



MAY 2024

Ilakkiya Sangamam's

LITERARY MUSE



LABOUR DAY
Special

Art by Cole
2024



Warm greetings and heartfelt wishes to all of you from the team at Ilakkiya Sangamam magazine! It brings us immense joy and pride to present to you. This is filled with captivating literature, enriching articles, and thought-provoking insights.

In this fast paced world where we live in a digital environment, it is an initiative to create a literary delight to the people so as to take rest from the digitalized screens. It is a sanctuary of literary brilliance and no bounded knowledge. To our loyal readers, we express our heartfelt appreciation for your continued support and enthusiasm. Your love for literature fuels our passion and drives us to present you with the finest literary content issue after issue. We hope that Ilakkiya Sangamam continues to be a source of joy, enlightenment, and inspiration in your lives.

We would like to extend our invitation to all of you to engage with us. Your responses suggestions and feedback are ever welcomed. We hope you will enjoy this edition of us. Happy reading!

Regards

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Seeking Kindness for animals and the people who love them There is a small but passionate minority, who continue to remind us during the pandemic, of the urgent need to recalibrate our relationship with the animal world. With their whole lives revolving around their loyal companions, they often tread alone and quietly to give a life of love, compassion and dignity to voiceless creatures.

Lifelong Friendships

"When I look into the eyes of an animal, I do not see an animal. I see a living being. I see a friend. I feel a soul." A.D. Williams Sarvesh Bisen, a geologist, had never had a pet till the age of 27. Everything changed when he adopted an injured cat called 'Softie', who was badly mauled by dogs with a big chunk of her flesh eaten up. He bandaged her every day against her wish and she still loved him and had faith in him. "She made me feel that I haven't adopted her rather she has adopted me. The way she could express love to me was amazing. That was the time I realized how pure and unconditional the love of animals is."

Ankit Puri, a 21 year old animal rights activist and founder of Voiceless India was 9 years old when he started 'The Animal Arrangement Squad' with his neighbourhood friends to help stray animals in the locality and credits his love for animals to his dogs- Jerry and Buddy. Richa Malik, founder of The Happy Turtle, a company that provides sustainable products and alternatives for reducing plastic, and loving pet parent of Millie-her rescue, was so mesmerized by her experience as a diver that she couldn't bear the sight of these beautiful sea creatures feeding on plastic or a table of fresh fish at a night market on the island.

She says, "I haven't eaten seafood since then and

started learning more about the impact of unsustainable fishing practices. From then on, the pain of animals has been more pronounced for me".

Sandhya Gupta Kaul, an education consultant, from Community Cats United, became fascinated with everything "cat" - their behaviour, anatomy, habits, diet, moods, and medical needs, once she adopted a small kitten living in a flowerpot.

For these people and countless others, all it took was one experience for animals to become family members and lifelong companions. From thereon, every aspect of their life became inextricably linked to animals. For some it's a 'calling' who have given up their high-profile jobs to dedicate their lives to animals. Some are in their jobs only to be able to continue funding their passion of keeping animals safe and healthy. Some have re-strategized their businesses to make animal welfare an integral part of it while some have created alternate business models and spaces for animals to give them a life of dignity. Some have changed their eating habits while some have overhauled their lifestyles. Some are kids who are just starting out, while some have grown old caring for their furry companions.

The Kids Are Not Alright - Plight Of Animals During The Pandemic



Stray animals had a tough time scavenging for food during the lockdown.

Nobody was prepared for the lockdown, which was practically announced overnight. Suddenly there was a complete shutdown of markets, street vendors, dhabas, restaurants – which were the only source of survival and food for most stray animals living on the streets of India. While aversion, fear and rumors of ‘catching covid from animals’ dominated the sentiment of the general population; hunger, safe shelter and medical treatment continued to be issues that needed to be met with urgency. Animals and pets were being abandoned on the streets, pet shops were shut down for weeks with live animals, birds, cats, dogs inside and no one to care for them. Countless strays were at the receiving end of accidents caused by rash driving in spite of less traffic on the roads. While the government, authorities, civil society groups and individuals scrambled around, barely being able to ensure survival of human beings, our streets were flooded with hungry, frightened stray animals who suddenly had no access to the ‘familiar’ humans who used to care for them. Food sources were negligible and because sterilization couldn’t be carried out as before- there was a population explosion. People scrambled to get ‘feeder passes’ to procure supplies for their animal kids, pleading with cops, calling up animal welfare organizations and rescuing the abandoned and the injured. Many animals lost their lives.

A Network Of Frontline Animal Welfare Warriors



Taking care of animals during the pandemic was no easy feat. This diverse community was made of networks of pet owners, feeders, shelters, NGOs, vets, animal clinics, caretakers, watchmen, domestic workers, small vendors, sanitation workers, local butcher shops and many first-time caregivers who were compelled to step into the field of animal welfare during the pandemic.

During the lockdown, Vasundhara and Kunaal, a young couple who run KVAAB, a creative consultancy and an animal welfare foundation, woke up every day before dawn to load their car with 125 kg of chicken, 5 kg of chicken broth as well as 22 kg of kibble to drive 50 kms (3.5 on a good day otherwise 4 to 4.5 hours) to feed 350

stray dogs and address their medical needs during the lockdown. A couple who used their wedding last year as an opportunity to raise funds for a mass sterilization drive and have fostered more than 100 dogs, didn't have the heart to abandon their strays just to keep themselves safe at home.

Asher Jesudoss, a guest faculty at IIT Delhi, always had dogs at home while growing up and missed having a pet around because of his traveling job. The pandemic gave him time at hand to look after over 200 dogs in Jawaharlal Nehru University campus and about 10 dogs outside Chattarpur, Delhi. The first month was fraught with hurdles like lack of utensils and funds, to simply not knowing what to feed the dogs. After managing all by himself for the first 3 months, he devised a sustainable plan with a domestic worker, Jayanti didi, who cooked about 50 kg of food every day. Like most feeders his role goes beyond feeding. Vaccination and sterilisation drives, injuries and diseases makes him a frequent visitor at the vet's. He's currently fostering 5 dogs, one with a spinal injury at home. Today he feeds 150 dogs, has got full time help at home to cook for the dogs and has managed to inspire professors in JNU who take care of small pockets of dogs near their homes. He spends around 40,000 per month and while he receives generous donations from family and friends, he has also spent a substantial part of his own savings to run the show.

The We Exist foundation (WEF) ,is a registered NGO, which aims to improve the living conditions of the street and abandoned dog community in India. It is a 100 volunteer run organisation founded by Tejshree Savara in 2018. Within hours of the national lockdown, they launched and rallied support through their ‘Full Belly Fundraiser Campaign’. Through this, they allocated funds to struggling local feeders, allowing them to be financially equipped to buy emergency food supplies and continue feeding the street animals. “We ended up feeding 8000+ animals across India during the lockdown. We didn't restrict our support to tier 1 cities but reached out to feeders in Tier 2 and 3 cities as well. We supported over 50+ onground volunteers with the funds they required.” Tarunima Bajpai, a 25 year old lawyer, lost her job because of the pandemic but continued feeding her colony dogs. She even rescued a dog, badly infected by maggots in the middle of the night, kept her home for 2 week to nurse her back to health. And Utkarsh Kashyap, a youth from Jharkhand helped his father at their NGO- JAWS (Jharkhand Animal Welfare Society), by working round the clock for 70 days, 7 days a week without rest, to feed the animals in the city.

With scant food resources, markets and businesses closed, administrative hurdles, community hostility and the sheer increase in the number of animals that needed looking after – this community employed diverse

strategies to ensure that animals didn't suffer.

Ranjini Dasgupta, from Furrfolks Kolkata, an animal rights organization, adapting swiftly to the new social distancing norms, activated whatsapp group meetings and divided roles so that everyone whether at home or on the streets could play an effective role through foster care of disabled animals, vaccination and sterilization drives, and hospital visits. They used social media to build awareness through videos and encouraged 'feeding behaviour' in localities from first time feeders, to ensure that the animals get at least one meal a day even in extreme conditions.

