80,000

people. Tens of thousands more would [later die of radiation exposure.](#)

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Thank you