

# Child Friendly News



## THE INTERNET AGE



PG 4-5

Volume 3, Issue 5 >> Thursday, 6 August 2015 >> [Subscribe www.childfriendlynews.com](http://www.childfriendlynews.com) >> [Email childfriendlynews@gmail.com](mailto:childfriendlynews@gmail.com)

## CITIZENS OF INDIA AT LAST



For thousands of people living in pockets of West Bengal, the month of August dawned with new hope as they woke up last Saturday (August 1) as citizens of India at last. These people had been living in "enclaves" or pockets of land that were geographically inside India but technically part of Bangladesh. Similarly, many others were living in "Indian enclaves" in Bangladesh. With India and Bangladesh swapping (exchanging) these enclaves, a major border problem has been resolved and many people have taken a new nationality.

### The history

The history of these enclaves goes back more than 200 years when they were set up. Even though India and Bangladesh separately got their independence from the British a long time ago, these enclaves continued. There were 51 Bangladesh enclaves inside India and 111 Indian pockets in Bangladesh. At mid-

night on July 31, these became part of India and Bangladesh respectively. People living in the enclaves were given a choice about becoming Indian or Bangladeshi citizens. Most opted to stay where they were and change nationality.

### How will it help?

People living inside the Bangladesh pockets in Indian territory were considered "Bangladeshis" for the last 60 years since independence. They couldn't get admitted in Indian schools or hospitals and none of the government services were available to them.

It was a tough life. Many children born inside these enclaves were registered as children of other "Indian" parents so that they could get admitted to schools and colleges. Now that period of difficulty is over with all of them recognized as Indian citizens.

## FORMER PRESIDENT APJ ABDUL KALAM PASSES AWAY

APJ Abdul Kalam, who was President of India from 2002 to 2007, passed away last week on July 27th. He was delivering a lecture to students at a college in Shillong (the capital of Meghalaya) when he collapsed. He was taken to the hospital but died a short while later.

Kalam was one of the most popular Presidents of India, and a rare example of a non-politician being selected for the post. He became famous as India's "Missile Man" as he developed several weapon systems for the Indian army. At the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), he led development of several of India's earliest satellites. He was the first scientist to occupy Rashtrapathi Bhawan, the home of the Indian President.



**BAHRISONS Kids**  
bookshop

Flat No 6, Khan Market, New Delhi 110003 Tel : 24694611



# IS THERE ANYONE OUT THERE?

**T**he possibility that there could be life on other planets is one of the most interesting scientific ideas ever, but one that hasn't been investigated (studied) enough, mainly due to lack of money for such projects. That is about to change with Russian tycoon (a very rich man) Yuri Milner announcing the launch of 'Breakthrough Listen', a project whose goal is to look for life on other planets.

Milner has announced that he will invest a 100 million dollars (over 600 crore Indian Rupees) in the project. The money will go towards renting time on the world's best radio telescopes, hiring astronomers and inventing new machinery to study space.

## How will the hunt unfold?

Astronomers will use the radio telescopes to listen for radio signals from other planets – the assumption is that intelligent life forms there, like humans, would have also invented radio signaling as a form of communication. The astronomers will listen to signals from the million star systems nearest to Earth and the 100 closest galaxies, although they do not yet plan



to send messages back into space.

## What will we find?

The project is being backed by Stephen Hawking, one of the most famous physicists (someone who studied physics) in the world. "There is no bigger question. It's time to commit to finding the answer - to search for life beyond Earth," Mr. Hawking told reporters at the programme's launch in London last week.

There is no guarantee (promise) that the new project will find life on another planet. But with more astronomers and more telescopes, this is so far our best change to find other life forms in the universe.

