



THE TIMES OF INDIA

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TODAY'S EDITION

➤ Know more about momos as we trace its origins and its journey to Indian plates

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➤ With Christmas round the corner, enjoy the heartwarming tale of forgiveness by eminent author JK Rowling

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➤ All eyes on Rahane as he leads second string team against gritty NZ

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STUDENT EDITION
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 2021



WHICH IS INDIA'S SECOND-HIGHEST WARTIME GALLANTRY MEDAL?

CLUE 1: There have been 219 winners till date.

CLUE 2: Lieutenant Colonel Dewan Ranjit Rai, who played a key role during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1947, was the first-ever recipient (posthumous).

CLUE 3: IAF veteran Jag Mohan Nath holds the rare distinction of being the first person to be awarded it twice.

Answer: Maha Vir Chakra. Colonel B Santosh Babu, 37, who was killed during the clash with Chinese soldiers in Ladakh's Galwan Valley in 2020, was posthumously awarded the Maha Vir Chakra on Tuesday for extraordinary courage and leadership by President Ram Nath Kovind. The President also awarded Vir Chakra to five other Galwan braves, who fought off numerically superior Chinese troops on Jun. 15, 2020; four of them were awarded the Vir Chakra posthumously

CLICK HERE: PAGE 1 AND 2

INNOVATION ALL THE WAY

World's first floating city could be completed by 2025

The world's first floating city, which is a joint effort by OCEANIX and the UN Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habit), will generate its own electricity from solar panels, produce its own food and fresh water, and also ferry tourists and inhabitants between the island on specially-made boats



According to reports, the city will be spread over 75 hectares and will accommodate 10,000 residents. The neighbourhoods will be grouped in clusters of six



around a protected central harbour. This means each village could have up to 1,650 residents

natural disasters like floods, tsunamis, and Category 5 hurricanes

Construction, which has been estimated to cost \$200 million, will commence soon



UNVEILED!

WORLD'S FASTEST ALL-ELECTRIC PLANE

Rolls-Royce has impressed with its latest aviation innovation – the world's fastest all-electric plane. The 'Spirit of Innovation' aircraft has set a new speed record, reaching maximum speeds of 387.4mph – 132mph faster than the existing record – during a 1.9 mile test flight that lasted 11 minutes in total. According to Roll Royce, the 'Spirit of Innovation' can presently fly for more than 30 minutes on a single charge – but they expect to develop craft in the future capable of doing 100 miles on a single charge. (Source: Daily Mail)

1 Spirit of Innovation is powered by a 400kW electric powertrain and a power-dense propulsion battery pack containing 6,480 cells

2 To put that into context, the battery is big enough to charge 7,500 smartphones!

3 This system enables the propellers to rotate at 2,200 rpm, which is twice as fast as a washing machine on high spin

4 To ensure the huge battery stays cool, Spirit of Innovation features thermal protection made from Portuguese Cork - the same cork used in bottling wines

VACCINATION MAY PREVENT BIG THIRD WAVE: EXPERTS

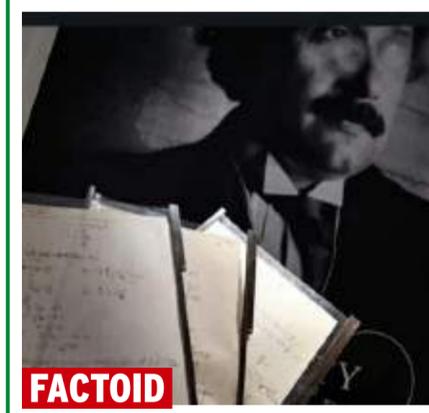
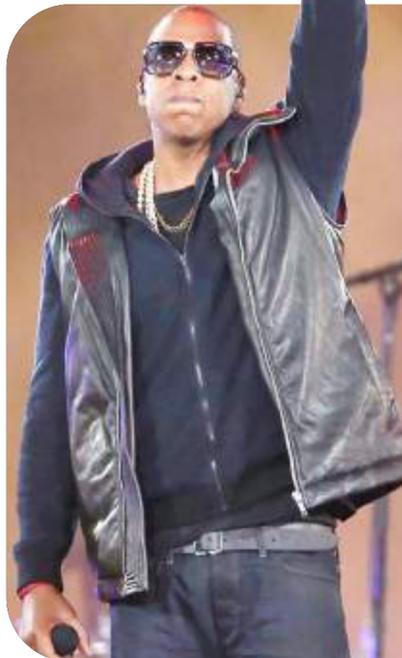


