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PREFACE

This magazine is prepared by little kites unit of GHSS Angadimoger. It contains Art ,articles,prepared by students of Little Kites. ICT has Changed the students a lot.

In the small minds,they studied animation,MLT appinventer,Language Typing,hardware,electronics, mobile app,robotics,python,scratch etc. Such an abundance of knowledge will lead them to highest peak. The faculty such as disrict co-ordinator,Master Trainers worked hand in hand in this work.

In 2001 ICT was introduced. Classes were conducted and now last year Litle kites as introduced. There is a drastic change in teaching learning activity. Let more and new creative ideas develop in the minds of students. Let them cultivate the habit of reading and learning using Information Technlogy. Let them learn the techniques of handling the ICT equipments and develop the self confidence and twinkle like stars in future.

Sarojini.M

Kite Mistress

Guided By, Mrs.Sarojini.M & Mr.Abdul Rahiman

TWINKLE



GHSS ANGADIMOOGAR

Newton's Law

Nandita Das



I was inattentive in science class one day
When the teacher at random looked my way
I didn't look up, I wouldn't dare
There's on escaping that intense glare.

Asked me to explain to the class
Newton's Law of Gravity and mass
My mind was a blank, heartbeats louder
For an answer I started to flounder

I stood before the class trembling with fear
"Gravity", I said...and then oh dear!!!
I fell off the stage on to the floor
How the class with laughter did roar.

The children tittered in great amusement
They didn't know my sad predicament
The teacher said, "You've demonstrated gravity"
"Although you did it with much levity".

At length I returned to my seat
With much applause did they greet
Now I look back upon this and ponder
I decide to listen and not let my mind wander.

Saketh 9th B

AGRICULTURE



Agriculture is the cultivation of land and breeding of animals and plants to provide food, fiber, medicinal plants and other products to sustain and enhance life



PENCIL ART



(ಜೆ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ) ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್

ನನ್ನ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಜೆ.ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್ ಅಂಗಡಿಮೊಗರು.ನನ್ನ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಜೆ ಆರ್ ಸಿ ಯೂನಿಟ್ ಜಾರಿಗೊಂಡಿದೆ . ಇದರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ರೂಪ ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ 27 ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಈ ಯೂನಿಟ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಜೆ .ಆರ್ .ಸಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೆ. ಆರ್ . ಸಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.ಈ ಯೂನಿಟ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವಿಭಾಗದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ. ಎಂಟನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎ ಲೆವೆಲ್, 9 ನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ ಲೆವೆಲ್, 10 ನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀ ಲೆವೆಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ .ಇದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ,ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಜೆ. ಆರ್. ಸಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಜೇನ್ ಹೆನ್ರಿ ಡುನಂಟ್ . ಇವನು 1828 ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳ 8 ನೇ ಸ್ವಿಜರ್ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಜನೀವನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದನು. ಇವನ ತಂದೆ ಜೇನ್ ಜಾಕ್ವೆಸ್ ,ತಾಯಿ ಆಂಟೋನಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜೇ .ಆರ್ .ಸಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಉಳಿದವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗರೂಕರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ,ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ವರನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನಾವು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಶುಚಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ,ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಹಿಂದಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ,ಆಸ್ತತ್ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ,ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ವಸ್ತ್ರ ಔಷಧಿ ಕಲಿಕೋಪಕರಣ ದೊರಕುವಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮಿಂದಾದ ಸಹಾಯ ವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು , ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಲಘು ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ,ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವುದು , ರಕ್ತದಾನದ ನೇತ್ರದಾನದ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಶುಕ್ರೂಷೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡ ಸೈನಿಕರನ್ನು ಆರೈಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಎಂದು ಇದರ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಹೆಸರು .ಆನಂತರ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರೋಸ್ ಸೋಸೈಟಿ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿತು. ಈ ಹೆಸರು 1970 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಆಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಯುದ್ಧಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯು ಆನಂತರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸೇವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

1901 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೊರೆತ ಮೊತ್ತಮೊದಲ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತ ನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ.ಇವನಿಗೆ ಸೋಲೋ ಫ್ಯಾರಿನೋ ಯುದ್ಧ ನೀಡಿದ ಅನುಭವವೇ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ರೂಪ ಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಂದಿಯಾಯಿತು.

SOUJANYA 9th B

BEAUTY OF SKY



LIFE IS A MACHINE

Life moves like a machine

I forgot to smile, laugh
And memories of the past
Inspiring events , itching experience
Everything happens in life.

Yet my mind is like an empty pot
Passing with an eyes blink
So many face I saw
To so many I spoke ,But
Today all shadow!

It make the hard snow
of sorrow to flow of water
I can hear the sound of storm
Which is coming near to me
Some time it will burst out

And end up with rain
Now I am horrible state
No I can't remember past
Sweet memories moves life
Each day like a machine.

Pavithra.9 B

PENCIL ART



Another Chance

Helen Steiner Rice

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

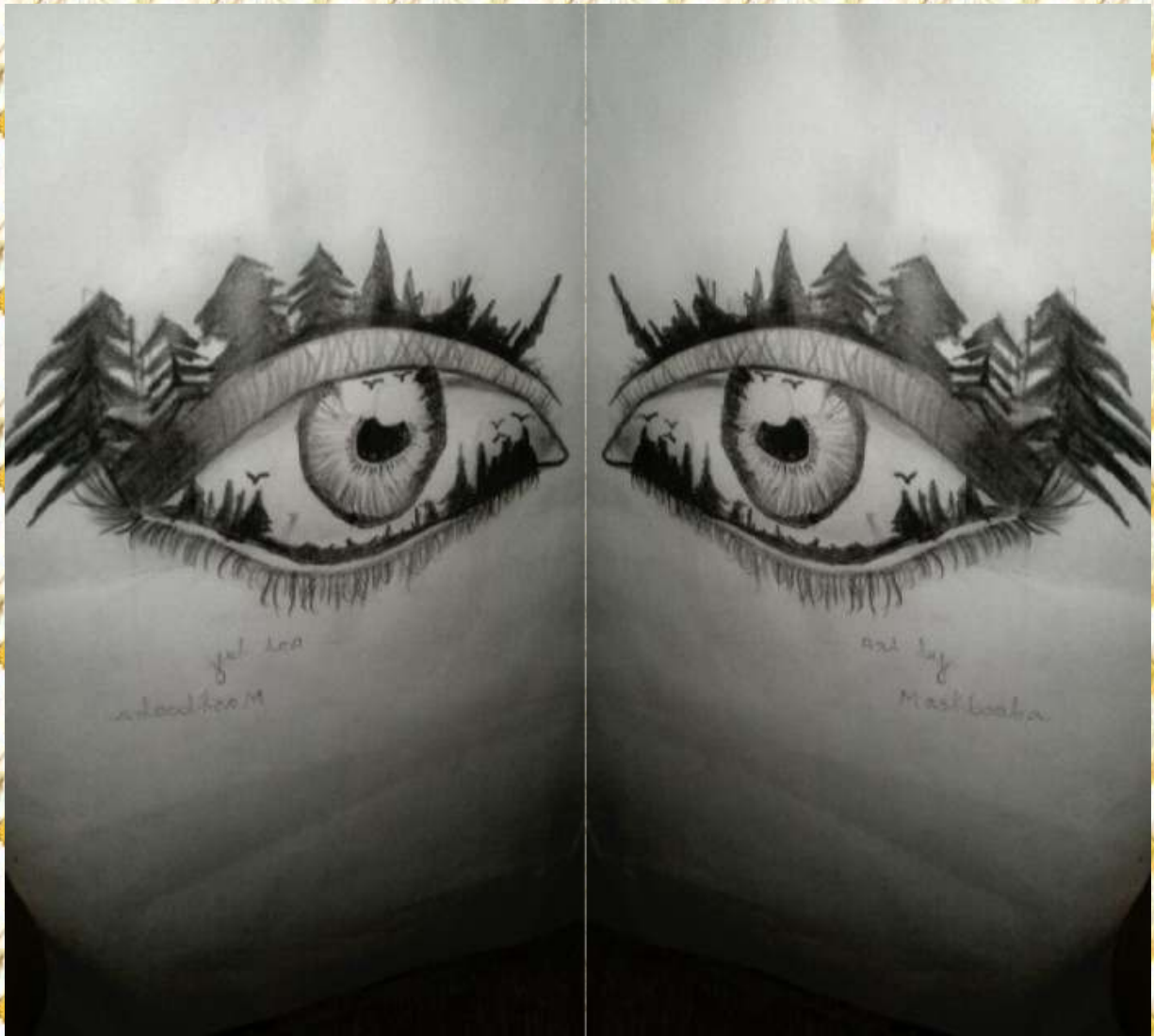
It does not take a new day
To make a brand new start,
It only takes a deep desire
To try with all our heart.