Ankit created community feeding spots and reflective collars for stray dogs so that they could be spotted even in the dead of the night; saving them from being run over. Shirshendu Das from Guwahati, Assam, combined his love for waste management and sustainability with animal welfare by raising money for animals through a Brahmaputra cleaning drive. Others like Sandhya had to employ quick thinking, to deal with the immense hostility faced by their RWA's and societies who now confined to their homes, suddenly started noticing and complaining about resident stray cats. They started feeding the cats in their areas at odd hours of the night to avoid this ire from their neighbourhood.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Find out great Indian personalities

B.J. ABISHEK ROY B.E

A	B	D	U	L	K	A	L	A	M
I	U	P	A	A	P	I	I	E	S
J	A	N	A	N	L	D	N	V	D
A	M	A	I	T	N	N	I	P	H
V	B	M	H	I	E	A	J	T	O
I	E	A	D	L	M	L	O	A	N
H	D	R	N	A	L	I	R	G	I
S	K	V	A	K	A	K	A	O	A
S	A	C	G	K	V	I	S	R	S
H	R	A	K	L	U	D	N	E	T

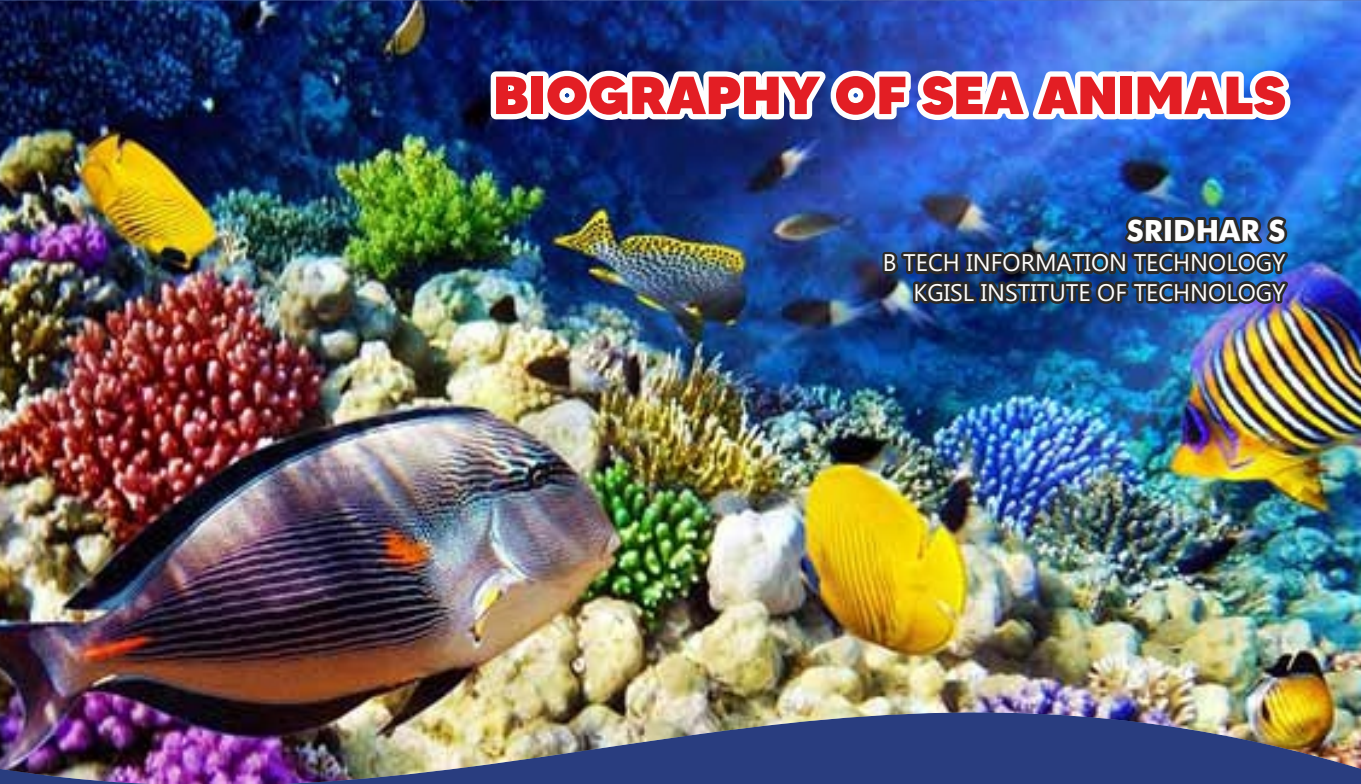
Answers

1. Abdul Kalam
2. M S Dhoni
3. Tendulkar
4. Tagore
5. Sarojini
6. Ambedkar
7. C V Raman
8. Patel
9. Anna
10. Shivaji
11. Tilak
12. Gandhi

BIOGRAPHY OF SEA ANIMALS

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Introduction to the Aquatic World

Welcome to the vast and mysterious realm of the oceans! The ocean covers over 70% of our planet's surface, holding more than 97% of Earth's water and harboring a remarkable diversity of life. From the sunlit surface waters teeming with plankton to the dark, abyssal depths where strange and fascinating creatures dwell, the oceans are a source of endless wonder and discovery. Throughout history, the oceans have captivated explorers, scientists, and artists alike, inspiring a sense of awe and curiosity about the creatures that inhabit these watery realms.

Life in the oceans is incredibly diverse, ranging from microscopic phytoplankton to massive whales, from delicate coral polyps to formidable predators like sharks and giant squids. Each ecosystem within the oceans, from the bustling coral reefs to the frigid polar seas,

supports a unique assemblage of species adapted to its specific conditions. Despite the challenges of living in a fluid and ever-changing environment, marine organisms have evolved a stunning array of adaptations to survive and thrive in their oceanic habitats.

Join us as we dive into the depths of the ocean, where every discovery brings us closer to understanding into the concept.

The Majestic Blue Whale



Our journey begins with the largest animal to have ever lived on Earth: the majestic blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*). Stretching up to 100 feet in length and weighing as much as 200 tons, the blue whale is a true leviathan of the sea. These magnificent creatures roam the world's oceans, undertaking epic migrations spanning thousands of miles in search of their primary food source: krill.



Despite their immense size, blue whales sustain themselves by filter-feeding on vast quantities of krill and other planktonic organisms. As they glide effortlessly through the water, they use their baleen plates, which hang from the roof of their mouths like curtains, to filter out tiny organisms from the water. Each gulp can contain thousands of gallons of water, which the blue whale expels through its baleen, trapping the krill inside to be swallowed.

Blue whales are known for their haunting songs, which can travel for miles underwater. These complex vocalizations are thought to play a role in communication, possibly for mating purposes or coordinating group activities. Despite their size and power, blue whales are gentle giants, posing no threat to humans. However, they were once hunted to the brink of extinction for their valuable blubber, which was used to make oil, and their population remains endangered today, despite conservation efforts to protect them.

The Clever Octopus



Next, we delve into the world of the octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*), a creature renowned for its intelligence and adaptability. With its eight arms lined with hundreds of suction cups, the octopus navigates its underwater environment with remarkable dexterity and precision. Possessing a highly developed brain and a keen sense of curiosity, octopuses are adept problem-solvers, capable of learning and mastering complex tasks.

Researchers have observed octopuses displaying remarkable behaviors, such as unscrewing jars to access food, navigating mazes to reach their prey, and even using tools to accomplish their goals. Their ability to adapt to new situations and solve problems makes them one of the most intelligent invertebrates in the ocean.

One of the most fascinating aspects of octopus behavior is their remarkable ability to change color and texture to blend in with their surroundings. Using specialized pigment cells called chromatophores, they can mimic the colors and patterns of their environment,

effectively becoming invisible to predators and prey alike. This camouflage is essential for their survival, allowing them to hide from predators and ambush their prey with ease.

Despite their solitary nature, octopuses exhibit complex courtship rituals and mating behaviors. Male octopuses often engage in elaborate displays to attract mates, showcasing their strength, agility, and color-changing abilities to impress potential partners.

The Enigmatic Seahorse



Turning our attention to the delicate seagrass beds and coral reefs, we encounter the enchanting seahorse (*Hippocampus* spp.). With their horse-like heads, prehensile tails, and delicate fins, seahorses epitomize grace and elegance in the underwater world. Contrary to most fish species, seahorses exhibit unique reproductive behaviors where males, rather than females, carry and nurture the developing eggs in a specialized pouch until they hatch.

