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VIPNET NEWS

A monthly newsletter of Vigyan Prasar Network of Science Clubs - VIPNET

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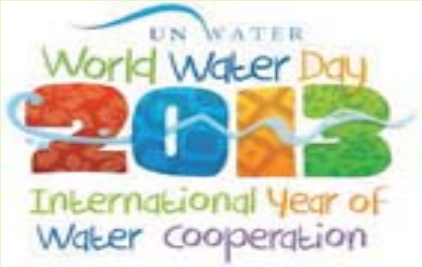

Inside
विशेष लेख

Water the Precious Resource

International Year of Water Cooperation-2013

I had an opportunity to visit Varanasi to attend the 20th National Children Science congress. Varanasi is said to be the oldest human settlement of the world. The history of this city goes back to more than 2500 years. So may legendary names like Tulsidas, Kabir are associated with this city. Even Gautam Buddha also visited this place to put "Wheel of Knowledge" into motion. I was wondering what is so special about this city, why it was developed as a permanent human settlement in the past. Besides so many reasons, the one reason was the supply of fresh water by perennial glacier fed river, the Ganges, which is most fundamental for any civilization in the world to flourish. All the major civilizations of the world have been developed on the bank of rivers and Varanasi was no exception to that. Even today 41% of the world's population lives in river basin and depend upon rivers for survival. Interestingly the people at that time by their experiences came to know that consumption of unsafe water causes diseases, so strict social and cultural norms were developed and followed to protect water resources. Even water resources were worshipped as part of social, cultural and religious practices. To protect the rivers from the pollution, which is caused by using water directly from the surface, the practice of digging shallow wells on the bank of river was developed. Even today very old dug-wells can be seen in Varanasi, Allahabad and Kolkata on Ganges river. It is amazing to know that the river bank filtration (RBF) is known to our ancestor long back, which is now one of the most recommended techniques of natural process of water filtration.

All major Rivers are now polluted in India

The un-interrupted supply of fresh is very important and crucial to any developmental process. Even if we look at the recent history of most of the developed countries, their rapid economic growth, social transformation and technological development have been partly due to well-engineered strategies for storing and transporting water to meet the various demands of the users.

But in the wake of the so called modern development, we forget our social, cultural and religious practices, which were developed and followed to manage and conserve the water resources. Today the fresh water resources are under tremendous pressure. The water tables are declining, rivers running dry before

"Water, water, everywhere And all the boards did shrink, water water everywhere Nor any drop to drink." ... *Samuel Taylor Coleridge, The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*

Other Initiatives of UN on Water

Declaration of 23 March as World Water Day

The United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/47/193 of 22 December 1992 by which 22 March of each year was declared 'World Day for Water', to be observed starting in 1993, in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) contained in Chapter 18 (Fresh Water Resources) of Agenda 21. States were invited to devote the Day, as appropriate in the national context, to concrete activities such as the promotion of public awareness through the publication and diffusion of documentaries and the organization of conferences, round tables, seminars and expositions related to the conservation and development of water resources and the implementation of the recommendations of Agenda 21.

World Water Day 2013 will be celebrated under the theme Water Cooperation, within the framework of the United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation 2013, coordinated by UNESCO on behalf of UN Water.

Declaration of 2005-2015 as International Decade for Action 'Water for Life'

Based on the title of the first UN World Water Development Report 'Water for People, Water for Life', the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to proclaim, in its resolution A/RES/58/217, the period from 2005 to 2015 the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', commenced on World Water Day, 22 March 2005.