In 2006, United States (US) space agency NASA launched a mission (project) using the Kepler Space Telescope to look for planets that could support life. Such planets have to be in the 'habitable zone' – neither too near, nor too far from their suns – which makes possible the existence of liquid water and life. So far, the Kepler mission has thrown up more than 1000 planets in the Milky Way galaxy that may be capable of supporting life. The latest discovery came just two weeks ago when another earth-like planet was found. The existence of so many such planets suggests that the "Breakthrough Listen" project may just be successful in finding other life forms in the universe.

## PLANET'S MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES VANISHING

**T**iny sea creatures called krill are one of the most abundant species on the planet. Yet, human greed for krill – used to make animal feed, pet food and medicines – is leading to the decline of this species, an event that could have a drastic impact on our ocean environment.

In areas such as Antarctica, krill form the main food for whales, penguins, fish, sea birds and other marine creatures. Large animals like whales consume almost 4 tonnes (4000 kilos) of krill a day. A healthy population of krill is therefore essential for the survival of other marine creatures.

We fish krill for making food for fish reared (grown) in farms as well as food for cattle and poultry (hens, ducks). Krill also contains Omega 3, which is considered to be very good for health. They are therefore used to make medicines for humans. With a lot of krill being harvested from the ocean to make these products, it is no surprise that krill populations are rapidly shrinking (becoming small).

In addition, global warming – which is the rise in temperature on Earth, again thanks to human activity – is threatening krill survival. When oceans get warmer, the plankton that the krill feed on cannot grow well. Plus melting of icebergs in the Antarctic Ocean destroys the krills habitat. As a result, fewer krill are born each year, shrinking populations faster.

The magic of nature is that each tiny creature in this planet is linked to the other. As creatures on top of the chain, it is our duty to protect the tiny creatures at the bottom of the food pyramid. After all, if the bottom row collapses, the entire pyramid will fall.



Harvested krill

## IS THAT A TIGER OR A ZEBRA?

**I**f that is the question you are asking yourself, well, the animals are tigers. Their dark fur with the many black stripes is caused by a condition called melanism and the tigers are called melanistic tigers. Such tigers never develop the orangish-red coat of a normal tiger.

These two tigers were born to a pair of Royal Bengal Tigers at the famous Nandakanan Zoo in Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa. Their parents were not melanistic. Melanism is a rare condition that is caused by a greater amount of the pigment (something that causes colour) Melanin. Melanistic animals are therefore very dark, sometimes even pitch black.





The number one benefit of information technology is that it empowers people to do what they want to do. It lets people be creative. It lets people be productive

—Steve Ballmer



# Features

CHILD FRIENDLY NEWS

6 August 2015

www.childfriendlynews.com

# 3

## OWLIE TALKS TECHNOLOGY

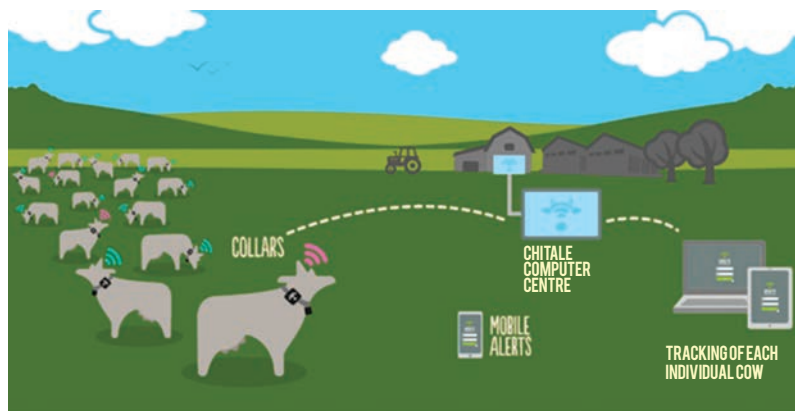
# FROM COWS TO CLOUD

Thinking of flying clouds? No, that's not what we are talking about. Cloud here refers to the online world, or more specifically to the storage of information on the Internet. What can cows possibly have to do with the Internet, you may ask. If you are a dairy farmer at Maharashtra's Chitale Dairy, the answer would be "plenty".

