

# **WALL NEWSPAPER**

**Pggcg-11 CHD**

**SESSION: 2020-21**

**Designed, Edited, and Compiled by:  
Students of Functional English  
BA-III**

# WORLD



The Royal  
Family  
Conflict  
Explained

**ISRAEL-  
PALESTINE  
CONFLICT**

Nipped in the Bud: Countries  
that averted the Catastrophe  
of Pandemic

**GLOBAL  
MOVEMENTS IN THE  
PAST FIVE YEARS**

Why  
Myanmar  
staged a  
Military  
Coups



# THE ROYAL FAMILY CONFLICT EXPLAINED



---

## The Fallout

Prince Harry and Meghan Markle's spilt from the Royal Family goes back to the year March 2020. The couple stepped from their royal duties in March 2020, complaining about the British tabloid's treatment of Meghan. They cited what they described as bullying and racist attitudes towards Meghan, the Duchess who is biracial.

This separation was even brought to light by the Buckingham Palace that mentioned "Meghan and Harry won't be further regarded as the working members of the Royal British monarchy." After the final statement from the Royal Family many speculations and questions were followed up by the people.



Prince Harry and Meghan, the Duchess of Sussex broke the long silence and finally spoke their heart out about their life and the struggles they faced while living in the British Family in a tell all highly anticipated interview with the famous US television personality Oprah Winfrey.



This was the couple's first major interview after announcing their spilt from the Royal Family in March 2020.

The interview made shocking revelations that made people around the world aware of the ongoing fraught between the British monarchy and the Couple. Prince Harry made statements that shocked the world. He even told that he was cut off financially in the first quarter of 2020, but he received his mother's inheritance. While remembering his mother Prince Harry said that she would be greatly disappointed and sad to see her son and daughter in law go through all this.

Meghan, who identifies as biracial said there were major concerns about how dark her son Archie would be. She even went on and said that Archie would not be eligible for Palace Security as he was not a Prince, neither revealed who had voiced concerns over Archie's



skin colour except to imply it was a family member. According to Harry not one member of his family had said anything about the articles surfaced targeting Meghan for her skin colour.

Prince Harry was largely disappointed by the Press for covering the whole family rift in such a negative light affecting the mental health of the couple to a large extent. There were fake reports claiming Meghan as the villain in this whole issue putting intense pressure on her that led the Duchess of Sussex to contemplate suicide.

Summing up these series of events it is quite evident that there was a serious conflict in the Royal Family. Prince Harry often cites "lack of understanding" and "lack of support" the main.

## The Rekindling



The passing of Prince Philip predictably hits the royal family like a ton of bricks and despite the tensions between the family after Oprah Winfrey's interview they are now together giving Prince Philip the funeral he actually deserved. Pictures had surfaced online where Prince Harry and Prince William were seen together in

the funeral ceremony of Prince Phillip and thus there is hope that it will ease the existing tensions between them.

On June 4, 2021 a great joyous news witnessed the royal family wishing Prince Harry and Meghan, The Duke and Duchess of Sussex, welcome their daughter, Lilibet "Lili" Diana Mountbatten-Windsor, to the world. The name of the child was kept after her great grandmother Her

"Lili was born on Friday, June 4 at 11:40 a.m. in the trusted care of the doctors and staff at Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital in Santa Barbara, CA. She weighed 7 lbs 11 oz. Both mother and child are healthy and well, and settling in at home. Lili is named after her great-grandmother, Her Majesty The Queen, whose family nickname is Lilibet. Her middle name, Diana, was chosen to honor her beloved late grandmother, The Princess of Wales."

Majesty, The Queen, which again hinted at the easing tensions between them.

So, it might be safe to say that the ugly family feud that had shocked millions is gradually making peace believing in the theory of "*Let bygones be bygones.*"