This role reversal is a marvel of nature, showcasing the intricate adaptations that enable seahorses to thrive in their environment. The male seahorse's brood pouch provides a safe and nutrient-rich environment for the developing embryos, ensuring their survival until they are ready to emerge fully formed. Once the babies hatch, they are fully independent and must fend for themselves in the vast ocean.

Seahorses are well-adapted to life in their seagrass and coral reef habitats, using their long snouts to suck in tiny crustaceans and plankton with astonishing accuracy. Their camouflaged bodies help them blend in with their surroundings, making them difficult for predators to spot. Despite their small size and delicate appearance, seahorses are skilled hunters, using stealth and patience to capture their prey without alerting nearby predators.

As charismatic inhabitants of coral reefs and seagrass meadows, seahorses play a vital role in maintaining the health and diversity of these fragile ecosystems.

Guardians of the Deep: The Coral Reef Ecosystem



Our journey concludes by highlighting the vital role of coral reefs in supporting an incredible diversity of life in the oceans. Coral reefs are often referred to as the "rainforests of the sea," harboring an astonishing array of marine species, from colorful reef fish to intricate coral polyps. These vibrant underwater ecosystems provide essential services to millions of people worldwide, including coastal protection, fisheries support, and tourism revenue.

Coral reefs are formed by colonies of tiny animals called coral polyps, which secrete calcium carbonate skeletons that form the framework of the reef. Over time,

these reefs grow into vast underwater landscapes, providing habitat and shelter for countless species of fish, invertebrates, and other marine organisms. From the bustling coral gardens of the Indo-Pacific to the remote coral atolls of the Pacific Ocean, coral reefs are hotspots of biodiversity, rivaling even the most diverse terrestrial ecosystems.

However, coral reefs face unprecedented threats from human activities, including climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, and pollution. Rising sea temperatures and increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are causing corals to bleach and die, leaving behind barren skeletons and disrupting entire ecosystems. Overfishing and destructive fishing practices, such as blast fishing and cyanide poisoning, are decimating fish populations and destroying coral habitats, further exacerbating the decline of coral reefs worldwide.

As we conclude our exploration of the biographies of sea creatures, we are reminded of the awe-inspiring diversity and complexity of life in the oceans. From the towering blue whale to the intricate seahorse, each creature contributes to the rich tapestry of marine life, reminding us of the interconnectedness of all living beings on our planet. Work together to safeguard its beauty and abundance for future generations to cherish and enjoy.

Happiness is A Wing

*Happiness, elusive as the morning mist,
A fleeting dream, in the heart's trust.
Yet in its grasp, the world finds light,
In every dawn, in every night.*

*It dances in the autumn breeze,
And whispers secrets in the trees.
In laughter shared and love's embrace,
Happiness finds its dwelling place.*

*Though shadows fall and storms may rage,
Happiness endures, through every age.
For in the quiet of the soul's embrace,
It blooms anew, with timeless grace.*

DIFFERENT PRODUCERS IN ANIMALS



RHINOCEROS AND ITS MILK(PINK)



Rhino milk were to appear pink, it could be due to a few potential reasons:

1.Diet:

Rhinoceroses are herbivores and their diet consists mainly of grasses and leaves. If they consume plants rich in pigments like carotenoids, which can range from yellow to red, it might impart a slight pink hue to their milk.

2.Bacterial contamination:

Certain bacterial strains can produce pigments that tint milk pink. While this is rare and usually associated with spoilage, it's a possibility in certain conditions.

3.Genetic mutation:

Although highly unlikely, it's theoretically possible for a genetic mutation to cause a rhinoceros to produce milk with a pinkish tint. However, such mutations are extremely rare and not documented in rhinoceroses.

4.Environmental factors:

Environmental contaminants or factors might influence the color of milk, though this is speculative and not commonly observed.

THALA-SEIREN AND ITS MILK(GREEN)



In the Star Wars universe, Ahch-To milk, produced by the thala-sirens native to the planet Ahch-To, is depicted as green in color. While the precise reason for its green hue is not explicitly stated in canon, we can speculate based on its fictional context.

1.Dietary Factors:

The green color of Ahch-To milk could be attributed to the diet of the thala-sirens. Like many animals, thala-sirens may consume algae or other green vegetation abundant in Ahch-To's coastal waters. The pigments from these plants could potentially tint the milk green.

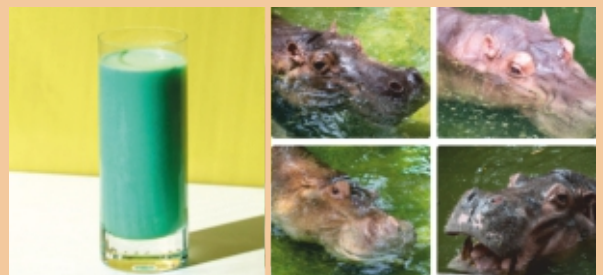
2.Unique Biochemistry:

Thala-sirens are fictional creatures with unique physiology, and their milk may have a distinct composition compared to terrestrial mammals. It's conceivable that their digestive system or biochemistry results in the production of milk with a green coloration.

3.Environmental Influence:

Ahch-To is depicted as a lush, verdant planet with diverse flora and fauna. The environmental conditions, such as the presence of unique minerals or microbial communities, could contribute to the green coloration of the milk.

HIPPOPOTAMUS AND ITS MILK(BLUE)



Hippopotamus gives the milk of blue color. Blue milk, also known as Bantha milk, was a rich blue-colored milk produced by female banthas. Sentients drank it, and also used it in bantha butter, blue bantha buttermilk biscuits, blue-milk cheese, blue milk custard, ice cream, and yogurt.

DEINONCHYS AND THEIR EGGS



The team found fossil eggs of many colors and speckling patterns. A relative of Velociraptor called Deinonychus laid eggs with blue-green color; the lightly built carnivorous troodontids had eggshells of blue-green, beige, or white; and the eggs of the Chinese oviraptorosaur Heyuannia previously tested were deep blue-green. Maps of protoporphyrin accumulation across the surface of many of the eggs, including Deinonychus and some troodontids revealed darker speckling patterns on top of the background color.

THE CAYUGA AND ITS EGG

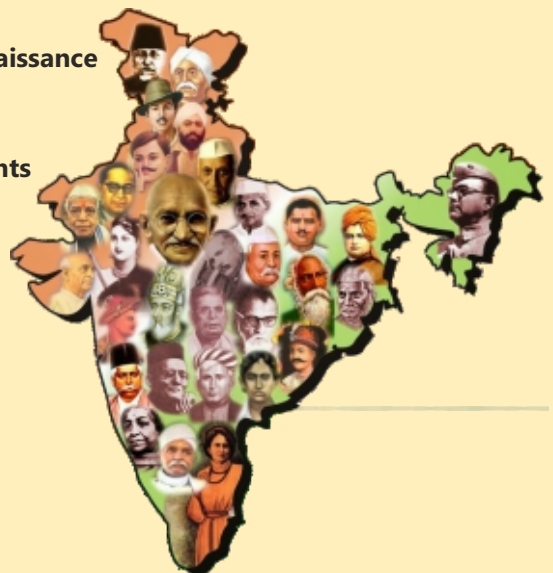


The Cayuga is a hardy breed and both the drake and the hen have good temperament and are quiet. When they first start to lay, their eggs can be completely black and this is a good sign that the resulting duck will have a good colour.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru - **Chacha**
2. B. R. Ambedkar - **Baba Saheb**
3. Rabindranath Tagore - **Kavi Guru**
4. Sarojini Naidu - **Nightingale of India**
5. Bhagat Singh - **Prince of Martyrs**
6. Bal Gangadhar Tilak - **Lokmanya**
7. Swami Vivekananda - **Swami**
8. Rani Lakshmi Bai - **Manu**
9. Lala Lajpat Rai - **Punjab Kesari**
10. Raja Ram Mohan Roy - **Morning Star of Indian Renaissance**
11. Chhatrapati Shivaji - **The Mountain Rat**
12. Lal Bahadur Shastri - **Man of Peace**
13. Bipin Chandra Pal - **Father of Revolutionary Thoughts**
14. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel - **Iron man of India**
15. Vinoba Bhave - **Acharya**
16. Valmiki - **Adi Kavi**
17. C. N. Annadurai - **Anna**
18. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi - **Bapu**
19. Dada Saheb Phalke - **Grandfather of Indian films**
20. Kapil Dev - **Haryana Hurricane**
21. Dhyan Chand - **Hockey Wizard**
22. Indira Gandhi - **Iron Lady of India**
23. C. Rajagopalachari - **Rajaji**
24. Shah Jahan - **Prince of Builders**
25. Salim Ali - **Bird Man of India**

