



KNOWBEL

KNOW BEL

ENLIGHTENING THE NOBLES!

Monsoon Season

JULY 2020 • ISSUE NO. 7



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WELCOME !

To the 7th issue of KNOWBEL.

Here comes the latest edition of your favourite magazine, KNOWBEL. Dive into the world of fascinating articles, inspiring personalities, mind-blowing quizzes, adorable comics and a lot more. All it takes is the flip of a page.

We firmly believe that everyone must have access to information and hence, strive to include the choicest of material for you to dwell upon. Besides, we provide a wonderful platform for you to showcase your amazing talent. You can send us your creative work at knowbel.science@gmail.com.

Moreover, don't forget to participate in the quizzes and contests we host because who knows, you may be the next star to be featured. Do share this with your friends and family. A candle loses nothing by lighting up another one. Happy reading!

Stay home & Stay safe !

SPECIAL THANKS TO

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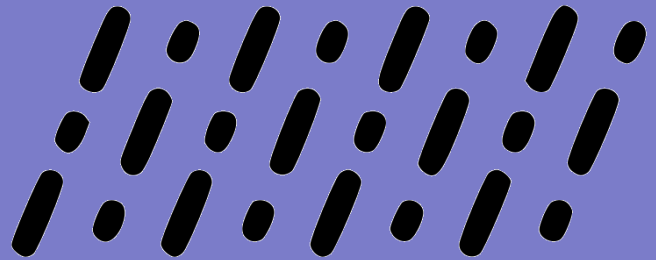
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VOICE TO THE VOICELESS

WONDERELLA

NEVER STOP QUESTIONING

Image by Gerd Altmann from Pixabay

LASERS, HOW DO THEY WORK?

LASER stands for 'Light Amplification for Stimulated Emission of Radiation'. What do those words mean? To understand this, we need first to picture something else. Imagine an atom, which has a nucleus and electrons. Now the electrons have various levels of energy. You can make an electron jump to a higher level by supplying it with energy. Also, if an electron jumps from a higher level to a lower one, it releases energy. This released energy forms of a photon - the particle of light! When several electrons come down from a higher energy level, we see the light of different colours. The colour depends on the energy level from which an electron descends. The principle of a laser is as follows:

- 1) You excite the electrons in a material (such as a crystal) by applying some voltage which causes the electrons to jump to a higher energy level.
- 2) Now, some of these electrons drop back to a lower state, emitting photons in the process.
- 3) One of these photons enters another excited atom and causes the electron of that atom to fall lower. This releases another photon. Hence, we now have two photons which proceed to become 4, 8 and so on.

4) Thus, we observe many photons moving together. Some of these photons are allowed to escape through an opening which is the LASER light we see!

5) To ensure we get an energetic beam, we don't let the photons to escape quickly. A mirror is placed at one end, causing the photons to bounce back into the material, which then creates more extra photons and so on. As a result, we get a powerful beam of light. LASERs are different from ordinary light in the sense that

- a) They are of a single colour (monochromatic)
- b) They are incredibly intense (some having nearly trillion watts of power!)
- c) Coherent sources produce them. To explain coherence, assume the photons to be like waves in water. If the waves are evenly matched, (see the figure), then they are "coherent", but if multiple waves mismatch, they are "incoherent".

Due to these properties, LASERs are used for military purposes, as cutting tools and even in communication!

RIVETING READS IN THIS ISSUE:

02 - ROCKETS AND GRAVITY
SIMPLIFIED . . . !

03 - EARTHQUAKES IN
GUJARAT, DELHI AND JAMMU
KASHMIR...

04 - EPIDEMICS AND
PANDEMICS

05 - WEIRD SPECIES SEEN
DURING THE RAINY SEASONS!

02 - ROCKETS AND GRAVITY SIMPLIFIED !

Recently, SpaceX and NASA collaborated to send two astronauts to the International space stations. We all wonder how fast the astronauts must be going up into space and the sheer magnitude of the forces they have to deal with while the rocket is ascending. The "Escape Velocity" is the minimum velocity required to escape the earth's gravity. For our planet, this has a value of about 11.2 km/sec (or 40,320km/h), which is much faster than a rocket's usual speed. The disparity is because "escape" refers to completely dodging the field of the planet (and reaching a distance infinitely far away). However, the missile launched merely requires the astronauts to remain in orbit around the earth. Hence, they don't need to escape the earth's gravitational field. What they eventually gain is the "orbital velocity", i.e. the speed at which an object can stay in orbit around the planet. Why is there a specific value for such a speed? To answer this, we take the classic example of a string tied to a stone. When we whirl the stone in a circle, the force from the string keeps the stone moving in a circle, and the centrifugal force pushes it outward (see Figure 1). The centrifugal force increases with the speed of the stone. Hence, the force from the string and the centrifugal force balance each other. As a result, the stone moves in a circular path. This is pretty much what happens in orbits. The space shuttle is moving at a speed that balances the centrifugal and gravitational forces at that altitude. Again, at lower elevations, i.e. closer to earth, the acceleration due to gravity is stronger. Hence, a greater speed becomes necessary for the centrifugal force to balance out the gravitational force.

An exciting puzzle would be to suppose you have a rocket, and you want to land it on the moon. It doesn't matter if the projectile just collides with the moon and explodes, you are rich enough. Do you think we now need to travel at the escape velocity to reach the moon? Or is the value more/less than that? **The answer** is that your velocity would be less than the escape velocity! Imagine the earth and the moon simultaneously pulling the rocket towards themselves by virtue of their respective gravity. At a certain point in between the earth and the moon, both the forces cancel each other (see Figure 2). To the left of that point, the earth's pull is more robust and to the right the moon's. So, if we merely make the rocket reach slightly to the right of that point, the moon will automatically pull you towards itself without you wasting any fuel (though this is not how actual moon landings happen - it would kill the astronaut!)

