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VOLUME II : November 2021 . ISSUE NO. 11



National Author's Day

1st Nov



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Enlightening the nobles!

WELCOME !

KNOWBEL is back with a pool of mind-boggling articles filled with rare facts and famous personalities from all over the world brought to you in yet another edition!

Through the journey of reading, don't forget to pause and feel the whiff of brainstorming quizzes and contests that'll create an adrenaline chill within you! Fabulous prizes await the winners with the chance of being featured in our next issue!

We also provide you the golden opportunity to showcase your quirky talents. Spread the message among friends and family members. Just as ripples spread out when a single pebble is dropped into water, your actions can illuminate the darkroom of knowledge!

Flip the page to discover more!
Magical things happen when you read!
So, keep calm and read on...
Thank You!

SPECIAL THANKS TO

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KNOWBEL

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WONDERELLA

Never Stop Questioning

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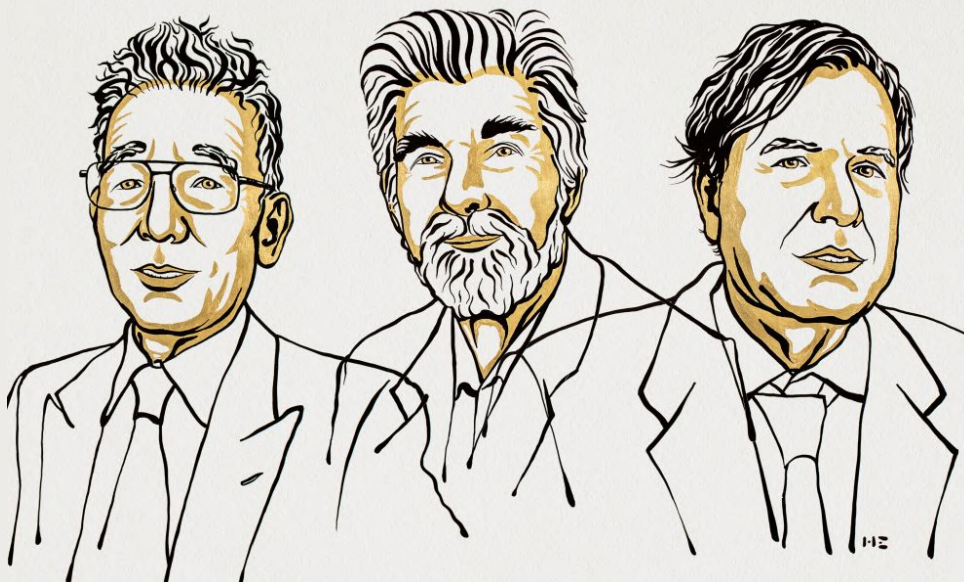
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Best gift to future generations is a lower carbon footprint.

THE 2021 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS

by Anish Mulchandani



Syukuro Manabe

Klaus Hasselmann

Giorgio Parisi

III. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach.

It's that time of the year again! On 5th October 2021, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences announced the 2021 Nobel Prize in Physics "for groundbreaking contributions to our understanding of complex systems". One half of it was jointly awarded to Syukuro Manabe of Princeton University and Klaus Hasselmann of Max Planck Institute for Meteorology "for the physical modelling of Earth's climate, quantifying variability and reliably predicting global warming".

The other half was awarded to Giorgio Parisi of the Sapienza University of Rome "to discover the interplay of disorder and fluctuations in physical systems from atomic to planetary scales." Besides complex systems, one can see the focus on climate change in this year's prize. Thors Hans Hansson, a physicist at Stockholm University and chair of the Nobel Committee for Physics, said that the focus on climate change was intended for world leaders who haven't got the message yet. He remarked, "What we are saying is that the modelling of climate is solidly based in physical theory and well-known physics".

Giorgio Parisi, the sixth Italian to win the Physics Nobel Prize, has worked in areas such as condensed matter, fundamental particles, statistical physics and disordered materials. He discovered hidden patterns in disordered complex materials. The study of complex systems has a wide range of applications from neuroscience to machine learning to, as we see this year, Earth's climate.

Syukuro Manabe played a vital role in the 20th century in developing reliable climate models. In the 1960s, he led the development of physical models of Earth's climate. He was the first to explore the interaction between the radiation balance and the vertical transport of air masses. Klaus Hasselmann played a pivotal role in laying the foundations by proving that climate change is real and human activity is driving it. He developed models that accounted for weather (which changes quickly) as noise in studying climate (which is long term). This was important in establishing that climate models can be reliable despite the weather being chaotic. He was among the first to identify the human fingerprints of global warming, which includes greenhouse gases from the burning of fossil fuels.

