



St. Norbert Campus Chronicles



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Message - By Dr. Jose Murickan O. Praem, The Manager

In the Indian dance drama concept promulgated by Bharata Muni, the actor rises to a height of acting (*abhinaya*) wherein he becomes one with the character he portrays. The audience becomes one with the actor's performance in an aesthetic oneness of two unique individuals wherein they cannot differentiate between the actor and the character. The English dictionary has a word that describes a similar context in the reality of life called, Simulation. It is a technique of enacting in the same way as in a virtually realistic outset.

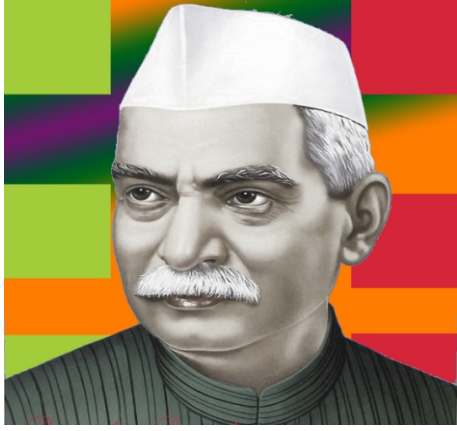
As we welcome the academic year 2021-22, we are also in a virtually realistic outset. I am sure that the Covid-19 pandemic has forced both teachers and students to imitate or recreate the on campus class room learning experience into virtual platforms. So, the real world process of teaching and learning is being imitated with newer skills and process; thereby creating a paradigm shift from offline to online modes. It calls the attention of teacher and student as well, to a virtual platform with new models, skills and procedures. The academic arena has changed, requiring new sets of skills, vocabularies and value systems. The mobile phone which was once banned in class rooms has become the new way forward. Thanks to the development of internet and other technologies which make this simulation process smooth and effective.

I welcome all the students and teachers to St. Norbert School, and wish you all a fruitful teaching and learning. It gives me an immense pleasure to welcome and introduce our new Principal, Rev. Sr. Sumi K R who is a skilled educator with many years of teaching experience. She has a post graduate degree in Social Science with B.Ed. I, on behalf of the management, faculty and students welcome her whole-heartedly to St. Norbert School family. We hope that under her leadership and guidance, our school reach the next levels of success and glory. Let me also place on record, the valuable service of Mr. Moksha Gundam, the outgoing Principal. The school shall always remember in gratitude his selfless and committed service. I wish you all a rewarding future and would urge you all to prove as good human beings and worthy citizens of this great country. I truly believe that success is inevitable where foresightedness, firm determination, hard work, and discipline exist. May God bless you all in these difficult times.

FACULTY 2021 - 2022



Rajendra Prasad
By - Rohith S.M 8th Std



Rajendra Prasad was born on 3 December 1884 in a Kayastha family in Ziradei, in the Siwan district of Bihar. His father MahadevSahai Srivastava was a scholar of both Sanskrit and Persian languages. His motherKamleshwari Devi was a devout woman who would tell stories from the Ramayana and Mahabharata to her son. He was the youngest child and had one elder brother and three elder sisters. Rajendra lost his mother when he was a child and his elder sister then took care of him. Moreover, Prasadwas an Indian independence activist, lawyer, scholar and, the first President of India, in office from 1950 to 1962. When India became a republic in 1950, Prasad was elected its first

president by the Constituent Assembly. As president, Prasad established a tradition of non-partisanship and independence for the office-bearer and duly acted as required by the Constitution, independent of any political party. The first president travelled the world extensively as an ambassador of India, building diplomatic rapport with foreign nations.

Rajendra Prasad served in various educational institutions as a teacher. After completing his M.A in economics, he became a professor of English at the Langat Singh College of Muzaffarpur in Bihar and went on to become the principal. In 1909 while pursuing his law studies in Kolkata he also worked as Professor of Economics at Calcutta City College. He was subsequently awarded the Bharat Ratna, the



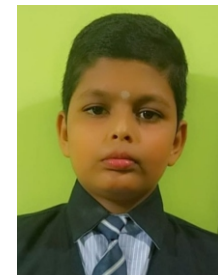
nation's highest civilian award. However he died on 28 February 1963 aged 78.