With coronavirus cases dropping in the country even after Diwali, the possibility of a big third wave striking the country is less, according to several experts. Experts also attributed the downside in fresh cases to a large section of the population already exposed to the virus during the second wave and a stepped-up vaccination campaign. They said that while there is always the possibility of a new transmissible variant and the onset of winter in large parts of the country, a third wave as devastating as the second one is unlikely. The cases of coronavirus may surge across late December-February, but the impact will be milder than the deadly second wave in April-May this year when thousands succumbed to the viral disease and many were hospitalised.

- Experts suggest that hybrid immunity is behind the drop in coronavirus cases in the country
- Many scientific studies find that people who become naturally infected with Covid and recover before vaccination develop "hybrid immunity", better immunity than those who only have antibodies from vaccination
- Sero surveys showed that over one-third of India's population had already been exposed to Covid

COMING SOON: THEME-BASED BHARAT GAURAV TRAINS

After freight and passenger segments, the railways is set to begin a third segment dedicated to the tourism sector and launch a set of around 190 theme-based trains called Bharat Gaurav trains, said Rail minister. These trains could be run both by the private sector as well as the IRCTC. State governments like Odisha, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have shown interest in these trains.



FACTOID

\$13MILLION

Price of Albert Einstein's handwritten notes for the theory of relativity that was sold at an auction in Paris recently. The manuscript had been valued at around a quarter of the final sum, which is by far the highest ever paid for anything written by the genius scientist. It contains preparatory work for the physicist's signature achievement, the theory of general relativity, which he published in 1915.

Previous records for Einstein's works were \$2.8 million for the so-called "God letter" in 2018, and \$1.56 million in 2017 for a letter about the secret to happiness.

JAY-Z becomes most Grammy-nominated artiste in history

Rapper-producer Jay-Z has become the most-nominated artiste in Grammy Awards history, with his three 2022 nominations pushing him to 83. He had previously been tied with legendary producer/composer Quincy Jones at 80.

- Jay-Z, who last released an album in 2017, is nominated for guest appearances with rapper Kanye West and the late DMX. He currently has 23 wins
- Paul McCartney, previously tied for second place with Beyonce, gains two nods in the rock category and passes her and Jones for sole possession of the No. 2 spot with 81
- Neither Jones nor Beyonce are nominated for 2022 awards, although Q did write the liner notes for top nominee Jon Batiste's 'We Are' album

- Jay-Z made his Grammy bow in 1999 with three nods, two from his classic 'Vol. 2 Hard Knock Life' album and one for his tag-team with Jermaine Dupri, 'Money Ain't a Thang'.
- He won but did not attend the awards, later saying he "boycotted" them because fellow New Yorker DMX had not been nominated despite racking up two No. 1 albums in a year
- Jay, who turns 52 next month, has been nominated in 18 of the 22 Grammy years since then, even though his release schedule has slowed considerably over the past decade
- The Brooklyn native's biggest Grammy-winning years were 2009, 2010 and 2012, when he took home three each

REVELATION

Grandmas more connected to grandkids than own children



Grandmothers may be more connected to their grandchildren than their own kids, a new study had found. They feel more emotional empathy for the younger generation.

THE STUDY SAYS...

In a study of 50 grandmothers with grandkids aged between three and 12, Emory University, US, researchers analysed brain activity when they looked at photos of their grandchildren, photos of the child's parents and photos of an unrelated child and adult. Anthropologist James Rilling who led the study told AFP, "When they are viewing these pictures of their grandchild, they are really feeling what the grandchild is feeling. So when the child is expressing joy, they are feeling joy." In contrast, photos of their adult kids sparked less emotional engagement.