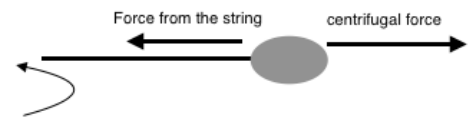


Figure 1. forces on a rotating stone

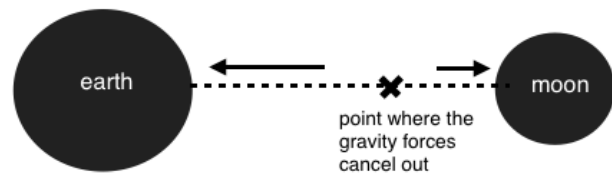


Figure 2. forces by the earth moon system



IMAGE BY P2722754 FROM PIXABAY

03 - EARTHQUAKES IN GUJARAT, DELHI AND JAMMU KASHMIR .

An earthquake of magnitude 5.3 was recorded in Gujarat at a distance of 118 km northwest of Rajkot. This earthquake was followed by two aftershocks near the Kutch region of Gujarat with magnitudes 4.5 and 3.5 respectively. No loss of lives has been reported so far, and no severe damage has been incurred. There have also been some quakes in Jammu and Kashmir. Besides, there have been about 11 minor earthquakes in Delhi, the highest of which had a magnitude being 3.4. "There is absolutely nothing happening in Delhi that can be called unusual or abnormal," said Vineet Gehlot, former head of the National Centre for Seismology in Delhi. These minor earthquakes are signals for a more significant earthquake that may strike Delhi in the future.

Predicting a more severe earthquake in regions like Delhi is very difficult as these places don't lie on a fault line of two tectonic plates. The Himalayas, for instance, lie on the boundaries of two colliding plates, the Indian and the Eurasian tectonic plates. When these plates collided millions of years ago, we had an upliftment of the crust, and the Himalayas formed as a result. Hence, it is relatively easier to predict earthquakes there. However, Delhi is far away from the fault. Terms like "foreshocks" are not sensible as we can only tell that something was a foreshock when we experience an earthquake of larger magnitude occurring after it! See the table for information on the damage levels of earthquakes. Note that the scale is a logarithmic one, i.e. magnitude 5 is 10x more than 4, 6 is 10x more than 5 and so on. Hence, a magnitude 9 one would be 1000x more intense than a magnitude 6.

Magnitude on richter scale	Damage
0-1	No damage, can't even be felt
2	Can be barely felt
3	Hanging objects may swing, can be felt
4	May cause small objects to fall
5	Can cause furniture to move, can damage poorly built structures
6	Can damage well built structures, poorly built ones can be destroyed
7	Can be detected all over the world, causes major damage to foundations of buildings, breaks underground pipes
8	Destroys buildings and bridges ,
9	Total destruction, if in the ocean, can lead to destructive tsunami waves (like the Indian ocean tsunami, 2004)

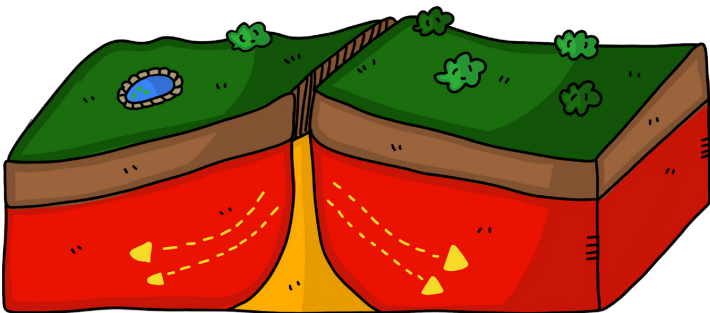


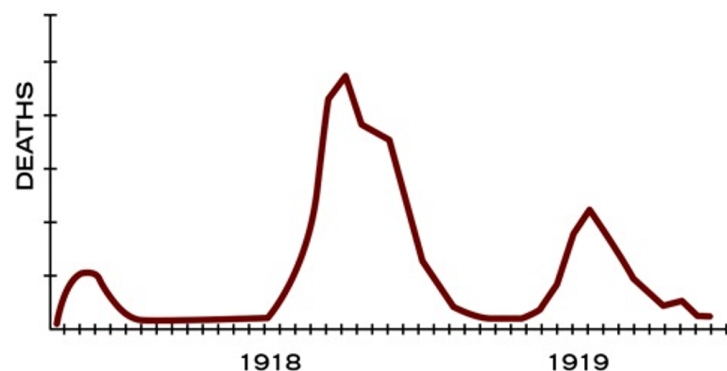
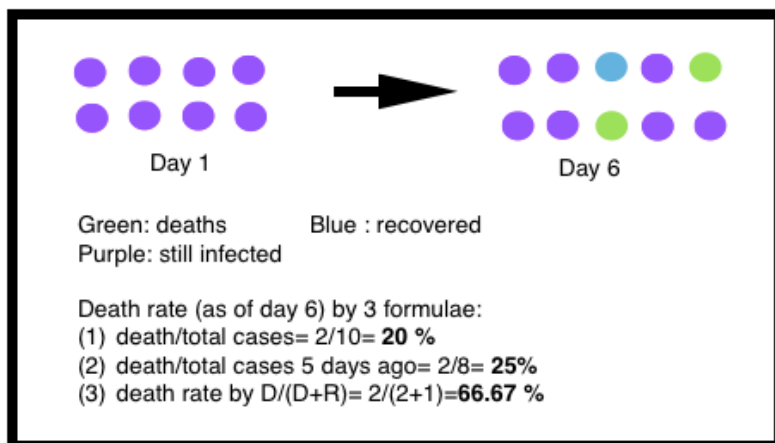
IMAGE BY KATHERINE AB FROM PIXABAY