The Resolution states that the main goal of the Decade should be a greater focus on water-related issues at all levels and on the implementation of water-related programmes in order to achieve internationally agreed upon water-related goals contained in Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Objective of United Nations International year of Water Cooperation

The objective of this International Year of Water Cooperation is to raise awareness, both on the potential for increased cooperation, and on the challenges facing water management in light of the increase in demand for water access, allocation and services. The Year will highlight the history of successful water cooperation initiatives, as well as identify burning issues on water education, water diplomacy, transboundary water management, financing cooperation, national/international legal frameworks, and the linkages with the Millennium Development Goals. It also will provide an opportunity to capitalize on the momentum created at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20), and to support the formulation of new objectives that will contribute towards developing water resources that are truly sustainable.

they can reach the Sea. The deltas and wetlands are disappearing and aquifer water levels are falling. Water quality in many cities of the developing countries is declining. More than 1 billion people do not have access to clean water and twice that number lack access to sanitation, an issue, intimately associated with safe water. For example, India is known for its rivers and lakes with estimated length of major river and their tributaries are about 45019 km (K.K.S. Bhatia NIH-2004). We also have 2500 km long Himalayan Mountains which are covered with snow and glaciers which are perennial source of water to many rivers. The annual precipitation is about 4000 km^3, *(out of which 700 km^3 lost to the atmosphere, 2150 km^3 soaks into ground and 1750 km^3 flows as surface runoff (CaWB 1996 NCA12)*. So far, the estimate quantity of potentially replenishable and utilizable ground water is 431.9 km^3 (CGWB 1995) out of which 396 km^3 (about 92%) is with potential replenishment. In addition to that as per estimation of CGWB, we can exploit about 1008 km^3 of static ground water *(It is not replenished annually, so the abstraction of this water is not recommended on regular basis)*.

Despite such a good reserve of water resources, the per capita availability of utilizable water has decreased from 3000 m^3 in 1951 to 1100 m^3 (per 980 million) in 1998, which will be further reduced to 687 m^3 by the year 2050. We have been reading reports in newspapers that there is a serious water crisis in some major cities of India. Ground water sources are depleting very fast every year. Most of the dug wells in cities or villages have dried-up. The rivers, ponds and other surface water source are so polluted that it cannot be used directly. Over all, there is a serious problem of quantity and quality of fresh water.

In short, unsustainable extraction of ground water, improper management of water resources,

Various humans activities are the major cause of water pollution

pollution of ground and surface water, reduced flow of river are just few reasons of multitude water problem not only in India but across the globe, especially in developing countries. Despite many technological options, the situation is deteriorating day by day. So what is the solution? We need to give a rethinking to our current water usage and management practice and find a local solution to the global problem. A few of such initiatives could be like community based rain harvesting practices need to be strengthen. We need to cut-down the usage of fossil fuel burning to avoid global warming which is accelerating the melting of glaciers and reducing the flow of perennial water and to develop renewable source of energy. Along with this, we need to pay more attention to sewage treatment, pollution control to keep our river and ground water in a good and usable form. But the real challenge is to transform all these efforts into a people's movement.

As you know, water was one of the themes, which was suggested by all of you in the regional meets organised in 2012. . So, this year, for all VIPNET Clubs activities and programmes will be conceived, conceptualized and implemented around the theme 'Water'. Vigyan Prasar will be working out a detailed programme for VIPNET Clubs for

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20th National Children Science Congress

The 20th National Children Science Congress (NCSC) was hosted by Banaras Hindu University, from 27 to 31 December 2012. The NCSC was attended by more than 2000 delegates represented the community of child scientist, eminent personalities, prominent scientists, science communicators and representative of S&T based agencies. The Congress was inaugurated by Bharat Ratna and ex President of India, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. Padam Bhushan Prof. Yash Pal, and Padam Shri Dr. Lalji Singh, VC, BHU were also present in the inaugural function. The NCSC is also known as the Mahakumbh of Child Scientist, which is annually organised in different parts of the country. During the 20th NCSC, 620 projects were presented by child scientist in 13 technical parallel and judged by more than 250 scientists of BHU and other research institutes of the country. About 42 Child Scientist of ASEAN countries (like Mayanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Bruni, Indonesia, Singapore etc) also participated in the congress and presented their project on theme "Energy". In addition to paper presentation, special workshop for teachers, face-to-face interaction with eminent Scientists, cultural programmes, video conferencing and field visit were also organised during the five day gala event. We are presenting here some glimses of the 20th NCSC for our VIPNET clubs.