NUTRITION NUGGETS

4 reasons to eat CAULIFLOWER



This winter cruciferous vegetable is great for health. Include cauliflower in your regular diet to enjoy good health

- 1 Cauliflowers contain potassium, which helps to control blood pressure.
- 2 They are high in vitamin C, which we need for the production of collagen in the body to help strengthen muscles and skin.
- 3 They are a good source of phytochemicals, called indoles and glucosinolates, which may stimulate helpful enzymes that protect the body cells from oxidative stress and damage caused by free radicals.
- 4 Cauliflowers are rich in vitamin E, which helps to neutralise damaging free radicals in the body and promotes healthy skin and hair.

DAILY MIRROR



WHAT ARE CHILDREN Afraid of and to ask



Sangita Unni & Jane De Suza

Psychologist and practising counsellor Sangita Unni (seen in pic) and award-winning writer Jane De Suza are authors of 'The Midnight Years', published by Hachette India

Feeling afraid is okay. Fear is an inescapable part of childhood. The degree of fear varies. Some children are more afraid than others perhaps because they are genetically predisposed to more sensitivity, have over-anxious or protective parents or have had some stressful event in their lives.

Children could be afraid of anything - darkness, moths, experiences of pain or shame, peer approval, or being socially isolated.

If you ask children aged between 3 and 19 years what they are afraid of or afraid to ask about, you are most likely to be told: 'I don't know' or an emphatic 'I am not afraid' or a look: 'Why do you think I would answer that?' Occasionally, they state the cause clearly.

Though being afraid is not unusual, the area of concern is their not expressing themselves or asking for help. They may not find the words to describe what they feel or may not want to disappoint their parents or even be afraid of the consequences of speaking up.

THIS IS WHERE PARENTS CAN HELP

A child must have the ability to give words to that feeling of fear. Asking simple questions about their day and how they are feeling helps build feeling words like 'happy', 'sad' or 'angry' and is an essential part of their learning process. When they do express themselves, it is important that they feel 'listened to'. The art of listening is a habit that parents or caregivers need to develop.

A safe, trusting relationship is integral. Raising the child in an environment where they feel cared for and unconditionally accepted in their relationships with their caregivers, increases the chance of them sharing their fears. Building that safe environment to minimise or articulate fears is the responsibility of the adults in the child's life. If you feel that fear is inhibiting your child or escalating into serious symptoms, you may ask for professional support.

The biggest summit ever hosted in the UK. The most significant climate event since the 2015 Paris Agreement. Leaders from 120 countries flew in with over 20,000 delegates. And the result? The Glasgow Climate Pact

The summit went into overtime, this week as more than a hundred countries agreed, in the pact, to 'phase out' the use of coal. But, in a final twist, India and China raised last minute objections to the language and the wording was changed to 'phase down'. Despite the language being watered down, observers still see this as a victory, because this is the first time coal has been mentioned in the UN climate pact while others are disappointed because, coal is responsible for about 40 per cent of annual CO2 emissions. Notably, emissions must drop to zero by 2050 to keep within the 1.5C target. Another disappointment is that only coal has been mentioned, not oil and gas. This means countries can continue to extract and distribute the pollutant.



By DURGA BASU Archbishop Holgate's School, York

Poorer countries have their own complaints. They feel that not enough financial support has been guaranteed for them. Developing countries plan to develop new technology and green infrastructure. They are also switching to renewable energy and are attempting to build stronger coastal defences against extreme flooding. But, it is recognised by many that the world's poorest countries cannot afford many of these changes, this is why the developed world has agreed (in 2009), to provide 100 billion USD a year in financial support. As of 2021, this pledge has not been met, lying

COP26 WHAT'S BEEN ACHIEVED

at 96bn. Many countries like the UK, Australia and Norway have promised more ambitious spending by 2023, a line in The Pact commits developed countries to double their contribution towards climate finance.