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.

VIBHISH .9th B

EYE ART



Mashbooba 10 A

ಗುರು

ಗುರುವೆಂದರೆ
ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸಿ
ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ನೀಡುವವನು.

ಗುರುವೆಂದರೆ
ಅಕ್ಷರ ಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಿ
ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವವನು.

ಗುರುವೆ ಜೀವನದ ಸ್ಪೂರ್ತಿ
ತರುವನು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ಕೀರ್ತಿ
ಅವನಿಂದಲೇ ನಮಗೆ ಸತ್ಕೀರ್ತಿ.

ಗುರುವೆಂದರೆ ಜೀವನದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು
ತೋರಿಸುವವನು ದಾರಿ ಉದ್ಭವ
ಬೆಳಕನ್ನೀಯುವವನು

ಗುರುವೇ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ
ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವವನು. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ
ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ನೀಡುವವನು.

ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲು
ದಾರಿ ದೀಪವಾಗುವನು. ಜೀವನದ
ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವಾಗುವನು.

ASHA 9th B

Painting- Water colour



Mariyam Shafla 8th A

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE is basically the cultivation of plant for production of food, fuel, fiber medicines and many other things that have become a necessity for the mankind agriculture also involves the breeding of animal the development of agriculture turned to be a boon for the human civilization as it also gave way to their development

agriculture is said to be an art science and commerce all at the same time as it suffices the factors involved in all there. Like every other the agriculture sector has also evolved over the centuries and its development has brought about certain positive and negative repercussions to the society.



Sharan Kumar 9thB

Natural and man-made hazards

Natural and man-made hazards include, for instance, droughts, desertification, floods, fires, earthquakes and dispersion of radioactive gases in the atmosphere. They have significant social, environmental and economic impacts. The JRC carries out extensive work to continuously monitor the situation, assess risks and potential impacts, and forecast future events as accurately as possible in order to help prevent these phenomena from happening or to limit their impact.

The JRC carries out research to support EU policies related to climate change, sustainable management of natural resources, water, food security, disaster risk reduction, and response and actions to prevent and fight forest fires.

The JRC provides the knowledge base that helps EU countries and international partners prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters. An important part of this work is the development of methods and tools to monitor the situation, assess risks and predict future developments. The JRC also carries out research on the seismic vulnerability of buildings, which is used to develop European standards for the Desertification and drought construction sector, for example. It has also developed a web-based platform that provides instant alerts of disasters, as well as methods of automatically analysing satellite images in order to assess damages.

Desertification and drought

Drought and desertification, two closely related natural events, can have significant impacts on the environment, society and the economy. They also affect vegetation cover and the entire water cycle, which have to be closely monitored. The JRC helps address this need by evaluating regional and global land degradation, drought and desertification through a range of activities.

Floods

In order to mitigate serious impacts of flooding, it is necessary to forecast flood risk and establish effective support networks that can be activated during a flood crisis. The JRC's activities cover many aspects of flood research, including regional climate information, coordination of flood detection, and development of models capable of simulating hydrological processes



Fires

Over 60 000 forest fires take place every year in the EU, burning, on average, half a million ha (nearly twice area of Luxembourg), and causing human casualties and economic losses estimated at around €2 billion. It is believed that the damage caused by forest fires is likely to increase in the future. The JRC supports the ongoing effort to help minimise this damage by carefully monitoring European forests, continually assessing the risk of fires, providing early alerts for fire prevention and fighting, and evaluating how forest fires may be impacted by factors such as changes in climate and land cover in the future Early warning Atmospheric dispersion.