Children geting ready for the Inugural function

BHU (BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY)

BHU was founded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya in 1916 and now it is one of the most prestigious Central University in the country. It is one of the largest residential University in Asia. The University is a living embodiment of ideals and ideas of visionaries such as Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, Dr. Annie Basent and Dr. S. Radhakrishan. BHU epitomizes a unique synthesis of acientat wisdom with modern scientific knowledge.

Participant of ASEAN Country

Inauguration of 20th Children Science Congress

20th National Children Science Congress soivernior was release during the Inauguration function

Dr. Kalam, Prof. Yashpal, Prof. Lalji Sing& other dignetries on the dias during the Inugural Function on 27th December 2012.

Dr. Kalam, Prof. Yashpal, on the dias during the Inugural Function on 27th December 2012.

13th parallel Technical session were organised in which about more then 615 paper presented on various Sub-them of Energy

More them 5 workshop in parallel session were organised for the teachers

Face to face with eminent scientist (Prof. Lalji Singh intracting with the children)

VARANASI as KASHI

Varanasi is one of the oldest human settlement in the world. Its history goes back to 2500 years. It is also known as the cultural capital of north India as scholarly books including Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas was written here. The city has seen may upheavals in the history but still remain the Spiritual capital of India. In the past it was also known as city of learning and till date it continue its tradition of learning. City still has three full hedged university among them BHU is the oldest one. BHU was also became the nursery of freedom fighters during 1920 besides an important institute of learning. Varanasi also associated with Kabir and Gautam Bhuddha who also arrived have to put the Wheel of Knowledge in to motion.

❑ **B.K. Tyagi**
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National Science Day (NSD)

February 28, 2013

'राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान दिवस' फरवरी 28, 2013

Focal Theme :

"Genetically Modified Crops and Food Security"

मुख्य विषय :

"आनुवांशिक रूप से संशोधित फसले और खाद्य सुरक्षा"

Objective :

To create enthusiasm among the people and to popularize Science & Technology to Strength Scientific temper among the masses.

VIPNET Club can organise...

Debates, Quizes, Exhibitions, Lectures, visit to research Institute/Lab etc. competition (Painting, Story writing, plays, skits etc.) involving colleges, school children and general public on the focal theme.

The activities may be planned for 3 to 5 days in such a way that they are either starting or culimenating on 28th February, 2013

Contd...from page 3

Water the Precious Resource

taking up action oriented awareness campaign "Manage to Save Water" which includes development of software and organisation of training programme.

Coincidently, in December 2010, the United Nations General Assembly also declared 2013 as United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation (Resolution A/RES/65/154). Given the intrinsic nature of water as a transversal and Universal element, the International Year on Water Cooperation naturally would embrace and touch upon all those aspects, which we have discussed above.

VP appeal to all VIPNET Clubs to initiate and organize action oriented activities/programmes throughout the year to make it a mass movement. Through such activities and programmes, VIPNET Clubs would seek to promote action at all level to bring out an attitudinal change as far as the usage of water is concern and promote good water management practices at individual as well as at community level. From time to time informative articles, activities will be suggested to you through VIPNET News. A special web link will also be created to provide you resource material in a downlodable form. A series of training programme will also be organized for all the clubs. So, let's be part of International Year of Water Cooperation 2013 to raise awareness about the precious resource i.e. WATER.

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If you want to know more about Vigyan Prasar, its publications & software, besides the next moves of VIPNET Science Clubs, please write to us at the address given below:-

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विज्ञान प्रसार, आकाशवाणी एवं राष्ट्रीय नवप्रर्वतन प्रतिष्ठान

प्रस्तुत करते हैं

13–कड़ियों वाला जमीनी स्तर पर किए जा रहें नवाचारों पर आधारित रेडियो विज्ञान धारावाहिक