These laureates stand as an example of the exemplary and rigorous practice of science, which should undoubtedly be acknowledged by people and governments worldwide.

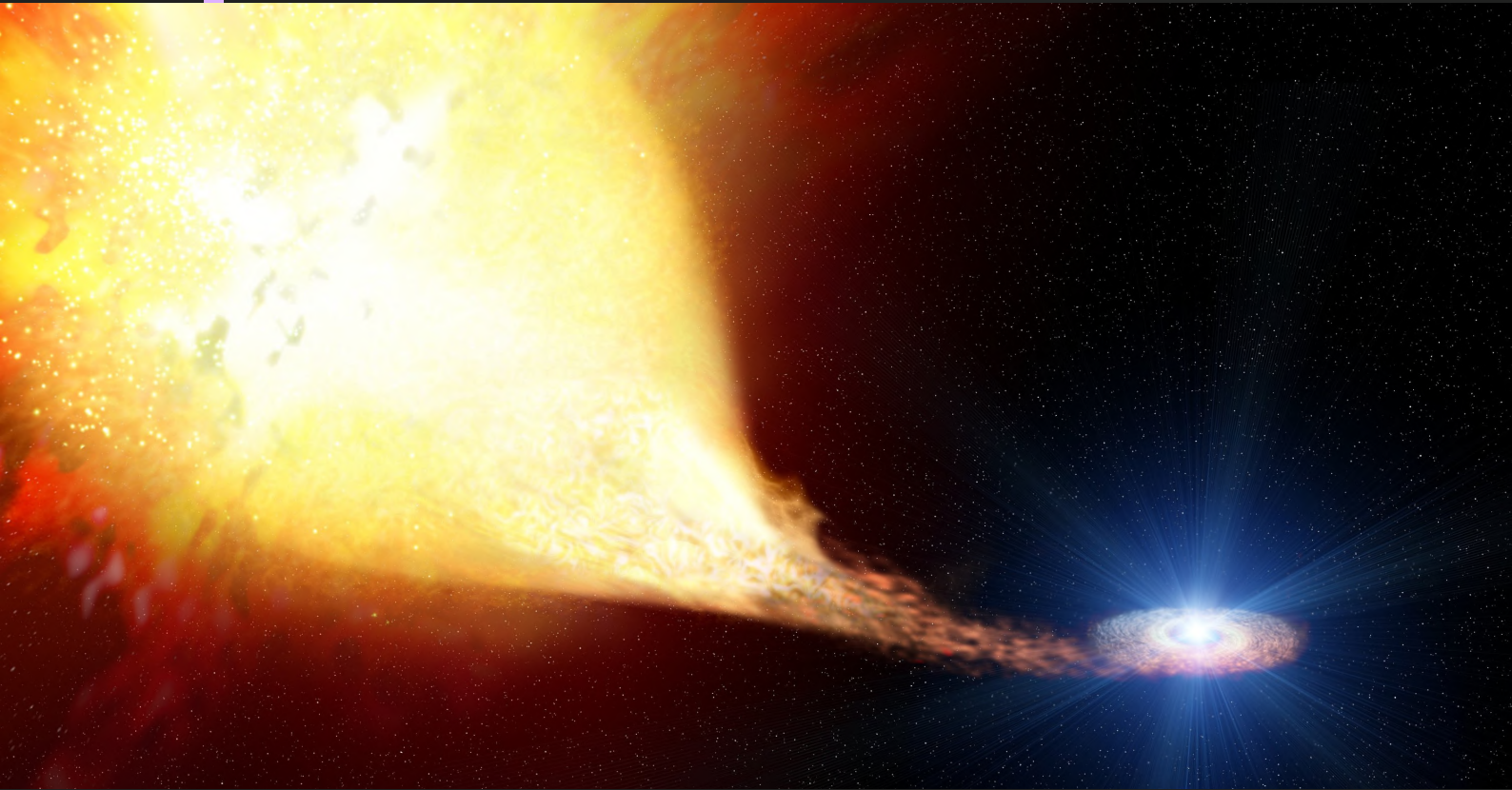
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CARBON FROM A COSMIC SOURCE

PHYSICS

by Anuradha Meena



Supernova Companion Star

An international team of astronomers has, for the first time, observed a stellar "survivor" to emerge from a double star system involving an exploded supernova.