# 11 Days of Hell: Israel-Palestine Conflict

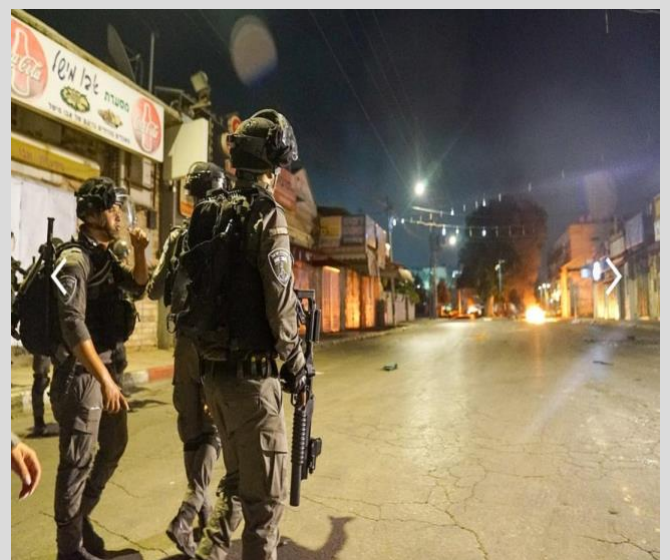


A deadly disease of violence penetrated inside the ongoing Israeli–Palestinian conflict, that started out on 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2021, even though disturbances occurred earlier, and endured until a ceasefire came into effect on 21<sup>st</sup> of May. It turned into a mini war via protests and rioting, police revolt control, rocket assaults on Israel through Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and Israeli airstrikes aimed at the Gaza Strip. The disaster was brought on when Palestinians started protesting in East Jerusalem over a much-awaited decision of the Supreme Court of Israel on the eviction of six Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah. According to the international law, the area that had been

invaded by Israel, is a part of the occupied Palestinian territories. It runs under the Israeli administration. On May 7, as per Israel's Channel 12, Palestinians threw stones at Israeli police forces, who then stormed the compound of the al-Aqsa Mosque with tear gas, rubber bullets and stun grenades. The event triggered protests around the world and reactions from world leaders.

The violence coincided with Qadr night (8<sup>th</sup> of May), observed by Muslims, and Jerusalem Day (9–10<sup>th</sup> of May), an Israeli national holiday. The confrontations occurred ahead of a planned Jerusalem Day march by far-right Jewish nationalists that was later cancelled. More than 600 people were injured, primarily Palestinians, drawing global condemnation. The Supreme Court ruling was then delayed for 30 days as the attorney general of Israel, Avichai Mandelblit, sought to reduce tensions.

Israel received an ultimatum from Hamas on the afternoon of May 10, to retreat the





security forces from the Temple Mount Complex and Sheikh Jarrah. Infuriated by the absence of response and the due time of ultimatum, both Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad launched air attacks. A few rockets hit residences and a college. Israel started out a campaign of airstrikes against Gaza, destroying institutions, hospitals and a refugee camp. In addition, at least 19 medical facilities have been demolished because of the Israeli bombardment. The vandalism is not the only tragedy of this crisis. People have lost their lives in this storm of hatred.

The world now looks at the tragic numbers of the lives lost with an ashen face. 256 Palestinians, including 66 children have been reported dead. In Israel, 13 people were killed including two children. The numbers of the injured are in thousand. As of 19 May, at least 72,000 Palestinians were displaced. The increased tensions lead Hamas to propose ceasefire but it was rejected by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

The prolonged violence invited derision from all across the globe and a decision was made for the benefit of the two countries that seem to be getting nowhere near truce. On May 18, France, along with Egypt and Jordan, announced the filing of a United Nations Security Council resolution for a ceasefire. A ceasefire among Israel and Hamas came into effect on 21 May 2021, ending the 11 days of combating with both parties claiming victory.



# Global Movements in the past five years

---

## Black Lives Matter



***“I can’t breathe’ goes beyond saying that you are depriving me of freedom, of humanity, of respect. It says: ‘You are depriving me of the right to air itself’.” — Ben Okri***

THE last words of George Floyd, who suffocated to death at the hands of a policeman in Minneapolis has galvanised the struggle against all kinds of injustices across the globe. A black man brutalised and killed by a white policeman has triggered violent protests in America in the past, but the fury witnessed in the latest case of visible racism has much wider political implications. Such outrage over the death of an unarmed person by a militarised police force has not been seen for a long time.

The horrific incident has become a catalyst for change. ‘I can’t breathe’ has now a wider connotation, i.e., stifling the right to live and free expression. Its uncanny connection with the condition linked to the coronavirus has made the phrase a more powerful expression, one that defines oppression and the deprivation of basic human and democratic rights. It has now become

a worldwide outcry against authoritarianism and ethnic and cultural discrimination.

The Black Lives Matter comprises a broad array and people and organization. The slogan “Black Lives Matter” itself remains untrademarked by any group. The broader movement and its related organizations typically advocate against police violence towards black people as well as for various other policy change is considered to be related to black liberation.

The popularity of Black Lives Matter has rapidly shifted overtime whereas public opinion on BLM was met negative in 2018; it grew increasingly popular through 2019 and 2020. A June 2020 Pew Research Centre poll found that 67% of adult Americans expressed some support of the BLM movement. The massive protests in America and the rest of the world, not seen for decades, have given a new momentum to the struggle for racial justice and freedom from oppression. That one incident has unleashed pent-up anger against injustice and discrimination and shaken not only America but also other countries. With growing support, this movement is becoming stronger and will have far-reaching political implications; in fact, it can provide impetus to rights movements across the globe.