INDIAN PERSONALITIES AND THEIR NICK NAMES

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ENDANGERED ANIMALS

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BE ECE FIRST YEAR

KGISL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

COIMBATORE



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Introduction to Endangered Animals:

Species assessed as 'Endangered' by the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) are likely to become extinct if one does not take proper conservation measures. Of the several reasons why most animal species are becoming endangered, a common cause is habitat loss. This happens when most of their living space is cleared for agricultural farming, the construction of roads, and other purposes. The introduction of invasive species and the poaching of animals are the other reasons for a significant population decline in some species. According to IUCN's data, the IUCN Red List has over 41,000 species, of which around 16,000 are endangered and at risk of extinction. Around 41% of the endangered animals are amphibians, 27% mammals, 13% birds, 37% sharks and rays, and 21% reptiles.

LIST OF ENDANGERED ANIMALS:

The top ten most endangered animals:

- Red pandas.
- Orangutan.
- Amur Leopard.
- Sunda Island Tiger.
- Mountain Gorillas.
- Orangutan.
- Yangtze Finless Porpoise.

- Black Rhinos.
- African Forest Elephant.
- Javan Rhinos.

Red pandas:



Scientific name: **Ailurus fulgens**.

Other name: **Lesser panda**.

Native: **eastern Himalayas and southwestern China**.

It has dense reddish-brown fur with a black belly and legs, white-lined ears, a mostly white muzzle and a ringed tail. Its head-to-body length is 51-63.5 cm (20.1-25.0 in) with a 28-48.5 cm (11.0-19.1 in) tail, and it weighs between 3.2 and 15 kg (7.1 and 33.1 lb). It is well adapted to climbing due to its flexible joints and curved semi-retractile claws.

The red panda was formally described in 1825. The two currently recognised subspecies, the Himalayan and the Chinese red panda, genetically diverged about 250,000 years ago. The red panda's place on the evolutionary tree has been debated, but modern genetic evidence places it in close affinity

with raccoons, weasels, and skunks.

It is not closely related to the giant panda, which is a bear, though both possess elongated wrist bones or "false thumbs" used for grasping bamboo. The evolutionary lineage of the red panda (*Ailuridae*) stretches back around 25 to 18 million years ago, as indicated by extinct fossil relatives found in Eurasia and North America. The red panda inhabits coniferous forests as well as temperate broadleaf and mixed forests, favouring steep slopes with dense bamboo cover close to water sources.

It is solitary and largely arboreal. It feeds mainly on bamboo shoots and leaves, but also on fruits and blossoms.

Red pandas mate in early spring, with the females giving birth to litters of up to four cubs in summer. It is threatened by poaching as destruction and fragmentation of habitat due to deforestation. The species has been listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List since 2015. It is protected in all range countries

Orangutans:



Scientific name: **Pongo pygmaeus.**

Renamed: **Simia pygmaeus.**

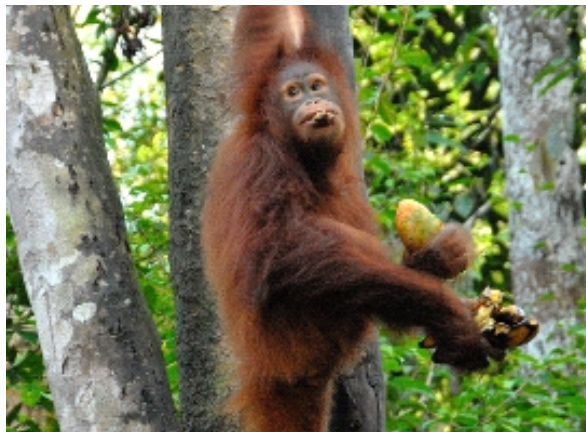
Native: **Rain forests of the Southeast Asian islands of Borneo and Sumatra.**

Orangutans—the big, gentle, rust-colored apes that spend their lives high in rainforest trees—are both mysterious and familiar to humans. Mysterious, because these largely solitary animals are rarely seen except by the indigenous people who live near them. But familiar because biologically, they are our cousins. It's right there in their name: in Malay, orang-utan means "person of the forest."

Types of Orangutans. Namely,

Bornean orangutan

There are more different species of plants and animals per acre in these southeast Asian woods than



practically anywhere else on the planet. However, they have been taken down at a startling rate for mining, logging, and the creation of massive oil palm plantations. Large areas of woodland might also be flooded by planned dam.

Sumatran orangutan



There are other dangers. Genetic diversity is decreased in isolated populations, posing a threat to resilience and well-being. Workers may kill orangutans if they venture into palm oil plantations to consume palm fruit. Another danger to orangutans is climate change, which makes their natural habitats uninhabitable. According to recent forecasts, because of other human activities and climate change, between 69 and 81% of orangutan habitat is expected to disappear on Borneo alone by 2080.

Amur Leopard:

Scientific name: **Panthera pardus orientalis.**

Native: **mixed Korean pine and deciduous forest**

The Amur leopard (*Panthera pardus orientalis*) is a leopard subspecies native to the Primorye region of southeastern Russia and northern China. It is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, as in 2007, only 19-26 wild leopards were estimated to survive in

southeastern Russia and northeastern China.



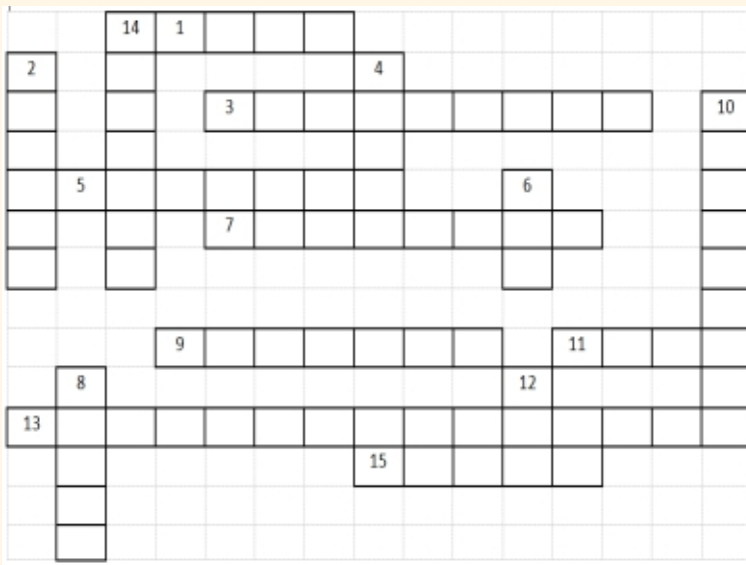
Less than sixty people were said to be alive in China and Russia as of 2015.[4] Between 2014 and 2015, camera-trapping surveys along the Russian-Chinese border covered 8,398 km² (3,242 sq mi), revealing 92 persons. There were about 90 leopards in the population as of 2019. There were reportedly 110 people living there in 2021.

How to protect our animals:

- Visit a national wildlife refuge, park or other open space.
- Learn about endangered species in your area.
- Herbicides and pesticides may keep yards looking nice but they are in fact hazardous pollutants that affect wildlife at many levels.
- Never purchase products made from threatened or endangered species.
- Slow down when driving.
- Make your home wildlife friendly.
- Recycle and buy sustainable products.
- Harassing wildlife is cruel and illegal.
- Native plants provide food and shelter for native wildlife.

“Be the change instead of changing forest areas to construction sites!!!”

