







EDITORIAL

ഉൻഫർമേഷൻ ടെക്സേളജിയുടെ അനന്ത സാധ്യതകളെ പരിചയപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റിസ്ന് സാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട് കുട്ടികളിലെ കഴിവുകളെ വികസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിച്ചു. ആനിമേഷൻ, റോബോട്ടിക്സ്, ഗൃശ്ശിച്ച് എന്നിവയിള്ള് ആഭിരുചി വളർത്തുന്നതിന് ഇതിന് സാധിച്ചതാ കഴിവുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ മാഗസിൻ ത്രപേണ ഞങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നു



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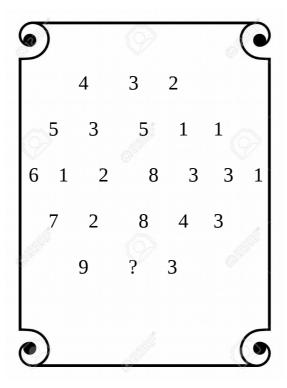


Jawaharlal Nehru

former President and the great Indian freedom fighter The Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14th November in Alahabad. He was the son of Mothilal Nehru and Swarupa rani .He Loved Children's as the greatness of Red roses. Children was attacked Nehru by his great love and affection, And children's lovely called Chachaji. Children's Day is celebrated in India every year with great enthusiasm on 14th of November. It is celebrated by the teachers and students in the schools and colleges with great passion and excitement. It is celebrated with lots of events and activities performed by the kids. School buildings get decorated with multicolor paints, colorful balloons and other decorative materials. Children's day is celebrated on 14th of November, the birth anniversary of Pt. Nehru, because he loved children so much. Children participate in the activities like singing songs in Hindi and English, poem recitation, speech, dance, etc to remember Chacha Nehru's great works for the country.

PUZZLE

By using your numerical and logical reasoning skills please try to figure out which number is missing in the questions below. The numbers around will give you the clues you need to solve the puzzle.



- A. 9
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6 ans.6

 $Explanation \\ \text{Looking at the diagram in rows the central circle equals half } \text{ the sum of the } \\$ numbers in the other circles to the left and right of the centre.



ANOTHER CHANCE

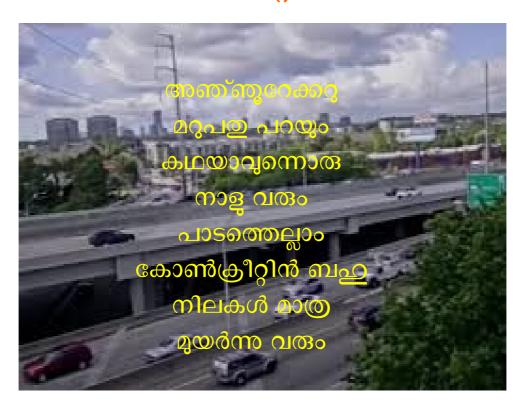
How often we wish for another chance
To make a fresh beginning
A chance to blot out our mistakes
And change failure into winning

It does not take a new day
To make a brand new start,
It only takes a deep desire
To try with all our heart.

To live a little better
And to always be forgiving
And to add a little sunshine
To the world in which we're living.

So never give up in despair
And think that you are through,
For there's always a tomorrow
And the hope of starting new.

കോൺക്രീറ്റ് പാടം



തുടിതാളാ തേടി



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln was born into a very poor family. His father could barely make a living through hunting. The family lived in a one-room log cabin with no doors and a mud floor. Surviving through such hard circumstances, Abraham Lincoln went on to become the 16th President of the United States. He owes all the credit for his greatness to the goodness of his family, especially his mother. She taught him to read and spell from the Bible, the only book they had at home. It was at home that he received the basic training in heart and mind, which helped him work hard and grow to such stature. Scholars and the public have consistently ranked Abraham Lincoln as one of the three greatest U. S. Presidents.

