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Best Wishes from ,

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Mullabeevi NK

Dear God, You have brought me to the beginning of a new day. I ask to renew my heart with Your strength and purpose. Forgive my errors of yesterday and help me to walk closer in Your way today. Shine through me so that every person I meet may feel Your presence in my soul. Take my hand for I cannot make it myself. I am nothing without You. Amen



#### **Short Story**

Manoj Kumar VK

An old man lived in the village. He was one of the most unfortunate people in the world. The whole village was tired of him; he was always gloomy, he constantly complained and was always in a bad mood.

The longer he lived, the more bile he was becoming and the more poisonous were his words. People avoided him, because his misfortune became contagious. It was even unnatural and insulting to be happy next to him.

He created the feeling of unhappiness in others.

But one day, when he turned <u>eighty years</u> old, an incredible thing happened. Instantly everyone started hearing the rumour: The whole village gathered together. The old man was asked: Villager: What happened to you?

"Nothing special. Eighty years I've been chasing happiness, and it was useless. And then I decided to live without happiness and just enjoy life. That's why I'm happy now." – An Old Man



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# WHY ALMIGHTY CREATED STUDENTS

When almighty made students He gave us notable friends To help us understand his world Truly perceive The beauty and the wonder Of everything we see, And become an inspiring person With each discovery.

When almighty made students He gave us special chance To show ways in which to grow So we can all resolve How to live and how to do What's right instead of wrong And upskill how to be strong

Why almighty made students In his wisdom and his grace Was to help us pursue to make their world A superior ,sagacious state.

> Rahath C HSA English



## **Computerizing?**

#### Nila VK XQ

Computerization is the process of developing, implementing, and using computer systems for activities such as teaching, accounting, writing, or designing circuits, for example. Local actors make social choices about the levels of appropriate investment, access to equipment, and expertise, as well as technical choices about what kinds of hardware and software will be available. Many professionals, managers, educators, and students are rapidly adopting computing systems, while puzzling about ways to organize positive forms of social life around them. By the early 1990s, computing and telecommunications accounted for half of the capital investments made by private firms (Dunlop and Kling, 1991). The latest U.S. Census Bureau members indicate that one-third of American workers used a computer at work in 1989, up from one-quarter in 1984 (Kominski, 1991). Today, the Internet comprises over 31,000 interconnected networks with 2.5 million computers attached (Wallich, 1994). Over twenty million people currently have access to the Internet and it is growing at a rate of one million new users a month (Leiner, 1994). However, the most fervent advocates of computerization have argued that the actual pace of computerization

in schools, offices, factories, and homes is still too slow (Feigenbaum and McCorduck, 1983; Hodas, Part III, Chapter I; Lidtke & Moursand, 1993; Papert, 1980; Yourdon, 1986; also see Kaplan, 1983).

Why is the United States rapidly computerizing? One common answer argues that computer-based technologies are adopted because they are efficient economic substitutes for labor or older technologies (Simon, 1977; Rule and Attewell, 1991). Rapid computerization is simply a by-product of the availability of cost-effective computing technologies. A variant of this answer views computerization as an efficient tool through which monopoly capitalists control their suppliers and markets, and by which managers tighten their control over workers and the labor process (Braverman, 1974; Mowshowitz, 1976; Shaiken, 1985).

A second type of answer focuses on major epochal social transformations and argues that the United States is shifting from a society where industrial activity dominates to one in which information processing dominates (Bell, 1979). Computer-based technologies are power tools for information or knowledge workers in the same way that drill <u>presses were</u> the power tools for the machinists of the industrial age (Strassman, 1985).

These answers depend on two kinds of social actors: computer vendors who devise and manufacture products for sale and consumers (often managers or organizational decision makers) who purchase computer systems and services because they meet an instrumental need that can be determined by examining task structures or specific organizational functions. Social influences from other environmental actors, such as colleagues, trade associations for the computing industry, professional societies, regulatory agencies, and the numerous journalists who write about innovations in computing are assumed to play minor roles. In addition, the subjective meanings that people attribute to computing, for example, their value as cultural symbols, are considered insignificant. This viewpoint has a strong grounding in both the traditional bureaucratic view of organizations in American sociology, and in conventional economic analysis.

While each of these responses offers insight into computerization processes, we believe that they ignore some of the broadly noneconomic dimensions of computerization in industrialized countries. The market assumptions of these common answers have also shaped the majority of social studies of computerization (see Kling, 1980, 1987, for a detailed review of the empirical studies of computerization). Over the past fifteen years, our own research and participant experiences have taught us that the adoption, acquisition, installation, and operation of computer-based systems are often much more socially charged than the adoption and operation of other equipment, like telephone systems, photocopiers, air conditioners, or elevators. Participants are often highly mobilized to adopt and adapt to particular computing arrangements through collective activities place both inside and external to computerizing that take organizations (Kling and Iacono, 1984, 1988).



### Poetry

### Fathima XA

Most every night when they're in bed, And both their little prayers have said, They shout for me to come upstairs And tell them tales of gypsies bold,