Creature Quest : Animal Puzzle



DOWN:

2. Which bird is known for its ability to mimic human speech (6)
4. Which insect is known for its ability to produce honey (3)
6. What type of animal is a poodle (3)
8. Which animal is known for its black and white stripes (5)
10. Which animal can change its color to match its surroundings (8)
12. What is the only mammal capable of sustained flight (3)
14. Which marine mammal is known for its playful behavior (7)

SYED ALI FATHIMA .A

B.E.ECE 1st YEAR

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CLUES

ACROSS:

1. What animal is known as the “King Of The Jungle” (4)
3. What is the largest mammal on earth (9)
5. What is the fastest land animal (7)
7. What is the national animal of Australia (8)
9. What is the only marsupial found in the United States and Canada (7)
11. Which bird is a symbol of Wisdom (3)
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LAND ANIMALS

M.THANGAMALAR

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Introduction to land animals:

Welcome to the fascinating realm of land animals, where a myriad of creatures roam across various habitats, showcasing astonishing adaptations and behaviors. From the vast savannas of Africa to the dense rainforests of South America, and from the icy tundras of the Arctic to the scorching deserts of Australia, terrestrial environments host an incredible diversity of life forms. In this edition of our animal magazine, we embark on a journey to discover the captivating world of land-dwelling animals, exploring their habitats, behaviors, and unique characteristics.

The Rich Tapestry of Habitats.

From the lush rainforests of the Amazon to the frigid landscapes of the Arctic, land animals thrive in diverse habitats across the globe. Each habitat presents its own set of challenges and opportunities, shaping the evolution of its inhabitants. We'll explore the characteristics of different habitats, from forests and grasslands to deserts and mountains, and examine the

unique adaptations of animals to their respective environments

Remarkable Adaptations for Survival:

Surviving on land requires a myriad of adaptations, ranging from physical features to behavioral traits. Land animals have evolved an astonishing array of adaptations to thrive in their habitats. From the powerful limbs of predators to the camouflage of prey species, these adaptations enable animals to hunt for food, evade predators, and withstand harsh environmental conditions. We'll delve into some of the most remarkable adaptations seen in land animals and how they contribute to their survival.

Conservation Challenges and Initiatives:

Despite their resilience, land animals face numerous threats to their survival, including habitat loss, poaching, climate change, and human encroachment. Conservation efforts play a critical role in protecting these vulnerable species and preserving their habitats. We'll examine some of the key conservation challenges facing land animals today and the initiatives aimed at mitigating these threats. From habitat restoration projects to anti-poaching measures, conservationists are working tirelessly to ensure the long-term survival of land animals worldwide.

Few Land Animals:

- Lion
- Tiger
- Elephant
- Cheetah
- Giraffe

Lion:



Lions, known as the kings of the savanna, are majestic creatures that command both respect and admiration. With their golden coats, impressive manes, and powerful stature, lions are iconic symbols of strength and courage. These social cats are highly skilled hunters, relying on teamwork and stealth to bring down prey such as zebras, wildebeests, and buffalo. Despite their fearsome reputation as apex predators, lions also exhibit tender moments within their prides, displaying affection through grooming, nuzzling, and playful interactions. Their intricate social structure, led by a dominant male and supported by lionesses who are formidable hunters in their own right, underscores the importance of cooperation and unity within the pride. As symbols of power and resilience, lions hold a special place in the hearts and minds of people around the world, inspiring awe and fascination with their regal presence and untamed beauty.

Tiger:



The tiger, majestic and powerful, is one of the most iconic and revered predators in the animal kingdom. With its striking orange coat adorned with black stripes, the tiger cuts a formidable figure in its natural habitat. Found primarily in the dense forests and grasslands of Asia, tigers are solitary hunters, stalking their prey with stealth and precision. Equipped with sharp claws, powerful jaws, and keen senses, they are apex predators

capable of taking down large prey such as deer, wild boar, and even young elephants. Unfortunately, tigers are also among the most endangered species on Earth, facing threats such as habitat loss, poaching, and human-wildlife conflict. Conservation efforts are crucial to ensuring the survival of these magnificent creatures for future generations to admire and cherish.

Elephant:



Elephants, the largest land animals on Earth, are awe-inspiring creatures that captivate the imagination with their immense size, intelligence, and gentle demeanor. These magnificent mammals are known for their iconic tusks, long trunks, and large ears, which serve both practical and sensory functions in their daily lives. Found in diverse habitats across Africa and Asia, elephants are highly social beings, living in tight-knit family groups led by matriarchs. Their complex social structures and sophisticated communication methods, including low-frequency rumbles and infrasound, highlight their advanced cognitive abilities and emotional intelligence. Despite their formidable stature, elephants are herbivores, feeding on a variety of vegetation to sustain their massive bodies. Unfortunately, elephants face numerous threats, including habitat loss, poaching for their ivory tusks, and human-wildlife conflict. Conservation efforts are crucial to ensuring the survival of these iconic giants, as they play a vital role in shaping and maintaining the ecosystems they inhabit.

Cheetah:

The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) is a magnificent and iconic big cat known for its incredible speed and sleek, spotted coat. Found primarily in the savannas and grasslands of Africa, as well as in some parts of Iran, the cheetah is the fastest land animal, capable of reaching speeds of up to 60 to 70 miles per hour (97 to 113 kilometers per hour) in short bursts covering distances up to 500 meters. Its slender build, long legs, and flexible spine contribute to its exceptional agility and acceleration. The cheetah's distinctive black "tear marks"



poaching, and human-wildlife conflict, highlighting the urgent need for conservation efforts to safeguard their future.

Conclusion:

As we journey through the world of land animals, we gain a deeper appreciation for the incredible diversity and complexity of life on Earth. From the smallest insects to the largest mammals, each species plays a vital role in maintaining the delicate balance of ecosystems worldwide. By understanding and protecting these remarkable creatures, we can ensure a brighter future for our planet and all its inhabitants. Join us as we celebrate the wonders of land animals and the extraordinary world they inhabit.

running from the inner corners of its eyes down to the sides of its mouth serve to reduce glare from the sun and enhance its vision while hunting. Despite its incredible speed, the cheetah relies on stealth and camouflage to approach its prey closely before unleashing its lightning-fast sprint. Unfortunately, cheetah populations face numerous threats, including habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, and poaching. Conservation efforts are underway to protect these magnificent cats and ensure their survival in the wild.

Giraffe:



The giraffe, with its towering height, distinctive spotted coat, and gracefully elongated neck, is an iconic symbol of the African savanna. As the tallest land animal on Earth, giraffes possess remarkable adaptations that enable them to thrive in their arid, open habitats. Their long necks and legs allow them to reach high branches for foliage, while their prehensile tongues and specialized mouth anatomy help them grasp and strip leaves from thorny acacia trees. Despite their imposing stature, giraffes exhibit a gentle demeanor, often portrayed by their slow, swaying gait and peaceful interactions within social groups known as towers. These magnificent creatures play a vital role in their ecosystems as browsers, shaping the vegetation and contributing to the overall biodiversity of the savanna. However, giraffe populations face significant threats from habitat loss,



OLD DAY ANIMALS

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Spix's macaw



Known by many as the "blue macaw," Spix's Macaw is a stunningly gorgeous parrot endemic to Brazil. Unfortunately, habitat loss and illicit capture for the pet trade caused it to go extinct in the wild. In an attempt to ensure the survival of the species, captive-bred birds are being released back into their natural environment.

Vaquita



The Vaquita, which is restricted to the Gulf of California in Mexico, is the tiniest and most endangered

cetacean species globally. Its population of less than ten individuals is considered to be in risk of going extinct because of bycatch in illicit gillnets intended for the totoaba fish, another endangered species. To rescue this severely endangered porpoise, conservation efforts are concentrated on outlawing gillnets, enforcing marine protection areas, and encouraging sustainable fishing methods.

Hawksbill Sea Turtle



A remarkable marine reptile, the Hawksbill Sea Turtle is distinguished by its strikingly colorful shell and

unusually hooked beak. Found worldwide in tropical environments, their ability to regulate algae growth and feed on sponges is vital to the upkeep of robust coral reef ecosystems. Unfortunately, habitat loss, pollution, and illegal poaching for their beautiful shells have put them in grave risk of extinction.