Afraz 9th A

Art



Mariyam Shafla 8th A

Guppy Fish



Pencil Art



Akash.10th B

Digital Painting



Kiran Kumar 9th B

The cow

The cow is a quadruped domestic animal. It has two horns and long bushy tail. It lives on grass, leaves, rice etc. It is generally gentle by nature. It has many colours: red, white, black, brown or a mixture of such colours. Its body is covered with short hairs. The cow is a very useful animal. It gives us milk. From milk, we make curds, butter, ghee and posset. From posset, we make various tasty sweetmeats. The dry cow-dung cakes are used as fuel. It is also a good manure. The cow's call is called mooing. Its male is called a bull or an ox. A baby cow or bull is called a calf. The bullocks are used for ploughing the field for cultivation. They are also used for pulling carts, drawing water from the well or for running the grinding-stone. A dead cow's hide is used for making leather goods. Thus the cow is useful to us in various ways.

Hithesh 9B

Stopping Ground of Birds and Bird Lovers

About two hundred kilometers from Delhi, some thirty minutes after you cross Mathura, you reach Bharatpur which is famous for its bird sanctuary. Although most people still know it as Bharatpur Bird sanctuary, its proper name is Keoladeo National Park. Keoladeo refers to Lord Shiva and the park gets its name from the ancient Keoladeo temple in it.

The 29 sq km park is like an oasis in a desert and teems with birds from far and near. Before you enter it, you would never imagine that – in it live more than two hundred and fifty species of birds! Bird-watchers come from all over the world to see the large variety of birds that either live here or visit it in the winter.

We went to the sanctuary in late August and found it a paradise for nature-lovers. Grasslands, wetlands and a variety of trees and bushes make you forget that dusty, crowded roads and noisy traffic are not too far away. Here, there are pathways running through quiet forests and on these narrow pathways you can sit in a tonga and go bird-watching.

As our pony trotted down the pathway that was lined with trees and bushes on both sides, we saw nothing but lots of greenery at first. Then suddenly, the tongawalla pulled the pony's rein

and the animal immediately stood still.

Our tongawalla, Raju, pointed at a tree close by. On the top of a branch sat a bird. The guide passed us his binoculars and immediately the bird was clearly visible. It was a blue jay or the Nilkanth. Just then it flew away and we saw a flash of bright blue feathers. How often had I searched for Nilkanth feathers as a child! The blue feathers seemed absolutely magical and I used to carefully preserve them in my books.

Another blue bird was sitting on a bough overhanging a lake. It had a long beak and orange underside and was patiently waiting for the right moment to dive in. I was reminded of fishermen who sit for hours with their bait dangling in water. The kingfisher also knows when to be quiet and when to dive and with lightning speed.

Then as we moved further down the path, a hare darted across the road. Its amazingly long ears looked like upright cricket bats. We tried to follow its movement but it was gone in a wink and had hid somewhere.

As we strained our eyes in the distance, something else became visible, a full-grown deer. By and by, more shapes became visible. There were three or four deer grazing in the woods. "Sambhar" whispered our guide. It was the first time that we had seen deer in the open and not in an enclosure. Seemed so right and natural!

Crow pheasants, peacocks, babblers, herons and egrets were so plentiful in the park that we soon stopped exclaiming when we saw one.

I got excited when I saw a koel. This elusive bird has often tantalized me. I hear it singing its summer song in the park near my house and I run from tree to tree to find it but somehow I am never able to find it.

Hear at last was a koel in full view!

“Are you sure this is a koel?” I asked the guide again and again . “yes , yes it is.” The crow- sized black bird had crimson eyes and a slightly curved beak. Just then it called out and there it was, the unmistakable cry-Kuuuooooo!

Another bird flew from a branch and joined the black Koel. It was brownish and spotted white. The guide told us that that was the female. She does not sing as beautifully as the male; her song is just-Kik-Kik-Kik!

We also learnt that the Koel belongs to the cuckoo family and like other cuckoos puts its eggs in the nests of other birds. When the koel egg hatches, the fledgling often pushes out the eggs of the host from the nest. It wants that the hosts should feed only him.

Our most exciting sighting was the huge flock of grayish-white birds that sat on tops of trees in a distance

Maziya 9th

Nature

Poem by George Herbert

Full of rebellion, I would die,
Or fight, or travel, or deny
That thou has aught to do with me.
O tame my heart;
It is thy highest art
To captivate strong holds to thee.

If thou shalt let this venom lurk,
And in suggestions fume and work,
My soul will turn to bubbles straight,
And thence by kind
Vanish into a wind,
Making thy workmanship deceit.

O smooth my rugged heart, and there
Engrave thy rev'rend law and fear;
Or make a new one, since the old
Is sapless grown,
And a much fitter stone
To hide my dust, than thee to hold.

