



STUDENT'S
CHRONICLE ♥



"പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളെ....
നമ്മുടെ നാടിന്റെ യശസ്സ് വാനോളം
പറന്നെത്തുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ,
അഭിമാനക്കുതിപ്പിനായി നിങ്ങൾ കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളും
ചിരകുവിടർത്തുക. അതിനായി ഈ ചെറു
സംരംഭം നിങ്ങൾക്ക് താങ്ങും തണലുമാകട്ടെ
എന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു."

സി. ബിന്ദു.

ഹെഡ്മിസ്ട്രസ്സ്, എൻ.

എസ്സ്. എസ്സ്.എച്ച്.എസ്സ്.എസ്സ് കവിയൂർ

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മഹത് വചനങ്ങൾ

"എല്ലാ പക്ഷികളും മഴ വരുമ്പോൾ
കൂട്ടിൽ രക്ഷ തേടുന്നു എന്നാൽപക്ഷത്ത്
മേഘങ്ങൾക്ക് മീതെ പറന്നു മഴയിൽ നിന്നും
രക്ഷ തേടുന്നു പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒന്നു
തന്നെയാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെ എങ്ങനെ
സമീപിക്കുന്നു എന്ന വ്യത്യാസമാണ്
പ്രധാനം"

-എ .പി .ജെ അബൂൾകലാം

" ജീവിതത്തിൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും
കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളും വേണം. എങ്കിൽ
മാത്രമേ വിജയം നേടുമ്പോൾ അത്
അസ്വദിക്കാൻ പറ്റുകയുള്ളൂ "

വാൽക്കണ്ണാടി

പൊടിപിടിച്ചുകിടന്ന ആ മുറിയിലേക്ക് കടന്നു ചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ മനസ്സിൽ എന്തൊക്കെയൊ ഓർത്തിരുന്നു. എന്തായിരിക്കാം...

പഴയ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ കുന്നുകൂടിക്കിടക്കുന്ന മൂലയിൽ നിന്നും വീട്ടിലെ

സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരൻ മാധവൻ മാമന്റെ കുറിഞ്ഞിപ്പിച്ച ഇറങ്ങി വന്നു. മുൻപുകണ്ട യാതൊരു പരിചയഭാവവും കാണിക്കാതെ കുറിഞ്ഞി മുൻപിലൂടെ കടന്നു പോയി.

ഞാൻ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ച അത്രയും ഭയാനകമായിരുന്നില്ല മുറിയുടെ അവസ്ഥ പണ്ട് ഞാനും രശ്മിയും കൂടി ഒന്നിച്ചിരുന്നു പഠിക്കുന്ന കൊച്ചു തടിമേശ അൽപ്പം മാറ്റിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ വലിയ മാറ്റങ്ങളൊന്നുമില്ല. ഒരുപാടു ഓർമ്മകളും ജീവിതാംശങ്ങളും നിറഞ്ഞ മുറിയായിരുന്നു ഇത്. വീടുവേല ചെയ്ത് മക്കളെ പോറ്റാനായി നിരൻതരം പ്രയത്നിച്ച ഒരമ്മയുടെ കണ്ണനീരുണ്ട്, ശ്വാസകോശത്തെയും കരളിനെയും മാത്രം ബാധിക്കുമെന്ന് വിചാരിച്ചവ ജീവിതത്തെ ബാധിച്ചതിന്റെ

പൊട്ടിത്തെറികളുണ്ട്, കെട്ടിപ്പിടിച്ചു തേങ്ങിക്കരഞ്ഞ കുരുന്നുകളുടെ തേങ്ങലുകളുണ്ട്. തുടർപഠനത്തിന് അവസരം ലഭിച്ച ഒരു ഒന്നാം സ്ഥാനക്കാരിയുടെ ദുഃഖനിശ്ചയമുണ്ട്.... കൊച്ചുതടിമേശയുടെ താഴെ തകരപ്പെട്ടി ഇരിക്കുന്നു .. എല്ലാം ഓർമ്മകളാണ്.... കൂട്ടുകാർതന്ന സമ്മാനങ്ങൾ മുതൽ ഡയറി വരെയുണ്ട്. അതിനിടയിൽ നിന്നും വാൽക്കണ്ണാടി ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടു. ഇതിലാണ് ഞാനെന്നെ