William Cuthbest Kanlkner

September 25' 1897-july 6'1962)

Was an Ameican writer and novel pize laurete from oxford, mississippi. Faulkar worte novels shorteres, screenplays poetry essays, and a plantic is primaily known for his novels and short

poetry essays, and a plantic is primaily known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional oknapatawpha

country based on lafay, the country mississippi where he spent most of his life Faulkner is one was celebrated writer in american literature generally and sonthern literature specifically though his work was published as early as 1919, and lagely during the 1920s and 1930, faulkner was not widely known until receiving the 1949 nobel prize in literature, for which he become the only mississippi poin nobel winner. Two of his works A fable (1954) and his last myvelithe rever (1962) won the pulitzer prize for fiction in 1998 the modern livrary

ranked his 1929, novel the sound and the fury sixth on its list of the 100 best english-language novels of the 20th centuery, also on the list were as lay Dying (1930) and light

DIGITAL PAINTING



GALILEO GALILEE

Galileo was born in <u>Pisa</u> (then part of the <u>Duchy of Florence</u>), Italy, on 15 February 1564,[18] the first of six children of <u>Vincenzo Galilei</u>, a famous <u>Jutenis</u>, composer, and <u>music theorist</u>, and Giulia (née Ammannati), who had married in 1562. Galileo became an accomplished lutenist himself and would have learned early from his father a scepticism for established authority,[19] the value of well-measured or quantified experimentation, an appreciation for a periodic or musical measure of time or rhythm, as well as the results expected from a combination of mathematics and experiment.

Three of Galileo's five siblings survived intancy. The youngest, Michelangelo (or Michelangelo), also became a noted luterist and composer although he contributed to financial burdens during Galileo's young adulthood. Michelangelo was unable to contribute his fair share of their father's promised dowries to their brothers-in-law, who would later attempt to seek legal remedies for payments due. Michelangelo would also occasionally have to borrow funds from Galileo to support his musical endeavours and excursions. These financial burdens may have contributed to Galileo's early desire to develop inventions that would bring him additional income.

When Galileo Galilei was eight, his family moved to Florence, but he was left with Jacopo Borghini for two years. He was educated from 1575 to 1578 in the <u>Vallombrosa Abbey</u>, about 30 km southeast of Florence. [20]

HISTORY OF A COMPUTER

The computer as we know it today had its beginning with a 19th century English mathematics professor name Charles Babbage.

He designed the Analytical Engine and it was this design that the basic framework of the computers of today are based on.

Generally speaking, computers can be classified into three generations. Each generation lasted for a certain period of

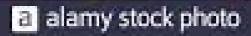
time, and each gave us either a new and improved computer or an improvement to the existing computer.

First generation: 1937 – 1946 - In 1937 the first electronic digital computer was built by Dr. John V. Atanasoff and Clifford Berry. It was called the Atanasoff-Berry Computer (ABC). In 1943 an electronic computer name the Colossus was built for the military. Other developments continued until in 1946 the first general—purpose digital computer, the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) was built. It is said that this computer weighed 30 tons, and had 18,000 vacuum tubes which was used for processing. When this computer was turned on for the first time lights dim in sections of Philadelphia. Computers of this generation could only perform single task, and they had no operating system.

Second generation: 1947 – 1962 - This generation of computers used transistors instead of vacuum tubes which were more reliable. In 1951 the first computer for commercial use was introduced to the public; the Universal Automatic Computer (UNIVAC 1). In 1953 the International Business Machine (1840) C59 and 700 series computers made their mark in the computer world. During this generation of computers over 100 computer programming languages were developed, computers had memory and operating systems. Storage media such as tape and disk were in use also were printers for output.

Third generation: 1963 - present - The invention of integrated circuit brought us the third generation of computers. With this invention computers became smaller, more powerful more reliable and they are able to run many different programs at the same time. In1980 Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-Dos) was born and in 1981 IBM introduced the personal computer (PC) for home and office use. Three years later Apple gave us the Macintosh computer with its icon driven interface and the 90s gave us Windows operating system.