Many years ago, Vishwas Chitale, the owner of the dairy came face to face with a problem – Indian cows, despite being fed the same amount of feed as cows in other countries such as the United States, were still producing far lesser milk. The answer to that question lay in looking at each cow as an individual, with specific problems and growth history. But, if you are a dairy farmer with hundreds of cows, how on earth would you do that?

### Connected cows

That's where technology came to the rescue. Cows that supply milk to Chitale Dairy now wear RFID (stands for Radio Frequency Identification) tags. When these tags are scanned, they send information about each cow to Chitale's computer centre. Those computers store information about each of those cows – their age, the vaccinations and medicines they have been given, illnesses if any and the amount of milk they give. Farmers who work with the dairy can pull up this



information on their mobile phones and can use it to treat and take care of their animals. Chitale's computer centre also sends messages to farmers alerting them that a particular cow is close to giving birth or another needs medicines. This way, illnesses are prevented and calves born to these cows are healthy creatures.

All this has resulted in better milk yield from each cow, with some cows now giving three times more milk than before! The cows to cloud strategy (plan) at Chitale has certainly given these cows a flying start!

## YOUNG CHAMPIONS OF CHANGE

# "WE CAN ALSO DO SOMETHING"

BALA JANAAGRAHA



CFN is carrying a series of articles on children who have brought about change in their school or home neighbourhoods through the action they took. Over the next few months we will be profiling 'Young Champions of Change' from Bala Janaagraha's nation-wide programme for eighth graders. Bala Janaagraha is the civic education programme run by a Bangalore-based organisation called Janaagraha that is aimed at children in 531 schools in 25 cities.

In 2014, three 13 year-old boys studying at Bangalore's Sri Saraswati Vidya Mandira signed up for the Bala Janaagraha civic education programme that was being offered at their school. Like many of their classmates and their own parents, these children didn't believe that citizens could bring about change in their neighbourhood by demanding action from the local municipality or government. All that soon changed.

The biggest problem then faced by the school and the neighbourhood was the dumping of garbage, as well as meat and fish scraps by local butchers in a spot right behind the school. The stench (smell) of the garbage was making life difficult for the students while flies and mosquitos that buzzed over the dump were causing illnesses among children.

### Taking action

Eighth graders Harish, Dhanush and Nitin decided to act on the problem. While earlier, they had no hope that their action would be of any use, the Bala Janaagraha programme taught them that each citizen could demand action from the government. So, they got their parents to write a letter to Bangalore's municipal corporation, which is called BBMP. To back up the letter, they got a petition signed by many people in the neighbourhood, requesting the dump to be cleared and the nearby road to be re-laid.

Within a week the dump was cleared and garbage removed. The boys also



got posters put up that warned people from dumping waste on the spot again. "We citizens dirty our own city. We must take responsibility of keeping it clean, even if it means we have to demand better garbage disposal facilities from the BBMP", says Dhanush. They also went around the area spreading awareness on the importance of waste segregation.

A year later, the boys have graduated from the programme, but remain enthusiastic about finding solutions to other neighbourhood problems. By using their power as citizens and demanding a cleaner environment, the boys actually managed to make change happen.



# THE INTERNET AGE

20 years and counting...



Today, we send emails, SMS messages, share photos and watch videos without thinking or marveling at the technology that makes all this possible. In this issue, on the 20th anniversary of the birth of the Internet Age, we look back on the long way the Internet has come in two short decades.

## The birthday story

Twenty years ago to almost this very day, on the 9th of August 1995, a little known company called Netscape went public and offered its shares on the stock market. The company was relying for its business on just an idea – that its 'browser', would make it really simple for people to surf the Internet. It had no factories, no



Netscape's founder Marc Andreessen kick-started the Internet age

'product' that you could touch and feel, yet this company's shares were so popular that the share sale almost crashed a stock exchange in the United States. Twenty years later, the Netscape case stands as the first shining example that the Internet could change the way people find information, navigate the Web and make money. That's why the August 9 date is seen as the birthday of the Internet Age.