Source: NASA / courtesy of nasaimages.org

Carbon is the chemical basis of life. It is crucial for all life forms. The synthesis of such chemical elements is very important. Have you ever wondered about the cosmic as a source of Carbon? The fusion of stars generally results in different types of elements. Research done at Max Planck Institute has shown that the yield of Carbon becomes twice when the massive stars are with their companion star. Things work better in pairs!

Massive stars are essential for the synthesis of heavy elements - from Carbon and oxygen to iron. These stellar heavyweights are born in multiple star systems. Massive stars are part of a binary system. Most stars like the sun are lighted by the tons of nuclear reactions and hydrogen fusion into helium. When stars complete 90% of their life span, they start converting helium into Carbon and Oxygen. Massive stars continue to burn and convert Carbon into heavier elements up to iron. However, lightweights like the sun do not get beyond Carbon and oxygen.

The major challenge for us is to get Carbon before it gets destroyed. This isn't easy with single stars. When stars are in the binary system, they interact and transfer mass from their envelope to their companion. This is how the stars that lose their mass develop a carbon-rich layer near their surface. The supernova explosion produces Carbon into space. In recent studies, it has been found that the binary systems of a massive star produce most of the cosmic Carbon. The prominent giant stars or cosmic events are often less effective.

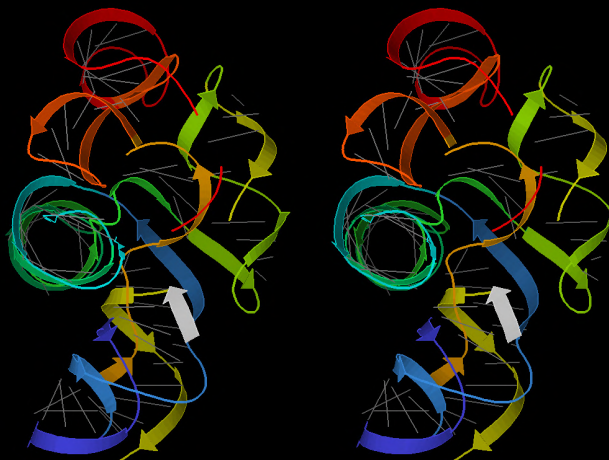
The synthesis of Carbon from the cosmos is an insignificant but crucial step for a better understanding of the role of massive stars in creating the elements. This is only one type of interaction present in the binary star system. But many other possible interactions between companion stars lead to the yield of different types of elements.

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<https://www.mpg.de/17702502/carbon-from-a-cosmic-source>

IS EARTH THE ONLY CELESTIAL BODY WITH BIOMOLECULES?

by Gayatri S



3D structure (in stereo) of Twort self-splicing group I intron RNA molecule (PDB file 1Y0Q).

Source: Jane & David Richardson (Dcrjrsr, CC BY 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons)

Are we alone in this universe? Are there living beings in another part of the universe wondering about alien life just like we do? If they exist, do they look like us, think like us? Humans have always been curious about these questions. We currently don't have answers to them. But the research in this field has led to the discovery of biomolecules on many space rocks. These discoveries help us get the keys to unlock the puzzle of alien life.

Let's begin our exploration of biomolecules on extra-terrestrial rocks from Earth's twin planet, Mars. There have been numerous missions to Mars exploring the possibility of whether life existed on the red planet once upon a time. Out of them, NASA's "Curiosity" has discovered evidence for organic molecules in some three billion years old Martian rocks. Organic molecules discovered by Curiosity include toluene, benzene, thiophene, and organic molecules with small carbon chains like butene and propane.

We now know that organic molecules need not be of living origin. They can be produced by abiotic processes also. As of June 2018, the origin of those organic molecules was not known with certainty. Therefore, we cannot arrive at conclusions just by looking at the discovery of those molecules. But this discovery has definitely made researchers more hopeful about the possibility of extraterrestrial life that could have once existed on the planet. This is expressed by 'Thomas Zurbuchen, associate administrator for the Science Mission Directorate at NASA Headquarters, in Washington' when he said, "With these new findings, Mars is telling us to stay the course and keep searching for evidence of life."

Further, organic matter has been discovered in interstellar clouds, comets, meteorites, etc.