## #metoo movement



With two words, a global movement was born.



In mid-October, shortly after sexual harassment allegations against Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein were first reported, actress Alyssa Milano posted an open letter on Twitter that encouraged victims of sexual abuse to share the magnitude of the problem, using the reply "Me Too."

In 2007, American activist Tarana Burke used the term "Me Too" to raise awareness and stand with victims of sexual abuse. A decade later, the hash tag went viral as women came forward to accuse powerful men of harassment and misconduct.

Now, #MeToo has evolved into a global movement, generating new or spinoff hash tags in many languages. It has impacted countries around the world — and has also been transformed by them. In the midst of the corona virus pandemic, activism on women's rights and gender-based violence has not ceased. If anything, in some cases, it has gained new urgency online.

Beyond the English-speaking world, similar hash tags took flight: one scandal followed another—#YoTambien in Spain and Latin America, #BalanceTonPorc in France, #quellavoltache in Italy. In China, where the hash tag faced censorship on social media, users developed alternative #Rice Bunny, which in Mandarin mimics the sound of "Me Too". The hash tag has snowballed. Since October 2017, #MeToo has been used an average of 55,319 times a day on Twitter, in at least 85 countries. Almost a third of those tweets have been in languages other than English, with Afrikaans, Somali and Spanish leading the way. Nonetheless, the broader trajectory of the MeToo campaign demonstrated the power of women as a group, along with the power of social media in building global movement

Two years since the #MeToo movement took off in China, Chinese feminists are battling headwinds in a political environment where the ruling Communist Party's control over the Internet, media and independent activism is tighter than it has been in 30 years.

In the fall of 2018, Indian women were part of an extraordinary moment in the country's feminist history. Linking themselves to a global sisterhood of survivors, they took to social media to share

experiences of sexual abuse with the hash tag #MeToo.

In 2017, the #MeToo movement was met with mixed impressions in France. One hundred women, including emblematic actresses such as Catherine Deneuve, published an open letter to support men's right to "pester" women in public, prioritizing the protection of men's desire over the safety of women.

Thanks to the #MeToo movement women who previously endured abuse, harassment and discrimination in silence have raised their voices en masse, collaborating across borders to demand reform.

## GRETA THUNBERG'S GLOBAL CLIMATE MOVEMENT



Greta Thunberg is the Swedish teenager who skipped school and inspired an international movement to fight climate change. She has become a leading voice, inspiring millions to join protests around the world.

In May 2018, aged 15, Greta won a climate change essay competition in a local newspaper.

Three months later, in August, she started protesting in front of the Swedish parliament building, vowing to continue until the Swedish government met the carbon emissions target agreed by world leaders in Paris, in 2015.

She held a sign that read "School Strike for Climate" and began regularly missing lessons to go on strike on Fridays, urging students around the world to join her.

Her protests went viral on social media and as support for her cause grew, other strikes started around the world, spreading with the hash tag #FridaysForFuture.

By December 2018, more than 20,000 students around the world had joined her in countries including Australia, the UK, Belgium, the US and Japan. She joined strikes around Europe, choosing to travel by train to limit her impact on the environment.

The teenager took the whole of 2019 off school to continue campaigning, to attend key climate conferences, and to join student protests around the world.

In September 2019, she travelled to New York to address a UN climate conference. Greta refuses to fly because of its environmental impact, so she made her way there on a racing yacht, in a journey that lasted two weeks.

When she arrived, millions of people around the world took part in a climate strike, underlining the scale of her influence.

Addressing the conference, she blasted politicians for relying on young people for answers to climate change.

She said: "How dare you? I shouldn't be up here. I should be back in school on the other side of the ocean, yet you all come to us young people for hope. How dare you?"

She was named Time Magazine's Person of the Year.

In 2019 the climate movement experienced an unprecedented growth in its mobilization capacity and its political and media impact. The success of the movement is closely linked to the figure of Greta Thunberg and the global impact of her discourse and the "Fridays for Future" movement in hundreds of cities around the world.



## Nipped in the bud: Countries that averted the Catastrophe of Pandemic



Citizens practicing social distancing in the metro in Vietnam

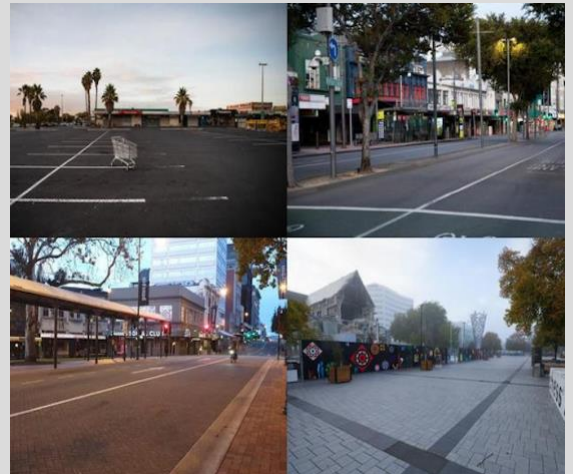
The pandemic has had its fair share of destruction by wiping off millions of people across the globe and making this time a tragic record for the future generations. Looking back at these times, the world will see a gruesome picture of the havoc caused by this deadly virus but what will be interesting to note, is the way various governments functioned and administered in an attempt to avert the crisis.