നോക്കിക്കണ്ടത്. വർഷങ്ങൾക്കുശേഷം ഒരു മുഖം പതിഞ്ഞതിൽ അതിന് ഭാവമാറ്റം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആരാണത്? ഞാനെന്നോടുതന്നെ ചോദിച്ചുപോയി. എനിക്കുതന്നെ വിശ്വസിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല. എന്റെ ചരായ എന്നോടുതന്നെ സംസാരിക്കുന്നു... നീ ഞാൻ തന്നെയാണ്... അവൾ പറഞ്ഞു. അല്ല... ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു. എങ്ങനെ മനസ്സിലാകുമല്ലെ..?.. നിന്നിൽ ഈ പതിനാറുകാരി മരിച്ചിട്ട് പത്തു വർഷങ്ങൾ പിന്നിട്ടല്ലോ....

എനിക്ക് ആശ്ചര്യം തോന്നുന്നു, എന്റെ ചരായ എന്നിൽ നിന്നും പഴയ എന്നെ വാർത്തെടുക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു .. ഇല്ല നിന്നെക്കൊണ്ടാവില്ല. പഴയതെല്ലാമോർത്ത് വിഷമിക്കാനിനി ഞാനില്ല.. ഇല്ല നീ മാറിയേ പറ്റൂ.... അവൾ പറഞ്ഞു. ഒടുവിൽ എന്റെ ദേഷ്യം അവസാനിച്ചത് വാൽക്കണ്ണാടി നിലത്തേക്ക് എറിഞ്ഞപ്പോഴാണ്.... ഒടുവിൽ മുറിപ്പുട്ടി ഞാൻ പുറത്തേക്കിറങ്ങി..

അപ്പോഴാണ് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയത് ഞാൻ കൂടെ കൊണ്ടു പോകാനാഗ്രഹിച്ചത് ആ വാൽക്കണ്ണടി ആയിരുന്നുവെന്ന്.

OUR DIGITAL POOKALAM

ഒന്നാശംസകൾ



എന്താണ് ജൈവവൈവിധ്യം?

നിലം പറ്റി വളരുന്ന

കുഞ്ഞുചെടികൾ മുതൽ മാനം

മുട്ടെ വളരുന്ന വൻമരങ്ങൾ

വരെയും, വെറും കണ്ണുകൊണ്ട്

കാണാനാവാത്ത

സൂക്ഷ്മജീവികൾ തൊട്ട്

കണ്ണുനീറയെ കാണാവുന്ന

വമ്പൻ ജന്തുക്കൾ വരെയും നിറ

ഞ്ഞ മഹാഭക്തമാണ് നമ്മുടെ

പ്രപഞ്ചം . ഈ

ജീവജാലങ്ങളുടെയെല്ലാം

ആകെത്തുകയാണ് ലോകത്തി

ൻറെ ജൈവവൈവിധ്യം.

കൂടുതൽ വിശാലമായ

അർഥത്തിൽ, ഭൂമിയിലെ

വ്യത്യസ്തങ്ങളായ

ജീവജാതികളും അവ ഉൾ

ക്കൊള്ളുന്ന

ജനിതകഘടകങ്ങളും അവ

വസിക്കുന്ന

ആവാസവ്യവസ്ഥയും.

ചേരുന്നതിനാണ്

'ജൈവവൈവിധ്യം ' എന്നു

പറയുന്നത്. കോടാനുകോടി

വർഷത്തെ

പരിണാമപ്രക്രിയയുടെ

ഫലമായാണ് ഇന്ന് നാം
കാണുന്ന ജൈവവൈവിധ്യം
രൂപപ്പെട്ടത്.

ഒരു കുടന്ന വെളിച്ചമായ്...

ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു മനുഷ്യൻ തന്റെ
കൃഷിയിടത്തിൽ നിന്ന്
അതിമനോഹരമായ ഒരു
വെണ്ണക്കൽപ്രതിമ കുഴിച്ചെടുത്തു.
സൗന്ദര്യവസ്തുക്കളെ സ്നേഹിക്കുകയും
അവ ശേഖരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്ന
ഒരാളുടെ അടുത്തേക്ക് അയാൾ
അതുമായി ചെന്നു. അയാൾ ആ
പ്രതിമയെ ഒരു വലിയ തുകയ്ക്ക്
സൗന്ദര്യാസ്വദകനു വിറ്റു.