'In 1994, Miao and Kuan (of the University of Illinois at Urbana) and other collaborators reported the detection of the amino acid glycine in the star-forming region Sagittarius B2 near the centre of the Milky Way.' Amino acids, if you didn't already know, are building blocks of proteins. Eight years later, in 2002, "Max Bernstein of NASA's Ames Research Center and colleagues", in a laboratory recreated the conditions that we consider to exist in interstellar clouds. It shouldn't surprise you to hear that they could produce three amino acids (glycine, alanine and serine) in the laboratory.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) could probably be the most abundant organic molecules present in space. PAHs, as the name suggests, are hydrocarbons that consist of multiple aromatic rings. They are considered the starting materials for processes that lead to the formation of abiotic materials required by the earliest forms of life. Isn't it amazing? Now let's come back to earth. We need not go elsewhere to look for extraterrestrial organic molecules. They are here buried deep inside our earth. Scientists reported the presence of organic molecules from over 3.3 bya buried deep inside the volcanic sediments of the Makhonjwa Mountains in eastern South Africa. In our lifetime, we might never get to see the discovery of full-fledged organisms in extra-terrestrial rocks. But the advancements in the field are mind-blowing in their own right.

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HOW LAND BIRDS CROSS THE OPEN SEA

by Anuradha Meena



Migratory birds at Chilika Lake.

Source: Government of Odisha, CC BY 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons

Migrating birds always choose the routes with the maximum wind speed and high uplift conditions, which help them reduce the energy cost during flight. This is how birds fly non-stop for hundreds of kilometres over the sea.

However, after flying hundreds of kilometres, crossing such a wide-open sea can be dangerous for land birds. Unlike seabirds, land birds can not sustain on the water for food and rest. Hence, land birds have to cross the sea only in one flight. Despite such a danger, land birds can fly for hundreds or even thousands of kilometres over the wide-open seas and oceans as a regular part of their migration. Now, the question arises, how land birds have accomplished this ability?

No doubt, flapping is an energetically costly activity and sustaining in non-stop flapping flight for hundreds of kilometres would not be possible for large, heavy land birds.

Studies have shown that tailwinds help the birds to sustain long journeys. A horizontal wind blows in the bird's direction of flight, which reduces the energy cost. A single species - the osprey - used rising air thermal energy known as "uplift" to solar over the open sea. The new findings of land bird migration confirm tail wind's role in facilitating sea crossing behaviour and reveal that the widespread use of uplift means less drag, making sea crossing less energetically demanding. For example, the oriental honey buzzard flies 700 kilometres over the East China Sea during its annual migration from Japan to Southeast Asia. Roughly 18-hour non-stop sea crossing is conducted by flies in autumn when the conditions are favourable. Not only this, by using the uplift, these birds can soar up to one kilometre above the sea surface.

Many land birds depend on the atmospheric condition for their flight, indicating the vulnerability of change in the earth's atmospheric circulation pattern.

Many more questions need to be answered, like how the weather pattern affects the migrations of birds. And how these birds will be impacted by climate change.

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DELETE YOUR EMAILS NOW! REDUCE YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT!

by Jhanvee Khanna



Source: Robert S. Donovan © 2013 Robert S. Donovan

Have you ever wondered what the easiest way to fight climate change is? Well, the answer lies in your mailbox. The emails stored in your mail box's spam folder add to your carbon footprint.

In 2019, approximately 107 billion spam emails were sent and received per day, according to The Good Planet. If everyone deleted just ten of those emails, it would save 1,725,00 gigabytes of storage space and 55.2 million kilowatts of electricity.

Every email we send takes electricity to view it, and the network connection uses electricity to deliver the email. Each system will require some electricity to temporarily store the email before passing it on as it travels across the internet. Even still, sending an email requires just around 1.7 per cent of the energy it takes to transmit a physical letter – but we send a lot more emails!

This electricity is accountable for 4 g of CO₂ emissions for a typical email. A photo attachment requires more storage and takes longer to send, resulting in a carbon footprint of 50 g on average.

Sending 65 emails is about the same as driving 1 km in a car. The average person in the industrialized world emits 136 kg of CO₂ per year as a result of the emails they send and receive. This is the equivalent of driving an extra 320 km in a car. Globally, email usage produces the same amount of CO₂ as an additional seven million cars on the road.

Now sending emails themselves is not the only issue. Remember, they also take up vast amounts of data stored on our drives or the cloud. Unnecessary storage of this data piles up to create emissions on a global scale.

What can we do?