## Pieces of the puzzle

The Internet is not actually one thing – its many different bits that work together. Let's understand what these are:

**The Browser** – The browser is the window through which you view the internet. Its job is to find the websites you are looking for and display them correctly on the screen of your device. Chrome, Firefox and Internet Explorer are popular browsers.

**Web Servers** – These are powerful computers that host websites.



## THE INTERNET TIMELINE

The United States (US) governments decide to fund a network called the ARPANET, which is the very first version of the Internet

The very first message travels between two computers on the ARPANET. The first message was 'LO', a part of the word 'Login' which unfortunately could not be completed as one of the computers crashed!



Email is born on the ARPANET

The term 'Internet' is born

TCP/IP becomes the standard protocol or language for exchange of information between computers on the Internet. It remains so even today.

The domain name system – which is how we get websites ending with .com, .in and .net – comes into being.

The World Wide Web (www) is launched, which is a system for linking documents on the Internet with each other through hyper-text links (these are often blue and underlined on web pages)

Netscape launches its browser to make it simple for everyone to access the Internet

1968-69

1969

1972

1973

1982

1983-84

1991

1995



Think of each of these as a big piece of land on which many houses are built. Such web servers contain many houses or websites, and each of these websites has its own address or URL or domain name— such as [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)— through which it can be identified. Each of these computers as well as the device you use to access the Internet (laptop/ phone/ tablet) also has an IP address that works like a postal address. That way, when two computers are trying to connect, they will know how to find the other.

**The Pipes** – You may have lots of content stored away on web servers all over the world, but they are of no use to anyone if they are not connected. For that you need communication lines and these could be phone lines, cable television lines or wireless networks.

## Who runs the Internet?

Again, no one person or company or country runs it. Instead there are organizations that set rules that everyone using the Internet has to follow. For example, there is the Internet Architecture Board (IAB), which looks after the design of the protocols or language that computers use to speak to each other on the Internet. Then there is the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), which is responsible for making sure that every domain name (like [www.amazon.in](http://www.amazon.in)) links to the correct IP address.



## The internet of things

The Internet as we know it is already changing. Not only is it connecting people with each other, but it is also beginning to connect 'things' such as devices and appliances. Imagine a water cooler that is able to send you a message that water in the tank is running low. Or a car that can alert you when it's due to be serviced. Or an electricity meter that sends information on how many units of power have been used in a house to the electricity company so that the monthly bill can be raised. That's the power of the Internet of Things.