04 - EPIDEMICS AND PANDEMICS

Epidemics and pandemics have been a part of human life for centuries. Thus, we must be careful while distinguishing these terms. An **epidemic** is an infectious disease which spreads within a city, state or even a large community. A **pandemic**, however, spreads throughout an entire country, continent or the world! Hence, a **pandemic** is an upgraded version of an **epidemic**! Pandemics can be associated with viral, bacterial or even fungal infections. One of the fatal pandemics in history is the black death (1346-1353) which killed about 75-200 million people! There are various parameters used to characterise a microbe to the pandemic/epidemic it causes:

1) Death rate: It is defined as the total number of deaths/ infected population. It is not easy to measure the death rate while the infections are still rampant because there is a lag between the deaths and the new cases. On average, the people dying on a particular day would have been infected 5-6 days earlier. So, we should calculate it as deaths/(total cases 5-6 days ago). However, this number might not be accurate as many a time, people don't get tested and thus, the total number of infections might be much higher resulting in an overestimation. We can also use the formula $D/(D+R)$ where D is the number of deaths, and R is the number of recovered patients. This parameter is also not accurate as many people recover from diseases like COVID-19 at homes, without even testing or feeling too sick.

2) The peak of the pandemic: This is the period when active cases (the number of people infected) reaches its maximum value. After that, the number of people infected keeps decreasing. However, this is also the time when there's a maximum strain on the healthcare system. Also, there might be multiple peaks for a pandemic. This is because once people think the pandemic is over, some sick people might infect others again, creating another wave of infection, which has its peak. The Spanish flu had three main peaks, as shown in the figure. The first wave had low mortality, mainly affecting the sick and the elderly, but the second wave killed even the young and fit!



04 - EPIDEMICS AND PANDEMICS CONT.

3) R0 Value: This is the average number of people a single sick person can infect. If R0 is:

- Less than 1: Each person is affecting less than one person on an average. Hence, the disease will decline and die out.
- Equal to 1: The infections are sustained as one person infects one person.
- Greater than 1: The disease spreads, and the active cases increase rapidly.

The Spanish flu has an R0 between 1.4-2.8, and the 2009 Swine flu has an R0 of 1.4-1.6. The R0 for COVID-19 was estimated to be 2-3, but now some researchers claim it could even be 5-6!

4) Demographics of deaths and recoveries: Generally, it is initially seen that the **old and sick people** are more prone to severe infections than the young. However, this can change under various circumstances. The milder form of the virus prevails in number. This is because if a virus is more deadly, it will kill more people, and those people won't be able to spread the virus. Ultimately, the more lethal form doesn't survive. However, during the Spanish flu, soldiers who were mildly ill stayed and those who were severely ill were sent to crowded places like fields and hospitals and thus, the deadlier strain spread, killing people of **all age groups** indiscriminately.

During modern pandemics, health researchers look for the deadlier strains of the virus among people involved in social upheavals like protests/ violence etc. If these people are carrying a more dangerous strain, it could spread quickly due to the chaos and crowds during such upheavals. The recent protests in the US could trigger a second wave of COVID-19. Hence, social distancing is essential even after infections have been brought under control.



IMAGE BY MIROSLAVA CHRIENOVA FROM PIXABAY



IMAGE BY VIKTOR IVANCHENKO FROM PIXABAY

05 - WEIRD SPECIES SEEN DURING THE RAINY SEASONS !

1.) **Chlamydosaurus** or the frill-necked lizard is a species that is endemic to Australia. It resembles a dinosaur we saw in the movie Jurassic Park. This lizard spends most of its life on trees, and its diet is mainly insects. During monsoon, they may eat thousands of ants/termites!. The frill around its neck is supported by cartilage (the same thing your ear is made of) connecting the frill to the jaw bone. When a predator threatens it, it shows the frills, with its mouth open and hisses. If the predator is still not threatened, it just dashes to a nearby tree. The females lay the eggs about 5-20cm below the ground, and the temperature has a role in determining the sex of the offspring, with very or low temperatures favouring female birth. In contrast, at usual temperature, there's an equal chance of both males and females being born. These animals are even kept as pets, but habitat destruction has caused their population to shrink over the years.

2.) **Proboscis monkey**, also known as the long nose monkey, it's a species that is endemic to the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. There's a vast difference in appearance between males and females. The male usually is about two times the weight of the female, and only the male has the long nose, which is generally perceived to be a factor in sexual selection, as females may prefer males which produce louder calls with their long snouts. They often stay near water (in swamps, near rivers etc.) and live in groups with a dominant male and up to 7 females along with their offsprings. These monkeys are proficient in swimming and use their webbed feet to run away from crocodiles, which are their main predators. They mainly eat leaves, fruits etc. but sometimes, even insects! Their stomachs have bacteria like cows, which help them digest the leaves which they inject. Lately, due to human intervention, they are forced to leave their habitat to go to dry lands in search of food, where land predators like jaguars can hunt them down. Some native people even consider these monkeys to be a delicacy!



Chlamydosaurus or the frill-necked lizard

IMAGE FROM [HTTPS://WWW.GOODFREEPHOTOS.COM/](https://www.goodfreephotos.com/)



Proboscis monkey

IMAGE BY ANDRE MOUTON FROM PIXABAY

GOBBLE THE FACTS!

