DIGITAL MAGAZINE

Submitted by,

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Reg No. p1604003

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Books

What worlds of wonder are our books!
As one opens them and looks,
New ideas and people rise
In our fancies and our eyes.

The room we sit in melts away
And we find ourselves at play
With someone who, before the end
May become our chosen friend.

Or we sail along the page
To some other land or age,
Here’s our body in the chair,
But our mind is over there.

Each book is a magic box
Which with a touch a child unlocks.
In between their outside covers
Books hold all things for their lovers.

About the Author

Eleanor Farjeon (1881–1965) was an English author of children’s stories and plays, poetry, biography, history and satire. She won many literary awards. The Eleanor Farjeon Award for children’s literature is presented annually in her memory.

Word Processors

A word processor (WP) is a computer program or device that provides for input, editing, formatting and output of text, often with some additional features.

Early word processors were stand-alone devices dedicated to the function, but current word are word processor programs running on general purpose computers.

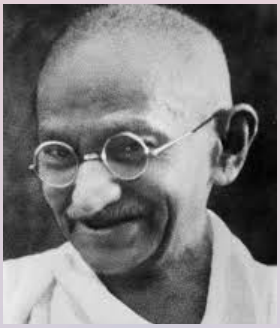
The functions of a word processor program fall somewhere between those of a simple text editor and a fully functioned desktop publishing program. However the distinctions between these three have change over time, and are somewhat unclear in 2010.

വേഡ് പ്രോസസറിൽ സൂപ്പർസ്ക്രിപ്റ്റ് സബ്സ്ക്രിപ്റ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കൽ

രസതന്ത്ര പഠനത്തിൽ പദാർത്ഥങ്ങളുടെ രാസസൂത്രങ്ങൾ എഴുതുമ്പോൾ അതിലെ ആറ്റങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം സബ്സ്ക്രിപ്റ്റായി എഴുതുന്നു. അതേപോലെ ആറ്റങ്ങളുടെ സബ് ഷെൽ ഇലക്ട്രോൺ വിന്യാസം എഴുതുമ്പോൾ ഇലക്ട്രോണുകളുടെ എണ്ണം സൂപ്പർസ്ക്രിപ്റ്റ് ആയി എഴുതുന്നു. ഇതേപോലെ കണക്കിലെ ചില സമവാക്യങ്ങളിലും ഈ സങ്കേതങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

പദാർത്ഥം	രാസസൂത്രം
അലക്കുകാരം (സോഡിയം കാബണേറ്റ്)	Na_2CO_3
സോഡാ വെള്ളം (കാർബോണിക് ആസിഡ്)	H_2CO_3
ജലം	H_2O
അപ്പക്കാരം (സോഡിയം ബൈകാർബണേറ്റ്)	$NaHCO_3$

മൂലകം	അറ്റോമിക നമ്പർ	സബ്ഷെൽഇലക്ട്രോൺ വിന്യാസം
$_1H$	1	$1s^1$
$_3Li$	3	$1s^2\ 2s^1$
$_6C$	6	$1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^2$
$_{11}Na$	11	$1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^6\ 3s^1$



Mahatma Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi or Mahatma Gandhi was a renowned freedom activist and an authoritative or powerful political leader who had played an important role in the India's struggle for Independence against the British rule of India. He was also considered as the father of the country. No doubt, he had also improved the lives of India's poor people.

His birthday is celebrated every year as Gandhi Jayanti, a national Holiday in India. His ideology of truth and non-violence influenced many and was adopted by Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela for their own struggles.

Personal Details

- Full Name: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- Born: 2 October, 1869
- Place of Birth: Porbandar, Gujarat
- Death: 30 January, 1948
- Place of Death: Delhi, India
- Cause of Death: Shot by Gun or assasination
- Father: Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi
- Mother: Putlibai Gandhi
- Nationality: Indian
- Spouse: Kasturba Gandhi
- Children: Harilal Gandhi, Manilal Gandhi, Ramdas Gandhi and Devdas Gandhi
- Professions: Lawyer, Politician, Activist, Writer

In South Africa for about 20 years, Mahatma Gandhi also protested against injustices and racial discrimination using non-violent method of protests. His simplistic lifestyle won him admirers both in India and outside world. He was popularly known as Bapu (Father).

"The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others." - Mahatma Gandhi

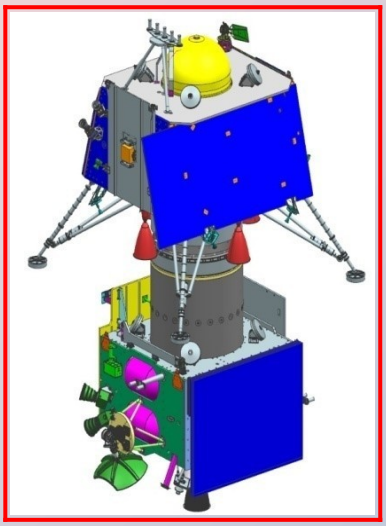
GOVT. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TIRUR MALAPPURAM

Mark List – IX C

SI No.	NAME	Marks out of 50		
		PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	BIOLOGY
1.	ARUN K	42	44	36
2.	BASHEER C	45	41	46
3.	MALI K	47	43	39
4.	NASEEM V	34	38	37
5.	PRAKASH M	31	35	36

Chandrayaan-2

Mission Chandrayaan-2 is the second lunar exploration mission developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), after Chandrayaan-1. It consisted of a lunar orbiter, the Vikram lander, and the Pragyan lunar rover, all of which were developed in India. The main scientific objective is to map and study the variations in lunar surface composition, as well as the location and abundance of lunar water.