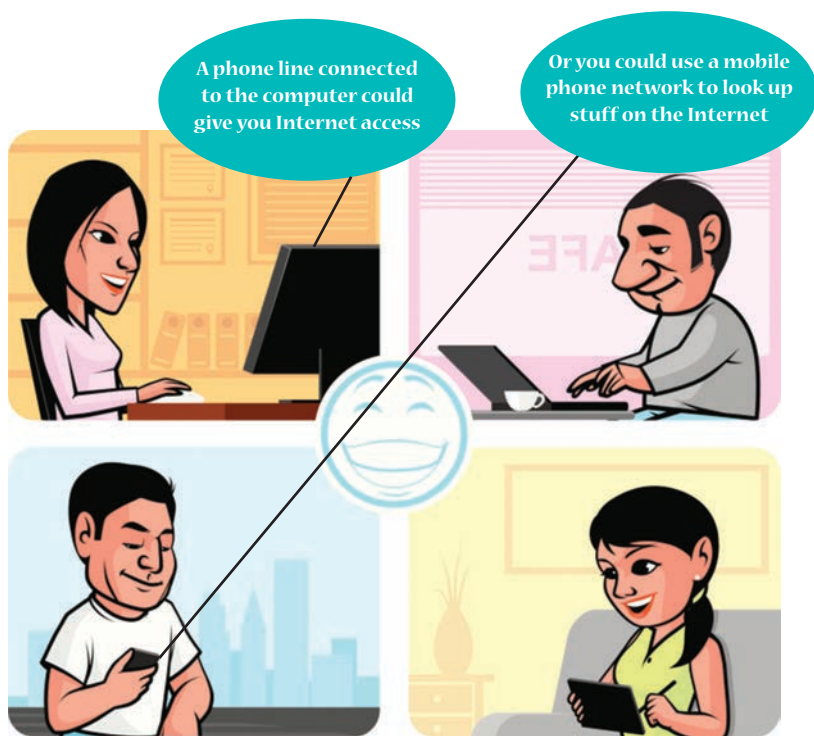


## Rock Stars of the Internet



<<Vinton Grey ("Vint") Cerf who designed the TCP/IP protocol and the overall structure of the Internet is considered one of the fathers of the Internet.

Tim Berners-Lee, who worked at CERN, led the design of HTML (hypertext markup language) which is used to create web pages and, HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) which is used to link pages. This led to the creation of the World Wide Web (www). >>



## Who owns the Internet?

No one person owns the whole of the Internet. Telephone companies own the cable networks that connect computers, companies own the servers on which websites are hosted and people like you and me own the computers and routers through which we connect.

Google is born, changing the way we search for things on the Internet



Wikipedia goes live



Facebook and social media is born



[www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) is launched

Facebook announces it has 400 million active members. That's larger than the population of the US and UK combined. Another online network 'LinkedIn' nears 100 million members.

Youtube reaches one billion monthly users



The Internet of Things arrives

1998

2001

2004

2005

2010-11

2013

2014



What I have is natural," she says. "I have not doped. I don't deserve the ban. This should never happen to another girl again

—Dutee Chand



# SHE CAN RACE AGAIN

Sprinter Dutee Chand made history last week when she won an international legal case against the Indian and World athletics federations. What she proved in the case was that she ought to be treated as a female athlete and allowed to compete with other woman runners. With this legal win, she can start racing again.

19 year old Dutee Chand is one of India's most promising athletes. If you look at her photo here, you may wonder why she had to go to a court of law to prove she could run and compete against other women. Well, in 2014 it was discovered that Dutee had a case of Hyperandrogenism, a naturally occurring condition in the human body that causes more than normal levels of the hormone testosterone to be produced in the bodies of women. Testosterone is a hormone associated with men.

When her condition was discovered, Dutee was banned from competing against other women as it was felt that she would have an unfair advantage. Thanks to hormones like testosterone, men have physically stronger bodies than women. However, Dutee and her lawyers argued in court that it really wasn't clear how the extra testosterone in Dutee's body gave her an advantage over other women runners. Did it make her stronger? Run faster? There were no clear answers.

The international Court of Arbitration of Sport (CAS), which agreed with Dutee, has given the International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF) two years in which to prove that higher testosterone levels in female athletes actually gave them an unfair advantage. In the meantime, Dutee is free to do what she loves best – run to win.



## An end to rafting on the Ganga?

The National Green Tribunal (NGT), which hears cases relating to the environment, has banned the operation of rafting camps on the river Ganga. The stretch of river from Shivpuri downstream to Rishikesh is famous for the many rafting camps that operate on either side of the river. In its order, the NGT said that the camps were spoiling the river habitat by causing disturbance to trees, plants and wildlife in the area in addition to causing soil erosion. A few years ago, a report by WII, a wildlife organization, had suggested closure of many such camps. The report also said that fewer rafts should be allowed on the Ganga. The NGT has acted on these reports by now banning rafting on the Ganges. It remains to be seen if the Environment Ministry will appeal against the order and get the court to change its mind.