Get ready to guzzle down these interesting facts...



[Image by RitaE from Pixabay](#)

FIRST WEATHER FORECAST IN INDIA

The first weather forecast in India was made on 4 June 1886. According to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology website, since 1871, India has experienced 19 major flood years and 26 drought years.

A FREE PIGGYBACK RIDE

In India, during monsoon season, it is common to see a mouse on the back of frog. They do this to escape the floodwaters.



Photograph from Reuters/Pawan Kumar

SCARY LIGHTENING

Lightning strikes about 5,00,000 times during the monsoon as per the scientific facts. Lightning is termed as one of the main natural calamities in India, resulting in 1,755 deaths per year.



Image by Ron Rev Fenomeno from Pixabay

MONSOON BRANCHES

The southwest monsoon arrives in two branches: the Bay of Bengal branch and the Arabian Sea branch. The later extends towards low pressure area over Thar desert & is roughly three times stronger than the Bay of Bengal Branch.

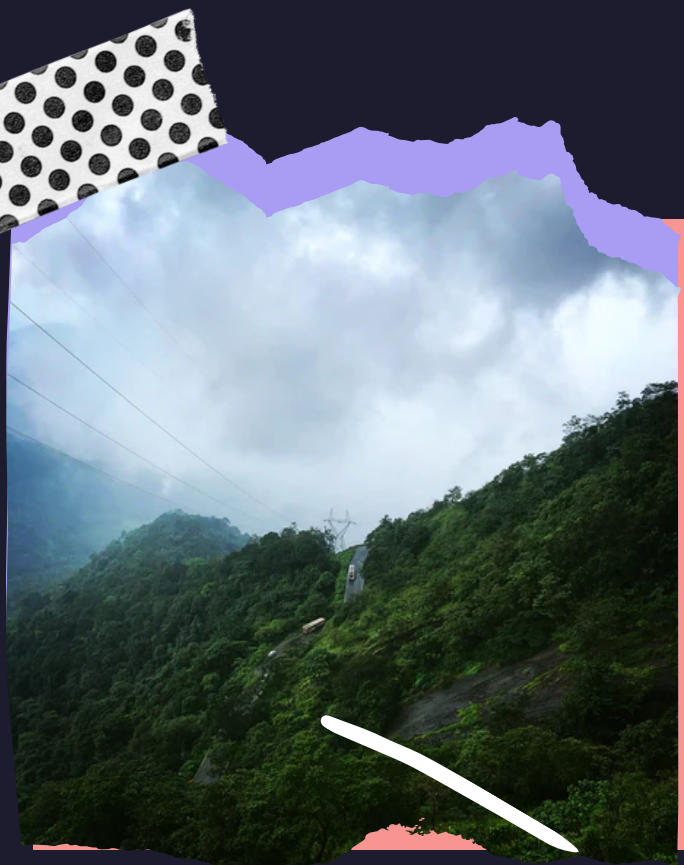


Photo by Firoz nv on Unsplash

THE WORST LIGHTNING STRIKE RECORDED



Photo by lee junda on Unsplash

One of the oldest and worst lightning strikes ever recorded happened in the town of Brescia, Italy, in 1769. A church was being used as a battery to store approximately 100 tons of gunpowder. The church took a direct hit of lightning and all the gunpowder eventually caught on fire and exploded. After all the dust settled, nearly a sixth of the city was destroyed and killed nearly 3,000 people. In terms of damage and destruction, the Brescia incident is still considered one of the worst lightning strikes in history.

HOW DOES IT RAIN ...

During summers when the central and northern parts of India get very hot, monsoon (winds) blows over the Indian Ocean towards these areas. On the way they absorb water from the Indian Ocean and once they reach the southern tip of India they hit the mountains. That is when the splash of water begins.



Saravask, based on work by Planemad and Nichalp / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>).



ISSUE NO. 7 | JULY 2020

The Quizopedia

ARE YOU READY TO GET YOUR BRAIN
BUSTED !

"Intelligence is the quickness in seeing
things as they are."

- George Santayana



The Quizopedia



"In today's fast-paced world, we barely find the time to take a pause and gain the clarity we require. We are afraid of 'not knowing enough' and as a result, we just refuse to challenge our limits. How will we progress with this mentality? "Failure is not the opposite of success. It is a part of success." Here is a chance for you to test your grey cells in the comfort of your homes. KNOWBEL presents to you "Quizopedia", a brain-storming contest and an opportunity for the readers to become famous.

Check out the instructions below:

The QR code below will take you to a Google form which contains a quiz consisting of 15 questions. You must answer all the questions and try to get them correct. There will be no negative marking. The names of the winners would be published in the upcoming issue and winner of the contest will get exciting prizes at the end of the contest. Answers would be officially released via mail on 25/07/2020.

(Competition begins on 02/07/2020 at 12 pm).

The winners would be chosen based upon

1. Number of correct answers
2. Time of submission

Deadline: 20/7/2020

Winners of Quizopedia 6 :

1. Paalavi Mahendra Dalvi
2. Amogh Bhosekar
3. Karthikeya Raghu

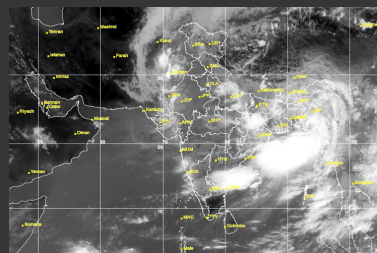
LET'S BEGIN - HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS :

1) One of the possible etymologies for the word 'monsoon' is the Arabic word 'mausam.' What does this word mean ?