Stegosaurus



Approximately 155 to 150 million years ago, during the Late Jurassic period, the Stegosaurus was a herbivorous dinosaur. Its unique double row of bony plates down its back and the four spikes at the end of its tail, which probably served as defense against predators, were what made it stand out. Stegosaurus had a small brain in relation to its body size and a small skull with a beak for harvesting plants. It weighed between two and four metric tons and could reach lengths of up to nine meters (30 feet). Fossils of Stegosaurus have been discovered in western states of North America, such as Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah.

Ghrial

The critically endangered ghrial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) is a species of crocodile that is indigenous to Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal. Its long, thin snout, which is designed for capturing fish, makes it easy to identify. Primarily found in freshwater rivers, gharials are regarded as the top predators in their respective environments. Human activities like fishing and hunting, pollution, and habitat degradation pose a threat to them. To safeguard and maintain the remaining ghrial



populations, conservation initiatives are being carried out.

Triceratops

Approximately 68 to 66 million years ago, during the Late Cretaceous period, the Triceratops dinosaur was a herbivorous animal. Its enormous size—up to 9 meters (30 feet) in length and 6-12 tons in weight—was what



made it stand out. Its bony frill on its skull and its three face horns were what made it so unique. During mating seasons, these horns probably served as a defense against predators as well as an instrument of intraspecific conflict. Quadrupedal dinosaurs like Triceratops had strong jaws and beak-like mouths for feeding on plants. It is believed that it roamed what is now North America in herds, based on fossil evidence.

Woolly mammoth



An ancient elephant species with long, shaggy hair that was suited to cold temperatures was known as the Woolly Mammoth. During the last Ice Age, they roamed areas of North America, Europe, and Asia. These enormous creatures, which could reach a height of 13 feet, were armed with remarkable curving tusks for both defense and foraging. It is estimated that the last Woolly Mammoths vanished some 10,000 years ago, most likely as a result of a mix of human hunting and climatic change.

Hainan gibbon



The Hainan gibbon (*Nomascus hainanus*) is one of the rarest primates on Earth, native to Hainan Island, China. With a population of fewer than 30 individuals, it is critically endangered, primarily due to habitat loss and fragmentation. They are known for their distinctive calls, complex social structures, and arboreal lifestyle, relying on forests for food and shelter. Conservation efforts are underway to protect and restore their habitat and increase their population.

Irish elk



The magnificent Irish Elk deer species, also called the Giant Deer or Megaloceros, flourished during the Pleistocene and early Holocene periods before going extinct some 7,700 years ago. Males of the species stood approximately 6.9 feet (2.1 meters) tall at the shoulders and had massive antlers that extended up to 12 feet (3.65 meters) tip to tip, making it one of the largest deer species ever to exist. The Irish Elk, in spite of its name, was a wanderer throughout Europe and Asia. Its extinction is thought to have resulted from a mix of factors including habitat loss, human hunting pressures during the last Ice Age's transition, and climate change. Irish elk fossils have been discovered in peat.

Laugh laugh laugh!

*Laughter echoes through the streets,
A symphony of joy, so sweet.
In every giggle, in every grin,
The world finds solace, from within.*

*On Laughter Day, let worries cease,
And let the mirth bring inner peace.
From children's play to elder's tales,
Laughter's magic never fails.*

*It heals the wounds that life may bring,
And makes our hearts with gladness sing.
In shared jokes and playful jest,
We find the moments we love best.*

*So on this day, let laughter reign,
A remedy for every pain.
For in its sound, we truly see,
The essence of humanity.*

ANIMAL TRIVIA QUIZ

1. What is the only mammal capable of gliding for long distances?

- a) Flying Fox b) Sugar Glider c) Flying Squirrel d) Colugo

2. Which creature is known as the "honey bear"?

- a) Sun Bear b) Sloth Bear c) Panda Bear d) Koala Bear

3. Which animal has the longest gestation period of any mammal?

- a) Elephant b) Giraffe c) Blue Whale d) Polar Bear

4. What is the primary diet of a giant panda?

- a) Bamboo b) Meat c) Fruits d) Leaves

5. Which bird is known for its courtship dance that involves high leaps into the air?

- a) Peacock b) Greater Sage-Grouse c) Ostrich d) Crane

6. What is the name for a group of jellyfish?

- a) Swarm b) Shoal c) Herd d) Smack

7. Which bird is the largest living species of bird?

- a) Ostrich b) Eagle c) Albatross d) Condor

8. What is the only mammal capable of echolocation?

- a) Dolphin b) Bat c) Whale d) Elephant

9. What is the largest species of living fish?

- a) Great White Shark b) Whale Shark c) Manta Ray d) Blue Whale

10. What is the world's smallest species of bird?

- a) Hummingbird b) Bee Hummingbird c) Sparrow d) Goldcrest



QUIZ

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ANSWERS : ANIMAL TRIVIA QUIZ

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Sugar Glider | 2. Sun Bear | 3. Blue Whale | 4. Bamboo |
| 5. Greater Sage-Grouse | 6. Smack | 7. Ostrich | 8. Bat |
| 9. Whale Shark | 10. Bee Hummingbird | | |

GUESS THE ANIMAL QUIZ

1.



2.



Beaver

Honey badger

Gopher

Otter

Orca

Beluga whale

Saw-toothed dolphin

Narwhal

3.



4.



Desert woodrat

Tapir

Aardvark

Marsupial mole

Pelican

Albatross

Booby

Paffin

5.



QUIZ

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Capybara

Alpaca

Wombat

Guinea pig



ANSWERS : GUESS THE ANIMAL QUIZ

1.Otter

2.Narwhal

3.Aardvark

4.Albatross

5.Capybara

SEA ANIMALS



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The ocean is filled with a vast variety of animals that live in the sea. From tiny organisms to massive sea creatures, each one has special adaptations to survive in their aquatic habitats. Marine mammals like dolphins and whales are intelligent and smart. The ocean is also home to sea turtles, reptiles, crustaceans, and many more. These animals, along with plankton and jellyfish, help keep the ocean healthy. By understanding different types of sea animals, we can appreciate their diversity and connectivity, which reminds us to protect their habitats. Here, we will explore some of the most incredible sea creatures.

1. Blue Whale



Scientific Name: **Balaenoptera musculus**

The blue whale is the biggest mammal in the world. The blue whale, often referred to as the sulfur-bottom whale, is the largest animal to have ever lived as well as a kind of baleen whale which weighs about 199 tons. All oceans, excluding the Arctic, are home to blue whales. They often move periodically between nesting regions of

the winter and feeding grounds throughout the summer. A large portion of the blue whale's diet consists of krill, tiny creatures that resemble shrimp. Occasionally, fish and copepods, which are small crustaceans, are also consumed.

2. Dolphin



Scientific Name: **Delphinus**

Dolphins can be found in different habitats such as ports, bays, harbors, coastal waters, deeper areas along the continental shelf, and even far offshore in the open ocean. Dolphins, in particular, have been observed using tools, making them one of the few animal species known to do so. For example, dolphins in Shark Bay, located in Western Australia, cleverly utilize marine sponges to shield their beaks from hazardous rocks while searching for fish. Like humans, they are intelligent beings. The brain-to-body-weight ratio of dolphins is greater than that of great apes as well. And yes, dolphins have bigger brains than humans. Dolphins eat octopuses, jellyfish, shrimp, squid, and fish.

3. Jellyfish



Scientific Name: **Scyphozoa**

Jellyfish, known as Cnidarians, derive their name from the Greek term for “sea nettle.” These remarkable creatures are incredibly adaptable, inhabiting various oceans worldwide. There are lots of jellyfish around the world, from the surface to the depths of the sea, in warm and cold water. In fact, certain types of hydrozoa jellyfish can even survive in freshwater ecosystems. As plankton, jellyfish are essentially drifters, moving along with the currents.

Most jellyfish are generally considered passive eaters, feeding on whatever crosses their path and can fit into their mouths. This includes small fish, krill, and shrimp.