## Killer floods in east and west India

Heavy rainfall has led to severe floods in eastern and western India and over 170 people have died due to this natural disaster. The worst affected states are Gujarat and Rajasthan in western India, while West Bengal and north-eastern states like Manipur has been badly hit in the east. In addition to people who have been killed by flood waters, thousands of others have had to move out of their homes. Many are living in temporary camps. Nearly 10 million people have been affected by the floods this year. These floods have been caused by extensive rainfall during the south-west monsoon season which is underway in India. But while some places have suffered from too much rain, others have received a lot less rainfall than normal. Weather forecasters have also said that India may receive less rainfall overall during August.



A furry friend takes help to cross a flooded street in Kolkata

# A very special golfer from India wins gold



Ranveer and his partner Monica Jajoo who together won gold for India

14 year old golfer Ranveer Singh Saini has created history by winning India's first gold medal at the Special Olympics World Games in Los Angeles. He won the GF Golf-Level 2 Alternate Shot Team Play event last Friday by defeating golfers from 21 countries at the Special Olympics underway in Los Angeles, California in the United States (US). He was partnered by Monica Jajoo.

Ranveer was diagnosed with autism when he was two years old – this is a condition that makes it difficult for Ranveer to communicate and interact with other people. He started playing golf at the age of nine and two years ago, he became the first Indian golfer to win two gold medals at the Asia Pacific World Games for athletes with special needs.

Ranveer, who studies at a school in Gurgaon, near Delhi, has set his sights on becoming a professional golfer. Anitya Chand who has been Ranveer's coach right from the start, commented on his win to the media: "From holding a club for the first time to winning in Macau, Ranveer has come a long way. It wasn't as easy as it sounds because the biggest challenge for me was to communicate with him. Soon he realized that he should listen to me and now he hits a 260 yards ball and can play with any normal golfer."

## Great cricket coming up



Harbhajan Singh

Between August 12 and September 1, the Indian cricket team will play a three match series against Sri Lanka that will be played in the island nation.

The Indian team is being captained by Virat Kohli. The tour marks the comeback of spinner Harbhajan Singh who at the age of 35, is one of the oldest members of the team. With 416 wickets, Harbhajan is the ninth higher wicket taker in test cricket (in the world).

The Sri Lanka series also sees the return of spinner Amit Mishra, who has been out of the team since 2011.

### SOUTH AFRICA IN INDIA

There is a prospect (chance) of more excellent cricket in the offing, with South Africa all set to tour India from late September to early December. The nations will play three Twenty20 internationals, five One Day Internationals (ODIs) and four test matches. This will be South Africa's longest tour of India yet.



## Making a splash



16-year-old Kim Kuk Hyang (that's her in the picture) won North Korea's first ever gold medal in the World Swimming Championships in the 10 metre diving event. The World Swimming Championships are underway at Kazan, Russia. China leads the medal tally with 25 medals (11 gold, 10 silver and 4 bronze). Meanwhile, at the time of printing, it was women who were setting the pool on fire at Kazan with four world records being broken in the first two

days of pool events. Sweden's Sarah Sjöström broke her own record by clocking 55.64 seconds in the 100 metre butterfly stroke event while Katinka Hosszu of Hungary set a new world record in the 200 m medley event (which is a mix of all four swimming strokes) with a time of 2 minutes, 6.12 seconds.



## HERE ARE THE PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS!

Here are the results of the **CFN Catch-a-Summer Moment Photo contest**. We received a lot of entries, shortlisted them and from these drew the two winners below. The contest was judged by **Ananda Banerjee**, an award winning Delhi-based conservation journalist, graphic designer and fine art photographer. Ananda picked the photos below, as he felt they ran true to brief and reflected the spirit and mood of summer.



**Fruits of Summer**



Our first prize winner **Meera Balan** studies in the 6th Grade at Sloka Waldorf School, Hyderabad.