Well, contrary to what's usually said, unsubscribe (to the useless promotion and marketing emails or notifications we don't need) and do not share (unnecessary data or large files over emails)

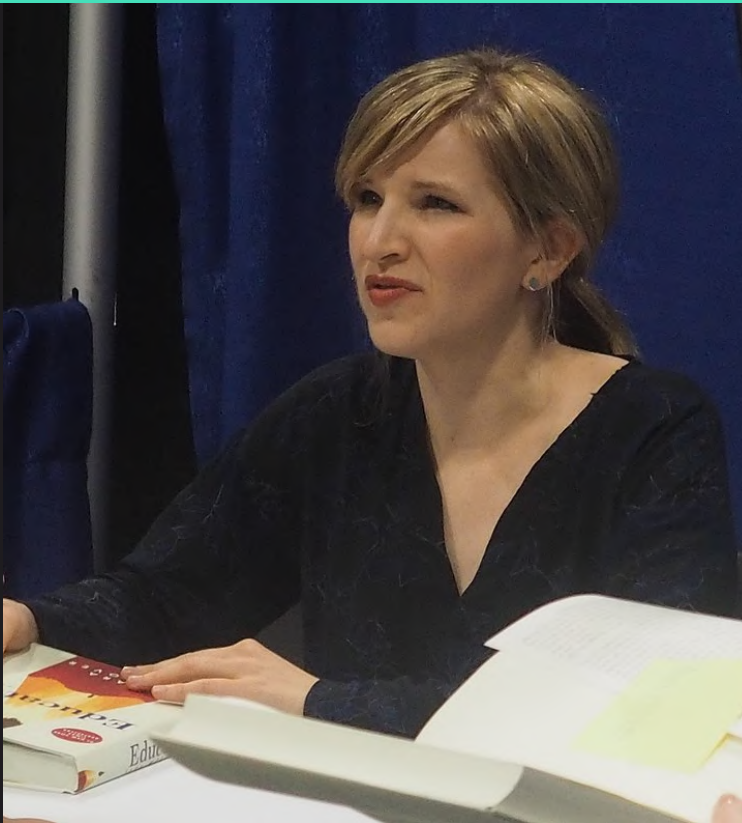
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<https://www.greenmatters.com/p/do-emails-leave-carbon-footprint>

INSPIRON

DR TARA WESTOVER





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In all the previous editions of KNOWBEL, you have read about great personalities who have changed the world. However, in this edition, I'd like to tell you a story about a person who just got educated. That's all. But when someone's journey to something as common as education becomes a celebrated source of inspiration, you know it's worth your time too.

And no, as evident from the title above, it's not Malala (she has done inspiring work too, though).

01. AN UNUSUAL CHILDHOOD

Young Tara grew up in a place called Buck's Peak, Idaho, in America. Her family of nine people – seven siblings, a loving but nervous mother and an overpowering, religious fanatic father. When they weren't preparing for the "End of Days", they mostly worked on accident-prone junkyards. It's not as if they couldn't afford to go to school. It's just that Tara's father was overly paranoid about the government.

Tara never went to school (the schools in America are generally state-run). She wasn't even registered in Government records – she had no birth certificate. Her father despised the hospitals and modern medicine. As a result, a series of serious, life-altering injuries in the family were treated with just "home remedies".

A snapshot of Tara's early teens would show an unvaccinated, poorly homeschooled girl with no prospects whatsoever of leaving Buck's Peak. And she wasn't in any hurry to leave.

A more intimate look into her life around that time, however, sheds light on why she left anyway. Her different upbringing led to others alienating her, i.e., other children kept their distance from her, and she had no real friends. Moreover, one of her older brothers used to bully her.

All was not bad in that family, though. Another one of her older brothers left home when he was 16. He was accepted into a university and encouraged Tara to do the same. And so, she strove to pass the entrance exam and eventually got admitted into Brigham Young University. But, the challenges in her life didn't magically disappear.



<https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1201352>

02. FITTING IN

Having no previous school education, she was absolutely lost about how to study. She had to be literally told to read a textbook – just attending classes wasn't going to help. She was also unaware of notorious world events like the Holocaust. All this led to her losing faith in herself. Even though she was quickly picking up on these habits and information and was eventually doing well in her classes, she didn't see herself worthy of being there. She was going through something called "Imposter Syndrome", where she attributed her success to merely a stroke of luck.

When all felt lost, and Tara was beginning to wonder what was wrong with her, she approached her professor to talk. She somehow explained her situation about no formal education. Seeing the potential in his student and empathising with her position, he encouraged her to apply for the study abroad program at the University of Cambridge. And, she did get selected.

That opened up avenues for her and boosted her confidence. Sure, she was not entirely over the self-doubt, but she was well on her way to freedom.

03. FAMILY OR EDUCATION?

Upon reaching the UK, she decided to undo some things that her family had gotten wrong. She got vaccinated for the very first time and confronted her mother and sister about the bullying she had endured in her childhood. She even reached a temporary truce with her father, with whom she had a strained relationship.

She had an idea that her father may be suffering from bipolar disorder and needed professional help by this time. She suggested this to her mother as well.