4. Starfish



Scientific Name: **Asteroidea**

One of the most exquisite-looking creatures in the vast ocean represents the starfish, commonly called the “sea star”. Though they do not have a brain or blood, they are capable of digesting food outside the body because of their unusual anatomy. A starfish’s circulatory system is pumped with seawater instead of blood, delivering key nutrients to its organs. The only thing the sea stars have in common with fish is that they dwell underwater. They

lack fins, scales, and gills. A sea star can only be found in saltwater. They use their suction-cupped feet to open their prey. Sea stars mainly eat animals and their favorite food is mollusks like mussels, oysters, and clams.

5. Lobsters



Scientific Name: **Nephropidae**

Lobsters are marine crustaceans that live in the ocean depths. They like cold, salty waters, so they hide under rocks and seaweed. Lobsters have elongated bodies and strong tails that make them suitable for underwater life.

There is an interesting fact about lobsters: they are capable of swimming both forwards and backward. They curl and uncurl their tails fast when startled or alarmed.

6. Angelfish

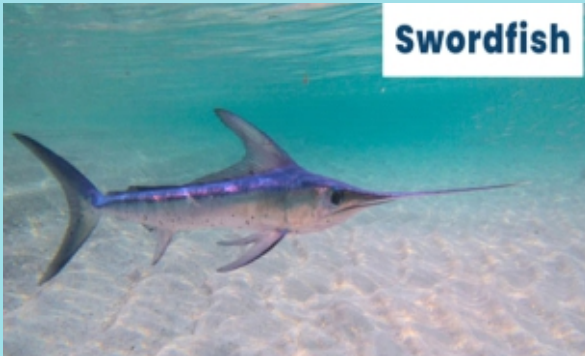


Scientific Name: **Pterophyllum scalare**

Angelfish are stunning fish often found in household aquariums. They can be found in marine and freshwater ecosystems. While they typically live in warm, shallow saltwater environments like coral reefs in the Atlantic, Western Pacific, and the Indian oceans, they are commonly kept as pets in aquarium tanks. Angelfish are omnivorous, which means that they consume both animals and plants.

They swim around coral reefs in shallow water in their natural habitat. The angelfish can feed at the surface or in the middle of the water, but they often hunt for worms and crustaceans at the bottom. Their diet can consist of shrimp pellets, color flakes, and Aqueon Tropical Flakes.

7. Swordfish



Scientific Name: **Xiphias gladius**

Swordfish inhabit tropical and temperate waters across the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean. They prefer warmer waters but can be found in a range of temperatures. Their feeding habits are mostly nocturnal (Night time). To capture prey, they use their bill to slash back and forth, stunning or injuring their target. Swordfish have a diverse diet that includes various fish and invertebrates like squid. Swordfish have unique organs next to their eyes. They keep their brain and eyes warm in colder water. This adaptation significantly enhances their visual capabilities.

8. Walrus



Scientific Name: **Odobenus rosmarus**

Walrus are easily recognizable with their noticeable mustache and long tusks. These wonderful creatures are found in two distinct Arctic regions: the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Atlantic walrus inhabits the northern waters of Russia, Greenland, Canada, and Norway, which are

covered with ice during certain seasons. On the other hand, the Pacific walrus has a broader range extending from Russia to the United States (Alaska). They can be found in the Chukchi Sea, the Laptev Sea, and the Bering Sea.

9. Eel



Scientific Name: **Anguilliformes**

Eels are long, snake-like sea creature that bend and flex their bodies easily. It's slippery and doesn't have scales. The majority of eels live in the open sea, but you can find them in freshwater as well. Eels are known for their long, worm-shaped bodies. Dorsal, anal, and caudal fins run around an eel's tail tip. Eels swim by creating waves that travel along their bodies. There are around 800 species of eel that have been identified and classified.

10. Squid

Scientific Name: **Decapodiformes**



Squids are invertebrate organisms belonging to the group "mollusks". They lack bones and spinal cords. Over 300 species of squid live in the ocean, either alone or in groups called schools, squads, or shoals. While some squid prefer to stay in shallow waters, a big-fin squid was also discovered three miles under the surface. Squid eat mainly fish and crustaceans. Also, they display cannibalistic tendencies and may eat their own kind if they're trapped.

The Ethics of CYBER SECURITY

R.S.RANJANI SHREE
B.TECH. IT - II Year

Cyber security ethics place an important role in protecting everyone's sensitive information. In cyber attack, the targeted data is usually very personal as it contains privacy of individual. A strong ethical core is necessary to navigate as the field of cyber security expands and shifts. When coming to the domain of cyber security, individuals and companies have sensitive data that increases the chances of threats like identity thefts as hackers seek to steal and use these data for financial transactions or other forms of crime. While cyber security specialist's are the initial defense against attacks as they are trusted to guarantee privacy but poor cyber security practices increase the chance of a data breach. This type of cyber security practices can cause significant privacy harm to the sensitive datas, which affects the organisation.

Cyber attack threatens and destroys the organisation both digital and physical properties. The network may be manipulated when expertise fail to carry out their responsibilities ethical and professional way of approach. It is true that hacking has a negative impact, but ethical hacking is now a necessary thing today, eventhough there are many concern about it. In the domain of hacking community always provides the topic of debate about the need for teaching the skills required for hacking to students. By teaching the necessary skills it empowers students to identify to protect themselves from black hats. On other side there is a possibility of using these skills in wrong way, where it also increases the threats.

A white range of challenges is faced by cyber security professionals on a daily bases Employees in cybersecurity need to have a strong ethical foundation and respect customer privacy. This is important because cybersecurity professionals can access the private information they are charged with protecting. Cybersecurity professionals have a responsibility to

protect personal information and property. Ethics plays an important role in cybersecurity because the smallest actions can impact professionals and the organizations they represent. Therefore, by understanding ethical principles, cybersecurity professionals can clarify their business needs.

It is important that employees know what is best for the customer and the company. Because certain situations may be unpredictable, even if there are slightly difficult and unknown issues, an important ethical principle can provide a basis for employees to determine the importance of these choices. Decision-making also plays an important role in cybersecurity. As the amount of personal and sensitive data collected and processed by organizations increases, there is a focus on data privacy, consent and legacy technology ethics. Cybersecurity professionals have a responsibility to not only protect information, but also protect people's privacy and rights. This includes being ethical, being transparent in data processing, and respecting users' consent and preferences.

A successful cyber attack can lead to serious consequences, including financial loss, reputational damage, administrative fines and disruption of critical services. Organizations must therefore take a holistic approach to cybersecurity, integrating it into their overall risk management strategy, cultivating a culture of security awareness among employees, and collaborating with stakeholders for collaborative solutions to cybersecurity challenges. Personal behavior as well as organizational policies and practices. Companies should establish strong cybersecurity guidelines and training programs, promote a culture of accountability and transparency, and encourage collaboration between

partners to solve justice issues.

Finally, by integrating ethics into the foundation of cybersecurity practices, organizations can build trust with their customers, protect valuable information, and make it safer for everyone. Undoubtedly, many will agree that cyber security experts need codes of conduct to carry out their responsibilities, but in this field, what is right and what is wrong is not always visible. Generally, cyber security professionals have access to sensitive data and knowledge about the networks of their clients, which gives them power that can be abused. Truly, there is an absence of well-defined ethics for cyber security professionals, both as IT security consultants and in-house security specialists, especially when compared to other professions. This means that there should be ethics in cyber security too.

While attackers' goals vary, the general aim is to steal personal information or credentials. An attack is facilitated by emphasizing a sense of urgency in the message, which could threaten account suspension, money loss, or loss of the targeted user's job. Users tricked into an attacker's demands don't take the time to stop and think if the demands seem reasonable or if the source is legitimate. Cybercriminals also use phishing attacks to gain direct access to email, social media and other accounts or to obtain permissions to modify and compromise connected systems, like point-of-sale terminals and order processing systems. Many of the

biggest data breaches start with an innocent phishing email where cybercriminals gain a small foothold to build upon. Phishing continually evolves to bypass security filters and human detection, so organizations must continually train staff to recognize the latest phishing strategies.