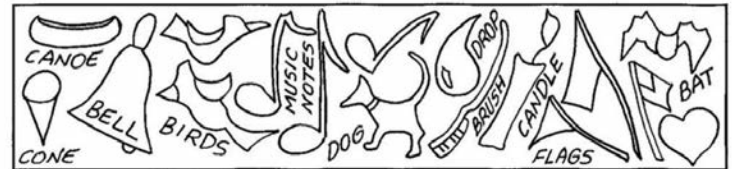
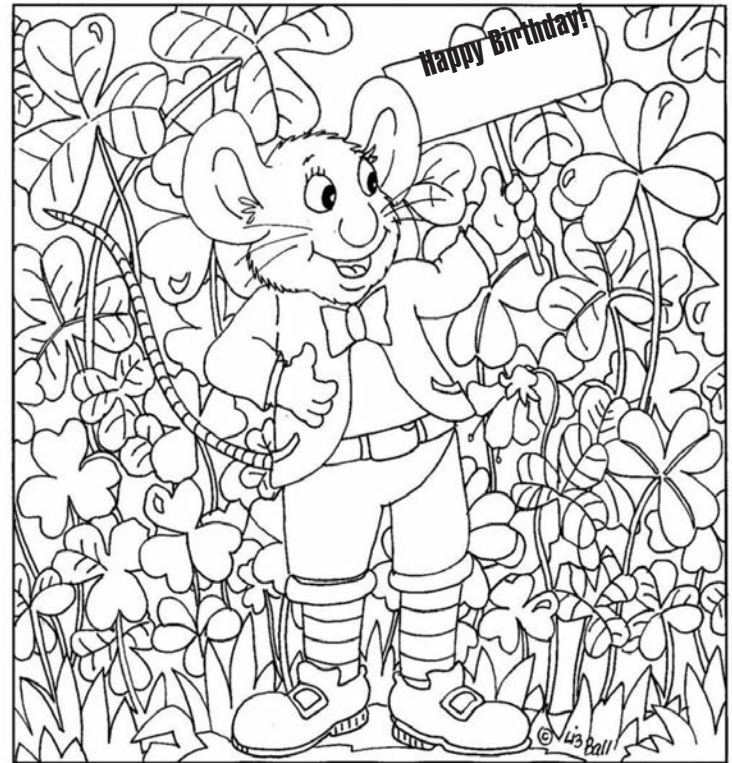
**Laburnum in Bloom**



Our runner-up **Vanshika Kaushik** studies in Class 3 at The Shri Ram School, Aravalli, Gurgaon.

## FIND THE HIDDEN PICTURES

Can you find the objects given below the picture?



## SUDOKU TIME

		5			3
		4	6		
				2	
	6				
		6	1		
2			4		

Try your hand at this Sudoku. Remember that numbers 1 to 6 can appear only once in each of the six rectangles. They can also appear only once in each row and column of the overall square.

5	9	4	1	3	2
2	3	1	6	5	4
4	1	3	2	9	5
6	2	5	3	4	1
1	5	9	4	2	3
3	1	5	2	4	6

Answer

## Subscribe to Child Friendly News

Child Friendly News or CFN is an age appropriate newspaper for children in the age group 7-13. The newspaper comes out every fortnight. Every issue is written using language that young readers can understand on their own interspersed with pictures and imagery. Quick explanations of difficult words and terms and boxed elements that explain concepts accompany every article — this is to help build vocabulary as well as context understanding. Special reports take up one topic in depth

while regular columns on everyday technology concepts keep children up-to-date with the world around them. A subscription costs Rs. 650 for the year.

For more details and to subscribe, visit [www.childfriendlynews.com](http://www.childfriendlynews.com)

Child Friendly News is published from C5/7 FF Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057. Published, printed, edited and owned by Anita Mani. Printed by Printworks, F-25, Okhla Industrial Area, Ph I, New Delhi 110020

RNI registration number: DELENG/2013/50870