പണവുമായി വീട്ടിലേക്കു മടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ
അയാൾ ഇങ്ങനെ ചിന്തിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി:
ഈ പണം എന്തു മാത്രം

ജീവിതസൗകര്യങ്ങളാണ് നൽകുന്നത്.
എല്ലാവരാരും അവഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ട്
ആയിരത്തോളം വർഷങ്ങളായി
മണ്ണിനുള്ളിൽ പുതഞ്ഞുകിടന്നിരുന്ന ഒരു
മൃതശിലാവണ്ഡത്തിനു പകരമായി
ഇത്രമാത്രം പണം നൽകി ഏതു വിഡ്ഢി
വിലയ്ക്കുവാങ്ങും?.....

അപ്പോൾ തന്റെ
കൈക്കലെത്തിച്ചേർന്ന പ്രതിമയിലേക്കു
നോക്കി സൗന്ദര്യാസ്വദകൻ ഇങ്ങനെ
ചിന്തിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. എന്തൊരു
സൗന്ദര്യം, എന്തൊരു
ജീവപ്രകാശം, ആയിരം വർഷങ്ങളുടെ
നിർമ്മലമധുരമായ

നിദ്രയ്ക്കുശേഷം എന്റെ കൈകളിലെത്തി
ചേർന്നിരുന്നതായ് ഏത് ആത്മാവിന്റെ
സ്വപ്നമാണ്. മൃതവും സ്വപ്നരഹിതവുമായ
പണത്തിനു പകരമായി ഇതിനെ
കൈമാറാൻ ആർക്കു തോന്നും?.

പുരോഗാമി.

(ഖലിൽ ജിബ്രാൻ)

അടൂർ ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണൻ

1941 ൽ അടൂരിൽ ജനനം. പതിനൊന്ന് കഥാചിത്രങ്ങളും മുപ്പതിലേറെ ഹ്രസ്വചിത്രങ്ങളും സംവിധാനം ചെയ്തു. നിരവധി ദേശീയ -അന്തർദേശീയ ബഹുമതികൾ ലഭിച്ചു. സ്വയംവർം ,കൊടിയേറ്റ്, എലിപ്പതയം, മുഖാമുഖം ,അനന്തരം ,വിധേയൻ ,നിഴൽകൂത്ത് എന്നിവ പ്രധാന ചിത്രങ്ങൾ. മികച്ച സിനിമകളുള്ള അന്തർദേശീയ അവാർഡ് ആറുതവണ ലഭിച്ചു. പത്മശ്രീ, പത്മവിഭൂഷൺ, ഫാൽക്കെ പുരസ്കാരങ്ങൾ ലഭിച്ചു. സിനിമയുടെ ലോക് ,സിനിമാസാഹിത്യം, ജീവിതസാഹിത്യം, ജീവിതം സിനിമ സംസ്കാരം എന്നീ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ രചിച്ചു..

WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR

WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR <1564-1616> was born in stratfort – upon avon

he is considered by many to be the greatest dramatist of all time. he wrote 154

sonnets two long narrative pome and about threed ozen plays. Shakespear used

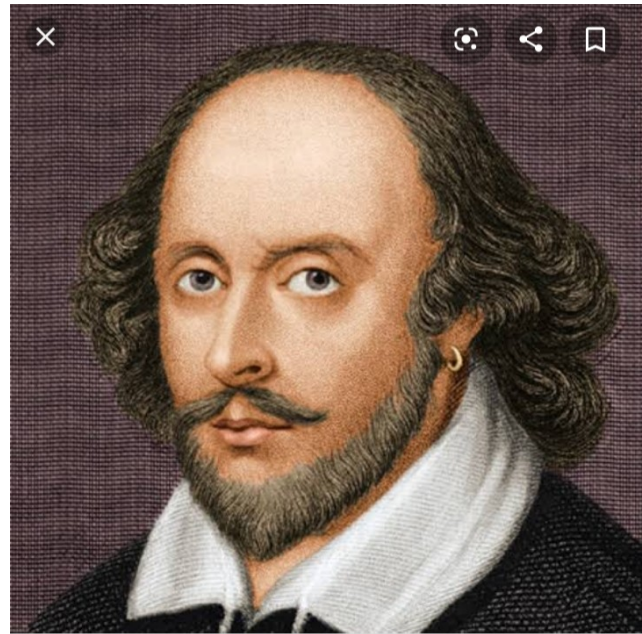
poetic and dramatic means to create unified a esthetic effects. In verse he perfected

the dramatic blank verse.