Sarvepalli RadhaKrishnan
By - Rahul J 8th Std



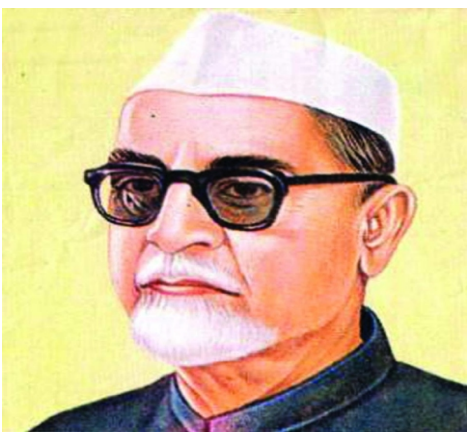
Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was born on 5 September 1888 in a Telugu-speaking Niyogi Brahmin family, in Tiruttani of Chittoor District in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. His father's name was Sarvepalli Veeraswami and his mother's name was Sarvepalli Sita and the family hails from Sarvepalli village, his father was a subordinate revenue official in the service of a local zamindar. He completed primary education at K.V High School at Thiruttani. Then he was married to Sivakamu, a distant cousin, at the age of 16. As per tradition the marriage was arranged by the family. The couple had five daughters. Two of them have been recognised as Sumitra and Shakuntla. They also

had a son named Sarvepalli Gopal who went on to a notable career as a historian. Sivakamu died on 26 November 1956. They were married for over 52 year. Moreover, he was an Indian academic, professor, philosopher, politician and served as the first Vice President of India and the second President of India. Radha krishnan was awarded several high awards during his life, including a knighthood in 1931, the Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award in India, in 1954, and honorary membership of the British Royal Order of Merit in 1963. He was also one of the founders of Helpage India, a non-profitorganisation for elderly underprivileged in India. In addition since 1962, his birthday has been celebrated in India as Teachers' Day on 5 September every year. Radha krishnan believed that



"teachers should be the best minds in the country". He died on 17 April 1975.

Zakir Husain Khan
By - Srusti B 8th Std



Zakir Husain Khanwas born on 8 February 1897 in Hyderabad State in Central India. He was a Pashtun Muslim from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa who hailed from the Khesghi and Afridi families. Zakir Hussain was the second of seven sons. Husain's father, Fida Husain Khan, died when he was ten years old. His mother died in 1911 when he was fourteen. Husain's early primary education was completed in Hyderabad. He completed High school from Islamia High School, Etawah, and then graduated in Economics from Christian Degree College, University of Lucknow and received his doctorate in economics from the

University of Berlin in 1926. In 1915 at the age of 18 he married Shah Jahan Begum and had two daughters, Saeeda Khan and Safia Rehman. He previously served as Governor of Bihar from 1957 to 1962 and as Vice President of India from 1962 to 1967. He was also the co-founder of Jamia Milia Islamia, serving as its Vice-chancellor from 1928. Under Husain, Jamia became closely associated with the Indian freedom movement. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, in 1963. He was an Indian economist and politician. He was the first Muslim who served as the third President of India, from 13 May 1967 until his death on 3 May 1969. To his credit engineering College of Aligarh Muslim University was named after



him. However, Husain died on 3 May 1969, the first Indian President to die in office.