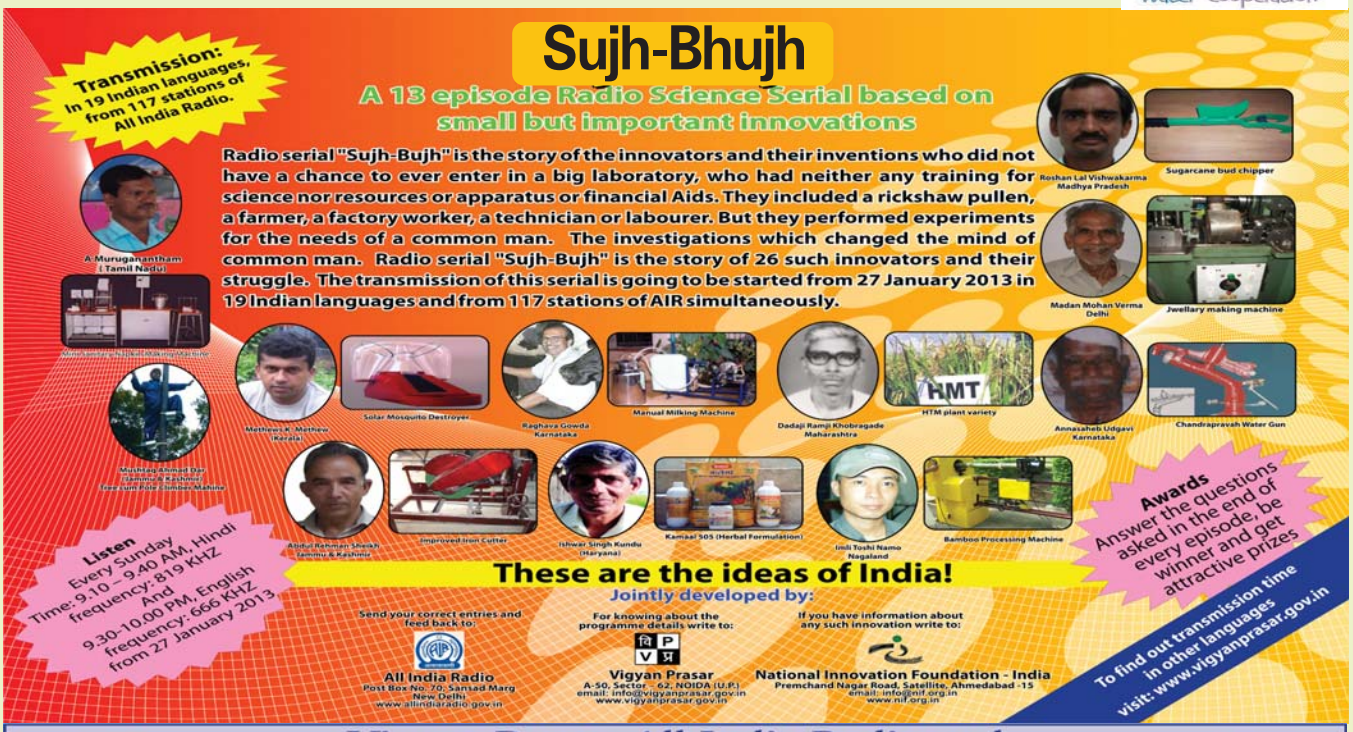
''सूझ–बूझ''

इसका प्रसारण 27 जनवरी 2013 से 19 भारतीय भाषाओं में 117 केंद्रों से प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है। प्रत्येक धारावाहिक के अंत में पूछे गए प्रश्नों का सही उत्तर देकर आप आर्कषक पुरस्कार जीत सकते हैं।

विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रसारित रेडियो धारावाहिक की समय–सारिणी