The spacecraft was launched on its mission to the Moon from the second launch pad at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre on 22 July 2019 at 2.43 PM IST (09:13 UTC) by a Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III (GSLV Mk III). The craft reached the Moon's orbit on 20 August 2019 and began orbital positioning manoeuvres for the landing of the Vikram lander. Vikram and the rover were scheduled to land on the near side of the Moon, in the south polar region at a latitude of about 70° south on 6 September 2019 and conduct scientific experiments for one lunar day, which approximates two Earth weeks.

However, the lander deviated from its intended trajectory starting at 2.1 kilometres (1.3 mi) altitude, and had lost communication when touchdown confirmation was expected.Initial reports suggesting a crash were confirmed by ISRO chairman K. Sivan, stating that "it must have been a hard landing". The Failure Analysis Committee concluded that the crash was caused by a software glitch that operated only one of its five main engines during the final landing phase.

ISRO may re-attempt a soft landing by November 2020 with Chandrayaan-3. The proposed configuration would include a detachable propulsion module, a lander and a rover.

History

On 12 November 2007, representatives of the Russian Federal Space Agency (Roscosmos) and ISRO signed an agreement for the two agencies to work together on the Chandrayaan-2 project. ISRO would have the prime responsibility for the orbiter and rover, while Roscosmos was to provide the lander. The Indian government approved the mission in a meeting of the Union Cabinet, held on 18 September 2008 and chaired by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The design of the spacecraft was completed in August 2009, with scientists of both countries conducting a joint review.

Although ISRO finalised the payload for Chandrayaan-2 per schedule, the mission was postponed in January 2013 and rescheduled to 2016 because Russia was unable to develop the lander on time. Roscosmos later withdrew in wake of the failure of the Fobos-Grunt mission to Mars, since the technical aspects connected with the Fobos-Grunt mission were also used in the

lunar projects, which needed to be reviewed. When Russia cited its inability to provide the lander even by 2015, India decided to develop the lunar mission independently.

The spacecraft's launch had been scheduled for March 2018, but was first delayed to April and then to October to conduct further tests on the vehicle. On 19 June 2018, after the program's fourth Comprehensive Technical Review meeting, a number of changes in configuration and landing sequence were planned for implementation, pushing the launch to the first half of 2019. Two of the lander's legs got minor damage during one of the tests in February 2019.

Objectives

The primary objectives of the Chandrayaan-2 lander were to demonstrate the ability to soft-land on the lunar surface and operate a robotic rover on the surface. Scientific goals include orbital studies of lunar topography, mineralogy, elemental abundance, the lunar exosphere, and signatures of hydroxyl and water ice. The orbiter will map the lunar surface and help to prepare 3D maps of it. The onboard radar will also map the surface while studying the water ice in the south polar region and thickness of the lunar regolith on the surface.

Vikram lander

Images of the Earth captured by Chandrayaan-2 *Vikram* lander camera LI4 The mission's lander is called *Vikram* named after Vikram Sarabhai (1919–1971), who is widely regarded as the founder of the Indian space programme.

The *Vikram* lander detached from the orbiter and descended to a low lunar orbit of 30km × 100km (19mi × 62mi) using its 800N (180 lb_f) liquid main engines. It then performed a comprehensive check of all its on-board systems before attempting a soft landing that would have deployed the rover, and perform scientific activities for approximately 14 Earth days. *Vikram* spacecraft apparently crash-landed.The approximate combined mass of the lander and rover is 1,471 kg (3,243lb).