Being a part of the disaster here and now, we have a clear picture of how it all went down and is still going; How the so-called world powers were the first ones to crumble down and how the leaders who made the news every day for their pompous promises were the most disappointing in their actions towards the protection of their citizens. The pandemic put the leaders on the pedestal of judgements and rendered them incapable and incompetent. However, while these leaders were busy justifying their actions and blaming China, a few other leaders

took this crisis in all its seriousness and made prompt efforts and strategies to minimize the intensity of this disaster.

This selection is based primarily on each country's cumulative death toll (sourced from Our World in Data). After looking at the statistics, we examine the measures each government took to prevent the spread of the virus. The main correlation between strategy and death toll seemed to be timing – in other words, the sooner lockdown was imposed, the better. This list also includes the countries that managed to beat the virus after it had taken a toll on the public. So, here is a list of top 5 countries that the world needs to learn from.

### 1. New Zealand



Empty streets in the capital Wellington, following coronavirus lockdown

New Zealand stands at the top of the ranks because of its **elimination strategy**. The country was prompt in imposing travel restriction since the get go. Even with 0 deaths on the record, Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern announced that New Zealand was going to rapidly escalate levels of social distancing

and travel restrictions, reaching the level of a full national lockdown on 26 March 2020.

Rather than just ‘flattening the curve’, New Zealand took a more aggressive ‘disease elimination’ approach, which helped the country and its Prime Minister gain an honor from the world.

Over a year on since New Zealand’s first lockdown, and the country is still swift to respond to new cases.

## 2. Vietnam



A citizen of Vietnam wearing mask as per Covid 19 guidelines

When the first coronavirus case was confirmed in Vietnam on 23 January 2020, its emergency plan was immediately put into action – months before other countries had even considered taking any precautions. The country brought in travel restrictions, closely monitored and eventually closed the border with China, and increased health checks at borders.

A vast and labor-intensive **contact tracing operation** went underway immediately.

Vietnam’s strategy to act on the slightest smoke helped prevent a fire. When the city of Danang reported 450 cases, the visitors were evacuated immediately and the historical city went into full lockdown. Experts say that, unlike other countries now seeing infections on a huge scale, Vietnam saw a small window to act early and made it count.

## 3. South Korea



Health workers in South Korea taking samples for testing

South Korea experienced the ravages in the early months of the outbreak and took upon stringent measures to prevent it from blowing out of proportion. Given the country’s extensive population density, it was a difficult task to hope for an ease through lockdown and social distancing rules. Therefore, the South Korean government took to **testing strategy**.

When it became clear that people without symptoms could spread Covid-19, South Korea tested early and aggressively, conducting more than twice as many tests per capita as other countries in the pandemic’s



first weeks. Along with other measures, including extensive and highly effective contact tracing and quarantine, this kept cases from increasing rapidly. South Korea's work has been commendable and serves an example for a lot of countries with high population.

#### 4. Liberia



Sanitization process in a facility in Liberia

The South African continent has experienced a lot of communicative and deadly diseases in the past decades. Liberia, hard hit by the Ebola epidemic in 2014, was one of the first countries to start screening for Covid-19 at airports and to adopt other control measures, such as rapid testing, complete contact tracing and quarantine. Its death rate for fairly low with 1 reported Covid death per 55,040 people. Many other countries in Africa, including Senegal and Uganda, also used their experiences from past disease outbreaks to implement swift, expert, comprehensive responses.

Liberia would be considered an underdog on the economic and developmental front but it surely succeeded in defeating the virus, that has become a pain for the front seats.

#### 5. Iceland



Iceland under partial lockdown

Iceland's success is partly down to its tiny population of around 364,000 – but early vigilance and action were also key to keeping down the case numbers.

Health officials rushed in to contain the spread earlier than most countries, whilst the government quickly built a team of contact tracers. This team would interview those with a positive diagnosis, and track down people they'd been in contact with. As a result, the country has not faced even one of the large-scale lockdowns seen across the world. The people have also cooperated greatly with the govt. If any citizen tested positive, the govt. took care of the full salary of the individual.