- a) Season
- b) Trade winds
- c) Thunder-storms

2) In which of these cities would you expect monsoon to hit the last ?

- a) Chennai
- b) Mumbai
- c) Kolkata



3) Interestingly, one of the first scientific papers on the wind patterns of monsoon dates way back to 1686! Who was the author ?

- a) Edmund Hailey
- b) Isaac Newton
- c) Charles Boyle

4) Gilgamesh: _____ :: _____: India! Fill in the blanks

- a) Mesopotamia , Manu
- b) Greece, Noah
- c) Egypt , Matsya



5) What is the shape of rain-drops as they fall from the sky ?

- a) Spherical
- b) Flat Oval
- c) Tear drops



6) In India, crops sown during the monsoon season are called ?

- a) Rabi
- b) Zaid
- c) Kharif

7) Which raga did the legendary musician Tansen sing to supposedly make it rain ?

- a) Raag Deepak
- b) Raag Megh Malhaar
- c) Raag Basant Bahar

8) The first monsoon showers bring with them a musty, earthy smell. What is the reason behind that odour ?

- a) The first monsoon clouds on hitting land take in dust which contains substances that give out smell.
- b) Plants secrete fragrant oils into the dry soil which get released when rain falls on them.
- c) On receiving rainfall, the flowers of certain plants start blooming giving out the wonderful odour.

9) Apart from the Earth, Titan is the only celestial body in the Solar system where liquid rainfall takes place. What substance falls down as rain there ?

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Methane
- c) Hydrochloric acid

10) What is the highest place on Earth south of Delhi ?

- a) Mt. Everest
- b) Mt. Kilimanjaro
- c) Mt. Aconcagua



11) Last issue's Inspiron commemorated World Yoga Day by telling the story of yoga legend BKS Iyengar. When is Yoga day celebrated ?

- a) 21 June
- b) 12 June
- c) 25 June



12) The circular stretch of active volcanoes that surrounds the Pacific ocean is called as ?

- a) The Disc of Hades
- b) Fiery Loop
- c) Ring of Fire



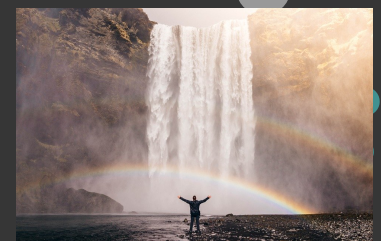
13) The driest place in the world is

- a) Sahara Desert, Africa
- b) Atacama Desert, South America
- c) Dry Valleys, Antarctica



14) The tallest waterfall (in the conventional sense) is _____ ?s

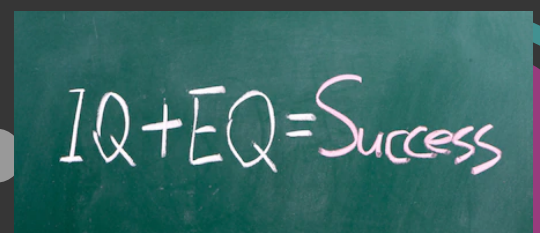
- a) Niagara Falls, USA
- b) Angel Falls, Venezuela
- c) Victoria Falls, Zambia



15) IQ : Intelligence Quotient | EQ : _____ ?

- a) Emotional Quotient
- b) Effluence Quotient
- c) Empirical Quotient

Scan below or click on the QR code to answer the questions.



< D/CODE >

THERE IS ONLY ONE TRUTH !
BRING OUT THE SHERLOCK IN YOU.

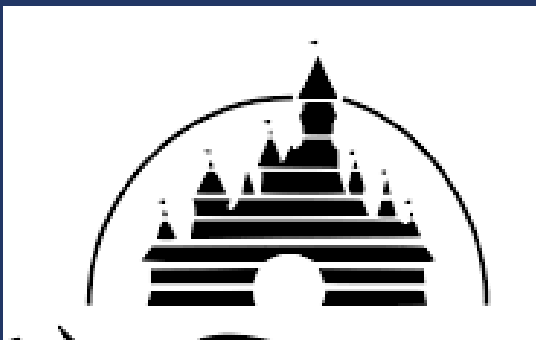
Here is a chance to set the detective within you into motion! Rack your brains to decipher the code and arrive at the right answer. Your answer can be a single word or a phrase containing 2-3 words. Scan the QR code below to send us your findings. The top early-bird answers get a chance to be featured in our next issue and who knows, you might be one of them!

Competition starts on 01/07/2020, 6pm.

Here comes the question:

1) World of Animation . . .

1)



2) Ensure your safety using . . .

2)



D-code Winner:

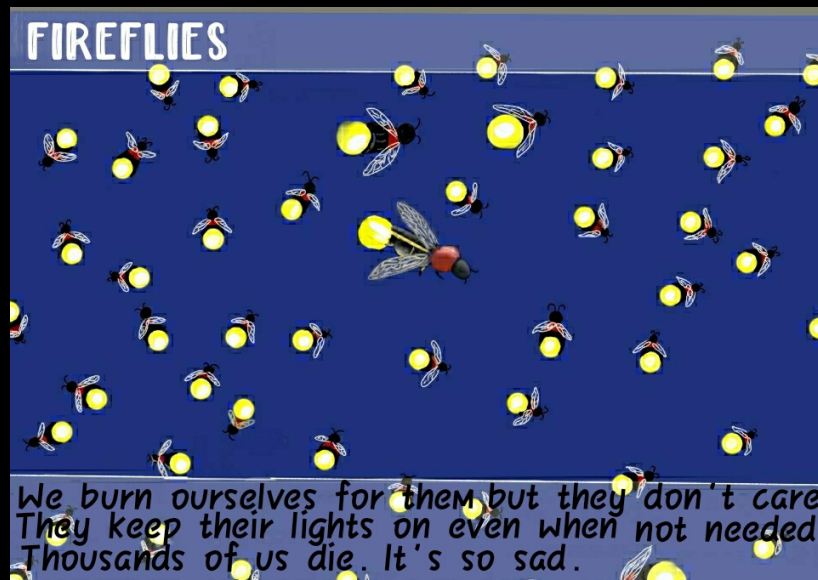
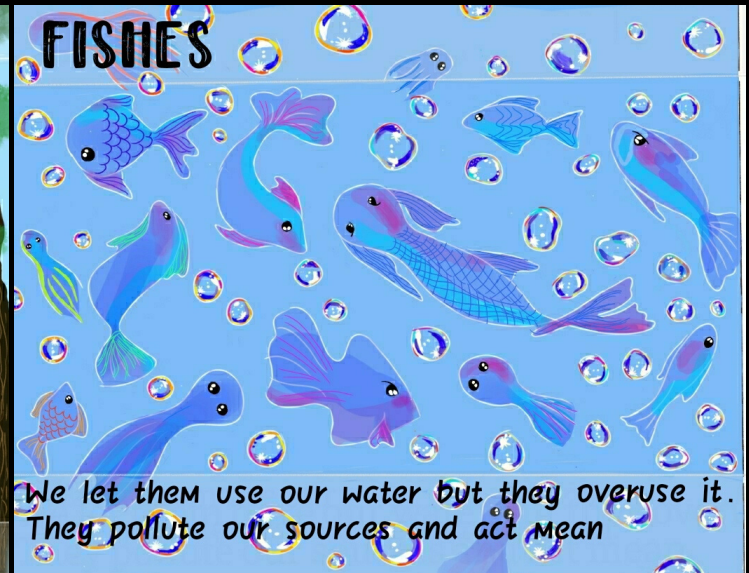
Vishal Hasanrao Raut
Deadline: 20/7/2020

- To submit your answer scan or click on the following QR code :





Amidst all the mayhem surrounding the pandemic, KNOWBEL wishes to sneak in some lighthearted moments into your testing routine. We present to you a new comic section in our monthly magazine to cheer you up. Comics are a fantastic, creative way of conveying your thoughts whilst keeping your reader entertained. If you are a budding creator, you are always welcome to share your work with us for a feature in the upcoming issue. Happy Reading!!!



PLOT WAST ST



INSPIRON



KNOWBIE

Enlightening the nobles !



NELSON MANDELA

*"It always seems impossible,
until it is done."*



Illustration by Ritu

It was a time when South Africa was racially divided and dominated by the white minority. You must have heard of the cruel 'apartheid' system from the pages of your history textbook. It was an unfair system of social stratification where people were ranked in social status based on their skin colour. These appalling circumstances saw the rise of an influential leader who strived hard to restore the fundamental rights every human deserved irrespective of their ethnicity. His name was Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

01. THE PIONEER

Mandela was born on 18th July 1918, into a royal family of the Xhosa-speaking Thembu tribe in the South African village of Mvezo, where his father served as chief. Unfortunately, he lost his father when he was merely nine years old, after which he was adopted by a high-ranking Thembu regent who began grooming his young ward for a role within the tribal leadership. Mandela was the first in his family to have a formal education. Studying at a local missionary school, Mandela got his first name 'Nelson', as dubbed by one of his teachers as part of a common practice of giving African students English names.

02. AN ACTIVE STUDENT

Mandela was a bright student. Nevertheless, he also excelled in the sport of boxing and track. In his book, he mentions that he was fascinated by the science involved in these sports, not the violence.

WITHIN THESE
PAGES:

- 01** ENCOUNTERING
THE
CROSSROADS
- 02** A STRONG
BACKING
- 03** A LIVING
EMBODIMENT
- 04** THE UNUSUAL
MEETING
- 05** AN ETERNAL
LEGACY



Library of the London School of Economics and Political Science / No restrictions

“

*Lead from
the back -
and let
others believe
they are in
front.*

”

In 1939 Mandela entered the elite University of Fort Hare, the only Western-style higher learning institute for South African blacks at the time. The following year, he and several other students were sent home for participating in a boycott against university policies. In 1944, Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC) and worked with fellow party members to establish its youth league, the ANCYL.

03. THE FIRM RESOLVE

In 1964, Mandela was charged with sabotage, and during the trial, he said, "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die." Two months later, he and seven other defendants were sentenced to life in prison.

04. FREEDOM

In 1990, Mandela walked out of South Africa's Victor Verster prison after 27 years in captivity. He held up his fist and smiled broadly. Mandela's release after so long was almost inconceivable for deliriously happy supporters who erupted in cheers as hundreds of journalists pressed forward.



Illustration by Ritu

The world watched the electrifying occasion live on television. "When I was among the crowd, I raised my right fist, and there was a roar. I had not been able to do that for twenty-seven years, and it gave me a surge of strength and joy," Mandela wrote. He also recalled: "As I finally walked through those gates to enter a car on the other side, I felt — even at the age of seventy-one — that my life was beginning anew."

05. HUMILITY PERSONIFIED

C.S. Lewis has rightly said, "Humility is not thinking less of yourself. It is thinking of yourself less." Mandela epitomized this saying to the letter. He had the habit of making his bed wherever he went and seldom depended on servants. While staying in a fancy hotel in Shanghai, Chinese hospitality requires that the person who cleans your room and provides you with your food does precisely that. If you do it for yourself, it could even be regarded as an insult. When Mandela was told so, he immediately asked for the staff and made sure that they knew that he did not mean to insult them. He didn't ever want to hurt people's feelings. He did not care much about what great big people thought of him as much as he did about the common man. In 1993, Mandela was honoured with the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize for his exemplary contribution to society.