He is an English playwright and poet recognized in

much of the world as the greatest of all dramatist. Hundred of editions of this plays have been published including translations in all major languages. Scholars

have written thousands of books and articles about the plots, characters, themes, and language .he is the most widely quoted another in his story, and his plays have more time than those of any other dramatist...



CLIMATE

Kerala experiences a moderate climate. Nearness to the sea is the main reason for a climate which is neither too hot nor too cold in Kerala. Kerala receives the highest amount of rainfall during the south west monsoon season which begins in June. It is known as edavappathi or kalavaraham. The north east monsoon is known as thulavarsham. Evening showers accompanied by thunder is the peculiarity of thulavarsham.



POVERTY



Poverty is the inability to secure the minimum consumption requirements for life health and efficiency. As per the world bank records of 2015, 702 million people are poor in the world. Poverty is a social problem not only in India but the whole world. According to the report of the UNO one fifth of the population in developing countries are living below the poverty line. As per the statistical data of the planning commission, 22% of people in India suffer from poverty.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Those problems which affect the society directly or indirectly are considered as social problems. Problem, whether individual or common that exist for a long time affecting the society, are called social problem.

^EXAMPLES FOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- *poverty*
- *unemployment*
- *problem of shelter*
- *insecurity of old age people*
- *offences against women*
- *use of intoxicants*
- *juvenile crimes*
- *cyber crimes*
- *crimes against children*



THE ARTS OF KERALA

Kerala is known for traditional arts, cultural forms and sometime referred as land of festivals. There are various communities in **Kerala** who contribute diverse forms of performing arts and colourful culture. Here is the list of traditional and classical art forms of **Kerala** including Panchavadyam, Nangiar koothu, Krishnanattam, Ottamthullal, Mohiniyattam, Theeyaattam, Tholpavakoothu, Poothan and Thira.

Kathakali



Kathakali is a traditional indian dance native to southern state of Kerala. To perform it, artists deck out in elaborate costumes and colourful makeup to tell stories from hindhu epics.

One of the famous **Kathakali** artists was,

VasuPisharody
Madavoor Vasudevan nair
Ramankutty Nair
Kalamandalam Keshavan

Theyyam

Theyyam is a ritual art form popular in north kerala in malabar region. The performers of **Theyyam** generally performed in frond of village shrine with dancer along with.



Padayani

Padayani is ceremonial and traditional folk dance and a ritual art performed in Bhagavati temples of kerala. **Padayani** and theyyam ritualdancer are very similar in fashin but different in version that also involves ancient martial arts.

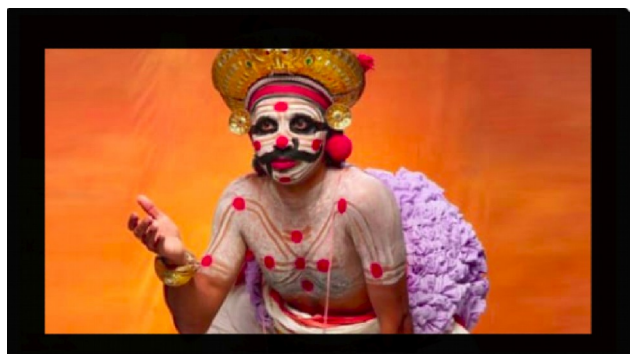
Thullal



Ottan thullal is a dance performance from of kerala with green makeup and a colourful costume. Ottan thullal, kolam thullal and sarpam thullal are three most exotic and spectacular ritual performance from the state of kerala

Chakyar Koothu

Chakyarkoothu is a story and performance art, traditionally been performed only by the chakyar community. The traditional dance form is one of the oldest classical arts of kerala and performed in the temples.