# Why did the Myanmar military stage a coup

A police cordon in Myanmar on Feb. 1, 2021.



**On Feb. 1, Myanmar's military launched a coup and seized control of the government, less than a decade after the nation began its transition to democracy.**

Myanmar's elected leader Aung San Suu Kyi was arrested, and other top figures from the ruling party were detained. Now, an outpouring of citizens has taken to the streets to protest the coup and demand that the civilian government be restored.

**Now the Question arises: Military generals had a lot of power even before the coup. So, why is this happening now?**

Many analysts who study Myanmar have been asking the same question: Why now? Under the 2008 constitution, which was designed and implemented by the military, the military enjoyed complete autonomy from the civilian government, retained power over key ministries, and had an effective veto over all legislation in Parliament. Domestically this arrangement enabled it to enjoy complete autonomy and impunity, whilst internationally the veneer of democracy allowed the country to benefit from foreign

investment and shielded the military from some of the worst international criticism for the genocide of the Rohingya.

## 12th June 2012: Rally by the Myanmar Ethnic Rohingya



There are several theories, but the most plausible explanation for the coup seems to be that this was a personal power play by the commander in chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. Min Aung Hlaing was supposed to retire from the military imminently, and the coup seems to be a last-ditch attempt by him to hold onto political power. There have been rumours for many years that the military leader desired to become president. Had the military-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party won in the 2020 elections—something that they were never reasonably expected to do—Min Aung Hlaing may well have been handed the nomination. So personal political interests do seem to be the major motivation.

### **What's happening inside the country for ordinary citizens? How is this affecting them?**

Since the coup was announced there has been a remarkable outpouring of peaceful protests across Myanmar in defiance of the military takeover. This 'civil disobedience movement' is the largest in the recent decades. Religious leaders and youth activists have played a major role in organizing these protests.



Like everywhere right now, Myanmar's economy has been impacted by COVID-19. But despite the precarious economic situation, many citizens find themselves in as a result of the pandemic, we have seen an astounding number of teachers, health workers, and other government officials risk their lives and their livelihoods to object to the military takeover and join in with these protests. These are remarkable acts of bravery.

These are remarkable acts of bravery.



A striking feature of the protests is the three-finger salute displayed by pro-democracy activists; it is a symbol of resistance.

A photograph showing a pair of hands holding a bundle of golden wheat stalks. The hands are positioned in the lower half of the frame, with the fingers wrapped around the stems. The wheat stalks are tall and have long, thin awns that fan out upwards. The background is a solid, warm-toned surface, possibly a wall or a backdrop, in shades of orange and brown. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the wheat and the skin of the hands.

# ***Farmers' Protest***

*-Khushman Toor  
Gurmehak Grewal*

# 3 LAWS

- The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020
- The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance
- Farm Services Act, 2020 The Essential Commodities(Amendment) Act, 2020

## **Drawbacks:**

- No guarantee of MSP
- No measures to control Inflation arising out of possible hoarding
- Problems wrt the contracts cannot be addressed in the court of law
- the biggest drawback of all, promoting PRIVATISATION.



# BLACK DAY



**The way the Farm Bills were passed in Rajya Sabha shows the decline of democracy.**

**the stubborn stand taken by the regime in the Rajya Sabha on Sept 20 against the demand of opposition parties is reflective of its unwillingness to subject those Bills to deeper levels of deliberation and consultation.**

**-Gurmehak Grewal**

# SEPT 25



**On Sept. 25, farmers across the state held massive protests. There was a call for chakka jam by the Farmers' Unions. The agitation saw large scale agitation but to no avail. President Ram Nath Kovind gave his assent for the three bills despite the massive unrest in the country.**

**- Gurmehak Grewal**



# NOV 25

## DILLI CHALO



**On Nov 25 After a series of local protests, farmers from Punjab and Haryana decided to move their protests to the capital city. They make "Delhi Chalo" march call**

**On November 26, the police at Haryana's Ambala district uses water cannons and tear gas to stop farmers from reaching Delhi, Reports say the Haryana government has dug trenches on the roads leading to Delhi as part of their efforts to stop farmers**

**On November 26, The police at Haryana's Ambala district used water cannons and tear gas to stop farmers from reaching Delhi. Reports say the Haryana government has dug trenches on the roads leading to Delhi as part of their efforts to stop farmers from traveling to the capital.**

**-Gurmehak Grewal**



# Indomitable Spirits



*Captured through my lens*

**-Khushman Toor**

An aerial photograph showing a large gathering of people and vehicles, likely a protest or demonstration, in an open area. The scene is viewed from above, showing the layout of the protest site and the density of the participants.