Figure 1: Rover Pragyan mounted on the ramp of Vikram lander

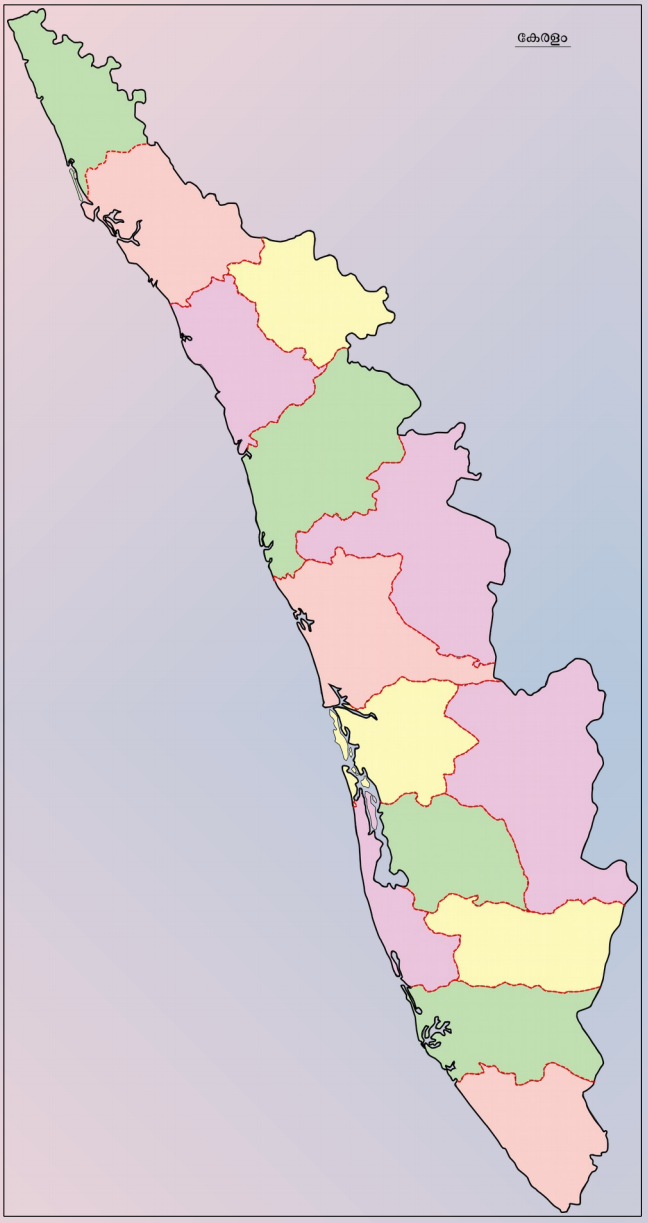
The preliminary configuration study of the lander was completed in 2013 by the Space Applications Centre (SAC) in Ahmedabad. The lander's propulsion system consists of eight 50 N (11 lb_f) thrusters for attitude control and five 800 N (180

lb_f) liquid main engines derived from ISRO's 440N (99 lb_f) Liquid Apogee Motor. Initially, the lander design employed four main liquid engines, but a centrally mounted engine was added to handle new requirements of having to orbit the Moon before landing. The additional engine was expected to mitigate upward draft of lunar dust during the soft landing. *Vikram* was designed to safely land on slopes up to 12°.

Some associated technologies include a high resolution camera, Laser Altimeter (LASA), Lander Hazard Detection Avoidance Camera (LHDAC), Lander Position Detection Camera (LPDC), Lander Horizontal Velocity Camera (LHVC), an 800 N throttleable liquid main engine, attitude thrusters, Ka band radio altimeters (KaRA), Laser Inertial Reference & Accelerometer Package (LIRAP), and the software needed to run these components. Engineering models of the lander began undergoing ground and aerial tests in late October 2016, in Challakere in the Chitradurga district of Karnataka. ISRO created roughly 10 craters on the surface to help assess the ability of the lander's sensors to select a landing site.

എന്റെ കേരളം

കേരളത്തിലെ ജില്ലകൾ



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കാസർകോഡ്
കൊല്ലം
കോട്ടയം
കോഴിക്കോട്
തൃശൂർ
തിരുവനന്തപുരം
പത്തനംതിട്ട
പാലക്കാട്
മലപ്പുറം
വയനാട്

GBHSS MALAPPURAM

Little *KITE*s

SOFTWARE FREEDOM DAY

Celebrations

From
2019 September 15
to October 2

- ***Free Software - Inastall Fest***
- ***Seminar on "Software freedom"***
- ***Competitions for Students***
- ***Video Exhibition***
- ***Demonstration of Free software for Parents***

Dear all,

Software Freedom Day (SFD) is an annual worldwide celebration of Free Software.

SFD is a public education effort with the aim of increasing awareness of Free Software and its virtues, and encouraging its use.

Software Freedom Day was established in 2004 and was first observed on 28 August of that year. About 12 teams participated in the first Software Freedom Day.

Since that time it has grown in popularity and every year we have more than 300 events organized by over 100 cities from the world.This year also we have immense pleasure to inform you that our school is celebrating the day with various programmes, such as

free software install fest, seminar , competition for students on various events,Video Exhibition, Demonstration of Free software for Parents etc.

The celebrations will be commenced on 15th September 2019 – the free software day and will be got over on 2nd October 2019 Gandhijayanthi . Your esteemed presence and cooperation is solicited at the occasion.

Jishana KA

Leader, LITTLE KITES Unit

GBHSS Malappuram

PROGRAMME

Inaugural Function

On 15th September 2019 at 3pm

At school Open Auditorium

Inauguration of the Celebrations

Smt. M K Fathima Teacher

(Chair-person, Malappuram Municipality)

Presided By

Sri. Raghunath P

(President, PTA)

Valedictory Function

On 2nd October 2019 at 3pm

At School Mini Conference Hall

Prize Distribution

Smt. Sheela Jacob

(ward councillor)

Presided by

Sri. P. Narayanan

(Headmaster)

Vote of Thanks

Jishana KA

(Leader Little KITEs Unit)