Varahagiri Venkata Giri
By - Sanjana 8th Std



Varahagiri Venkata Giri was born in Berhampur, Madras Presidency into a Telugu speaking Niyogi Brahmin family on 10th August 1894. Giri was married to Saraswati Bai. His parents hailed from Chintalapudi village in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. His father, V. V. Jogayya Pantulu, was a successful lawyer and political activist of the Indian National Congress. V.V Giri's mother Subhadramma was active in the national movement in Berhampur during the Non Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements. Giri

completed his initial education at the Khallikote College. His policy initiatives as minister gave rise to the Giri approach in industrial dispute resolution. Giri was sworn in as the second Governor of Kerala on 1 July 1960. As Governor, Giri's active voicing of Kerala's fiscal needs with the Planning Commission led to the state being allocated significantly more funds in the Third Five Year Plan. Giri was the first vice president to not complete his full term in office on account of being elevated to the office of the president and was the third vice president to be elected to the presidency. He was the fourth president of India from 24 August 1969 to 24 August 1974. After the end of his full term, Giri was honoured by the Government of



India with the Bharat Ratna in 1975. V.V. Giri died of a heart attack on 24 June 1980.



VACCINATION

On neutralizing the disease spreading capability of the portion, a very small part/ strain of the virus body is injected into host body, and after detecting the pathogen the Innate immunity of our body attacks on the pathogen and tries to kill it, but fails. Then our Body produces Antibody, which successfully kill the pathogens and the person becomes Healthy and this process is repeated frequently so that a person develops a strong immunity against that particular pathogen and the antibody is stored in the memory of the immune system as if the pathogen enters again into our body it can be immediately killed by producing the antibody. After successfully developing a strong immunity against a pathogen it separated from the blood plasma and produced in large scales to develop Vaccines.

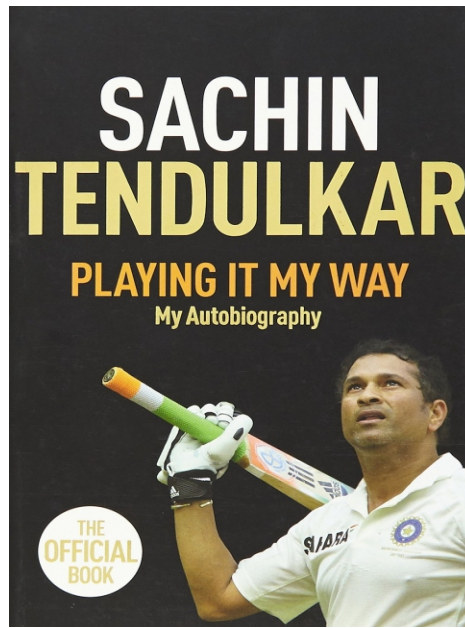
Testing of vaccines:

Phase 1: The vaccine is given to a small number of volunteers to assess its safety, confirm it generates an immune response, and determine the right dosage. Generally in this phase vaccines are tested in young, healthy Adult volunteers.

Phase 2: The vaccine is then given to several hundred volunteers to further assess its safety and ability to generate an immune response.

Phase 3: The vaccine is next given to thousands of volunteers and compared to a similar group of people who didn't get the Vaccine.

During phase two and phase three trials, the volunteers and the scientists conducting the study are shielded from knowing which volunteers had received the vaccine being tested or the comparator product. This is called "blinding" and is necessary to assure that neither the volunteers nor the scientists are influenced in their assessment of safety or effectiveness by knowing who got which product. After the trial is over and all the results are finalized, the volunteers and the trial scientists are informed who received the vaccine and who received the comparator.



The Book was launched on 5 November 2014 in Mumbai. The book summarises Tendulkar's early days, his 24 years of international career and aspects of his life that have not been shared publicly. In this review, the autobiography of Sachin Tendulkar titled "Playing it My Way" has been discussed. As we all know, it is very difficult to mention about Sachin Tendulkar within a span of 250 words. He is undoubtedly one of the most celebrated cricketers of all time and holds numerous international records across all formats of the game. The book has been written by

Boria Majumdar who is a well-known sports writer. The book has been divided into twenty eight chapters. The book has covered Sachin's journey right from his childhood till he played his last test against the West Indies in the year 2013. Apart from his cricketing achievements, the book has also covered Sachin's family life, his struggle against many injuries, some controversies and various interesting incidents of his life. In the book, Sachin also talks about various other cricketers he had played with. As mentioned above, the narrative starts right from Sachin's childhood and carries reader through his entire cricketing journey through some of the most glorious moments of his career in strict chronological order. The book has been written using simple and lucid words and phrases keeping in mind that it would be read by common cricket-loving masses around the world who may not have such a good command over their English language. The book has been written in such a way that no other cricketer or individual has been brought under negative attention. So, recommend the book to anyone who feels skeptical about reading the book.