## **6 Months of Political Atrocities in the Farmers' Protest**

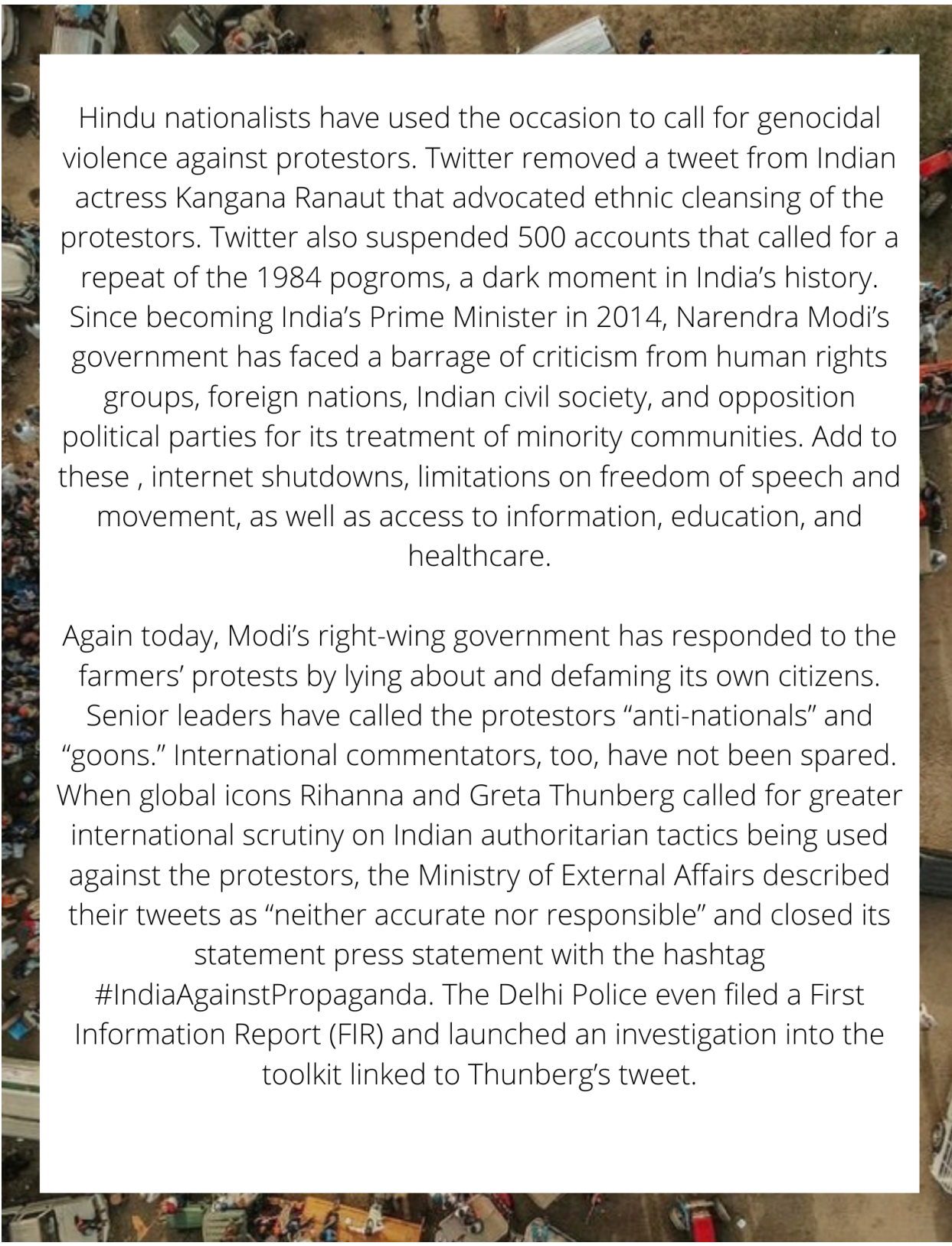
*Black chapter in the democracy of India*

- Khushman Toor

Over the past few years, the rise of right-wing authoritarianism has brought India's democratic standing into question. India has plummeted in democracy metrics across the board, including the Press Freedom Index, where it now ranks 142 of 180 countries. The Human Freedom Index ranks India at 111 of 162 countries. In September 2020, human rights group Amnesty International ceased operations in India following sustained assaults from the Indian government.

The full force and authoritarian tactics of the Indian government have been showcased as they respond to the largest protest in their history. Since November 2020, tens of thousands of Indians have gathered in New Delhi to protest against three new agricultural laws that aim to deregulate India's agricultural industry and open it up to free-market forces. While the need for reforms is urgent, farmers are concerned that the new legislation privileges corporations and harms the everyday farmer. After months of protests, the world's eyes started to focus on the Indian government's undemocratic measures, including press censorship, journalist detention, internet shutdowns, and violent crackdowns against the non-violent protests.