Early on in the summit, it was agreed that the countries would return in 2022 with improved plans to "revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets". Major polluter India, has promised to achieve net zero emissions by 2070 by rapidly expanding its renewable energy capacity to 50 per cent of the energy market and reducing carbon emissions by a billion tonnes. Signifi-

cantly enough, before the conference, the world was heading towards a catastrophic 2.7C warming, but afterwards, new pledges from influential countries have reduced this to (a still undesirable) 2.4C. While this is good news it is nowhere near enough to limit global warming to 1.5C by the end of the century. Australia, famously controversial for dragging its heels over climate change, has already refused to update targets for next year.

However, major progress has been made regarding deforestation. More than 100 world leaders, whose countries represent 85 per cent of the world's

forests, have agreed to reverse deforestation by 2030, in the summit's first major deal. Financial giants like Aviva have promised to end investment in activities linked to deforestation. But it is important to remember that such pledges have failed in the past, like the 2014 NY Declaration of Forests, which failed in its purpose, but key countries like Brazil were not included. This time Indonesia, a major exporter of palm oil and Russia, home to one fifth of the world's forests have signed the deal. Brazil's climate sceptic President Bolsonaro (a no-show at the conference), under whom destruction of the Amazon jumped to a 12 year high, has also joined the pledge and promised carbon neutrality by 2050. The massive scale of the spending (\$19.2bn) is also laudable, though there has been a history of conflict between donors and recipients.

It is also worth adding that considerable progress has been made regarding methane (a gas 80 per cent more polluting than CO2). The landmark pledge to cut methane emissions by 30 per cent below 2020 levels by 2030, was initiated by the EU and US, and 102 other countries joined. This could prevent 0.2C of warming if met. But just like with every other pledge made during the summit, questions rose about how effective enforcement could go hand in hand with the protection of national sovereignty. A drawback to this particular deal is that the biggest methane emitters, India and the USA have not joined.

However, activists continue to believe that 1.5C is not protected by the Pact, and most climate experts and the UN agree with them.



FOOD FACTS

Momo's journey to India!



Momos have travelled far and wide

The humble momo, itself, has a long and rich history. It has travelled across many geographies, evolving with each stop it made. Momos are said to have originated in the 14th century. Considering their immense popularity, it is no surprise that both Nepal and Tibet claim to be their birthplace. While this may always remain a topic of heated debate, one thing we know for sure is that when momos entered India, they made an indelible mark - and we made them our own! Here's all about how it came to India and found millions of lovers.

Think about the last time you took one bite of a heavenly steamed or fried Momo filled with succulent chicken or veggies? Perhaps the deliciousness of the savoury dumpling made you want to thank its creator for bringing you this little bundle of taste. But, have you ever stopped to wonder where exactly your favourite snack-time treat comes from? It all started with a dumpling - the scrumptious layer of dough wrapped around a filling. China's Wontons, Japan's Gyoza, Italy's Ravioli, or our very own Modak, dumplings are universal and loved across the globe. So, without a doubt, it evolved and got itself a strong fan following.

HOW IT REACHED INDIA?

It is believed that momos came to India in the 1960s when a large number of Tibetans entered the country. They settled in several different parts of the country including Ladakh, Darjeeling, Dharamshala, Sikkim and Delhi - all the major Momo hotspots that we know and love.

Another theory suggests that it was the Newar merchants of Kathmandu who brought the revered recipe to India from Tibet during their travels along the silk route. Their popularity then trickled down to other parts of the country, ultimately becoming the much-loved soul food for so many of us.

Regions like West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam all enjoy different varieties of momos. Interestingly, though, they feature in the local cuisine of only Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh



ADAPTING TO OUR PALATE

In India, we've got a knack for adapting different foods as per our taste buds. Little wonder then that we can now find momos in so many variants made with a variety of fillings. Spicy chicken, paneer, green vegetables, ricotta cheese, pork, and even seafood - they've all found their home in a delightful momo. The most versatile food you'll ever find, a momo can just as easily be a five-star meal served in an aromatic meat-based broth as it can be a street-style snack served with spicy-tangy sauces.