Kummattikali

Kummatti kali is the most colourful mask dance seen during onam festival in Thrissur and Palakkad district of Kerala. The dancers cover their body with grass and the theme is mostly taken from the stories of Ramayana



Koodiyattam

Koodiyattam is a theater performed art a masterpiece of the Oral and intangible heritage of Humanity, recognized by UNESCO. The Sanskrit drama of **Kuttiyattam** presented in the traditional style in temple theaters of kerala with musical instruments.

Pulikali

Pulikali is a folk art performed during the annual harvest festival of onam to entertain people and to create awareness. **Puli** means Tiger and **pulikali** is the play of the tigers on the theme of tiger hunting, practiced in Trissur district of Kerala.

THIRAYATTAM

***Thirayattam** is a ritual performing art from south malabar region of the state in Kozhikode and malappuram district. This Ethnic art form performed by perumannam, panam and Cherumar communities.*

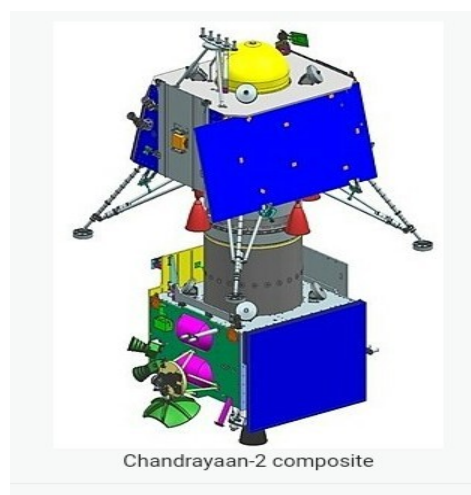
CHANDRAYYAN-2



.....Chandrayaan 2 is the lunar exploration mission developed by the Indian Research Organisation (ISRO) after Chandrayaan 1. It currently consists of a lunar orbiter, and also included 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 by a GSLV Mark 111. The craft reached the moon's orbit on 20 August 2019 and began orbital positioning maneuvers 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 degrees south on 6th September 2019 and conduct scientific experiments for the one lunar day, which approximates two Earth weeks. A successful soft landing would have made India the fourth country after the USSR, US, and PRC to do so...

.....However, the lander deviated from its intended trajectory starting at 2.1 kilometers altitude, and had its last 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.



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 regions and thickness of the lunar regolith on the surface.

^VIKRAM LANDER

...The mission's lander is called vikram.the vikram lander detached from the orbiter and descended to a low lunar orbit of 30km*100km using its 800N liquid main engines it then performed a comprehensive check of all its onboard system before attempting a soft landing that would have deployed the rover,and perform scientific activities for approximately 14 earth days .vikram space craft crash-landed the approximate combined mass of the lander and the rover is 1,471kg

...the preliminary configuration study of the lander was completed in 2013 by the space applications centre in ahemdabad. The lander propulsion system consists of eight 50N thrusters for attitude control and five 800N liquid main engines derived from ISRO's 440N 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 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 softly land on slopes,up to 12degree celsius engineering modes of the lander began undergoing ground and aerial tests in the late october 2016 in challakere in the chitradurga district of karnataka ISRO created roughly locaters on the surface to help assess the ability of the landers sensor to select a landing site

- >Dimensions;2.54*2*1.2
- >Gross lift-off mass;1,471 kg
- >Propellant mass;845 kg
- >Dry mass;626 kg
- >power generation capability
- >Mission duration



^PRAGYAN ROVER



....The mission rover is called pragyana with a mass of 27 kg. Would have operated on solar power.the rover was to move on 6 wheels traversing 500 meters on the lunar surface at the rate of 1 cm per second , perform on site analysis and send data to the lander,which would have relayed it to the mission control on the earth.the expected operating time of pragyana rover was one lunar day,or around 14.earthdays,as its electronics were not designed to endure the frigid lunar night.However its power system has a solar-powered sleep/wake-up cycle implemented,which could have resulted in longer service time than planned.two of the wheels of the rover have the ISRO logo and the state emblem of India embossed on them to leave behind permanent tracks on the lunar surface,which is used to measure the exact distance travelled,also called visual odometry

LAUNCH

...Chandrayaan-2 launch was initially scheduled for 14 July 2019, 21:21 UTC however, the launch was aborted 56 minutes and 24 seconds before launch due to a technical glitch, so it was rescheduled to 22 July 2019. Unconfirmed reports later cited a leak in the nipple joint of a helium gas bottle as the cause of cancellation.

