



Firki Ni Dori

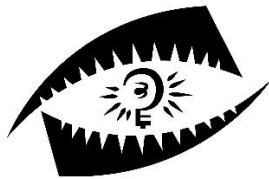
Focus: Bird Injuries due to Chinese thread and glass-coated manjha during Makar Sankranti

Student: Jahnvi Trivedi
ID No: 202114015

Guide: Anirban Dutta Gupta

CO. Guide: Prof. Binita Desai

2021-23



Master in Design (Communication Design)
**Dhirubhai Ambani Institution of Information &
Communication Technology, Gujarat, India**

Firki Ni Dori

Focus: Makar Sankranti & Bird Injuries

Jahnvi Trivedi | 202114015 | M.Design | 2021

A Final Semester Project for M.Des Program

Dhirubhai Ambani Institution of Information and Communication Technology

Faculty Guide: Mr. Anirban Dutta Gupta

Faculty Co. Guide: Prof. Binita Desai

FEEDBACK

Acknowledgement

I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to all those who stood by me and provided unwavering support throughout my journey of completing this project. I am expressing my sincere gratitude to faculty guide Anirban Dutta Gupta and faculty Co. Guide Prof. Binita Desai for guiding and encouraging me in making the final product. I am writing to sincerely thank Prof. Madhumita Mazumdar and Prof. Vishvajit Pandya for their precious inputs. Without their insights and mentorship, I would not have been able to materialize this project. I would like to thank Dr. Nikita Desai for her support and all my professors who have taught and guided me over the past two years. Their love and support have been instrumental in shaping my knowledge and skills, enabling me to complete this project successfully. Additionally, I am grateful to Mr. Prabhunath Sharma for the assistance he provided throughout this course. It is the collective wisdom and efforts of these individuals that have moulded me into the person I am today. I am thankful for my amazing batchmates, who have been a constant source of moral support during this project and throughout this course. Their encouragement and solidarity helped me overcome numerous obstacles and complete this project. Their presence has been invaluable, and I am grateful for their unwavering support. My serious gratitude towards Jiv Daya Charitable Trust, Sajag group and Animal Saviours NGO, Mehsana, for their constant support and permit for shoot and data access. I want to thank my friends Darshan Kansara and Tushar Kalra for assisting me in my shoot. I would like to thank Nishit Parikh for helping me

with voice over for the documentary. Lastly, I express my deepest gratitude to my family and friends for their unconditional love and unwavering faith in my abilities. Their support and patience have played a significant role in my journey. I am thankful for their understanding and constant presence throughout the duration of this project.

Contents

Feedback	02		
Acknowledgment	03		
Abstract	05		
Chapter-1 Project Brief			
1.1 Understanding the Issue	06		
1.2. Project Objectives	06		
1.3 The Problem Statement	07		
1.4 Methodology	08		
1.5 Medium of Communication	08		
1.6 Targeted Audience	08		
1.7 Language Choice	08		
1.8 Location of Shoot	09		
1.9 Expected Outcomes	09		
1.10 Motivation behind choosing the topic	09		
1.11 The primary goals of documentary	10		
1.12 Need of intervention	11		
1.13 Places Visited for the research	11		
Chapter-2 Pre-Production			
2.1 Research	12		
		2.2 Literature survey	19
		2.3 Discussions	25
		2.4 Field Visits	27
		2.5 Initial Narrative Structure	29
		2.6 Initial Scripting	30
		2.7 Final Scripting	40
		2.8 List of Shots	42
		Chapter-3 Production	
		3.1 Equipment	44
		3.2 Planning	44
		3.3 Questionnaire	47
		3.4 Understanding Characters	47
		3.5 Shooting	51
		Chapter-4 post-Production	
		4.1 Organizing Footage	54
		4.2 Editing	54
		4.3 Title of the Documentary	55
		4.4 User Feedback	56
		Conclusion	57

Abstract

Makar Sankranti, a joyous and vibrant festival celebrated across India, brings together communities to embrace the spirit of unity, renewal, and cultural traditions. One prominent aspect of this festival is the age-old tradition of kite flying, where the sky is adorned with colourful kites soaring high. However, amidst the exhilaration of this tradition, a dark and concerning issue has recently emerged — bird injuries caused by the use of Chinese threads and glass-coated threads. Last few years, there have been more cases of Chinese thread being used for flying kites.

This thesis aims to shed light on the distressing issue of bird injuries during Makar Sankranti due to using Chinese threads (manjha) and glass-coated threads (dori) in kite flying. This represents an effort to examine the underlying reasons for this issue, how it affects ecology and the environment, and possible solutions that might decrease the harm to bird species.

This research uses a multidisciplinary approach to understand the situation comprehensively. It includes ecological studies, data analysis, and interviews with veterinarians, Jiv Daya Charitable Trust members, and other NGOs working on the subject. By investigating the historical context and cultural significance of kite flying during Makar Sankranti, the thesis will delve into the reasons behind the popularity of Chinese threads and glass-coated threads, exploring the factors that have led to their widespread use despite the associated risks.

This thesis will also examine the ecological effects of bird injuries, including potential ecosystem imbalances, loss of avian biodiversity, and disturbance of migratory patterns. The study will evaluate the effectiveness of current initiatives made by governmental and non-governmental organizations to address this issue and will pinpoint any implementation gaps and difficulties.

The findings of this study will help decision-makers make well-informed choices. They will aid in developing strategies and regulations that will increase awareness, encourage safe kite-flying, and ensure the conservation of bird species during this festive season. The results of this study can provide important light on the social, cultural, and ecological aspects of bird injuries brought on by kite flying during Makar Sankranti and how these injuries affect our environment and way of life.

Chapter-1 Project Brief

Project Title: Firki Ni Dori: A Documentary on Bird Injuries during Makar Sankranti Kite Flying, Examining the Effects of Chinese and Glass-Coated Threads on the Environment.

1.1 Understanding the Issue:

Makar Sankranti is a popular festival celebrated in India, particularly in Gujarat, where kite flying is a significant part of the festivities. While this tradition brings joy and enthusiasm, it also poses risks to birds and the environment. One of the main concerns during Makar Sankranti is bird injuries caused by using Chinese and glass-coated threads for kite flying.

Chinese threads, commonly known as Chinese Manja or Chinese Dor, are made of nylon or synthetic materials and are incredibly sharp and durable. These threads are coated with a mixture of chemicals, including glass or metal particles, to increase their cutting ability. On the other hand, glass-coated threads are common threads coated with a layer of finely crushed glass or adhesive materials mixed with powdered glass.

These types of threads are popular among kite enthusiasts because they are sharp enough to cut the strings of other kites during kite fights, known as "patang baazi." However, their sharpness poses a grave threat to birds. When birds come into contact with these threads while flying, they can get entangled or suffer severe injuries,

often resulting in death. The sharp threads can cause deep cuts on the birds' wings, necks, or feet, making it difficult for them to fly, perch, or hunt for food.

Moreover, using Chinese and glass-coated threads also harms the environment. When kites with these threads get tangled in trees or electric poles, they risk causing electrical short circuits, leading to power outages and fires. The threads left behind after the festival also contribute to litter and pollution. They can entangle wildlife, harm animals, and pose a threat to humans as well.

To address this issue, various steps have been taken by authorities and NGOs to raise awareness about the dangers of these threads and promote the use of safer alternatives. Several states in India, including Gujarat, have implemented bans on Chinese manja and glass-coated threads. Additionally, campaigns and public awareness programs are conducted to educate people about the impact of these threads on birds, wildlife, and the environment.

Promoting the use of eco-friendly threads made of biodegradable materials, such as cotton or natural fibers, is an effective solution. These threads are less harmful to birds and can decompose naturally, reducing environmental pollution. By encouraging the use of such threads and spreading awareness about the issue, we can help protect birds and preserve the environment during Makar Sankranti and similar kite-flying festivals.

Individuals need to recognize the impact of their actions and make conscious choices that prioritize the well-being of wildlife and the environment.

Project Summary:

Makar Sankranti is a widely celebrated Hindu festival in India, during which kite flying is a popular tradition. However, using Chinese threads and glass-coated threads has resulted in significant bird injuries during the festival. This documentary aims to examine the effects of this problem on the environment and raise awareness about the need for responsible kite-flying practices.

1.2 Project Objectives

- To document the extent of bird injuries caused by Chinese and glass-coated threads during Makar Sankranti kite flying.
- To examine the ecological impact of bird injuries, including loss of avian biodiversity, disruption of migratory patterns, and potential ecosystem imbalances.
- To raise awareness about the need for responsible kite flying practices during Makar Sankranti and promote the use of eco-friendly alternatives.
- To provide a platform for experts, activists, and stakeholders to share their perspectives on the issue and propose solutions.

1.3 The Problem Statement

Illegal use of Chinese and glass-coated thread during Makar Sankranti in Gujarat leads to bird injuries. The annual count of

bird injuries caused by harmful threads during Makar Sankranti in Ahmedabad have steadily risen, with approximately 10,000 to 14,000 birds being affected yearly.

1.4 Methodology

The documentary will use a mix of footage, interviews, text, sound, and narration to tell the story of bird injuries during Makar Sankranti's kite flying. Footage will be captured where kite flying is prevalent, documenting the extent of bird injuries caused by Chinese and glass-coated threads. Interviews will be conducted with experts, activists, and stakeholders, including ornithologists, environmentalists, government officials, and kite-flying enthusiasts. The documentary will also use narration to provide context and background information on the issue.

1.5 Medium of Communication

Due to the invisible nature of the problem and its impact, we often need to be made aware of the consequences associated with kite flying. In order to address this issue effectively, creating a documentary that incorporates visuals, text, and sound can serve as a powerful means to raise awareness and provide an eye-opening message to the public.

1.6 Targeted Audience:

The intended audience for the documentary would include kite flyers, kite makers, and kite sellers in Ahmedabad who actively

participates in kite flying during Makar Sankranti. This includes sellers who offer kites and prepare threads with glass coating for kite flying purposes.

This targeted audience was chosen because people are directly involved in the activities related to kite flying during Makar Sankranti in Ahmedabad. Kite flyers, kite makers, and kite sellers play a crucial role in using and distributing kites and associated materials, including the potentially harmful threads with glass coating. By focusing on this audience, the documentary aims to raise awareness among those who directly impact the issue, encouraging them to adopt safer practices and alternatives that can help mitigate bird injuries caused by kite flying.

1.7 Language Choice for Documentary

The language chosen for the documentary is Hindi based on various factors, including the target audience, cultural context, and regional preferences. Considering that Ahmedabad is located in the state of Gujarat, where Hindi and Gujarati are widely spoken, it might be suitable to choose Hindi as the language for the documentary. Hindi has a large number of speakers in Gujarat, and many people across different communities and regions in India also understand it. Using Hindi as the primary language can help ensure better accessibility and understanding among the target audience, including kite flyers, makers, and sellers in Ahmedabad. Since the problem is not only limited to Ahmedabad and other states with a vast number of kite flyers, the language kept for the documentary is Hindi.

The community that predominantly resides in the Patang Bazaar area of Ahmedabad is the Muslim community. Patang Bazaar, also known as the Kite Market, is located in the old city of Ahmedabad and is a hub for kite-related activities, including kite making, selling,

and purchasing. The area is known for its vibrant atmosphere during the festive season of Makar Sankranti. People from various backgrounds, including locals and visitors, come together to engage in kite-flying traditions.

1.8 Locations of Shoot:

- Jiv Daya Charitable Trust, Panjrapol, Ahmedabad
- Animal Saviours NGO, Mehsana
- Patang Market, Ahmedabad
- Old City, Ahmedabad
- Old City, Mehsana
- Mandvi Ni Pol, Ahmedabad
- Narsiji Ni Pol, Mehsana

1.9 Expected Outcomes

The documentary aims to raise awareness about the issue of bird injuries during Makar Sankranti kite flying and its effects on the environment. By providing a platform for experts, activists, and stakeholders to share their perspectives, the documentary aims to promote responsible kite-flying practices and the use of eco-friendly alternatives. The project is expected to contribute to a more informed and responsible celebration of Makar Sankranti that respects tradition and the natural world while promoting a sustainable future.