It only takes one person to fall for phishing to incite a severe data breach. That's why it's one of the most critical threats to mitigate and the most difficult as it requires human defenses. With regards to network monitoring and user privacy, many cyber security professionals often find themselves in the dilemma of carrying out their responsibilities without making unjustifiable intrusions on users and their privacy. This seems to be quite difficult, but it helps professionals to inform users of the network of active monitoring and also to what extent it will be done. Organizations are finding themselves under the pressure of being forced to react quickly to the dynamically increasing number of cybersecurity threats. Since the attackers have been using an attack life cycle, organizations have also been forced to come up with a vulnerability management life cycle. The vulnerability management life cycle is designed to counter the efforts made by the attackers in the quickest and most effective way. This chapter has discussed the vulnerability management life cycle in terms of the vulnerability management strategy.



WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES



SUBHASHREE S
B TECH IT
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Discover the untamed beauty of Wildlife Sanctuaries to Visit - a wild adventure awaits!

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- Introduction to Wildlife Wonders
- Our Animal Friends in Danger
- Visiting Animals the Right Way
- Sanctuaries
- India's top Wildlife sanctuaries

Introduction to Wildlife Wonders

Welcome, young explorers, to the fascinating world of wildlife wonders! Today, we are going to embark on an exciting journey to learn all about the incredible creatures that share our planet. From the majestic lions roaming the African savannah to the playful dolphins dancing in the ocean, wildlife encompasses a vast array of animals that captivate our hearts and minds.

But not all animals are as safe and secure as we might think. Some of them are facing a serious threat to their existence, and these animals are called endangered species. Throughout our exploration, we will uncover why it's crucial to protect these vulnerable creatures and their habitats.

So, get ready to dive into the wild world of wildlife, where every creature has a story to tell and a role to play in the delicate balance of nature.

The Heroes of Animal Homes

An animal habitat is like a cozy home where different animals live. Just like you have your own bedroom with all your favorite things, animals have

habitats that provide them with everything they need to survive. Some animals live in forests, while others prefer the ocean or even the desert!



Our Animal Friends in Danger

An animal is considered endangered when there are very few of its kind left in the world. This can happen because of things like hunting, pollution, or losing their homes. For example, the giant panda is an endangered species because there are so few of them left in the wild.

Super Safe Places for Animals: Sanctuaries

In this section, we'll learn about animal sanctuaries, which are like super-safe playgrounds for animals, and why they are important.

What is a Sanctuary?

A sanctuary is a special place where animals can live safely and happily. It's like a cozy home where they can eat, play, and relax without any worries. Sanctuaries are created to protect animals and give them a peaceful environment to thrive in.



India's Iconic Wildlife Sanctuaries:

1. Ranthambore National Park, Rajasthan: Home to the majestic Bengal tiger, Ranthambore offers a thrilling safari experience amidst ancient ruins and dense forests. Visitors can also spot leopards, sloth bears, and a variety of bird species in this iconic sanctuary.

2. Kaziranga National Park, Assam: Kaziranga is renowned for its population of the endangered one-horned rhinoceros, along with wild elephants, water buffaloes, and tigers. The park's vast grasslands and marshes make it a haven for diverse wildlife.

3. Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh: Bandhavgarh boasts one of the highest densities of Bengal tigers in India, offering excellent opportunities for tiger sightings. Its scenic landscapes and ancient forts add to the allure of this popular wildlife sanctuary.

4. Sundarbans National Park, West Bengal: The Sundarbans is the largest mangrove forest in the world and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It's home to the Royal Bengal tiger, as well as other species like saltwater crocodiles, spotted deer, and numerous bird species.

These wildlife sanctuaries offer glimpses into India's rich biodiversity and provide unforgettable experiences for nature enthusiasts.

How Sanctuaries Save Animals

Sanctuaries play a crucial role in saving animals from harm and danger. They provide a safe haven for animals that may have been hurt, abandoned, or mistreated. Here, these animals receive proper care, love, and attention to help them heal and live a happy life.



Anthem to the sky

*In fields of toil, under the sun's bright glare,
We march, we strive, our burdens heavy bear.
With sweat and grit, we build our dreams high,
Labour's day, our anthem to the sky.*

*From dawn till dusk, our hands toil away,
For bread to eat, and hopes to sway.
In factories loud, and offices dim,
We carve our path, through hardship's grim.*

*But in our toil, a bond we find,
A kinship strong, with hearts aligned.
For in our labour, we share a creed,
Of dignity, of justice, in every deed.*

*So raise the banner, let the flags unfurl,
Labour's day, our triumph, our pearl.
For in our unity, our strength does lie,
In every worker's voice, we reach the sky.*



BROTHER'S DAY



Kannan K

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There is no one stronger than two brothers in the entire universe. Brotherhood is a very beautiful relationship. It can survive through thick and thin. My brother is my best friend, scientist and guide. This means there is someone who will be there for you no matter what. My brother has supported me throughout my life. He is always there for me when I need him and I am grateful for everything I have.

Siblings teach how to live. They have experienced everything in life together and this unity is important. My brother taught me how to be a responsible adult, how to handle difficult situations, and how to never give up. He has been my guide and mentor throughout my life. I appreciate everything he does for me.

Growing up with siblings is a blessing and a challenge. In my case, I was lucky enough to have an older brother who was not only a sibling, but also a mentor and role model. In this article, I want to share my experience with my brother and how it affected me and shaped me into the person I am today.

One of the first memories I had with my brother was him teaching me to ride a bike. I remember being scared and reluctant, but he patiently held the back of the bike and encouraged me step by step until I could ride on my own. This may seem like a small moment, but it holds great significance in our relationship as it symbolizes the constant support and guidance my brother has provided

throughout my life.

My brother's achievements and character have always inspired me. He was at the top of his class and graduated with honors from a prestigious school. Seeing him work hard and succeed inspires me to do the same in my own endeavors. He also taught me important things like honesty, patience, and kindness through his actions and words.

My brother and I grew up together and shared countless memories. From family vacations to pranks, this time brings us closer and strengthens our bond as siblings. Even now, as adults, we find time to make new memories together whenever possible.

No matter how hard our lives are, no matter how far apart we are, my brother and I know we can count on each other. Whether it's celebrating each other's successes or providing a shoulder to cry on when times are tough, we have each other's backs. Our relationship is like a brother and there is no disconnection and I am very happy to have a good brother in my life.

In short, my brother is not only my brother, but also my hero. Her tireless support, self motivation, memories and unconditional love made her special to me. I am happy to consider him as my brother.

"The beauty of genuine brotherhood is more precious than diamonds or silver or gold".



Ilakkiya Sangamam's

LITERARY MUSE

ILAKKIYA SANGAMAM'S LITERARY MUSE

About us:

Nurturing literature and fine arts:

Ilakkiya sangamam is a trust that has taken up the commendable task of developing and promoting the various literature fields and fine arts. This is a visionary trust that serves as a vibrant platform for the writers and artists. It recognises the emerging writers in the path of literature. Through this, it paves the way for shaping the public vision of arts and literature. The trust also encourages and honours the contributors.

Understanding the importance and accessibility, Ilakkiya sangamam promotes public participation in the world of fine arts and literature. This will grab the attention of young arbiters and they could get knowledge immensely. The trust also organises exhibitions, literary events, workshops and seminars and invites student's interest and enthusiasm in this. As Ilakkiya sangamam paves a way forward, it remains dedicated towards literature sector and fine arts. In order to achieve its objectives, Ilakkiya sangamam welcomes collaborations and partnerships with like-minded organisations which also seek the benefit of spreading the knowledge of literature and arts. Through all these, it creates a new artistic line from which everybody could be benefitted and get themselves stuck into the area of fine arts. The trust also ensures the take away for the young generation by promoting and honouring their contribution for this.

With deep sense of responsibility and a profound belief in the power of arts, the trust endeavours to make a lasting and a meaningful contribution to the society of fine arts and literature. To form a vibrant artistic community there must be an initiator. Ilakkiya sangamam acts as a powerful initiator for the emerging writers. Recognising that fine arts (music and dance) and literature, that are prominent in the history and tradition, the trust takes active measures to conserve the arts and manuscript through the writers. Ilakkiya sangamam is a visionary trust that passionately promotes and celebrates the heritage of our tradition in the form of creativity in fine arts and literature. This immensely takes our students to a better understanding of fine arts and literature.

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