Tara's performance at Cambridge also impressed her professor, who even offered to pay for her graduate school. Everything seemed to be going fine in her life.

Life is seldom that simple, however. Soon after, her family started accusing her of betraying them. They constantly denied her version of her life experiences and made her question her own reality. They left her with two choices – either give up her education or give up her family.



<https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1640253>

Giving up her family would be challenging, but she just couldn't give up on the transformative power of education. So, she made her choice — and paid for it.

In the months after a significant dramatic incident at her house in Buck's Peak, Tara became depressed. She couldn't find any motivation to turn to her books – books she had loved to read before. She was falling behind in class and was ignoring her work on her final report because she was sitting all day glued to her laptop, binging shows she didn't even like.

She would wake up in the middle of the night, screaming her lungs out on the street outside her hostel. She was going through something called "Panic Attacks".

04. GETTING EDUCATED

The thing about bad times is that they pass. With all the emotional stress and workload build-up, Tara finally decided to go to the college counsellor. After a number of therapy sessions and countless hours of mental agony, she gradually got back some form of control in her life.

She came in contact with people who had known her and her family in the past. She started building her relationships with her friends better. She successfully completed her PhD (History) in 2014 and hence became 'Dr' Tara. In a sense, the curse lifted away gradually. And she didn't have to fight off her demons alone.

In 2018, she published a memoir titled "Educated", which chronicles her journey to education and the cost she had to pay for it. It is an international bestseller, which has touched and inspired millions of people. The story's origin may be very specific to rural America, but the life experiences, choices and mental health struggles are pretty much universal.

** These are just author's takeaways from the more intricate and complicated story that Tara tells in her book. Do give her book a read!*



Author's day

An interview with
Jayantee Khare and Piyush Rohankar

Interviewers: Asmi Gaikwad and
Atharva Valanju

ASK THE EXPERTS

On account of National Author's day, we at team Knowbel feel privileged to interview two of the famous writers /poets /authors-

Jayantee Khare and Piyush Rohankar!



Jayantee Khare is a post graduate in mechanical engineering by qualification, teacher by profession, DRDO scientist and a poetess by passion. She writes poetry in English and Hindi. Being a thinker and dreamer, she has been writing randomly since childhood for herself and close ones. Realising her dream calling as poet, a couple of years back, she started posting her writings online and in her weekly college magazine. She has also won influential women award for the year 2020 and 2021 at renowned platform "spirit mania". Runner up for author of the year for 2019 by " story mirror". She can be reached out on the following platforms:-

- https://www.yourquote.in/jayantee_khare
- <https://hellopoetry.com/jayantee/>
- <http://jugnuwrites.blogspot.com/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/writerjugnu>
- <https://www.facebook.com/juggnu>
- <https://www.facebook.com/jayantee.kharejugnu>
- <https://www.yourquote.in/jayantee-khare-bleu/quotes>



Piyush Arun Rohankar is a Civil Servant from Nagpur. He cleared UPSC Civil Service Exam in 2014 and was allotted Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Island civil services (DANICS). He has done his Engineering in Electronics & Communication from VNIT, Nagpur, and MBA in Finance from SIBM, Bangalore. He has published three anthologies of Poetry: Saint Hazel Poems to a Maiden (2013), Narcissistic Romanticism (2015) and Fuchi (2020). A Pleasant Escape (2020) is his Debut Suspense Novel based on the lives of IAS aspirants. He wrote songs for his band Nebula Quarantine. When he is not working, he loves reading, listening to western classical music, watching movies, playing Table-Tennis and traveling.

You can read more about him on his blog:
piyushrohankar@wordpress.com.

What was that thought provoking idea, which led you to writing so many poems/ stories /novels and what inspired you to write them?

Jayantee Khare: I write randomly - whenever some thoughts pop up in my mind. When I was a student I used to simply write down whatever came into my mind in the form of a diary. In the last ten years, I have started writing in the form of poetry, systematically in Journals. In spiritual meetings we were taught to write letters to God in a minute about the things that come into your mind describing what kind of feeling you are getting at that moment. That's when my activity picked up pace and writing became a special diet of the day before bedtime! Whenever I was emotionally high or low, at that time I felt it necessary to express those feelings somewhere and that's where the importance of writing came into picture. Slowly, I was able to find rhyming words shaping my poems forming a flow. I started with English and then shifted to Hindi and Urdu realising the popularity of the same. I have also posted some of my works on various social media platforms.