1.10 Motivation Behind Choosing the Topic

The motivation behind choosing the topic for the documentary on bird injuries during Makar Sankranti kite flying, examining the effects of Chinese and glass-coated threads on the environment, is to raise awareness and shed light on an important issue. The documentary aims to highlight the detrimental impact of these harmful threads on birds and the environment during the festive season of Makar Sankranti.

1.11 The primary goals of the documentary

- **Education and Awareness:** The documentary intends to educate the audience, including kite flyers, makers, and sellers, about the consequences of using Chinese and glass-coated threads. It seeks to create awareness about the harm inflicted on birds and the environment by providing in-depth information and visuals.
- **Behavioral Change:** The documentary aims to evoke empathy and concern among the audience by showcasing the painful reality of bird injuries. It encourages viewers to reconsider their choices and adopt alternative, safer practices while enjoying kite flying during Makar Sankranti.
- **Environmental Conservation:** The documentary aims to promote the conservation of birds and the overall ecosystem. By illustrating the ecological impact of harmful threads, it seeks to instigate a sense of responsibility and inspire actions that prioritize the protection of wildlife and their habitats.

Ultimately, the motivation behind this documentary is to spark a positive change in attitudes, behaviors, and practices related to kite

flying during Makar Sankranti, leading to a safer and more sustainable celebration while safeguarding the well-being of birds and the environment.

1.12 Need of Intervention

The dire need for intervention looms over the perilous predicament posed by the practice of kite flying as birds fall victim to the treacherous threads that entangle their fragile existence. The urgency to address this issue stems from a tapestry of interwoven factors:

Avian Agony and Mortality: The glimmering threads employed in kite flying, sharpened by the inclusion of abrasive elements like glass or metal, ensnare unsuspecting birds in a labyrinth of suffering. Wings, legs, and necks become ensnared, inflicting grievous injuries and sealing the fate of countless avian lives. Intervention is a beacon of hope, offering respite from this grim fate.

Endangered Enigmas: Among the affected victims, endangered species stand at the precipice of peril. Raptors and migratory birds, already teetering on the edge of existence, confront heightened risks during their noble flight or moments of respite on trees and structures. Intervening with utmost urgency safeguards the delicate tapestry of life, preserving these mesmerizing creatures for future generations.

Ecological Ripples: The intricate threads of ecological harmony hang in the balance. Birds, stewards of pollination, seed dispersal, and insect control, weave the fabric of a balanced ecosystem. However, the disruption caused by kite-induced injuries and mortality sends ripples cascading through the intricate tapestry of

nature's interconnectedness. Intervention becomes a solemn duty to safeguard this intricate web of life.

Legal Constraints: Legal frameworks in several jurisdictions acknowledge the hazards imposed by the pernicious threads of kite flying, prompting regulations and outright bans. Intervention assumes the mantle of enforcement and fortification, augmenting these legal bulwarks while nurturing a culture of responsible and conscientious kite-flying practices.

Ignorance Eradication and Education: Many enthusiasts, ensnared in the thrill of kite flying, remain oblivious to the agony inflicted upon avian brethren. Interventions, guided by the light of awareness, illuminate the path, fostering education and enlightenment. Empathy and responsibility flourish as alternatives, bird-friendly materials, and practices take flight.

Technological Marvels: The realm of research and innovation beckons, offering a lifeline through technological breakthroughs. Safer alternatives to traditional kite-flying threads can emerge from the crucible of creativity. Interventions fuelling this pursuit champion the adoption of innovative materials that preserve the joy and fervor of kite flying while shielding avian life from harm's treacherous grasp.

Through resolute intervention into kite flying and the perils endured by birds ensnared in threads of peril, we sow the seeds of avian protection, nurture ecological equilibrium, and foster a harmonious coexistence with the natural world. Together, through a symphony of concerted efforts by authorities, communities, and individuals, we can unravel the entanglement of avian suffering and bestow upon

our feathered companions the safety and serenity they deserve in the boundless expanse of our skies.

1.13 Places Visited for the Research

- Ahmedabad Ravivari market
- Ahmedabad Pet market
- Local pet shops of Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Bhavnagar and Rajkot
- Earlier Visited market in Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi
- Online stores selling Birds
- WhatsApp groups selling birds
- Jiv Daya Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad
- Animal Saviour NGO, Mehsana
- Local Vet Hospitals in Mehsana, Ahmedabad
- Kankariya Zoo, Ahmedabad
- Pradyuman Park Zoo, Rajkot
- Few spots where migratory birds come

Chapter 2. Pre-Production

2.1 Research

History of Kite Flying:

The history of kite flying spans ancient civilizations, engaging people worldwide for countless centuries. While its precise origins remain elusive, it is widely believed to have emerged in China approximately 2,800 years ago. Legend has it that a resourceful Chinese farmer utilized a leaf attached to a string, harnessing the wind's power to shoo away bothersome birds from his crops. This humble beginning paved the way for creating kites crafted from silk and bamboo, offering recreational and military applications.

In Japan, kites took on an innovative role as a form of communication between soldiers. Meanwhile, these flying wonders found a place in religious ceremonies, intertwining spirituality and kite-flying rituals in Indonesia. Conversely, India cherishes kite flying as a cherished pastime, particularly during the vibrant Makar Sankranti festival.

Notably, kite flying's influence even extended to the field of aviation. The Montgolfier brothers, drawing inspiration from their experiences with kites, revolutionized aeronautics with the invention of the hot air balloon in the 18th century, thereby facilitating humankind's initial ventures into airborne travel.

Throughout the ages, kite flying has continually evolved, welcoming new materials and innovative designs into its fold. Currently, kites take flight across the globe, captivating enthusiasts of all ages. Festivals and competitions dedicated to kite flying have become remarkable spectacles, attracting participants and onlookers from far and wide, celebrating the art and joy of soaring kites in the sky.



Figure:2.1 Kite Flying in Antient Times
Credit: Patang Mohatsav, Ahmedabad

“To understand this sensitive issue, one will have to go to the depth of each and every aspect related to it.”

What is Makar Sankranti and why it is celebrated?

Makar Sankranti is a Hindu festival celebrated in India on the 14th of January every year. It marks the beginning of the sun's transition into the zodiac sign of Capricorn, known as Makara in Sanskrit. The festival is celebrated enthusiastically and is considered one of India's most essential and auspicious festivals. The festival of Makar Sankranti honors the sun deity Surya and is said to signal the end of the winter solstice and the start of longer days. The festival is observed in many ways throughout India, including Uttarayan in Gujarat, Lohri in Punjab, and Pongal in Tamil Nadu. Due to the kite flying and friendly contests, it is also known as the kite-flying festival. The celebration is of considerable cultural significance since it is seen as the beginning of the harvest season and a time for new beginnings. People celebrate by giving and receiving sweets, donning new attire, and praying to the sun god. The celebration invites people to gather to rejoice and share their delight and social connection.

The story of Makar Sankranti is deeply rooted in Hindu mythology and carries several fascinating legends and beliefs. One such legend revolves around the revered warrior, Bhishma Pitamah, known for his unwavering devotion to Lord Vishnu.

According to the tale, Bhishma Pitamah sustained grave injuries during the epic Kurukshetra war and was left lying on a bed of arrows. Despite his immense pain, he chose to hold onto life, determined to pass away only on the auspicious day of Makar Sankranti, when the sun begins its northward journey. The sun's rays are believed to have remarkable healing properties during this time. By waiting until this celestial occurrence, Bhishma Pitamah could attain salvation and release from his mortal coil.



Figure:3.1 Sun God
Credit: www.indiannewslink.com

Another captivating legend associated with Makar Sankranti involves the defeat of the demon Sankarasur by the divine goddess Sankranti. On this important day, the goddess is revered and worshipped to ward off negative energies, bestow prosperity and bring joy and well-being.

Beyond these mythical narratives, Makar Sankranti is intrinsically tied to the commencement of the harvest season. It is a time of abundance and gratitude, celebrating the harvests and blessings bestowed upon farmers and communities. With the sky adorned with vibrant kites and the air filled with laughter and camaraderie, Makar Sankranti is a jubilant occasion cherished by people of all ages and backgrounds.



Figure:3.1 Sun God
Credit: www.indiannewslink.com

Makar Sankranti celebrated in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

The Makar Sankranti festival, celebrated in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, is a magnificent and jubilant occasion awaited with great anticipation.

Ahmedabad is renowned for its lively kite-flying culture during Makar Sankranti, with participants from all walks of life participating in this age-old tradition. The city's skies are alive with a riot of colors as kites of various shapes and sizes soar to great heights, while friendly kite-flying competitions add to the festive spirit.



Along with kite-flying, the people of Ahmedabad mark the occasion of Makar Sankranti by preparing a variety of mouth-watering traditional Gujarati delicacies like undhiyu, jalebi, and chikki. They decorate their homes with intricate rangolis and torans made of vibrant flowers and mango leaves.

The International Kite Festival, held at Sabarmati Riverfront, is one of the main attractions of Makar Sankranti in Ahmedabad, drawing kite-flying enthusiasts worldwide. The festival features kite-flying competitions, cultural performances, and various culinary delights.

Despite efforts to promote eco-friendly kite-flying practices in recent years, the festival still poses risks to birds due to hazardous kite strings. Nonetheless, the festive fervor of Makar Sankranti continues to thrive in Ahmedabad as people come together to revel in the joyous occasion.



Kite market of Ahmedabad

The kite market of Ahmedabad is an exuberant and vibrant place that awakens to life during the Makar Sankranti festival. This market

is nestled in the old city area of Ahmedabad, near the famed Manek Chowk.

This market has a cornucopia of kites in diverse shapes, sizes, and colours, ranging from small diamond-shaped kites to large, intricate designs. These kites are made of paper, nylon, and bamboo and are often decorated with intricate patterns and designs.



Apart from kites, the market has a plethora of accessories, such as kite strings, spindles, and charkhi (kite reels). The kite strings come in various materials, including traditional cotton thread and modern synthetic fibers. The Makar Sankranti festival brings the kite market to life, as customers throng the market to buy kites and accessories for the celebrations. The market is an energetic and colorful sight, with traders displaying their wares in vivid stalls and the sounds of kite strings being pulled and kites soaring high in the sky reverberating in the atmosphere.

Despite the challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, the kite market of Ahmedabad has flourished, with traders adapting to the new normal and taking the necessary precautions to safeguard customers' health. The market remains an indispensable part of the Makar Sankranti celebrations in Ahmedabad, attracting kite-flying enthusiasts and visitors worldwide. Despite being banned Chinese threads are sold illegally in the kite market, and people buy them even by paying a high price for the kite flying competitions as the Chinese threads are stronger. Regrettably, despite the ban on Chinese threads for kite flying in India, they are still being sold in kite markets across the country. One plausible explanation is the high demand for Chinese threads among kite flyers due to their strength and durability.

Another conceivable explanation is that enforcing the ban on Chinese threads may only sometimes be implemented with the utmost strictness. Some vendors may attempt to circumvent the ban by concealing these threads from authorities or engaging in bribery to avoid legal consequences. Additionally, the ban may need to be thoroughly understood or effectively communicated to all market participants, leading to non-compliance.

The ongoing issue of banned Chinese threads being sold in kite markets in India underscores the pressing need for more robust enforcement measures and awareness-raising initiatives to safeguard the environment and prevent harm to wildlife. It is imperative that authorities take decisive action against those who continue to sell and use banned Chinese threads and that the public be educated about the detrimental impacts of these threads on the environment and wildlife.

Kite and Manjha making in Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad boasts a thriving industry centered around creating kites and glass-coated threads. This traditional craft, passed down through generations, involves the skillful assembly of bamboo sticks, paper, glue, and string to produce kites in diverse shapes and sizes.

The manufacturing process for glass-coated threads used for kite flying entails coating the thread with adhesive before immersing it in a powdered glass concoction. Once dried, the threads are neatly wound onto spools, ready for distribution and sale.