Finally Chandrayaan-2 was launched on board the GSLV Mark 11 m1 launch vehicle on 22 July 2019 at 09:13 UTC with better-than-expected apogee as a result of the cryogenic upper stage being burned to depletion, which later eliminated the need for one of the apogee-raising burns during the geocentric phase of mission. This also resulted in the saving of around 40 kg of fuel on board the spacecraft.

...Immediately after launch, multiple observations of a slow-moving bright object over Australia were made, which could be related to upper stage venting of residual LOX/LH₂ propellant after the main burn.



JUNK FOOD

J*unk food* is unhealthy food that is high in calories from sugar or fat, with little dietary fiber, protein, vitamins, minerals or other important forms of nutritional value. Preise definitions vary by purpose and over time. Some high protein foods, like meat prepared with saturated fat, may be considered junk food.

J*unk food* describes food and drinks low in nutrients (eg: vitamins, minerals and fibre) and high in kilojoules, saturated fat, added sugar and/or added salt. Eating too much junk food is linked to serious health problems.



EFFECTS OF JUNK FOOD

Junk foods are not a necessary part of any diet. Eating a poor quality diet high in junk food is linked to a higher risk of obesity, depression, digestive issues, heart disease and stroke, type 2 diabetes, cancer, and early death. Scientists and researchers have cited various studies that junk food can cause serious damage to your brain.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has moved to prohibit the sale of junk food in school canteens against the backdrop of a growing crisis of childhood obesity in the country.

Foods commonly considered junk foods include salted snack foods, gum, candy, sweet desserts, fried fast food, and sugary carbonated beverages. Many foods such as hamburgers, pizza, and tacos can be considered either healthy or junk food depending on their ingredients and preparation methods.



It all began in **1983**, when two vendors brothers **Frederick** and **Louis Rueckheim**- at the World's Fair in **Chicago** made a concoction of popcorn, peanuts, and molasses that was wildly popular. A few years later, in **1896**, their sweet invention went on to become sold commercially as **Cracker Jack**.



We crave unhealthy foods because they contain lots of sugar and artificial additives, which taste delicious, and therefore trigger the release of certain pleasure-inducing neurotransmitters. Furthermore, we are evolutionarily programmed to eat a lot more than

we need, so that makes it even worse.

FIVE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF JUNK FOOD

- * Increased obesity***
- * Loss of memory and learning problems***
- * Lead to Depression***
- * Worsens Appetite and Digestion***
- * Inadequate Growth and Development***

TRANSPORTATION IN KERALA

In Kerala the modes of transport have developed in accordance with the physiographic divisions. Water **transport** is of great importance in the lowlands marked with backwaters, lakes, and river mouths. We have an inland waterway leading from Thiruvananthapuram to Hosdurg. Ports for the purpose of fishing, transport, defence, etc... have also been developed.

As bridges were constructed across the backwaters, railway lines and national highways developed in Kerala. Road transport is prominent in the midlands and highlands. These roads extend to TamilNadu and Karnataka through the passes in the Western Ghats..

Air transport to different parts of the country as well as to several foreign countries operate from the international airports in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode in Kerala.

GIFT OF NATURE

Nauru, a small island in the Pacific, was described as the richest country in the world, by the international journal National Geographic in 1976. This island which is just 21 square kilometers in area was once lush green and was the abode of several migratory birds. But now Nauru is the barren land. The resources are now completely exhausted. Sparsely populated land with exposed coral reefs everywhere..don't you want to know how Nauru became like this? Nauru was rich in phosphate, the mineral used for making chemical fertilizers. The ill fate of Nauru began when Germany established its colony there in 1888 and started phosphate mining. Britain, Australia, and New Zealand also started mining activities following the first world war. Nauru prospered through phosphate mining. But the uncontrolled mining activities led to the extensive clearing of natural vegetation. This led to the extinction of many birds and animals which resulted in the transformation of environment. Phosphate deposits also got exhausted turning Nauru to an absolutely poor country in every respect.

The Winter Season....

The *winter season* in India is experienced from December to February. During this period North India experience severe cold and snowfall occur along the Himalayan mountain ranges...