As a result of the various improvements to the development of the computer we have seen the computer being used in all areas of life. It is a very useful tool that will continue to experience new development as time passes.



വ്യായാമത്തിന്റെ ഗുണങ്ങൾ

ദിവസേന 30 മുതൽ 45 മിനുട്ട് വരെ സ്ഥിരമായി വ്യായാമം ചെയ്യന്നത് മസ്തിഷ്കത്തിന്റെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിന് ഫലപ്രദമാണ്. മാനസിക അവസ്ഥ മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ഇത് സഹായിക്കും. പുതിയ നാഡീകോശങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിന് വ്യായാമം സഹായിക്കും. അൽഷിമേഴ്സ്, പാർകിസൺസ് പോലുള്ള രോഗങ്ങൾ വരാനുള്ള നല്ലതാണ്. പ്രായമാക്പോഴുണ്ടാകുന്ന പല രോഗങ്ങളെ സാധ്യത കറയ്ക്കാനം വ്യായാമ ശീലം നല്ലതാണ്. അസ്ഥിക്ഷതം,സന്ധിവാതം എന്നിവയെ പ്രതിരോധിക്കാനം വ്യായാമം പ്രതിരോധഅർബ്ദം വരാനള്ള സാധ്യത ഒരു പിരധി വരെ വ്യായാമം കൊണ്ടു കുറയ്ക്കാൻ പറയപ്പെടുന്നത്. സ്തനാർബ്ദരം, കോശഅർബുദങ്ങൾഎന്നിവ കടൽ, ത്വാസ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിൽ നിന്നും വ്യായാമത്തിലൂടെ ശരീരത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. വ്യായാമത്തിന്റെ ഇണങ്ങൾ വ്യായാമത്തിന്റെ ഗുണങ്ങൾ സ്ഥിരമായി വ്യായാമം ചെയ്യന്നത് നിങ്ങളുടെ ദീർഘായുസ്ലിന് നല്ലതാണ്. വ്യായാമം ആയുസ്സ് കൂട്ടുക മാത്രമല്ല<mark> ആരോഗ്യപൂർണമായ ജീവിതം ത</mark>രുകയും ചെയ്യം. വ്യായാമത്തിന്റെ ഇണങ്ങൾ വ്യായാമത്തിന്റെ ഇണങ്ങൾ പുറം വേദനയും നടുവേദനയും കൊ ണ്ട് വിഷമിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് വ്യായാമത്തിലൂടെ ആശ്വാസം കണ്ടെത്താൻ കഴിയും. ഇത്തരം വേദനകൾ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതിന് വിവിധ വ്യായാമ മുറകൾ ശീലമാക്കുന്നത് നല്ലതാണ്. പുറം വേദന കുറയ്ക്കാൻ ഏറ്റവും നല്ല മാർഗം വ്യായാമമാണ്. കോശങ്ങൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധം രൂപപ്പെടാനും കാരണമാകുന്ന തലച്ചോറിലെ രാസവ്സ്തുക്കളുടെ തോത് ഉയരാൻ സ്ഥിര വ്യായാമം സഹായിക്കും. പഠിക്കാനം ഗ്രഹിക്കാനമുള്ള കഴിവുയർത്താൻ ഇത് സഹായിക്കും. ടെന്നീസ്, ബാസ്കറ്റ് ബോൾ, ഇടങ്ങിയ കഠിന വ്യായാമങ്ങൾ ദിവസേനയുള്ള വ്യായാമത്തിൽ <u>ഉൾപ്പെടുത്ത</u>ന്നത് പഠിക്കാനള്ള കഴിവും ഏകാഗ്രതയും ഉയർത്താൻ സഹായിക്കം

सूरज निकला चिड़िया बोली

सूरज निकला चिड़िया बोली कितयों ने भी आँखें खोली आसमान में छाई लाली हवा बही सुख देने वाली नन्हे कमल दल फुले उनके उपर भवरें झूले इतना सुंदर समय मत खो मेरे प्यारे अब मत सो



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THANKS