Ahmedabad's kite and glass-coated thread-making industry is a vital economic pillar, providing livelihood opportunities for numerous artisans and businesses. As the festival of Makar Sankranti approaches, demand for kites and threads skyrockets, transforming the local kite market into a bustling hub of activity and commerce.

However, concerns have been raised regarding the use of glass-coated thread due to its potential harm to birds and wildlife.

Although efforts have been made to restrict the use and sale of these threads, the issue remains a subject of ongoing debate and contention within the city.

Banned Chinese threads used for kite flying in India

The use of banned Chinese threads for kite-flying has remained a thorny issue in India, particularly during cultural festivals like Makar Sankranti, where kite-flying is an integral part of the celebrations. These threads, commonly known as Chinese manjha, are coated with abrasive materials such as glass, making them more effective in cutting through the opponent's kite strings.

However, using these banned threads poses a significant danger to human and animal life, with multiple incidents of bird deaths and human injuries reported recently.

The Indian government has implemented stringent laws and penalties to curb these threads' production, sale, and use. A concerted effort has been made to promote eco-friendly alternatives like cotton or natural fiber threads for kite-flying.

Despite these measures, banned Chinese threads persist in some areas of India, particularly during festivals like Makar Sankranti, where demand for kites and threads is high. Citizens and authorities must continue advocating for safe and eco-friendly kite-flying practices to prevent further human and animal life harm.

Why glass coated threads are harmful to birds?

Glass-coated threads pose a significant danger to birds for several reasons:

Cutting ability: Glass-coated threads are designed to be extremely sharp and have a cutting ability that can easily injure birds. When a bird comes into contact with these threads while flying, the sharp glass particles can cause deep cuts and lacerations on its wings, neck, or feet. These injuries can be severe and often result in the bird being unable to fly, perch, or feed properly.

Entanglement: Birds can become entangled in glass-coated threads, leading to severe injuries or death. The delicate glass particles on the thread can get tangled in their feathers, wings, or beaks, impairing their mobility and causing them to become trapped or unable to free themselves.

Ingestion: Birds may accidentally ingest the glass-coated threads while attempting to feed on them or while consuming prey that has already been entangled. Swallowing glass particles can cause internal injuries and damage to their digestive systems, leading to severe health problems and potentially death.

Perch hazards: Glass-coated threads left hanging from trees, poles, or other structures after the kite-flying festival can pose a hazard to birds that use these perches. Birds may unknowingly land on these threads and become entangled or injured, compromising their safety and well-being.

It is crucial to understand that birds are highly vulnerable to these sharp and hazardous threads due to their delicate nature and flight

patterns. Using glass-coated threads for kite flying during Makar Sankranti or any other occasion significantly increases the risks and harm to bird populations. That is why it is essential to discourage the use of these threads and promote safer alternatives that do not threaten birds and wildlife.





2.2 Literary Survey

Bird Species in India:

India is a diverse country home to various bird species, making it a paradise for birdwatchers and nature enthusiasts. From majestic raptors to colorful songbirds, India boasts an impressive avian population. Here is some information about bird species in India.

India is home to over 1,300 bird species, representing about 13% of the world's total bird diversity. These species span various habitats, including forests, grasslands, wetlands, deserts, and coastal areas. The country's geographical location and diverse ecosystems provide a favorable environment for avian species.

One of the iconic bird species in India is the Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), also known as the national bird of India. The peafowl symbolizes beauty and grace with its stunning iridescent plumage and elaborate courtship displays. It is commonly found in forests and open habitats across the country.

India is also home to a significant number of raptors, including the majestic Bengal Eagle Owl (*Bubo bengalensis*), the mighty Indian Eagle (*Aquila hastata*), and the critically endangered Indian Vulture (*Gyps indices*). These birds of prey play vital roles in maintaining ecological balance by controlling rodents and other small animal populations.

The country's wetlands and coastal regions host a diverse array of waterbirds, such as the graceful Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*), the elegant Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*), and the charismatic Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*). These species rely on wetlands for breeding, feeding, and resting during migration.

India is also famous for its colorful and melodious songbirds. The Indian Peafowl is joined by other avian beauties, including the vibrant Indian Pitta (*Pitta brachyura*), the melodious Indian Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradise*), and the tiny yet eye-catching Indian Sunbird (*Cinnyris asiaticus*).

In addition to these charismatic species, India is a haven for bird migration. During the winter months, many species of birds from the colder regions of Europe and Central Asia migrated to India for a warmer climate and abundant food resources. These include waterfowl, such as ducks and geese, raptors, and passerines.

To protect and conserve the diverse bird species in India, several national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and bird sanctuaries have been established across the country. These protected areas provide crucial habitats for birds and other wildlife, ensuring their long-term survival.

Birdwatching has gained immense popularity in India, with numerous birding hotspots attracting enthusiasts worldwide. From the wetlands of Bharatpur in Rajasthan to the Western Ghats' pristine forests and Ladakh's high-altitude regions, India offers endless opportunities for birdwatching and exploration.

India's rich bird diversity is a source of natural beauty and an indicator of the country's ecological health. Efforts to conserve and protect these avian treasures are essential to ensure their survival and maintain the delicate balance of ecosystems.

Bird Species in Gujarat

Gujarat, a vibrant state in western India, is blessed with diverse habitats, including coastal areas, wetlands, grasslands, and forests. This ecological diversity makes Gujarat an excellent destination for birdwatching. Here is some information about bird species found in Gujarat.

Gujarat is home to over 500 species of birds, making it a significant hotspot for avian diversity in India. The state's extensive coastline along the Arabian Sea and its wetlands and marshes provide ideal habitats for resident and migratory bird species.

One prominent bird species in Gujarat is the globally endangered Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*). This magnificent bird is known for its large size and striking appearance. The Little Rann of Kutch, a vast salt marsh in Gujarat, is one of the last remaining strongholds of this critically endangered species.

The coastal areas of Gujarat are teeming with a variety of bird species. The Gulf of Kutch and the Gulf of Khambhat attract migratory birds from Siberia, Central Asia, and Europe during winter. These include beautiful flamingos, such as the Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) and Lesser Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus minor*). Other coastal birds in Gujarat include various species of gulls, terns, sandpipers, and waders.

The diverse landscapes of Gujarat also harbor several raptor species. The White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), the Crested Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*), and the Short-toed Snake Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*) are among the raptors found in the state. The Velavadar Blackbuck National Park is known for its thriving population of the endangered Indian Vulture (*Gyps indices*).

Gujarat's forests and grasslands are home to a range of bird species. The Gir National Park, famous for its Asiatic Lions, is also a birdwatcher haven. It hosts species like the Indian Pitta (*Pitta brachyura*), the Grey-headed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus procephalic*), and the Indian Scops Owl (*Otus bakkamoena*).

Wetlands like Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary attract numerous waterbirds. The Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*), the Indian Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*), and the Pheasant-tailed Jacana

(*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) are among the species that can be spotted there.

Additionally, Gujarat is a crucial stopover for migratory birds along the Central Asian Flyway. Thousands of birds, including various species of ducks, geese, and raptors, visit Gujarat's wetlands and reservoirs during their winter migration.

Conservation efforts are vital for protecting Gujarat's diverse bird species and their habitats. Several sanctuaries and protected areas have been established to safeguard these avian treasures. Awareness programs, eco-tourism initiatives, and responsible birdwatching practices also contribute to the conservation of birds in Gujarat.

With its rich birdlife and scenic landscapes, Gujarat offers a rewarding experience for bird enthusiasts. Exploring the state's varied habitats allows one to witness the beauty and diversity of avian species that thrive in this region.

Endangered Bird Species found in Gujarat

Gujarat is home to several endangered bird species, and their conservation is paramount to protect their dwindling populations. Here are some notable endangered bird species that can be found in Gujarat:

Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*): The Great Indian Bustard is one of India's most critically endangered bird species. It is a large and majestic bird known for its unique appearance and elaborate courtship displays. The grasslands of Gujarat, particularly the Little

Rann of Kutch, are among the last remaining habitats for this species.

Indian Vulture (*Gyps indices*): The Indian Vulture is a critically endangered species that has suffered a significant decline in population due to using diclofenac, a veterinary drug, in livestock. The Velavadar Blackbuck National Park in Gujarat supports a population of these vultures, and conservation efforts are underway to ensure their survival.

Lesser Florican (*Sypheotides indices*): The Lesser Florican is a critically endangered bird species highly dependent on grassland habitats. The grasslands of Gujarat, including the Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary and the Banni Grasslands, serve as critical breeding grounds for these birds during the monsoon season.

White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*): The White-rumped Vulture is another critically endangered vulture species that has experienced a drastic population decline. These vultures were once commonly found in Gujarat, but their numbers have declined significantly due to habitat loss and the use of harmful veterinary drugs.

Sociable Lapwing (*Vanellus gregarius*): The Sociable Lapwing is a critically endangered migratory bird species visiting Gujarat during winter. These lapwings have been recorded in Gujarat's grassland and wetland habitats, including areas near the Little Rann of Kutch.

Forest Owlet (*Heteroglaux blewit*): The Forest Owlet is a critically endangered owl species endemic to central India. It has been sighted

in the Gir Forest of Gujarat, where conservation efforts are being carried out to protect its habitat and ensure its survival.

Conservation initiatives, habitat protection, and awareness campaigns are essential for conserving these endangered bird species in Gujarat. By preserving their habitats, mitigating threats, and promoting responsible tourism and birdwatching practices, we can contribute to their long-term survival and safeguard the region's biodiversity.

Bird Species found in and Around Ahmedabad

The bird diversity is significant in and around Ahmedabad, a city in Gujarat. While the exact number of bird species found in the area may vary, it is estimated that around 250 to 300 bird species can be observed in and around Ahmedabad. These species represent a mix of resident birds, migratory birds, and occasional visitors.

Ahmedabad's diverse habitats, including wetlands, lakes, grasslands, and urban green spaces, attract a wide range of bird species. The Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary, Thol Lake, and the Sabarmati Riverfront are popular birdwatching spots near Ahmedabad.

The resident bird species in Ahmedabad include Indian Peafowl, Indian Robin, Purple Sunbird, Black Kite, White-throated Kingfisher, and Indian Grey Hornbill. These birds can be observed throughout the year.

During the winter months, Ahmedabad becomes a haven for migratory birds. Various ducks, geese, waders, and shorebird species can be seen in wetlands and lakes, including Flamingos, Pelicans,

Hérons, and Egrets. Raptors, like Eagles and Harriers, also visit the region during migration.

Ahmedabad's green spaces, such as parks and gardens, attract smaller bird species like Sparrows, Bulbuls, Mynas, and Warblers. These urban habitats provide a haven for both resident and migratory birds.

It is important to note that the bird species composition may change with seasons and environmental factors. Habitat changes, urbanization, and conservation efforts can also influence the presence of birds. Regular birdwatching and monitoring activities contribute to a better understanding of the bird diversity in and around Ahmedabad.

Birdwatchers and nature enthusiasts have the opportunity to explore and appreciate the avian diversity in Ahmedabad, making it an excellent destination for birdwatching and experiencing the beauty of these winged creatures.

Migratory birds ‘in Ahmedabad During Winter

Ahmedabad, the largest city in Gujarat, is a vital hub for migratory birds due to its location and proximity to various wetlands, rivers, and reservoirs. Several migratory bird species can be observed in and around Ahmedabad during winter. Here are some notable migratory bird species that visit the region:

Flamingos: Greater Flamingos (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) and Lesser Flamingos (*Phoenicopterus minor*) can be spotted in the wetlands near Ahmedabad, such as the Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary and Thol

Lake. These graceful birds arrive in large flocks and add vibrant splashes of pink to the wetland landscapes.

Pelicans: Spot-billed Pelicans (*Pelecanus philippensis*) and Great White Pelicans (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) are among the migratory birds that visit Ahmedabad. They can be found in wetland areas like Nalsarovar and Thol Lake. These large waterbirds are known for their outstanding bills and communal nesting habits.

Ducks and Geese: Ahmedabad attracts various species of ducks and geese during the winter migration. Common species include the Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Gadwall (*Mareca strepera*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), and Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*). These waterfowl can be observed in wetlands, lakes, and reservoirs in and around Ahmedabad.