Through generally the atmosphere remains dry, rainfalls occurs in Punjab and surroundings regions during this period. It is ideal for wheat cultivation. Compared to North India, winter is mild in South India.....

The Rainy Season.....

There are two rainy seasons in India. The first one is from June to September. During this season, the mountain ranges block the moisture-laden winds blowing from the Indian Ocean and cause widespread rain all along the western coast, the north eastern states, and along the foot hills of the Himalayas. This period, known as the south western monsoon season, is the rainiest period in India.....

After a short break, rainy season is back from October to November. During this period, known as the north-east monsoon season, the eastern coast of India receives the highest amount of rainfall especially along the

TamilNadu and the



Andhra coasts. Kerala also receives these rains.....

SMOKING CAUSES LUNG CANCER



The respiratory system extend from the nose and upper airway to alveolar surface of the lungs,

where gas exchange occurs. Inhaled tobacco smoke move from mouth through the upper airway, ultimately reaching the alveoli. As the smoke moves more deeply into the respiratory tract more soluble gases are deposited in alveoli.

DISEASES AFFECTED BY SMOKING



Many diseases are affected by the smoking. Lung cancer, bronchitis, emphysema etc... are examples for this. When a person starting the history of smoking at the age of 20, when he is at the age of 60, the person will be affect pulmonary diseases or lung cancer. The dose of inhaled toxic particles and gaseous received from each of the

cigarette are depending on the nature of the tobacco. The volume and number of puff of smoke drawn from the cigarette. The substantial doses of carcinogens and toxins delivered to sites.

EFFECTS OF SMOKING

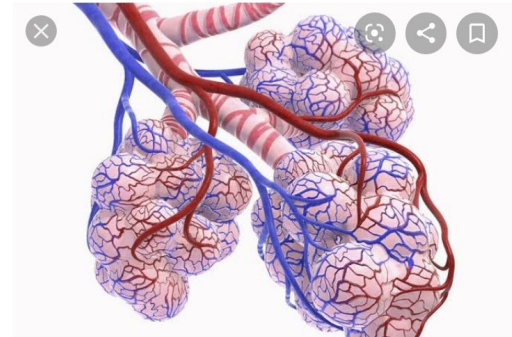
- >smoking cause lung cancer.
- >smoking causes pulmonary diseases.
- >Effects alveoli.
- >smoking causes diseases like emphysema and bronchitis.

EMPHYSEMA:

Alveoli rupture due to the lost of elasticity deposition of toxic substances contained in tobacco. This reduces the respiratory surface and reduces vital capacity.

BRONCHITIS:

The tar, carbon monoxide,etc in tobacco leads to the deposition of mucus and the swelling of lungs due to the proliferation of germs in the alveoli.



LUNG CANCER:

carcinogens present in tobacco cause lung cancer.

WATER RESERVOIRS IN KERALA



There are 57 large dams in Kerala. Four of them are under the control of Tamil Nadu. The total water holding capacity of all these dams together is 5.806 bcm. It is just 7.4 percentage of the total discharge in all 44 rivers together. Only 7 out of the 57 reservoirs have 0.20 bcm storage capacity.

These reservoirs have 74 percentage active storage capacity of total water holding capacity.

MAJOR WATER RESERVOIRS IN KERALA:

*IDUKKI

*IDAMALAYAR

*KALLADA

*KAKKI

PARAMBIKKULAM

(for the use of Tamilnadu)

*MULLAPERIYAR

(for the use of Tamilnadu)

*MALAMPUZHA



FLOOD AFFECTED IN KERALA



It was a dangerous flood in Kerala in 2018-19. There was more than above 100 dies in this incident. The damage and destruction caused by flood is never be really estimated. The land, environment as well as life form including man were subjected to flood.



RESCUE OPERATION DURING FLOOD IN KERALA



It is an incomparable experience that Kerala put before the world on how a whole society can engage in rescue in the event of a disaster. The public establishment including the school provide asylum to those rushing out of their drowning houses. The local people, their representatives as well as the officials helped them. As flood rose to uncontrollable limits army, navy and air force swing in to action. Different department and

officials under the government of Kerala worked hard through out the day and night. It was the fisherman who served as active life savers by tackling the flood differently. The Kerala society acknowledge them by mentioning as the “own army”of Kerala who defeated the flood.