“
*Do not judge
me by my
successes,
judge me by
how many
times I fell
down and
got back up
again.*”

”



“ *What counts in life is not the mere fact that we have lived. It is what difference we have made to the lives of others that will determine the significance of the life we lead.* ”

”



Image by Lynn Greyling from Pixabay

06. A MEANINGFUL LIFE

The year 1994 saw Mandela become the first black president of South Africa after a democratic election. At the close of his inauguration speech, Mandela said, "Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another and suffer the indignity of being the skunk of the world," he said. "Let freedom reign. The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement! God bless Africa! Thank you." His efforts were aimed towards establishing an honest government where every citizen was granted equal rights without any discrimination. Mandela lived to the age of 95 but will stay forever in the hearts of people for his kindness and social service.

VOICE TO THE VOICELESS

Illustration by Pradeep

July 2020 | Issue No. 7

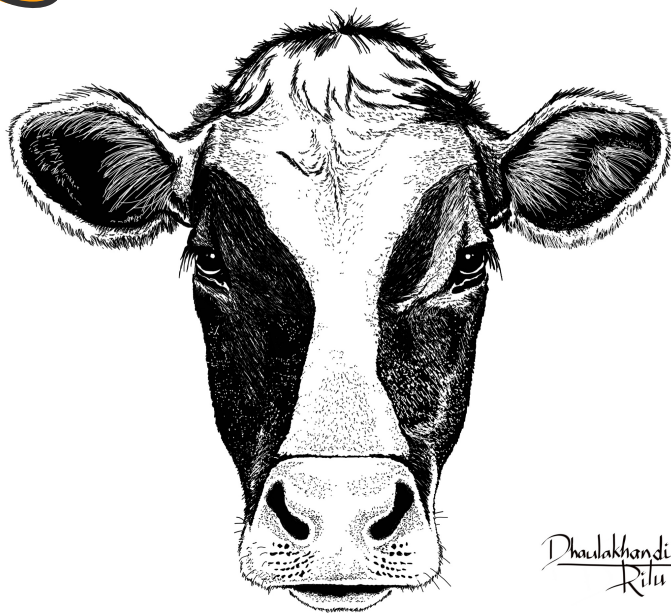
ALL GOOD THINGS ARE WILD AND FREE

Celebrating the World Conservation Day
- 28 July 2020



Enlightening the nobles !

STOP INFLICTING PAIN ON US



By now, all of us must've become aware of the incident that occurred in Kerala. A pregnant elephant succumbed to the injuries caused when she accidentally consumed a pineapple disguised as a cracker. Though there have been several misunderstandings on this issue, it has undoubtedly made one point clear — animals deserve to be treated with the same dignity that we expect to be treated ourselves. They too, like us, are living creatures with entirely tangible emotions. No one species can claim to be superior to the rest. What gives us the right to exploit animals? Just because they can't speak the same way we do, we have no liberty to be inconsiderate towards their needs. In fact, 'animal rights' is the idea in which some, or all, animals are entitled to the possession of their existence and that their most basic interests — such as the need to avoid suffering — should be afforded the same consideration as similar interests of human beings. Read on to discover some facts that you probably weren't aware of earlier.

Have you ever wondered how the circus animals lived? Even I didn't think about it when I was a kid and went to watch circus animals perform. It is tough to control our hunger or bear extreme weather conditions, right? But what about the animals surviving on the streets? We have already taken away the land on which they lived and called home, let's try not to take away the life that they so rightfully deserve to live. In my opinion, the biggest reason for animals suffering so much is the lack of awareness among humans. Do you know how raw materials for making leather or fur items are obtained? The animals cry in fear; some are killed while some go through a lot of mental trauma watching other animals screaming. Some animals are still hunted illegally for their skin and teeth. We can't even bear when we hear a puppy scream in pain when it gets hit by a car. I have an adopted dog. He had met with an accident when he was only a month old; his right leg broke because of which he couldn't walk and used to drag himself on the ground. The person responsible for inflicting the pain on him didn't even stop and fled away from there. We then called the animal help group, which gave him the medical attention he needed. He had a slim chance of surviving, but he is a strong boy. After that, he was brought back and set free, but his mother had left the place, so we decided to look after him. My grandma and mother fed him so well that after three years, he could walk and run like any happy dog. He has a problem in his ears because of which he can't hear properly, but he's no longer in pain. He is five years old now and follows my mother everywhere she goes. It is still a bad memory for us when we think about the pain he went through. Let us all try to do the best we can to stop them from going through any more suffering. The first step is to be aware of animal protection laws.

- Section 11 (i) of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 - abandoning an animal or leaving it in a situation that it suffers pain due to starvation or thirst, is a punishable offence.
- Killing, poisoning, maiming or torturing an animal is a cognisable offence under Section 428 and Section 429 of the Indian Penal Code. The punishment for such an act is rigorous imprisonment for up to 2 years or a fine or both.
- As per the Govt. of India, Animal Birth Control Rules 2001, no sterilised dogs can be relocated from their area. If the dog is not sterilised, the society can ask an animal welfare organisation to sterilise and vaccinate it, but they cannot relocate them.