Raptors: Several raptor species visit Ahmedabad during the winter months. These include the Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*), and Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*). These majestic birds of prey can be seen soaring over open grasslands and wetland areas.

Cranes: The Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*), the world's tallest flying bird, is known to migrate to Gujarat, including areas around Ahmedabad. These large, elegant birds are often spotted in wetlands and agricultural fields. They are a symbol of good luck and are revered in Indian culture.

Sandpipers and Plovers: Various species of sandpipers and plovers visit the shores and mudflats near Ahmedabad during migration. Examples include the Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), and Common Redshank (*Tringa*

totanus). These small wading birds can be observed feeding along the water's edge.

Importance of Birds in Ecosystem

In order to keep the ecology in balance, birds are essential. They contribute to pollination, seed dissemination, and pest control and are crucial to the food chain. Due to their sensitivity to changes in habitat and temperature, birds are also good indicators of environmental health. They assist in reducing the number of pests and insects that might harm crops and have adverse health effects. Additionally, they contribute to preserving the diversity of plant and animal species, which is essential for the ecosystem's long-term viability. Therefore, protecting and conserving birds is crucial to maintain a healthy and balanced environment.

Birds are essential for pollination. For instance, nectar-eating birds like hummingbirds and sunbirds assist in pollinating blooming plants. Like bees and other insects, birds help pollinate more plants since they cover a more expansive territory. Bees and other insects that eat flowers also assist in pollination.

Additionally, birds help spread seeds, which is crucial for plant development and the creation of new habitats. For instance, many birds eat berries and fruits and distribute the seeds by urinating on them in new areas. This promotes the development of new plants and keeps the ecosystem's variety high.

Birds assist in the control of insects. For instance, certain birds, like wrens, chickadees, and bluebirds, eat insects like caterpillars, which

may be a pest in gardens and crops. By controlling the bug population, these birds also lessen the need for pesticides, potentially damaging the environment.

Furthermore, birds serve as environmental indicators. Their population size and behavior can shed light on the ecosystem's health. For instance, the dwindling numbers of some bird species may signal a deterioration in the habitat and the requirement for conservation efforts.

In conclusion, it is impossible to exaggerate the value of birds to the environment. Their presence not only enhances the beauty of nature but also contributes to keeping the ecology in balance. In order to ensure a sustainable future, it is crucial to safeguard and conserve both migratory and non-migratory bird species.

Example of Owl and Its Importance in Ecosystem

Because they aid in regulating the numbers of other prey species and small mammal populations, owls play a crucial role as predators in many ecosystems. A typical predator in agricultural settings is the barn owl, which eats rodents like mice and voles that may seriously harm crops. The demand for pesticides and other hazardous chemicals that can harm the environment is decreased thanks to owls' assistance in controlling these populations.

In addition to their function as predators, owls are significant players in the food chain. Many larger predators feed on them, like hawks, eagles, and coyotes. By fighting with these larger predators for food, owls may occasionally even assist in controlling the number of these predators.

In many communities, owls also have cultural and symbolic value. They have long been depicted in literature, art, and mythology and are frequently linked to wisdom and understanding. Owls are seen as signs of good fortune or protection in certain cultures while associated with death or evil in others.

Overall, it is impossible to overestimate the value of owls to the environment. Their cultural significance highlights the close ties between people and nature, while their roles as predators and food sources help to maintain diversity and balance in many ecosystems.

Bird Injuries during Makar Sankranti in Ahmedabad

Because they aid in regulating the numbers of other prey species and small mammal populations, owls play a crucial role as predators in many ecosystems. A typical predator in agricultural settings is the barn owl, which eats rodents like mice and voles that may seriously harm crops. The demand for pesticides and other hazardous chemicals that can harm the environment is decreased thanks to owls' assistance in controlling these populations.

In addition to their function as predators, owls are significant players in the food chain. Many larger predators feed on them, like hawks, eagles, and coyotes. By fighting with these larger predators for food, owls may occasionally even assist in controlling the number of these predators.

In many communities, owls also have cultural and symbolic value. They have long been depicted in literature, art, and mythology and are frequently linked to wisdom and understanding. Owls are seen as

signs of good fortune or protection in certain cultures while associated with death or evil in others.

Overall, it is impossible to overestimate the value of owls to the environment. Their cultural significance highlights the close ties between people and nature, while their roles as predators and food sources help to maintain diversity and balance in many ecosystems.

2.3 Discussions

Discussion-1: What is the topic?

Date:21/10/2022

During the COVID-19 pandemic, a memorable incident sparked my interest in birds. While passing by a pet store, I noticed a group of budgies confined in a cage without both legs. This sight raised my curiosity, and upon inquiry, I discovered that the rats in the store had intact legs, which seemed unfair to the birds. As I glanced around, I stumbled upon another cage containing a pair of budgies accompanied by five eggs and two one-week-old chicks.

Deeply moved by their circumstances, I felt a surge of compassion and made the impulsive decision to bring them home to release them once they could fly. At that time, I had limited knowledge about birds and the challenges associated with their release into native Indian habitats. Unbeknownst to me, these budgies were alien species that struggled to thrive after captivity.

As I embarked on this newfound responsibility, I quickly realized my need for more understanding of avian development, dietary

requirements, illnesses, and other pertinent factors. Nonetheless, my determination to care for these birds grew stronger. I gradually acquired knowledge and hands-on experience in nurturing and breeding various parrot species.

This experience gave me insights into why releasing them in India was not advisable. I encountered numerous challenges involving different bird species and their unique concerns. Although I had always enjoyed observing birds, this incident gave me an up-close and personal encounter, unveiling their complex behaviors, impressive mimicry abilities, and the complexities of avian diseases and treatments.

Recognizing the scarcity of information and awareness regarding wildlife issues, I resolved to advocate for the well-being of birds. I aim to disseminate knowledge, raise awareness, and encourage responsible practices regarding the care and conservation of these magnificent creatures. This incident ignited my passion for birds and motivated me to become actively involved in their protection and dissemination of crucial information to others.

After Several Discussions

Date:11/11/2022

After visiting the zoo and feeling perplexed by the mixed quality of the exhibits, I decided to seek guidance from professors who could shed light on the subject matter. The zoo boasted about housing over 2000 bird species, but during my visit, I could only observe around 50 to 70 species, out of which 45 were native to the region, while the remaining were alien species. Unfortunately, the signage and even the map provided by the zoo were subpar and failed to offer comprehensive information

I shared two incidents that prompted my curiosity during my discussion with the professors. The first incident involved a baby bat that had been injured in a fan at my home, and the second involved a flycatcher bird in distress. Seeking guidance, I contacted a doctor who recommended contacting a rescue group in Mehsana. Through this interaction, I discovered a dedicated group of individuals engaged in bird rescue and conservation efforts.

Encouraged by the professors, I contemplated creating a documentary film focused on this group and their work. The film would delve into various aspects, including introducing the individuals involved, showcasing their involvement in different rescue cases, documenting their everyday lives, and exploring the dynamics of being both a participant and an observer. Specific segments of the film would highlight the diverse bird species, important festivals like "Makarsankranti" or "Uttarayan," the significance of owls, and the association of birds with "Kalichaudas."

To capture a comprehensive perspective, I was advised to conduct phone interviews with the individuals from the rescue group. These interviews would provide deeper insights into their experiences, challenges, successes, and dedication toward bird conservation.

The film would serve as a platform to raise awareness about the work of this remarkable group, their commitment to bird rescue and conservation, and the importance of preserving avian biodiversity. It would aim to educate and engage viewers, promoting a sense of responsibility towards the well-being of birds and fostering a deeper appreciation for their presence in our lives.

Finalization of topic

Date:02/12/2022

After engaging in extensive discussions with faculties and seeking guidance from Mr. Anirban Dutta Gupta, I have decided to delve deeper into "Uttrayan: Bird Injuries due to the Illegal Use of Chinese Thread and Glass-Coated Manjha during Kite Flying."

Unfortunately, Ahmedabad, known for its vibrant celebration of Uttrayan, witnessed a significant number of bird injuries during January, primarily caused by harmful threads. These threads, such as Chinese thread and glass-coated manjha, pose a severe threat to the avian population in the city.

In order to raise awareness and instigate positive change, I have chosen to utilize the medium of a documentary. This documentary will be a powerful tool to reach out to kite flyers, kite makers, manjha makers, and sellers. By shedding light on the consequences of using these dangerous threads, we aim to educate and sensitize individuals about the impact of their actions on the bird species.

The documentary will not only highlight the injuries inflicted upon birds but also delve into the legal aspects surrounding using such threads during kite flying. Through interviews, expert opinions, and real-life stories, I will portray the gravity of the situation and emphasize the need for responsible and eco-friendly practices.

My primary goal is to generate awareness among the general public, emphasizing the importance of preserving the avian population during the festive season. I hope to inspire a collective effort to safeguard the welfare of birds, encouraging individuals to opt for

safe and environmentally friendly alternatives when engaging in kite-flying activities.

By showcasing the detrimental effects of harmful threads on birds and emphasizing the significance of their conservation, I aspire to bring about a positive change in kite flying traditions during Uttarayan in Ahmedabad. Through the power of the documentary medium, I aim to foster a sense of responsibility and empathy towards our feathered friends, ensuring a safer and more enjoyable celebration for humans and birds alike.

2.4 Field Visits

- Kankariya Zoo: The Kankaria Zoo in Ahmedabad is home to a diverse range of bird species, offering visitors an opportunity to observe and learn about these magnificent creatures. The zoo claims to contain over 2000 types of birds. However, I only observed 50 to 70, of which 45 were native and the rest were alien.

Native Birds: The zoo is likely to house a variety of native bird species that are indigenous to the region of Gujarat. These include colorful birds like the Indian Peafowl, Indian Roller, Common Kingfisher, Indian Pond Heron, Black Drongo, Rose-ringed Parakeet, and Indian Robin.

Water Birds: Given the presence of a lake within the Kankaria Zoo, this includes waterfowl such as ducks, geese, and swans, as well as herons, egrets, and possibly even flamingos, depending on the zoo's exhibits.

Birds of Prey: The zoo houses various raptors or birds of prey, including species like the White-eyed Buzzard, Black Kite, Shikra, and even larger species like the Indian Eagle-Owl or the Eurasian Eagle-Owl.

Exotic Birds: Besides native species, the Kankaria Zoo also has some exotic bird species worldwide. These include parrots, cockatoos, budgies, spinach, etc.

It is important to note that the composition of bird species within the zoo may change over time due to conservation efforts, breeding programs, or the addition of new exhibits, according to the zoo keeper of Kankariya.

- Jiv Daya Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad: Jiv Daya Charitable Trust in Ahmedabad is known for its commendable efforts in providing care and treatment to injured birds, especially during the Makar Sankranti festival. The trust has been actively involved in rescuing and rehabilitating birds that have sustained injuries due to kite flying and the use of hazardous threads. The trust employs dedicated professionals, including veterinarians and volunteers, who work tirelessly to provide medical attention and rehabilitation services to injured birds. Their primary objective is to ensure these birds' well-being and eventual release back into their natural habitats. Jiv Daya Charitable Trust follows a comprehensive approach when treating injured birds during Makar Sankranti. They provide immediate medical aid to injured birds, addressing cuts, wounds, fractures, and entanglements caused by the sharp threads used in kite flying. The trust's veterinarians are

skilled in bird care and employ appropriate techniques to heal and rehabilitate injured birds.

The trust also focuses on educating the public about the impact of kite flying on birds and the importance of using safe and eco-friendly alternatives. They actively participate in awareness campaigns, workshops, and outreach programs to promote responsible kite-flying practices that minimize bird harm.

In addition to their efforts during Makar Sankranti, Jiv Daya Charitable Trust works throughout the year to address bird-related issues and provide medical assistance to injured birds of various species. They collaborate with other organizations, government bodies, and wildlife authorities to maximize their impact and ensure the welfare of avian creatures. They have the expertise, resources, and compassionate approach needed to provide the best possible care for injured birds in Ahmedabad.