General Knowledge Mathematics - By Shanth Kumar

- 01) What is the value of $|-26|$?
- 02) 50 times of 8 is equal to _____.
- 03) The circumference of the circle is also sometimes called as _____.
- 04) How many sides does a decagon have?
- 05) The value of π is equal to _____.
- 06) A square has all its angles equal to _____ degrees.
- 07) In Regular figures, all the sides are _____.
- 08) Two angles in a triangle equal to 120° . What is the measure of the third angle?
- 09) Angle greater than 180 degrees but less than 360 degrees are called as _____.
- 10) Write the next number of the following sequences 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, _____.
- 11) How many Zeros are there in One Billion?
- 12) Which number system does not have the symbol for zero?
- 13) If, $6=48$ $5=35$ $4=24$ $3=15$ then $2=?$
- 14) If, $532=1510$ $924=1836$ $345=1215$ then $579=?$
- 15) What is the next letter in the following sequence? ABCDACA
- 16) Son= 453, Men = 123, and star = 4678

- then Monster = _____.
- 17) What number does a mega stands for?
 - 18) Which of the following is the least?
a) 0.105 b) 0.501 c) 0.015 d) 0.1
 - 19) Which is the only even Prime Number?
 - 20) Using only an addition, how do you add eight 8's and get the number 1000?

Answers.

- 01) 26 02) 400 03) Perimeter
- 04) 10 05) 3.14 or $22/7$ 06) 90
- 07) equal 08) 60 , Since the sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180 .
- 09) Reflex angle 10) 21, (Adding the preceding number to its next number.)
- 11) 9 zeros. (1,000,000,000)
- 12) Roman numeral system
- 13) 8, ($6*8=48$, $5*7=35$, $4*6=24$, $3*5=15$ and $2*4=8$)
- 14) 3545, ($579 = 5*7=35$ and $5*9=45$,

$579=3545$)

15) B 16) 1534628 17) Million

18) c) 0.015 19) 2

20) $888 + 88 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 1000$

Remember The Names In Mathematics.

Father of Mathematics - Archimedes.

Father of Arithmetic - Bramhagupta.

Father of Algebra - Muhammad ibn Musa

Al-Khwariz.mi.

Father of Geometry - Euclid.

Srinivas Ramanujan is known as The

Prince of Mathematics in India.

Shakuthala Devi is named as The Human Computer.

Some Interesting Math Facts.

The name of the division symbol (\div) is Obelus, which was used by Ancient Mathematicians.

Have you ever heard that the number 9 is considered to be a "magic" number? Do you know why?
Ans - if you multiply a number by 9 and add all the digits of the new number together, the sum will always add up to 9. for example:

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$\ast \quad 7 + 2 = 9$$

$$\ast \quad 4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$\ast \quad 3 + 6 = 9$$

$$(6 \times 9) + (6 + 9) = .?$$

Ans - 69, Don't laugh. Just type that into your calculator and you'll see it's true.

Seven is the Luckiest number, Do you know why?

There are seven days of the week, seven colors of the rainbow, seven notes on a musical scale, seven continents and Seven Wonders of the World.

International day of Mathematics or Pi Day celebrated around the world on March 14.

22nd December is celebrated as National Mathematics Day in India to commemorate the birth of The Famous Indian Mathematician Srinivas Ramannujan.