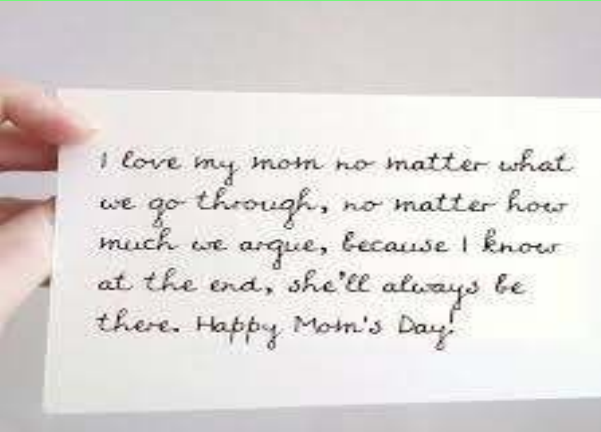
Mufaza 9th A

Quote

Q4QUOTE.COM

They say love is blind. I disagree. Infatuation is blind, love is all-seeing and accepting. Love is seeing all the flaws and blemishes and accepting them. Love is accepting the bad habits and mannerisms, and working around them. Love is recognizing all the fears and insecurities, and knowing your role is to comfort. Love is working through all the challenges and painful times. Infatuation is fragile and will shatter when life is not perfect. Love is strong and it strengthens because it is real.

Q4Quote



I love my mom no matter what we go through, no matter how much we argue, because I know at the end, she'll always be there. Happy Mom's Day!



Salauddin 9th A

“ Fine! Fine! ”

She blows-out through the afternoon
right past me
in a torrent of curses
A stubborn perfect storm
of words
has taken out parental dam
and blown out toward the Bay of Freedom
to the sorrows of her day
The river may ***** its whip
But its got nothing on her
nothing is left standing
in her way

Hisham 9thA

NATURE BEAUTY

Nature is an integral part of our lives. But even while we appreciate the blessings she bestows on us, we forget that we are plundering her treasures and thereby denying our children the pleasure of enjoying nature in all her abundance and variety in the future. The beauty of nature has been extolled in the works of poets and artists. When Wordsworth describes the daffodils dancing in the breeze or when our eyes alight on a painting by William Turner, our hearts are filled with an indescribable emotion.

If a mere representation can move us so much, imagine the power of the real thing. If you have seen Massachusetts during fall season when the leaves turn yellow, ochre, and red, you can never forget it in your lifetime.

Nature has myriad facets. It keeps changing from season to season, from minute to minute. If the sea was a bright blue in the morning, by noon it has become an emerald green hue. The colors of the sky keep changing throughout the day, from pale pink at dawn to a dazzling blue at mid morning and a bright orange by sunset and purple by

twilight. Nature reflects our moods. When the sun shines, we feel happy and hopeful.

The mountains and the oceans the sky and the sea, the sun the moon and the stars, the flowers, and the meadows, the chirping of the birds and the music of the waters—all these possess an unearthly beauty. Anyone who is blind to such beauties of nature and deaf to her music must be dead in soul. The visible shapes of nature, her sights and sounds speak to the poets the language of love and beauty.



Shabeen Rahman 9thA

2018 Kerala floods



KERALA FLOOD



From 9 August 2018, severe floods affected the south Indian state of Kerala, due to unusually high rainfall

during the monsoon season. It was the worst flood in Kerala in nearly a century. Over 483 people died, and 14 are missing. About a million people were evacuated, mainly from Chengannur, Pandanad, Edanad, Aranmula, Kozhencherry, Ayiroor, Ranni, Pandalam, Kuttanad, Malappuram, Aluva, Chalakudy, Thiruvalla, Eraviperoor, Vallamkulam, N. Paravur, Vypin Island and Palakkad. All 14 districts of the state were placed on red alert. According to the Kerala government, one-sixth of the total population of Kerala had been directly affected by the floods and related incidents. The Indian government had declared it a Level 3 Calamity, or "calamity of a severe nature". It is the worst flood in Kerala after the great flood. Being instructed by the Cabinet Secretary, senior officers of Defence Services, NDRF, NDMA and secretaries of Civilian Ministries conducted meetings with Kerala Chief Secretary. Following the decisions taken during these meetings, the Centre launched massive rescue and relief work that took place in 1924.