- Animal Saviours NGO, Mehsana: The Animal Saviour group based in Mehsana has been actively involved in animal rescue and treatment for the past seven years. Their dedicated efforts have focused on saving animals in and around the city. One of Their notable initiatives include organizing a special camp during the Uttrayan festival, to address the needs of injured birds. The camp occurs at the Lakhwad Animal Hospital in Mehsana, where rescued birds receive essential medical care and rehabilitation.

During my conversation with Darshit Shah, a zoologist working with the Animal Saviours NGO, and Maulik, several crucial points were raised regarding wildlife issues. One significant concern

highlighted was the loss of grasslands due to human activities such as planting trees and cutting down existing ones. This loss of natural habitat has adversely affected wildlife populations, including birds.

Another important issue discussed was the inappropriate behavior and treatment of animals and birds by individuals who lack proper knowledge and understanding. This lack of awareness often leads to ill-treatment and neglect of animals, further exacerbating their suffering.

Furthermore, the conversation highlighted the importance of using appropriate tools and techniques for rescue activities involving birds, snakes, and other animals. The Animal Saviour group emphasized the need for proper training and equipment to ensure the safety of both the rescuers and the animals during such operations.

Overall, the discussion highlighted the various challenges and concerns related to wildlife conservation. It underscored the need for increased awareness, education, and responsible actions to address these issues effectively. The Animal Saviour group's commendable efforts in rescuing and treating injured birds and their involvement in raising awareness about wildlife issues in Mehsana inspire others to take proactive steps toward protecting and preserving our natural ecosystems and the animals that inhabit them.

Other Visited Places:

- Patang Market, Ahmedabad
- Old City, Ahmedabad
- Old City, Mehsana
- Mandvi Ni Pol, Ahmedabad
- Narsiji Ni Pol, Mehsana
- Animal Hospital, Mehsana (Haidri chawk)
- Animal Hospital, Lakhwad, Mehsana
- Government veterinary hospital, Ahmedabad
- Patang Museum, Ahmedabad



2.5 Initial Narrative Structure

ACT-1

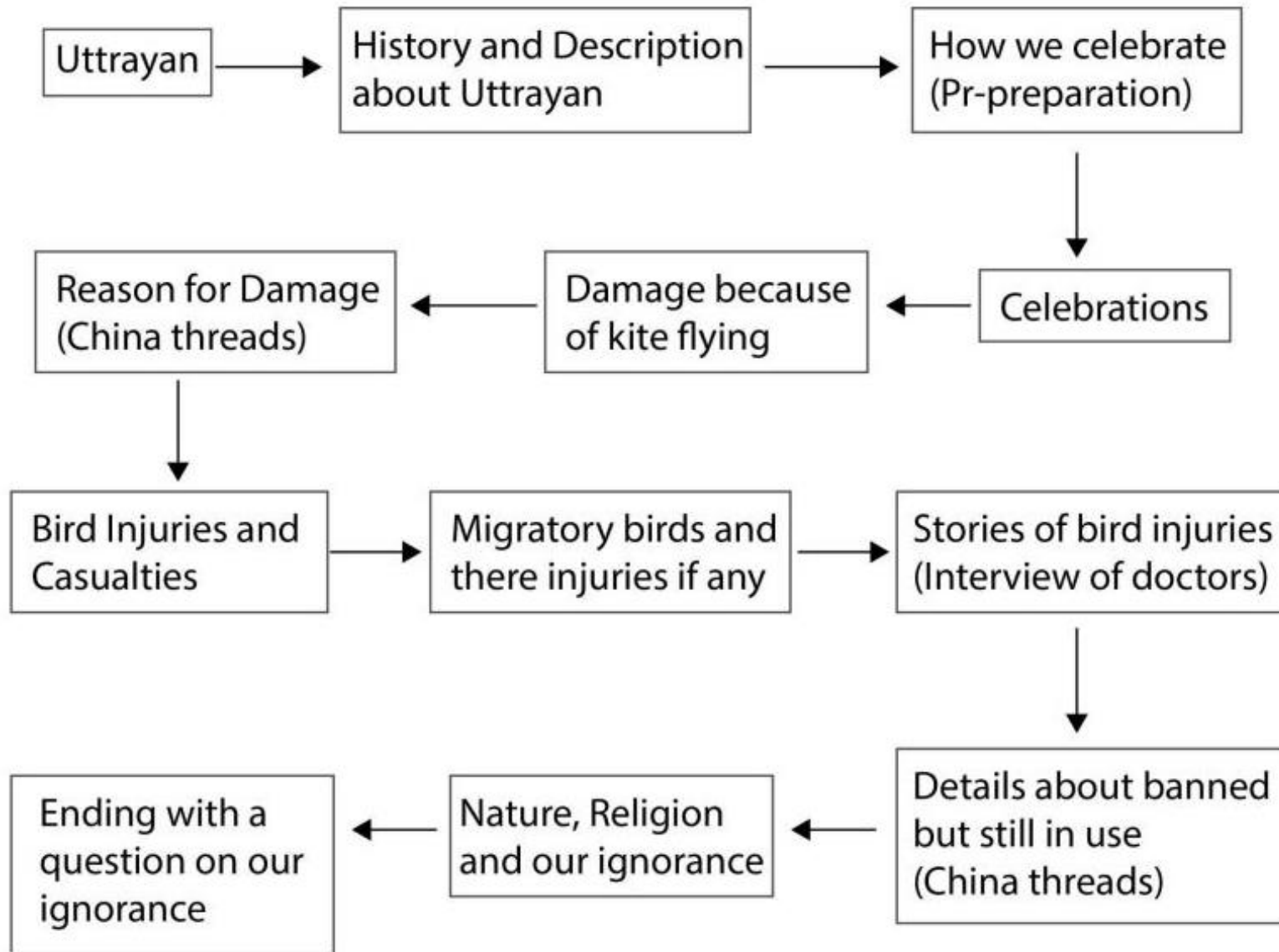
Preparation for the festival (Uttrayan) and setting the foundation. Establishing the main characters and their difficulties - defining the obstacles they face.

ACT-2

The characters struggle to accomplish their goal (Uttrayan, wounded birds). This is where there are complications, life happens, and things can tend to get a little – messy. Characters face mounting pressure as problems compound.

ACT-3

The character either achieves or fails to achieve his or her goal of treating birds. The aim is to show a transformation in the documentary, ending it with a question about ignorance.



2.6 Initial Scripting


Makar Sankranti and bird deaths (Duality of people between believes and reality)




Time: Approximately 10 minutes


Place of Shoot: Ahmedabad & Mehsana



Character in Documentary: 1. Darshit Shah (Rescuer & Zoologists)


Interview Type: Conversational


S/N	Narration	Visual	Visual References
1	<p>Black Screen</p> <p>Voice of jahnvi trivedi Though, was not born for death! Yes, beautiful with wings to fly in sky. Chirping, playing and preening on trees. Distributing seeds, controlling pests, pollinating flowers and indicators of environmental health. Still asking, why do birds' matter?</p>	<p>Black screen with audio of description about birds.</p> <p>Dissolve to footage of Birds flying around and chirping, near a water body with their flocks. With sounds of chirping birds. Shots of them preening, eating and flying. Reflection of birds in water.</p>	
2	<p>Sound of birds loud to gradually turning into silence.</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>cu of parrot on the tree.</p>	

	Dissolves into black screen		
3	Black screen dissolves into title of documentary with sudden music	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>CU of bird's feet</p> <p>Background shot of kite/eagle feet entangled in strings of kite thread.</p>	
4	India is a diverse country with various religions and religious practices. We celebrate various festivals. Hindu texts and scriptures are full of references to the worship of the divine in nature. And they continue to be relevant today. Millions of Hindus recite Sanskrit mantras daily that revere their rivers, mountains, trees and animals.	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>Pan shot of a wall in the market full with God and goddesses where kites are sold</p>	

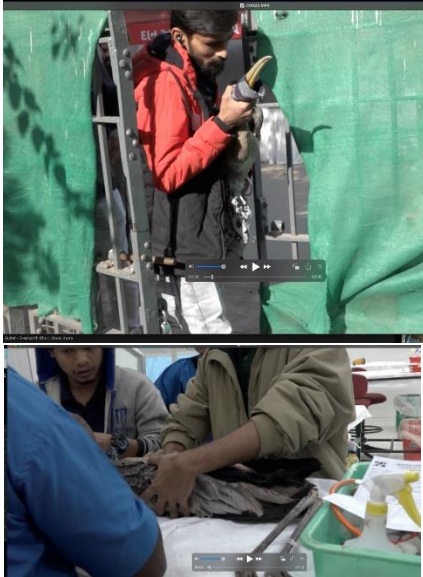
5	<p>But the Question is are actually respecting nature?</p> <p>Silence for a second</p> <p>In India there is a diversity of people and religions. We celebrate various festivals and Makar Sankranti is one of them.</p> <p>Sankranti day is dedicated to Lord Sun. On this auspicious day, the sun enters the zodiac sign of Capricorn or Makar which marks the end of winter months and the beginning of longer days or spring. This is the beginning of the month of Magh. From the day of Makar Sankranti, the sun begins its northward journey or Uttarayan journey. Therefore, this festival is also known as Uttarayan. On this day, farmers across the country wish for a good harvest.</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>-Shot of face mask sold during the uttrayan.</p> <p>-Person wearing the mask while in the market and start shopping for kites and strings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shots of market for kites, food in Uttrayan. <p>-Shot of sun. Agriculture field</p>	
---	---	---	---




<p>6</p>	<p>It is celebrated in various States by different names like Uttrayan, Makar Sankranti, Bagh Bihu, Maghi Saaji, Sankrant, Dahi chura. Common thing about the festival is 'Donation', 'Snan' and worshipping sun god. Makar Sankranti is named after a Hindu deity named Sankranti who is credited with the killing of the demon Sankarasur, symbolic of the victory of good over evil.</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shots of people enjoying kite flying -Shots of people eating food in Uttrayan on terraces -Kites in sky - Kites making and thread making -People buying kites and threads in markets - Kite market shot of nero lane from bottom. - People enjoying kite fights - Shot of people celebrating, donating food and money. 	
<p>7</p>	<p>Does good over evil means to kill thousands of birds every year?</p> <p>Silence...</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Used blades indicating surgeries -Indicating number of injured birds -Complete silence for 2 seconds without audio 	
<p>8</p>	<p>Darshit Shah (Ngo Animal savior) introducing himself (Who is also a zoologist and loves wildlife photography)</p>	<p>Yet to shoot</p> <p>Shot of him sitting and talking. (Conversational type of interview)</p>	


	<p>Story of how they started there NGO: One incident gradually shapes the NGO (Describing the incident).</p> <p>Introducing the problem: Uttrayan is a holy festival of sun but how we are killing thousands of birds in sky for sake of nothing and just for a fun of one day. I am not asking anyone to stop flying kites or celebrating festival. But by being little careful we can change the situation.</p>	<p>Shot of him walking towards hospital. CU Shot of him wearing gloves</p> <p>Him working and feeding meat to injured animals and taking care of them.</p> <p>Injured bird and him along with doctor and team treating the birds and taking care of them.</p>	
<p>9</p>	<p>Voice of Darshit describing the scenario of Uttrayan: Major problem is Chinese threads and threads with glass coating which is done to get stronger threads to battle for kites. Used threads hang around wires, buildings, trees, roofs, balconies, terraces which becomes a dangerous for birds who get tangle in them and most of them die at the spot.</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Threads on wires - Threads on trees - Kites on trees - Kites in water bodies 	
<p>10</p>	<p>People look for safety of themselves and thus we use bandages to protect our hands, sunglasses to protect eyes. We use cloth or shawls to cover our necks</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>-Shots of bandage sellers and buys for safety of hands.</p>	

	<p>from threads. We install metal frames in our two wheelers so that we don't get cuts from threads while driving. But we are not taking any precautions before flying kites for birds around. Winter is the time when many birds migrate to India, many of them are the species in endanger or protected species. For example, eagles do come to Gujarat near Ahmedabad during the month of December and January and many of them dies or get injuries because of Chinese threads or glass coated threads.</p>	<p>-Metal frame installations on two wheelers</p>	
11	<p>Major question is why even after being banned Chinese threads are still available in market? This time we got around 6000 cases of bird injuries in Ahmedabad according to times of India but these are cases registered.</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>-Shots of died birds kept in basket and one more bird kept holding with string attached to it of kite thread. (Chinese thread)</p>	