Supporting Staff 2021-2022



ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಪ್ರಭಾವ- ಲೋಕೇಶ್. ಡಿ

ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ತನ್ನ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೊರೋನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವು ತನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಬಂದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಣಿಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ನಾಗಾಲೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೀಳಿಸಿ, ತಾನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಹಗಹಿಸಿ ನಗುತ್ತಾ, ತನ್ನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಬೀಗಿದುದು ಮತ್ತಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಾ ಅದೇ ಕೋವಿಡ್-೧೯ ಎಂಬ ವೈರಸ್. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮಾನವ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗೆ ಅತೀವವಾದ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೋ ತನ್ನ ಸಾಹಸಭಾವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾನೋ ಆಗಲೂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಸ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾನವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಎರಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೇ ಜ್ವಲಂತ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಈ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಣು ಜೀವಿಯ ಆರ್ಭಟ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಯಿತೇನೋ ಎಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲೇ ಅನೇ ಅಲೆ ಅಪ್ಪಳಿಸಿತು. ಇದೀಗ ಏನೇ ಅಲೆಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲದರ ನಡುವೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ. ಇಡೀ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಕರನರಳನ್ನು ಚಾಚುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪಸರ್ಗದ ಬರೆಯನ್ನು ಎಳೆಯಿತು. ಕೆಲವರು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಮಗು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ತಾನೇ ಆದೀತು? ಎಂದು. ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವೆಂದರೆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಕೊಂಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಇಡೀ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಶಾಲೆ-ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ-ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿತವುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದರೆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮುಂದಿನ ತರಗತಿಯ ಪಾಠ-ಪ್ರವಚನಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಸಿಗದೇ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕುವ ಆಟ-ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲದೇ ದೈಹಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸೊರಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಇರದಿರದ ಕಾರಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ, ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿದುಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಾದ ಸೋದರತ್ವ,

ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಮನೋಭಾವ, ಕೂಟ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಗುಣ ಇವುಗಳ ಅರಿವೂ ಸಹ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿ-ಹಾಡಿ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಶಾಲೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಶಾಲೆಯೇ ನಡೆಯದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂಟಿತನ ಕಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಖಿನ್ನತೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗದ ಕಾರಣ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿತರಿಸುವ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಊಟ, ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಗದೇ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಾಸ್ತಿಕತೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ವಿಷಯವೂ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಲೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬೀದಿ ಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೊಲ ಗದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಹಣದ ಗಿಳಿ ಹತ್ತಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಮಾತು ದೂರವೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಡಗೂಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆ ತೆರೆದೆಯೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಿಕಾಸವು ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗುವುದಂತೂ ಸತ್ಯ. ಹಲವಾರು ಪೋಷಕರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದೀಗ ಒಂದು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷ ಕಳೆದೇ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಕೊರೋನಾದ ಆಟ ಹೇಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಇದರ ಆರ್ಭಟ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದರೆ ವಿಧಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದಂತೆಯೇ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಈ ವೈರಸ್‌ನ ಅಟ್ಟಹಾಸ ತಗ್ಗಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸಹಜ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕುವ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗದ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸುದ್ದಿಯಿಂದ ಈಗಿನ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನಿರಮ್ಮಳವಾಗಿ ಉಸಿರಾಡುವ ಕಾಲ ಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ನಿರಾತಂಕವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಲಿ.