Piyush Rohankar: It came about naturally. I started writing poetry way back during my engineering days. It was the first time I was out of the house and, you know, there was a newfound freedom. Until then life was pretty much protected under my parents. There, I made new friends, found a love for guitar music, and that's when I started writing poetries and gradually, a lot of people tend to go from poetries to prose, eventually short stories, or novels.. Many experiences, UPSC being one of them- I had a lot to tell. This is how I started working on my novel. The idea was all the while I was preparing for civil service examinations- I started writing this book in 2015, it took me nearly three years to complete. That's how my journey of writing began.

As you said that you are a DRDO scientist by profession and a poet by passion or hobby and you have also won several awards and recognition for the same. What if you had chosen to be a poet by profession itself?

Jayantee Khare: Poetry is my hobby and not my career choice. It flows naturally like a God's blessing or grace of God. I believe if you read a lot of poetry, you still can't write it on paper and even if you are able to, it will be copying someone else's ideas, words and ending up jumbling your own. Being a Scientist and poet are two completely different paths. I prefer writing when I feel certain emotions flowing in.

Since you are a scientist, did you ever think of writing poems related to the type of research that you might have done or are currently doing?

Jayantee Khare: No. My job is basically teaching engineering to graduate officers.

Nothing related to being a scientist is related to the poetries I write. As you must have read, my works, a few of them show spiritual inclination, many others show romantic feelings or expressing sadness or joy. All of these vary depending on what I'm feeling at that moment.

What kind of poems do you prefer writing? What are the languages that you are most comfortable in? Is it primarily Hindi or English?

Jayantee Khare: I write in Hindi these days. I don't know the script of Urdu, but I feel that I have picked up Urdu vocabulary. Hindi is my primary language. New generations use a mix of languages like English, Hindi and Urdu. So, it could be a Sugam kavita, that is easily understood by children. I feel that I can express myself better when I choose to write Sugam poetry.

Which is your most favorite section when it comes to writing-fiction or suspense romance drama, comedy,etc?

Piyush Rohankar: A good novel or a book has all the elements but for me the most preferred one would be suspense because it makes people curious to know what lies ahead. It grabs the attention of the readers as it keeps them glued to the page. Therefore, suspense would be my first preference.

Since how long have you been writing? What do you think is the best place and time to start and what kind of an audience do you prefer for your writing work?

Jayantee Khare: Formal writing I started six, seven years back. Otherwise I was writing for my near and dear ones, slogans, small couplets. There is no particular age to start writing as I have seen youngsters who are able to express themselves very well. So, when you're comfortable with writing you start writing. As you grow your selection of words and flow of thought becomes much better, but it can be started at any age. There are so many incidents that happen, if you deeply ponder upon those events, when you start deeply feeling those themselves, then your poetry starts becoming insightful.

So basically it should come from within instead of just randomly ?

Jayantee Khare: Yes, people who read my poetry always ask me why I am writing sad poems, do I feel sad all the time. It is not so, everybody has such feelings at some point in their life. The feelings that I write about only denote my state at that particular point of time. I'm more perceptible to those emotions.

One of your works "Rides on the tides" focuses on the lessons, the ups and downs of life. So what was the whole idea behind coming up with this collection of poems?

Jayantee Khare: I have written many poems and I thought that this particular collection had a common theme so I published it after compiling similar poems on the ups and downs of life.

I think the contract lasted three years however I have not renewed it. Now publication and promotion publicity doesn't matter to me. I am writing for myself, not for promotional purposes or not for making money. I have many poems now that I publish online only.

Your book- 'A pleasant escape' is focused on the life of IAS aspirants. What kind of an impact do you wish to create on the readers?

Piyush Rohankar: As you must be aware the Indian Civil Services is considered among one of the toughest exams in the country. Every year you might be witnessing toppers coming out of so many candidates that gave the exam. Many who fail after much diligence- it is indeed a heartbreaking situation for them. My book depicts the life of an average aspirant- their struggles, the kind of depression they go through, the different kinds of people I met during my preparation phase. The tougher part is that the pass percentage is very less and people only notice the successful side of it. In Delhi, I was preparing for nearly three years in a very small room in Old Rajinder Nagar where most of the other aspirants also came. Basically, the novel throws light on the unseen dilemmas of aspirants and their adventures and tragedies. This book is for newcomers as well as for those who have tried their hand at the civil service examinations. The message lies in the truth behind those struggles and that's what my entire book is focused on.

What kind of poem are you thinking of writing next?

Jayantee Khare: It has been 50 years since the liberation of Bangladesh with India's help and I plan on writing patriotic poems based on that theme. However, poetry comes from within, even when I'm writing a patriotic poem some other thought may pop up and so I may keep the patriotic poem aside for some time.