<p>12</p>	<p>Silence for a while...</p> <p>Most sad part is 80 percentage of treated birds are never able to fly again in their life because thread cut their veins and sometimes entire wing. Many time the bone in their wings breaks which takes very long time to join again we even have to put metal rods to support their wings. Many of them get infections after treatment and gets difficult to recover and eventually die.</p> <p>Sad music approaches.....</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>-Shot of stag of many baskets waiting for treatments.</p> <p>-Bird in the basket in poor condition with wounded wing waiting for treatment.</p> <p>CU of a bird hanging with thread from tree and dying while crow eating.</p>	
<p>13</p>	<p>Voice of Jahnvi.....</p> <p>Describing the incident while on field: While I was near Siddhi Sayyad jail in old city, I saw a</p>	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>-LS to CS of a pigeon hanging from cable and rescuers arriving and saving the pigeon.</p>	

	<p>pigeon hanging from a cable. Give a call to rescuers and they arrived in few minutes to save a pigeon hanging from a tree. Pigeon got rescued and arrived at Jiv Daya but mean while on our way it died in the basket. There were many birds which was kept aside as there were no chance for them to get cure due to severe injury or infection spread.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shot from inside the care moving towards Jiv daya for the medical help to the bird. - Handling the bird to the foundation for further procedure. 	
<p>14</p>	<p>Suddenly I noticed a boy rushing from gate holding a Painted stroke wrapped in towel and rushing towards hospital for treatment. Bird was terribly injured in its wing which was heavily bleeding and possibly got the cut with China thread because the skin of this bird is thick only China thread or thread with heavy glass coating can cut it completely. Bird was in shock and terribly injured that it needed to give him anesthesia to operate it. Even after the two and half hours long operation doctors was not sure if it is ever going to fly again or even if it can stand again.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boy with bird in hand and walking towards hospital. -Bird and its suffering Bird afraid of the situation and in pain. -Doctors on action to treat bird mean while bird which is scared (CU shot of bird eye and face) -shot of bird struggling to get up on feet. 	 <p>The top image shows a young boy in a red jacket holding a bird wrapped in a white towel. The bottom image shows a medical professional in a green coat performing a procedure on a bird lying on a table, with other people in blue scrubs assisting.</p>

			
15	It is not only one bird or one species of bird there were many of them. Pigeons, Kites, Eagles, Owls, painted stroke, Crow, Parrot, hornbill, peafowl, heron, duck, lapwing, cuckoo, crane and the list is long....	<p>Shot already taken</p> <p>Shot of different species of birds injured and came for treatment and their condition)</p>	 
16	<p>Interview of people: While asked people about birds and dying of them because of two days festival their reactions were.....</p> <p>Person describing how the festival is very important, it is just two days</p>	-Shot of interviews of people and their views on kite flying, how they celebrate and do they know the issues birds face?	

	<p>festival. It is not that only because of festival birds die.</p> <p>Interview of another person: Explaining about why kite flying is important and it is our culture and we are doing this since years, it's not the first-time birds dying.....</p>		
17	Silence.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shot of injured birds and baskets waiting for treatment in stags. - Birds in ICU and severely injured. 	
18	<p>We who know how important nature is. We are taught to respect nature. We worship rivers, mountains, trees, animals. We who behaves as if we are with good virtue. Where is our sensitivity coming and going to? Where is the point we become convenient towards our choices and belief. Aren't we the one who give 'Daan' on this day? aren't we who celebrate this festival to celebrate light and sun?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shots of people worshipping in temples. - Shot of people feeding cows. - Shot of people bathing in rivers. - Shot of a person in market wearing mask on its face. 	
19	One who are meant for the sky's, many of them are never going to fly again.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shot of eyes of birds..... 	

2.6 Final Scripting

Episode-1

मकर संक्रांति जनवरी महीने के दौरान पूरे भारत में व्यापक रूप से मनाया जाता है। यह त्योहार नए जीवन, फसल की कटाई और सूर्य देवता का उत्सव है। लेकिन क्या आपने कभी सोचा है कि जिस तरह से हम चाइनीज धागों और कांच से लिपटे धागों से पतंग उड़ाकर त्योहार मनाते हैं, उससे पक्षियों को चोट पहुँचती है। पतंग उड़ाने के लिए हम फटी हुई पतंग को ठीक करके वापस आसमान में भेज देते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रक्रिया में हम पक्षियों को निचे घिरा देते हैं। जो कभी वापस आसमान में नहीं लौट सकते। ज़मीन से आसमान में पतंग भेजने की प्रक्रिया में हम अपने पंख वाले दोस्तों को आसमान से ज़मीन पर लाते हैं और उनमें से ज्यादातर फिर कभी उड़ने में शक्षम नहीं होते हैं। यह एक गंभीर समस्या है, लेकिन इसका उपाय क्या है? ऐसा क्या किया जा सकता है, जिससे लोग भी पतंग उड़ा सके और पक्षी भी आज़ादी से उड़ सके?

Episode-2

मकर संक्रांति में उड़ने वाली पतंगों से हर साल हजारों पक्षी घायल और मारे जाते हैं। प्रतिबंधित होने के बावजूद भारत के पतंग बाजारों में चाइनीज धागों अभी भी बिक रहे हैं। 80% पक्षी मामले चाइनीज धागों के कारण बताए जाते हैं और कांच से लिपटे धागे पक्षियों के लिए समान रूप से हानिकारक होते हैं। पतंग उड़ाने के लिए हम धागों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उन्हें ठीक से फेंकते नहीं हैं, नतीजा यह होता है कि ये धागे त्योहार के बाद पेड़ों, तारों, छतों, इमारतों और शहर के चारों तरफ पड़े रहते हैं, यही वजह है कि उत्तरायण के बाद भी पक्षियों के घायल होने के मामले सामने आते रहते हैं। घायल पक्षियों में से कई प्रवासी पक्षी हैं जो सर्दियों के मौसम में भारत चले आते हैं और चोट लगने के कारण वे घर नहीं लौट सकते। कल्पना कीजिए कि आप किसी दूसरे देश की जेल में हैं और वापस नहीं आ सकते। उपयोग किए गए धागों का ठीक से निकाल करने की जिम्मेदारी हममें से प्रत्येक की है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इसमें अपनी भूमिका निभा सकता है। जिम्मेदार नागरिक होने के नाते हमें चीनी धागों और हानिकारक धागों की जगह सूती धागों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य से हम चाइनीज धागों और मांझे के प्रभाव को भूल जाते हैं क्योंकि उसका प्रभाव दिखाई नहीं देता। पक्षी या तो मर जाते हैं या उन्हें हमेशा के लिए पिंजरे में बंद कर दिया जाता है। खतरनाक धागों के अंधाधुंध उपयोग का हमारी पक्षी आबादी पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। क्या आने वाले वर्षों में इसका हम पर और हमारे पर्यावरण पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

Episode-3

हर साल अहमदाबाद में मकर संक्रांति के दौरान लगभग 10,000 पक्षी घायल हो जाते हैं। कई मर जाते हैं और अधिकांश कभी नहीं उड़ेंगे। यदि बहुत से पक्षी अचानक लुप्त हो जाएँ तो हमारे पर्यावरण का क्या होगा? हमारे कार्यों का पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं। पतंग उड़ाने के कुछ घंटों का हमारे पर्यावरण पर लंबे समय तक प्रभाव पड़ता है क्योंकि एक दिन में कई हजारों पक्षी हमारे इकोसिस्टम तंत्र से प्रभावी रूप से गायब हो जाते हैं। यह संख्या बहुत बड़ी है और हमारे इकोसिस्टम के लिए खतरनाक हो सकती है। हमारे इको सिस्टम में हर पक्षी की भूमिका होती है, उदाहरण के लिए एक उल्लू एक वर्ष में लगभग 1200 चूहे खाता है और मकर संक्रांति में सालाना 3000 से अधिक उल्लू घायल हो जाते हैं। परिणामस्वरूप चूहों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है। हम इस बात से सहमत हैं कि पक्षी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, खासकर शहरों में और वे एक स्वस्थ वातावरण के संकेतक भी हैं। पक्षियों की अनुपस्थिति इंगित करती है कि शहर निर्जन हो जाएगा। शहरी वातावरण जैसे भीड़भाड़ वाले स्थानों में ये भूमिकाएँ और भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मकर संक्रांति हर साल हमारे इकोसिस्टम से लगभग 10,000 से अधिक पक्षियों को हटा देता है, जो हमारे पर्यावरण को प्रभावित करता है। हजारों पक्षियों की मृत्यु होती है, जो जीवन पर इस तरह से प्रभाव डालते हैं जिसका हमें एहसास भी नहीं होता। पक्षी हमारी संस्कृति और धर्म में एक अभिन्न भूमिका निभाते हैं। क्या आपने कभी सोचा है कि अगर हमारे जीवन से सभी पक्षी गायब हो जाएँ तो हमारे जीवन का क्या होगा?

Episode-4

मकर संक्रांति पर उड़ने वाली पतंगों से हर साल हजारों पक्षी घायल और मारे जाते हैं। हर साल कई टन मांझा प्रकृति में फेक दिया जाता है। लेकिन इसका उपाय क्या है? सुबह 6 से 9 और शाम को 5 से 8 बजे के बिच पतंग उड़ाने से बचें, क्योंकि यह वह समय होता है जब पक्षी भोजन और घोंसले की तलाश में उड़ते हैं। पतंग उड़ाने के लिए चाइनीज मांझा या कांच से लिपटे धागों का इस्तेमाल न करें क्योंकि ये पक्षियों के पंख, गर्दन, पैर और शरीर के अन्य हिस्सों को घायल कर देते हैं। इसके बजाय, सूती धागे का प्रयोग करें। यदि आप घायल पक्षियों को देखते हैं, तो उन पर पानी न छिड़कें और न ही उन्हें कांच डालें। यदि आपको कोई घायल पक्षी मिले तो उसे कपड़े में लपेट कर तुरंत पशु कल्याण एजेंसी से संपर्क करें। घाव का इलाज करने की कोशिश न करो। पक्षियों पर उलझे हुए धागों को न खींचे या पक्षियों के शरीर के अंगों को न काटें। क्या करें? मकर संक्रांति के बाद पेड़ों, तारों, छतों और इमारतों से धागों को हटाएँ और उन्हें कागज में लपेटकर सुरक्षित रूप से कूड़ेदान में फेके। यदि आप किसी घायल पक्षी को देखते हैं, तो तुरंत बचाव दल से संपर्क करें।

2.7 List of shots

- Selling Kites
- People buying kites
- Kites & old market Ahmedabad before Uttrayan
- Making of kites & thread
- Distribution of kites
- Precautions before Uttrayan
- Flying kites
- Kites in the sky and hanging on trees and wires
- Vehicles on the road, people with safety for threads
- Bird rescues
- Wounded birds
- Arrival of birds for care in hospital
- Doctors operating the bird
- Taking care of birds (food and care)
- Releasing birds in nature after they heal
- Interviews of 4 main characters of the film.
- Zoom in shots of birds in nature and their flight
- Temples, goddesses, and gods with nature and animals
- Kite Museum Ahmedabad shoots
- Strings and kites after the festival end
- Shots of frightened birds sitting on trees

Chapter 3. Production

After completing the fieldwork and finalizing the locations and characters for the documentary shoot, I proceeded to the production stage. This crucial phase required careful preparation and organization to ensure a smooth and successful filming process.

To begin, I focused on gathering the necessary equipment for the shoot. This involved assessing the specific requirements of the project and procuring cameras, lenses, microphones, tripods, and other essential gear. I ensured that all the equipment was in proper working condition and had backup options available to tackle any unforeseen circumstances during the production.