An aerial photograph of a protest site, showing a large gathering of people, some on foot and some on vehicles, in an open area. The image is used as a background for the text overlay.

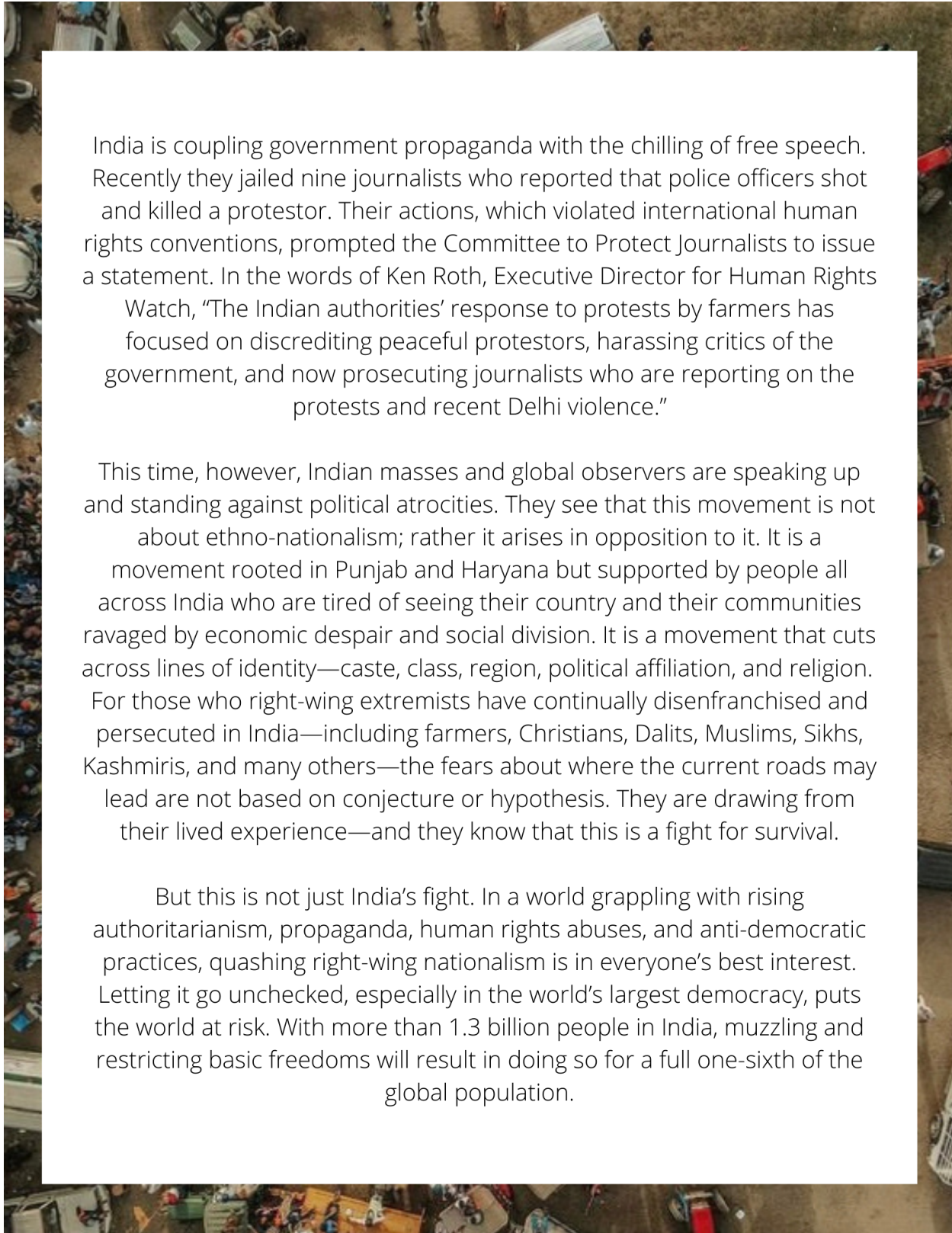
Hindu nationalists have used the occasion to call for genocidal violence against protestors. Twitter removed a tweet from Indian actress Kangana Ranaut that advocated ethnic cleansing of the protestors. Twitter also suspended 500 accounts that called for a repeat of the 1984 pogroms, a dark moment in India's history. Since becoming India's Prime Minister in 2014, Narendra Modi's government has faced a barrage of criticism from human rights groups, foreign nations, Indian civil society, and opposition political parties for its treatment of minority communities. Add to these , internet shutdowns, limitations on freedom of speech and movement, as well as access to information, education, and healthcare.