STOP HUNTING US FOR YOUR GREED



Dhaulakhandi
Ritu

- According to Animal Birth Control Rules 2001, under Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960, dogs can be sterilised only when they've attained the age of at least four months and not before that.
- Keeping, or confining an animal chained for long hours amounts to cruelty — punishable by a fine or imprisonment of up to 3 months or both.
- If an owner fails to provide its pet with sufficient food, drink or shelter, he/she shall be liable for punishment according to section 11 (1) (h) of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 is a punishable offence.
- It's illegal to slaughter animals at places, like temples and streets, that are not licensed to do so. The act of animal sacrifices is covered under the Local Municipal Corporation Acts, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- Teasing, molesting, injuring, feeding or causing disturbance to any animal by noise or otherwise is prohibited according to section 38(j) of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Anyone found guilty may face imprisonment of up to 3 years, a fine of up to Rs 25,000 or both.
- Section 16 (c) of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 also makes it unlawful to injure, destroy wild birds or reptiles, damaging their eggs or disturbing their eggs or nests. The person found guilty can be punished with an imprisonment of 3 to 7 years and a fine of Rs 25,000.
- According to section 98 of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978, animals should be healthy and in good condition while transporting them. Any animal that's diseased, fatigued or unfit for transport should not be transported. Furthermore, pregnant and very young animals should be transported separately.

Our laws need to be stricter, and fines need to be revised, but we also need to be aware of these laws to protect our animals and keep offenders in check. Other things that we can do is adopt animals from animal rescue shelters. We can help animal rescue organisations by donating money or volunteering for help during vacations. There are many things we can do at our level; we need to have the heart to do it. Do remember they feel hurt, betrayed, and every other emotion that we feel but they never intend to harm us unless we become a threat to them. We should respect their boundaries as they respect ours.

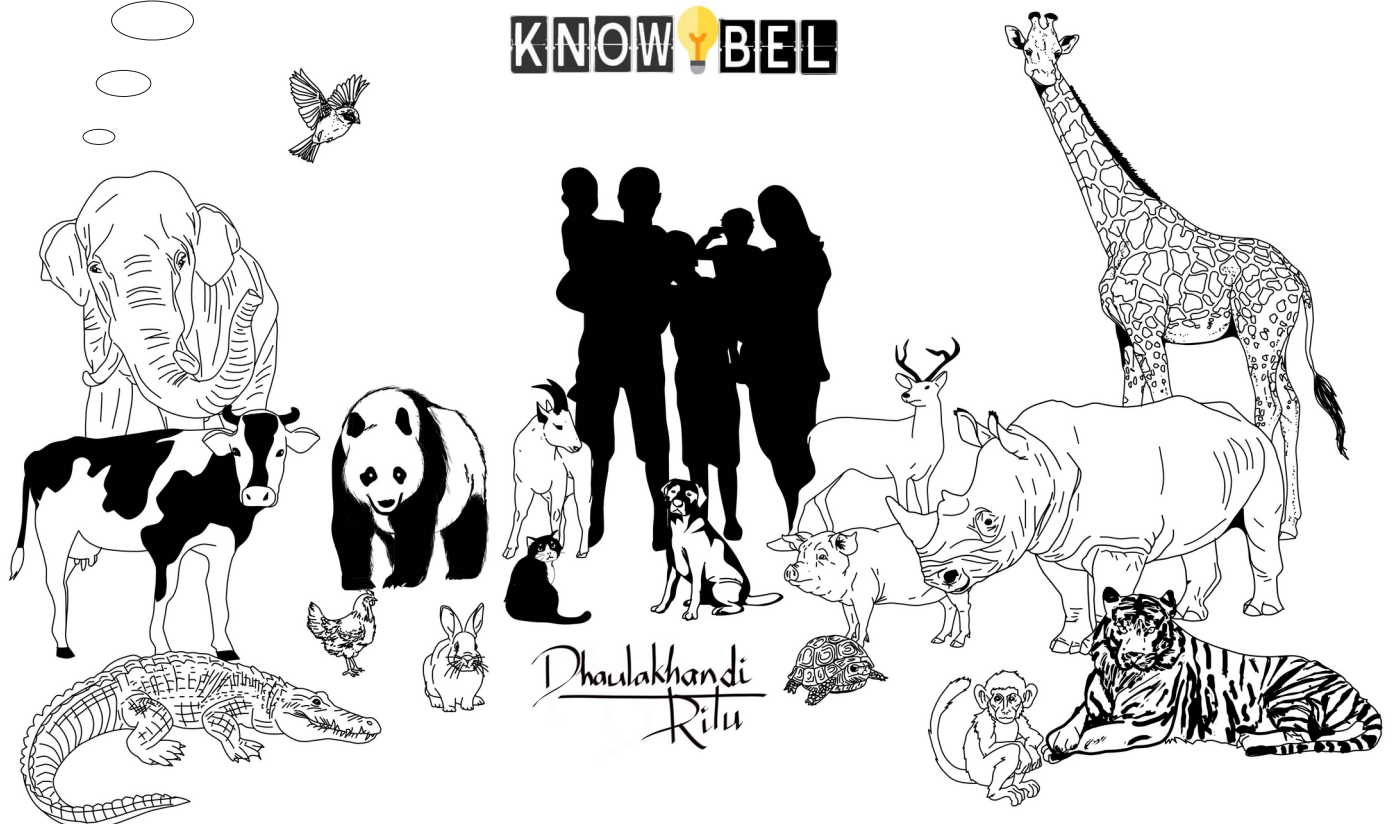
I hope everyone is safe and healthy.

Ritu Dhaulakhandi

www.scoopwhoop.com – source for laws stated



Hope you
enjoyed reading
Knowbel !



Celebrating World Conservation Day - 28th July

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