Simultaneously, I meticulously planned the interviews and shots that would be captured during filming. This included identifying key individuals to interview, crafting interview questions that would elicit insightful responses, and outlining the visual shots that would complement the documentary's narrative. I paid attention to capturing the emotions, stories, and experiences of the individuals involved in the rescue and conservation of injured birds during Makar Sankranti in Ahmedabad.

Additionally, I considered factors such as lighting, sound requirements, and logistics to ensure a seamless production process. I created a detailed production schedule, considering the interviewees' availability, suitable shooting times, and travel arrangements to various locations within Ahmedabad.

Throughout the production stage, I maintained open communication with the team members and collaborators involved in the project.

This allowed for effective coordination and addressing any challenges or adjustments during filming.

By adequately preparing myself with the necessary equipment, planning interviews and shots, and maintaining efficient communication, I embarked on the production stage of the documentary with confidence and a clear vision. The goal was to capture compelling visuals and heartfelt stories to raise awareness about bird injuries during Makar Sankranti in Ahmedabad and inspire positive change in kite-flying practices.

3.1 Equipment

To ensure a professional production for the film, I utilized a Sony HXR-NX100 full HD professional video camera along with a high-quality lens and tripod. I focused on capturing clear and stable shots to enhance the visual appeal of the documentary. For recording sound, I relied on a Zoom microphone and a lapel microphone, carefully testing the audio quality using headphones to ensure optimal sound capture.

To mitigate any unforeseen circumstances, I also carried an additional camera, the Sony Alpha 6300, along with two lenses (50mm f1.8, 16-50 f3.5-5.6, 55-210 f4.5-6.3) and other supporting equipment. This served as a backup option, providing peace of mind in case of any technical issues with the primary camera. I made sure to have backup batteries for both cameras and an extra memory card to ensure sufficient storage capacity.

In order to address specific requirements during filming, I carried accessories such as double-sided tape for securely attaching the microphones to the subjects. Additionally, at the end of each filming

day, I transferred all the captured shots to my laptop every day after returning from the field for safekeeping, allowing for easy access and organization of the footage.

Given the nature of the documentary, which involved capturing real-life moments and interactions, a significant portion of the filming was handheld. This allowed for flexibility and spontaneity in capturing the essence of the rescue efforts and the emotions surrounding the bird injuries. However, during the interviews, I used the tripod and video camera for stability and a professional presentation.

By utilizing professional-grade equipment, maintaining backup options, and ensuring secure footage storage, I aimed to deliver a high-quality production that effectively conveys the message and impact of bird injuries during Makar Sankranti in Ahmedabad.

3.2 Planning

Despite having a predefined narrative structure, meticulous planning of my shoots was crucial in order to achieve the best results. Since I could not create a storyboard due to the time constraints of shooting during Uttarayan, I had to rely on a comprehensive list of shots I wanted to capture. Visualizing the situational shots was particularly challenging, so having a detailed shot list was essential.

Planning also involved maintaining constant communication with the organization I was working with. This included coordinating the arrival at the shooting location with all the necessary equipment and scheduling specific times of the day for each shot. Additionally,

planning meals during the shoot was necessary to ensure smooth operations.

Another aspect of planning was researching and finalizing the questions to be asked during the interviews. This required careful consideration and preparation to elicit the desired information from the subjects. Furthermore, I had to plan my shoots according to the availability of the subjects and categorize the shooting days based on different locations. This allowed for efficient use of time and resources. In addition, I had to plan by creating a comprehensive list of shots that would be included in the documentary. This was a guide during the shoot and ensured that all the necessary visuals were captured. Overall, thorough planning was vital to successfully execute the project, encompassing aspects such as shot lists, communication, logistics, research, and scheduling.

PROJECT NAME: Firki Ni Dori

DATE:



No	Date	Place	List of shooting locations	Permission Agencies
1	10/01/2023	Ahmedabad	Patang bazaar Ahmedabad	
2	11/01/2023	Ahmedabad	Kite festival, patang museum	Gujarat tourism
3	12/01/2023	Ahmedabad	Kite markets and making	
4	13/01/2023	Ahmedabad	JCT	JCT
5	14/01/2023	Ahmedabad	JCT, pol, streets	JCT
6	15/01/2023	Mehsana	Lakhwad, Mehsana & ASG, pol, streets	ASG
7	16/01/2023	Ahmedabad	JCT	JCT
8	17/01/2023	Ahmedabad	JCT	JCT
9	18/01/2023	Mehsana	Lakhwad, Mehsana & ASG	ASG

3.3 Interview Questions

- Please introduce yourself and your role in Jiv Daya. What is the motivation for working for this cause?
- Please explain the work culture of Jiv Daya and what every day in Jiv Daya looks like from a doctor's perspective.
- How do you work during Uttrayan in Jiv Daya?
- What is the Importance of Birds?
- What is the issue during uttrayan related to birds, and how do you face them?
- How do you handle injured birds, and if they die, what do you do?
- How do you get birds, and where do you plan the treatment program?
- Where do you keep injured birds before treatment and after treatment?
- Where do you release them?
- Which all species of birds do you receive?
- Are there any endangered species? If yes, then what is the scale?

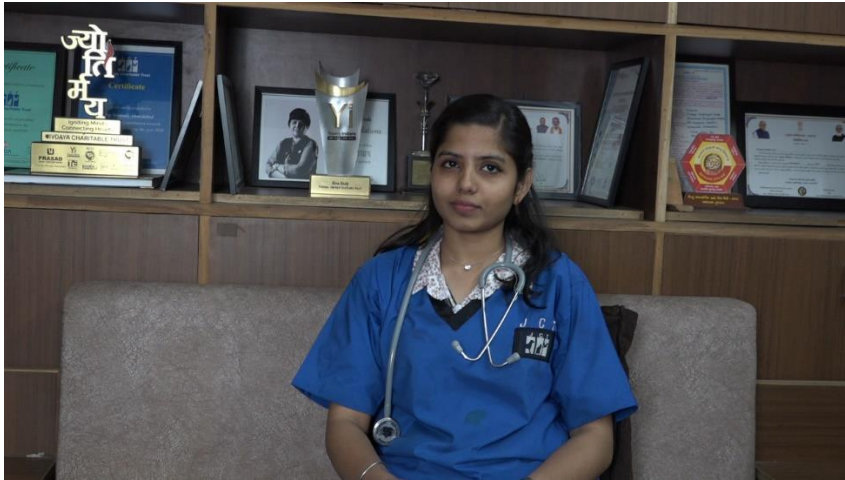
- What are the statistics of the last few years related to bird injuries?
- What will be the problem if birds get extinct?
- What happens to the birds if they do not fly back?
- Where do you send the treated birds which cannot fly?

3.4 Interview Characters:

- Doctor:

Dr. Sweta Patel has been integral to the Jiv Daya Charitable Trust for the past five years. Her dedicated role lies within the animal treatment department, where her responsibilities vary every week. Driven by a deep compassion for animals since childhood, she pursued her dream of becoming a veterinary doctor.

Working at the trust has allowed Dr. Sweta to channel her empathy for animals into meaningful action. Every week, she embraces the ever-changing nature of her duties, ensuring she provides the best care and treatment to the animals under her watch. Driven by a genuine love for animals, Dr. Sweta's commitment to her profession goes beyond fulfilling her daily tasks. She strives to positively impact the lives of the animals she encounters, offering them the care, attention, and medical expertise they deserve. Throughout her five years at the Jiv Daya Charitable Trust, Dr. Sweta has consistently demonstrated her dedication and unwavering commitment to animal welfare. Her journey from childhood empathy to becoming a qualified veterinarian is a testament to her genuine passion for improving the lives of needy animals.



- Hospital Curator:

Sharvin Avrit is an invaluable Jiv Daya Charitable Trust member, serving as a hospital curator. In this role, he assumes responsibility for the comprehensive care of all indoor patients, overseeing their feeding, diet, physiotherapy, post-operative care, and ultimately, their release and rehabilitation.

In addition to his hospital curator duties, Sharvin is actively involved with the Feather Library, India's pioneering collection of bird feathers. He shares his extensive knowledge of the significance of birds in the environment and educates others about their crucial role. Through his efforts, he highlights the importance of avian species and their impact on the ecosystem.

Sharvin's dedication extends beyond knowledge-sharing. He actively participates in the compassionate treatment of birds, employing his expertise to provide the highest quality care. He emphasizes the significance of post-operative care, ensuring that birds receive the

necessary support during their recovery process. His commitment to the well-being of avian patients extends to their release, where he facilitates their seamless return to their natural habitats.

Recently, Sharvin undertook a remarkable endeavor involving an injured vulture. Through skillful and attentive care, he successfully treated the vulture and orchestrated its release into the wild. This achievement is a testament to his unwavering commitment to the welfare of avian creatures.

Sharvin Avrit's remarkable contributions as a hospital curator and involvement with the Feather Library reflect his profound dedication to the well-being of birds. His expertise in post-operative care and his endeavors in rehabilitating injured wildlife showcases his unwavering commitment to preserving and protecting avian species.



- **General manager:**

Sanjay Patel has been a valued Jiv Daya Charitable Trust member for the past four years. His unwavering commitment and dedication have made him an indispensable part of the organization.

Sanjay has played a pivotal role in various capacities throughout his tenure at the trust. His responsibilities encompass a wide range of tasks, all aimed at promoting animal welfare and furthering the trust's mission.

Sanjay's expertise and compassion have made him a reliable and trusted team member. Whether providing direct care to animals, assisting with administrative tasks, or contributing to the smooth operation of the trust, Sanjay consistently demonstrates his commitment to the cause.

His empathy for animals drives him to go above and beyond to ensure their well-being. Sanjay's dedication is not confined to a specific area; he willingly takes on diverse responsibilities, always putting the animals' best interests first.

Sanjay's passion for his work is evident in his positive impact on the organization and the animals under its care. His four years of service are a testament to his unwavering commitment to the Jiv Daya Charitable Trust's mission and his genuine love for the animals they serve.

Through his contributions, Sanjay Patel continues to make a meaningful difference in the lives of animals, embodying the spirit

of compassion and dedication that defines the Jiv Daya Charitable Trust.



- **Other Interviews:**

1. Hans Cecil: Program Manager
2. Doctors at Jiv Daya Charitable Trust
3. Staff and volunteers at Jiv Daya Charitable Trust
4. Animal Saviours NGO members Darshit Shah and Maulik
5. People of Mandvi Ni Pol, Ahmedabad
6. People of Narsiji Ni Pol, Mehsana



3.5 Shooting:

The shooting phase proved to be this project's most demanding and dynamic part. Despite meticulous planning, unexpected challenges emerged during this stage, requiring adaptability and quick thinking. One significant challenge was the subject's unavailability, which called for flexibility in scheduling and coordination. It meant being prepared to adjust shooting plans on short notice and ensuring the necessary equipment was always available. In particular, capturing shots of birds required constant vigilance. With their unpredictable movements and fleeting moments, birds demanded heightened attention and readiness to film. This meant always staying alert, ready to capture the perfect shot whenever an opportunity arose.

Another aspect of the shooting phase involved navigating the space, being ever-present and ready to respond to any emergencies concerning the birds. This entailed constantly moving around, staying close to the action, and being prepared to document critical moments, even in high-pressure situations. Traveling with the rescuers added urgency and intensity to the shooting process. When emergencies arose, it was essential to be alongside the rescuers, capturing extreme shots that showcased the dedicated efforts to save and protect the birds. This meant being agile, adaptable, and willing to go to great lengths to document these pivotal moments.

The shooting phase demanded flexibility, agility, and a keen eye for capturing the unexpected. It required being prepared to adjust plans on the fly, staying alert to capture the elusive shots of birds, and being present during critical moments of urgency. Despite this phase also presented unique opportunities to document the remarkable efforts made to rescue and protect the avian species, resulting in a

powerful visual narrative of dedication and compassion. Shooting at Jiv Daya Charitable Trust during Makar Sankranti, a festival known for bird injuries, was an eye-opening and impactful experience.