How do you manage to divide your time between your professional career and your writing?

Jayantee Khare: I think it doesn't take separate time for me, whenever a thought comes to my mind I write it. I don't write on paper, I write on my phone as it's always there with me and is more comfortable as I can edit it anytime. Sometimes it happens, I'm doing something else and I have to stop it in between. Whatever thoughts are coming in, I write and compile them at that time. Sometimes I wake up early in the morning and finish my poetry with a fresh outlook.

Since you are an IAS officer and as far as I know this profession comes with a lot of responsibilities. How do you manage to divide your time between your professional career and your writing hobby?

Piyush Rohankar: Writing is a very long and lonely journey and you need to be very disciplined unlike poetries where most of us end up writing a poem in 5-10 minutes. It is said that you cannot force a person to write poetry. It comes naturally. But novel writing is altogether a different ball game. I write during night hours at around 11 or 12pm or 11 to 1 twice a week, maybe four times a week or sometimes I don't end up writing because of my hectic work schedule. And, you have to be really patient when it comes to writing a novel. My strategy is basically to choose a time of the day that suits me. It is night time for most authors. According to me, night is very soothing and peaceful. That's how I divide my time between professional career and writing hobby.

What do you enjoy writing the most, a novel which takes a much longer time or a relatively short poem ?

Piyush Rohankar: I can't judge between a novel and a poem, both are equally my babies. Both are equally beautiful. I would love to be a poet or a novelist. It all happens naturally.

There might have been times when you might have been under writer's block where you might not be able to put words on paper or express what you want to actually show the readers. So how did you manage to overcome such issues and continue being productive?

Jayantee Khare: Yes, writer's block happens with everybody at some point in time. See, poetry comes from within your heart. The mind is involved in shaping. Sometimes, one is so busy in daily routine activities that we don't have time to think over smaller issues and sometimes even bigger issues pass by unnoticed. There is a later time when we start pondering over it. I just write the words that come into my mind, no matter what. Eventually, writer's block goes away with time. Then, those words I use in my poetries. There are two types of trails- difficult and easy. I prefer choosing the difficult one as it poses more challenges. A similar analogy works with poetry also where when the old leaves fall, only then new shoots start growing. So, it's necessary to fall in order to explore new ideas.

Piyush Rohankar: All of us suffer from some or the other type of block. So for writers block I would suggest that you should indulge in more reading. The more you read, the more you can write. For a few days, take some time off. You can spend time watching a movie or going to a new place or traveling. The main point is to have more experiences. The more experiences you have, the more fuel you will get for writing in. The more you will be successful in getting over the writer's block.

Since how long have you been writing and what would you say, would be the best age to start writing ?

Piyush Rohankar: There is no specific age, it depends on your life and when it pushes you to write. So, I started writing pretty much earlier at the age of 17-18, but I've heard about people who start writing at the age of 9 and 10. So, it depends, I started writing when I was in an engineering college. I discovered new friends for the first time, a newfound freedom, and I started playing guitar. I used to have a band and I used to write poetries, then we used to convert it into songs.

Since you have written a novel and two other books, as far as I've noticed, a lot of good reviews surround these. So what if this was your career goal and not only a hobby?

Piyush Rohankar: So I think the moment your hobby turns into a career goal is when you start making money out of your hobby, So definitely right now, I'm enjoying my job because it is giving me very nice experiences, but later down the line if I start making enough money from my books, I would think of getting full time into writing.

What kind of book are you planning on writing next, what will it be focused on?

Piyush Rohankar: My first posting was at Andaman and Nicobar Islands which has a very rich historical legacy, and a history of Japanese and Britishers living there, it has six of the most primitive tribes. I'm kind of writing a World War One, World War Two historical fiction or drama. You can say which revolves around the Northeast Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the lost treasure of the Japanese.

What would you say is your all-time favorite book, that is a recommended read for all our readers?

Jayantee Khare: If you are a Hindi reader who can understand difficult words, then Madhushala by Harivansh Rai Bachchan. And if you are comfortable with Urdu, then poems by Amrita Pritam who was a Punjabi poet who migrated in India during partition, so she expresses the pain, agony of females during partition. Kumar Vishwas is also a very nice poet.

Piyush Rohankar: That's a difficult question. It would be injustice, just naming one, but I will choose one. That would be a Kafka on the shore by Haruki Murakami. Haruki Murakami is a Japanese novelist. He basically writes about magical realism and his stories are totally weird, as if something normal is happening and suddenly something magical interrupts.



~click by Vaibhav Ingale

*“Let the waves carry you where the light can not.”
~Mohit Kaushik*



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