ಕೊರೋನಾ ಲೂಟಿ - ರೋಹನ್. ಕೆ

ಒಂದು ಸುಂದರ ನಗರ. ಆ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಎಂಬುವವರ ಒಂದು ಪುಟ್ಟ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆ ಸೀಜನ್‌ಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ದೀಪಾವಳಿ, ಹೋಳಿ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳು, ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ಗಾಳಿಪಟಗಳು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ದೇಶ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲಾ ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನು ಕೊರೋನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಅವನ ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಭಾಯ್, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ಇರುವುದೇ? ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಅಣ್ಣಾ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸರಿ ಹೋಯ್ತು, ನೀನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೀಜನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುತ್ತೀರಲ್ಲಾ, ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಸೀಜನ್‌ಗೆ ಆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ಮಾರುತ್ತೀರಾ? ನೀವು ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಸ್ಕ್‌ನ್ನು ಇಡಬೇಕೆತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಜನರು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಹೌದು ಅಣ್ಣಾ ನೀವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ನಾಳೆ ನಾನು ಟೌನ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದನು. ಮರುದಿನ ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಭಾಯ್ ಟೌನ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಖಾಲಿ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರುಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ. ಈ ಯೋಚನೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸಹಾಯಕನಾದ ಕಲ್ಲು ಎಂಬುವವನಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಆಗ ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ಇದೀಗ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಸೀಜನ್ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಒಳ್ಳೇದು ಅಲ್ಲಾ. ಆದರೆ ಕೊರೋನಾಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲಾ ಏನು ಮಾಡೋದು? ಎಂದನು. ಅರೇ ಕಲ್ಲು ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಉಪಾಯ ಇದೆ. ಇತಿಪಾಸ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇ ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಸ್ತುಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುತ್ತೋ ಆಗ ನಾವು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಮಾರಬೇಕು ಅಂತ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೊರೋನಾಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಜರ್, ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ತಯಾರಿಸೋಣ. ಆನ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಾರೆ. ಏನು ಮಾಡೋದು? ಕಲ್ಲುಮಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತಡ ಮಾಡದೇ ಶಹವಾಜ್, ಕಲ್ಲುಗೆ ಕಲ್ಲು ನೀನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೇಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹಳೆಯ ಹರಿದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಸ್ನಾನದ ನೀರು, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತೊಳೆದ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಳೆಯ ಮಾತೃಗಳನ್ನು ತಗೊಂಡು ಬಾ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕಲ್ಲು ಅವು ಯಾಕೆ ಎಂದನು. ಆಗ ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಮಂಕೆ, ಹಳೆಯ, ಹರಿದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ತಯಾರಿಸೋಣ, ಸ್ನಾನದ ನೀರು, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತೊಳೆದ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ

ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಾರೆ. ಆಗ ನೋಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೆ ಅಂತ ಎಂದ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಕಲ್ಲು ಇವನ್ನು ಜನ ತಗೋತಾರಾ? ಎಂದ. ತಗೋಳ್ತೇ ಏನು ಮಾಡಾರೆ? ಎಂದು ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಕಲ್ಲು ಬೇಸರದಿಂದ ನೀವು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡೋದು ಮೋಸ ಆಗಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದನು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಹವಾಜ್, ಕಲ್ಲುಮಿಗೆ ಬೈದು ನೀನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡು ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂದರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸು. ಶಹವಾಜ್‌ನ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ತುಂಬಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಗ ತೊಡಗಿತು. ಅಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರಲ್ಲಾ ಇವನ ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೈತುಂಬಾ ಹಣ ಗಳಿಸಿದನು. ಒಂದುದಿನ ಶಹವಾಜ್‌ನ ಅಣ್ಣ ಭೋನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಹುಷಾರಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆಸ್ತುತೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ ತಕ್ಕಣ ಬಾ ಎಂದನು. ಗಾಬರಿಯಿಂದ ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಆಸ್ತುತೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದಾಗ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಇರುವುದು ಧೃಢವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಈ ಸೊಂಕು ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂತು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸಿ ಕೇಳಿದ. ಶಹವಾಜ್ ಆಕೆ ಬಳಸಿದ ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಜರ್, ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದನು ಅವು ಬೇರಾವು ಆಗಿರದೇ ತಾನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ



ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದವು. ಆಕೆ ಶಹವಾಜ್‌ಗೆ ತನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪಿನ ಅರಿವಾಯಿತು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪ ಪಟ್ಟನು. ಮುಂದೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡ ತೊಡಗಿದನು.

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