Again today, Modi's right-wing government has responded to the farmers' protests by lying about and defaming its own citizens.

Senior leaders have called the protestors "anti-nationals" and "goons." International commentators, too, have not been spared. When global icons Rihanna and Greta Thunberg called for greater international scrutiny on Indian authoritarian tactics being used against the protestors, the Ministry of External Affairs described their tweets as "neither accurate nor responsible" and closed its statement press statement with the hashtag

#IndiaAgainstPropaganda. The Delhi Police even filed a First Information Report (FIR) and launched an investigation into the toolkit linked to Thunberg's tweet.



An aerial photograph showing a large gathering of people on a dirt road, with some vehicles and debris visible, suggesting a protest or civil unrest. The image is used as a background for the text.

India is coupling government propaganda with the chilling of free speech. Recently they jailed nine journalists who reported that police officers shot and killed a protestor. Their actions, which violated international human rights conventions, prompted the Committee to Protect Journalists to issue a statement. In the words of Ken Roth, Executive Director for Human Rights Watch, "The Indian authorities' response to protests by farmers has focused on discrediting peaceful protestors, harassing critics of the government, and now prosecuting journalists who are reporting on the protests and recent Delhi violence."

This time, however, Indian masses and global observers are speaking up and standing against political atrocities. They see that this movement is not about ethno-nationalism; rather it arises in opposition to it. It is a movement rooted in Punjab and Haryana but supported by people all across India who are tired of seeing their country and their communities ravaged by economic despair and social division. It is a movement that cuts across lines of identity—caste, class, region, political affiliation, and religion. For those who right-wing extremists have continually disenfranchised and persecuted in India—including farmers, Christians, Dalits, Muslims, Sikhs, Kashmiris, and many others—the fears about where the current roads may lead are not based on conjecture or hypothesis. They are drawing from their lived experience—and they know that this is a fight for survival.

But this is not just India's fight. In a world grappling with rising authoritarianism, propaganda, human rights abuses, and anti-democratic practices, quashing right-wing nationalism is in everyone's best interest. Letting it go unchecked, especially in the world's largest democracy, puts the world at risk. With more than 1.3 billion people in India, muzzling and restricting basic freedoms will result in doing so for a full one-sixth of the global population.

# *Revolution is not a Bed of Roses*



## *Problems faced by the Protestors*

**-Khushman Toor**



## *Revolution is not a Bed of Roses*



## **HUMAN COST OF FARMERS' PROTEST 5 0 2**



A farmer died of Heart attack.  
No one wants to step out of  
their houses in smelting heat of  
May and in pandemic.  
The fear of death by hunger, the  
danger on livelihood compel  
people to come out at age of 80 .

## *Problems faced by the Protestors*

**-Khushman Toor**



# FARMERS PROTEST

## HARSH WEATHER CONDITIONS RAVAGING THE PROTEST SITES

~Severe cold and  
sporadic thunderstorms

~Chilling winds

~Harsh summer

"Maybe many of us will catch cold  
and infections and fall sick. Some  
people might succumb to the chilly  
weather. But if these three farm  
laws are implemented by the  
government, we all will die  
eventually."

-A woman farmer at the protest



~Muddy roads

~Waterlogged  
tents

~Wet mattresses  
and blankets

~800 kgs of  
firewood was  
soaking wet

-Khushman Toor

# YOUTH

## and other organisations



Farmers from all across the country who were protesting on the borders were faced with multiple challenges. Some of the major challenges were Godi Media, availability of basic necessities at the border, the harsh weath-

-er conditions. The youth of the country and many organisations like Khalsa Aid, Hemkunt Foundation, united Sikhs, took a step forward. The country stood united, irrespective of religious boudaries, against the black laws. They utilised the power of social media and in no time, this protest was no more limited to the country. The entire world was watching. People from all over the world enthusiastically became a part of the protest in their own ways.

- Gurmehak Grewal



# YOUTH

and other organisations



- Gurmehak Grewal



STANDING STRONG FACING ADVERSITIES



I CANNOT BE  
INTIMIDATED.  
I CANNOT BE  
BOUGHT!

Women farmers

THE WORLD'S LARGEST ONGOING DEMONSTRATION AND PERHAPS THE BIGGEST IN HUMAN HISTORY—HAS PROMPTED THOUSANDS TO MAKE THEIR VOICES HEARD. WOMEN OF ALL AGES, GENDERS, CASTES AND RELIGIONS HAVE BEEN UNITED BY A COMMON GOAL: TO ROLL BACK NEW AGRICULTURAL LAWS PASSED IN SEPTEMBER BY PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI'S GOVERNMENT.

- Khushman Toor



*Smiling through pain*

**-Khushman Toor**