Thirty-five out of the fifty-four dams within the state were opened, for the first time in history. All five overflow gates of the Idukki Dam were opened at the same time, and for the first time in 26 years 5 gates of the Malampuzha dam of Palakkad were opened. Heavy rains in Wayanad and Idukki have caused severe landslides and have left the hilly

districts isolated. The situation was regularly monitored by the National Crisis Management Committee coordinated the rescue and relief operations.

Causes



Kerala received heavy monsoon rainfall, which was about 75% more than the usual rain fall in Kerala, on the mid-evening of August 8, resultinBeing instructed by the Cabinet Secratary senior officers of Defence Services, NDRF, NDMA and secretaries of Civilian Ministries conducted meetings with Kerala Chief Secretary. Following the decisions taken during these meetings, the Centre launched massive rescue and reg in dams filling to capacity; in the first 24 hours of rainfall the state received 310 mm in of rain. Almost all dams had been opened since the water level had risen close to overflow level due to heavy rainfall, flooding local low-lying areas. For the first time in the state's history, 35 of its dams had been opened. The deluge has been considered an impact of the global warming.

The Government of Kerala argued in the supreme court that the very sudden release of water from the Mullaperiyar Dam by the Tamil nadu was one of the reasons for the devastating flood in Kerala. The Tamil Nadu government rejected the argument, saying that Kerala suffered the deluge due to the discharge of excess water from 80 reservoirs across Kerala, spurred by heavy rains from within the state; It also argued that the flood surplus from this idukki dam is mainly due to the flows generated from its own independent catchment due to unprecedented heavy rainfall, while the discharge from Mullaperiyar dam was significantly less. Though it is difficult to attribute any single event to climate change its possible role in causing the heavy rainfall event over Kerala cannot be ruled out.

Rescue

Being instructed by the Cabinet Secretary senior officers of Defence Services, NDRF, NDMA and secretaries of Civilian Ministries conducted meetings with Kerala Chief Secretary.

Following the decisions taken during these meetings, the Centre launched massive rescue and relief operations. In one of the largest rescue operations 40 helicopters, 31 aircraft, 182 teams for rescue, 18 medical teams of defense forces, 58 teams of NDRF and 7 companies of Central Armed police Force were pressed into service along with over 500 boats and necessary rescue equipments.

The fishermen from across Kerala were engaged in the flood rescue missions. According to the government's estimate, a total of 4,537 from the fishermen community participated in the rescue operation with 669 fishing boats. They managed to rescue more than 65,000 people from various districts. Pinarayi Vijayan honoured the fishermen and the Fisheries Minister J.C Mercy [kutty Amma](#) said that the government will provide financial aid to repair the fishing boats which were partially damaged in the rescue operations while new ones will be provided for those boats which were completely destroyed. According to estimates, seven boats were completely destroyed, while 452 were partially destroyed.

Mohammed Misthah 9th A

ನನ್ನ ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ತರಗತಿ

ಕೆರಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಹೈಯರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ವಿಭಾಗದ 9 ತರಗತಿ ಕೋಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಕರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ಊರವರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ತರಗತಿಯ ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಟೈಲಿಸ್ ಗಳಿಂದ ಅಂದ ಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಟಾಪ್, ಪ್ರೊಜೆಕ್ಟರ್, ಸ್ವೀಕರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟೀನ್ಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭವಿದೆ.

ಕೈಟ್ ತರಬೇತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇವುಗಳ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತ ತರಗತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾಠ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಟಾಲ್ ಪರ್ಯವಸ್ಥಕ ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಅಧಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು, ಪಾಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವೀಡಿಯೋಗಳು, ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು, ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯ ತರ ಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಪಾಠ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಕ್ರೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಿಡುವಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ನೀಡಿದ ನೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಮಗೆ ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ತರಗತಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಹ್ಯಾಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ನಮಗೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮಟ್ಟ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವೀಡಿಯೋಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಲು ತುಂಬಾ ಉಪಕಾರ ವಾಗಿದೆ. **ನನ್ನ ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ತರಗತಿ**

ಐಟಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಥಿಯರಿ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಐಟಿ ಲಾಬ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಗನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಆತ್ಮ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

Harsha 9th B

THANK

YOU