As the camera rolled, capturing the events unfolding at the trust, the urgency and dedication of the staff and volunteers became evident. The trust played a crucial role in rescuing and treating these injured birds, providing them the care they desperately needed. The atmosphere of trust during this period was filled with a sense of urgency and compassion. The dedicated team worked tirelessly to attend to the injured birds, administering medical treatment and ensuring their comfort. The camera captured the delicate handling of the injured birds, the veterinary team's skilled expertise, and the volunteers' tireless efforts.

Throughout the shoot, it was evident that every life mattered at Jiv Daya Charitable Trust. Each bird received personalized attention

and care, with the ultimate goal of rehabilitating and releasing them back into their natural habitat. The camera documented the rehabilitation process, showcasing the progress made by the birds under the trust's care.

In addition to treating and rehabilitating injured birds, the trust also took proactive measures to raise awareness about the hazards of kite strings and promote the use of bird-friendly alternatives. This aspect of the shoot captured the educational initiatives and outreach programs conducted by the trust to prevent bird injuries during the festival. Behind the scenes, careful planning and coordination ensured that the shoot effectively captured the challenges and triumphs experienced by the trust during Makar Sankranti. The camera lens focused on the entire team's efforts, highlighting their unwavering commitment to the welfare of birds.

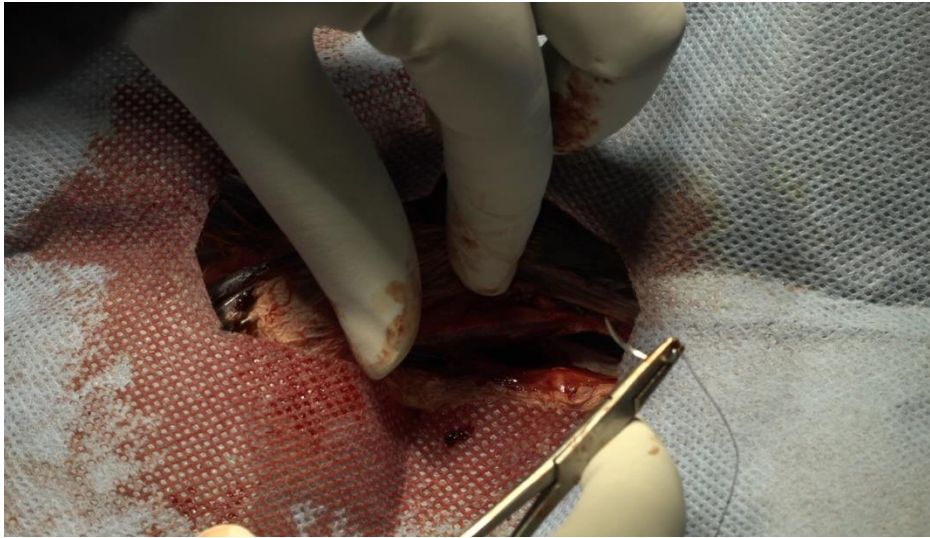
This ongoing influx of cases required regular visits to capture the latest post-operative care updates and footage. Every 10 days, I traveled back and forth to the trust, ensuring that I remained up-to-date with the progress of the injured birds. During these visits, I documented the meticulous post-operative care provided to the birds, capturing the nurturing environment and the efforts of the dedicated team.

In addition to the post-operative care, I also captured the remarkable moments of bird releases, witnessing the joyous occasion when these rehabilitated birds were set free to soar back into the wild. These releases symbolized the trust's successful efforts in healing and rehabilitating these avian creatures.

Furthermore, conducting interviews with the people involved added depth and personal narratives to the documentary. These interviews provided insights into the challenges faced by the trust, the motivations of the dedicated staff and volunteers, and the impact of their work on both the birds and the community.

The back-and-forth visits connected me with the trust's operations, ensuring I captured the most recent developments and compelling footage. It was an opportunity to witness the tireless commitment of the trust and its continuous efforts to rescue, treat, and release injured birds. The regular updates and footage obtained during these visits added a dynamic and evolving element to the documentary, showcasing the ongoing journey of these birds toward recovery and freedom. It highlighted the dedication of the trust and the collective efforts of the individuals involved, painting a comprehensive picture of the vital work being done to protect and preserve avian life.





Chapter 4. Post-Production

4.1 Organizing Footages

The post-production process of the documentary was a crucial step in transforming the raw footage into a polished final product. The first step involved carefully reviewing all the collected data and organizing it. This allowed me to assemble different sequences in Premiere Pro, depending on the theme and subject of the documentary. By organizing the footage in this manner, I had a clearer understanding of the data, making the assessment process more straightforward. Once the footage was organized, Adobe Audition was used to record and refine the audio recordings. This included improving the clarity and removing any background noise. The software's powerful tools allowed me to fine-tune the audio and ensure its quality. In addition to audio refining, I used Adobe premiere pro to edit the documentary, using effects and color correction to enhance the visual impact of the documentary. This step helped to create a more dynamic and engaging final product. Finally, I added background music and sound effects to the documentary, enhancing the viewing experience. The post-production process was a crucial step in bringing the documentary to life, allowing me to create a compelling and polished final product that captured the essence of birds, birds' injuries, and the problem, Sajag group, Jiv Daya Charitable Trust's and Animal Saviour NGO work in rehabilitating injured birds.

4.2 Editing

Before diving into the editing process, it was essential to prepare files for editing. I used a technique of making proxy files for editing

that made my file easily editable. It was also crucial to synchronize and assemble all the recorded audio and interview footage onto their respective Premiere Pro sequences. This involved carefully aligning the audio and video tracks, ensuring proper timing and synchronization. All the footage was placed in the dedicated timeline for each type of footage, for example, rescue birds, people celebrating, etc. Once the assembly was complete, each sequence was played back to identify the most important and impactful parts of the footage, and markers were added to the essential parts. These key segments were then precisely cut and highlighted, ready to be incorporated into the final edit. This meticulous preparation laid the foundation for a smooth and efficient editing process, resulting in a compelling and cohesive final documentary. In the end, I added subtitles and end credits to the documentary.

4.3 Title of the Documentary

The documentary's title, "Firki ni Dori," captures the essence and significance of the subject matter. "Firki" refers to the traditional spinning top, symbolizing joy and playfulness. "Dori" represents the thread that connects different elements, emphasizing the interconnectedness of various aspects explored in the documentary.

Through "Firki ni Dori," the title conveys the idea of interconnectedness, highlighting the bond between humans, birds, and nature. It symbolizes the threads of compassion, care, and preservation that weave together the narratives of bird rescue, rehabilitation, and the efforts of Jiv Daya Charitable Trust.

This title resonates with the cultural significance of threads, as seen during festivals like Uttrayan, where threads play a role in celebration and the potential harm caused to birds. "Firki ni Dori" encapsulates the journey of these threads, from their potential danger to birds to the compassionate actions taken to protect and heal them.

Overall, "Firki ni Dori" serves as a captivating and meaningful title that reflects the core themes and messages of the documentary, capturing the spirit of interconnectedness, compassion, and the delicate balance between humans and wildlife.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the documentary "Firki ni Dori" sheds light on the heart-breaking issue of bird injuries caused by Chinese thread and glass-coated thread during Makar Sankranti in Ahmedabad and across India. It has been a powerful journey exploring the profound impact of this festival on avian life and the efforts made by individuals and organizations to mitigate the harm inflicted on our feathered friends.

The documentary has highlighted the alarming consequences of these hazardous threads through compelling storytelling and poignant visuals. It has captured the heart-wrenching moments of injured birds struggling to survive, reminding us of the urgent need for change and greater awareness.

The film has delved into the dedicated work of Jiv Daya Charitable Trust and other organizations, showcasing their relentless efforts to rescue, rehabilitate, and release injured birds. The selfless acts of these individuals have demonstrated the immense compassion and empathy we should extend toward all living beings.

Furthermore, "Firki ni Dori" has explored the cultural significance of Makar Sankranti and the role of threads in the festival. It has encouraged viewers to embrace bird-friendly alternatives, fostering a deeper understanding of our actions' impact on the well-being of these magnificent creatures.

The documentary serves as a call to action, urging individuals, communities, and authorities to cooperate and proactively protect birds during Makar Sankranti. It emphasizes the importance of promoting bird conservation and fostering a harmonious coexistence

between humans and wildlife. "Firki ni Dori" is not only a film about bird injuries but a powerful testament to the resilience, compassion, and collective responsibility we must embody to create a safer environment for our avian friends. It is a reminder that through education, awareness, and concerted efforts, we can bring about positive change and ensure a future where birds can soar freely in the skies without fear of harm.

May this documentary inspire compassion, ignite conversations, and drive meaningful action toward a world where every thread spun during Makar Sankranti brings joy and does not harm our beloved birds.

User Feedback

Following the screening of the film on campus and its subsequent sharing on WhatsApp, an audience of approximately 30-40 people participated in the testing. The feedback received from viewers was overwhelmingly impactful. They expressed being deeply shocked by the problem depicted in the film, as it was something they were previously unaware of. The film had an emotional impact, leaving many viewers with a profound sense of disbelief and empathy. Some described the experience as a "punch in the gut," emphasizing the intensity of their reaction.

One individual, Nishit Parekh, a passionate kite flyer hailing from Surat, shared a particularly poignant response. Despite his deep connection to kite flying, he admitted that after watching the film, he may never fly a kite again. This statement highlights the film's ability to challenge and reshape personal perspectives, prompting a reconsideration of deeply ingrained habits and practices.

Overall, the film succeeded in generating powerful and thought-provoking reactions from its viewers. It effectively raised awareness about an issue that many were previously uninformed about, fostering a broader understanding and encouraging discussions surrounding the subject matter.

Future Scopes

To enhance the solution's effectiveness, it is recommended to produce additional episodes that specifically highlight the challenges individuals face in managing the presence of birds during the festival. These episodes can serve as a powerful tool for creating awareness and educating the public about the importance of bird safety. Moreover, a strategic step would be organizing film screenings at Kankariya Zoo, significantly broadening its reach and impact. By collaborating with Jiv Daya Charitable Trust and other NGOs, these organizations can utilize the film during festive times to educate people about safer practices for kite flying and raise awareness about the issue at hand. This concerted effort will foster a culture of compassion and responsible behavior towards birds, ensuring a safer environment for humans and the avian population.

Bibliography

- Admin. (2023). Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 - Salient Features, Provisions & Issues for UPSC Exam. *BYJUS*. <https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/wildlife-protection-act-1972/>
- *Case Studies of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation in India*. (2022, November 30). Routledge & CRC Press. <https://www.routledge.com/Case-Studies-of-Wildlife-Ecology-and-Conservation-in-India/Ilyas-Khan/p/book/9781032342986>
- Kumar, S. (2021). WILD LIFE CONSERVATION IN INDIA. *ResearchGate*. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354521554_WILD_LIFE_CONSERVATION_IN_INDIA
- *Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972* | National Portal of India. (n.d.). <https://www.india.gov.in/wildlife-protection-act-1972-3>
- *Indian Birds - India with more than 1250 species of birds*. (n.d.). <https://www.indianmirror.com/wildlife/birds/birds.html>

- *NatGeo Infographics* -. (2021, March 30). <https://www.mesaschumacher.com/illustration/infographic/>
- Chakravarty, R. (n.d.). *The Hornbill Map of the Indian Subcontinent*. <https://www.greenhumour.com/2016/01/the-hornbill-map-of-indian-subcontinent.html>
- Edu, L. (2021, January 4). Importance of Makar Sankranti 2021: Significance, History - Leverage Edu. *Leverage Edu*. <https://leverageedu.com/blog/importance-of-makar-sankranti/>
- A Different Freedom: Kite Flying in Western India; Culture and Tradition by Niketa Desai
- Edu, L. (2021, January 4). Importance of Makar Sankranti 2021: Significance, History - Leverage Edu. *Leverage Edu*.
- *Conservation International*. (n.d.). <https://www.conservation.org/>
- Also Received. (1997). *Ibis*, 139(3), 595–598. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1474-919x.1997.tb04679.x>
- Ferguson, D. E., & Carson, R. (1963). Silent Spring. *Copeia*, 1963(1), 207. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1441323>
- Ackerman, J. (2016). *The Genius of Birds*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Genius_of_Birds