भाषा	विकास केन्द्र	राज्य	प्रसारण केन्द्र	समय
हिन्दी	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	दिल्ली–ए	(रवि) 09.10–09.40 प्रातः
		अंडमान–निकोबार	पोर्ट ब्लेयर	
		अरूणाचल प्रदेश	इटा नगर, पासी घाट	
		बिहार	पटना, भागलपुर, सासाराम, दरभंगा	
		छतीसगढ	रायपर, जगदलपुर, अम्बिकापुर	
		हरियाणा	हिसार, कुरूक्षेत्र, रोहतक	
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	धर्मशाला, शिमला	
		जम्मू–कश्मीर	जम्मू, लेह	
		झारखंड	जमशेदपुर, डाल्टनगंज, रांची	
		मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, छतरपुर ग्वालियर, रीवा	
		मेघालय	एनईएस, शिलांग	
		राजस्थान	जयपुर, जोधपुर, बारमेर, सूरतगढ़ बीकानेर, उदयपुर	
		उत्तराखंड	अलमोडा, पौड़ी	
		यू.पी.	आगरा, गोरखपुर, लखनऊ, फैजाबाद, झांसी, मथुरा, नजीबाबाद, रामपुर, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद	
अंग्रेजी	दिल्ली	दिल्ली		(रवि) 9.30–10.00 सायं
		मेघालय	तूरा	
		तमिलनाडु	चैन्नई–बी	
		महाराष्ट्र	मुम्बई–बी	
		पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकता–बी	
तेलगू	हैदराबाद	आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद–ए, विजयवाडा, कुडप्पा, अदिलाबाद, तिरूपती, विशाखापट्नम	(रवि) 9.35–10.05 प्रातः
आसामी	गुहावटी	असम	गुवाहटी, डिब्रूगढ़	(रवि) 9.50–10.20 प्रातः
कोंकणी	पणजी	गोवा	पणजी	(रविअ 9.30–10.00 प्रातः
गुजराती	अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद, भुज, राजकोट, गोधरा	(सोम) 9.30–10.00 सायं
काश्मीरी	श्रीनगर	जम्मू–कश्मीर	श्रीनगर	(मंगल) 9.30–10.00 सायं
कन्नड	बैंगलौर	कर्नाटक	बेंगलौर, भद्रवती, मैसूर, धारवाड, गुलबर्ग	(रवि) 8.35–9.05 प्रातः
मलयालम	तिरूअन्तपुरम	केरल	कालीकट (कोजीकोड), त्रिचूर, तिरूअंतपुरम	(बुध) 08.00–08.30 सायं
मराठी	पुणे	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर, अहमदनगर, औरंगाबाद, पुणे, जलगांव, कोल्हापुर, सांगली, मुम्बई–ए, रत्नागिरी, पारबती	(रवि) 07.25–07.55 प्रातः
मणीपुरी	इम्फाल	मणिपुर	इम्फाल	(रवि) 6.40–7.10 प्रातः
खासी	शिलांग	मेघालय	शिलांग	(रवि) 09.10–10.40 प्रातः
मीजो	आइजाल	मिजोरम	आइजाल	(शनि) 8.35–9.05 प्रातः
नागामी	कोहिमा	नागालैण्ड	कोहिमा	(मंगल) 12.30–1.00 सायं
उड़ीया	कटक	उड़ीसा	कटक, सम्बलपुर, बेरामपुर, जेपोर, भवानीपटना, राउरकेला, बारीपाड़ा	(रवि) 8.30–9.00 प्रातः
पंजाबी	जालंधर	पंजाब	भटिंडा, जालंधर, पटियाला	(रवि) 10.00–10.30 प्रातः
नेपाली	गंगटोक	सिक्किम	गंगटोक	(शनि) 9.30–10.00 सायं
		पश्चिम बंगाल	कारसियांग	
तमिल	मदुरै	तमिलनाडु	चैन्नई–ए, कोयंबटूर, मदुरै, तिरिचलापल्ली, तिरूअनवेली, काशीकल, पाण्डिचेरी	(शनि) 8.00–8.30 सायं
		पाण्डिचेरी	पाण्डिचेरी	
बंगाली	कोलकता	त्रिपुरा	अगरतला, कैलाहार	(रवि) 11.00–11.30 प्रातः
		पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकता, मुर्शीदाबाद, सिलीगुडी	
		असम	सिलचर	

(विस्तृत विवरण के लिए वेबसाइट www.vigyanprasar.gov.in देखें)



Vigyan Prasar, All India Radio and National Innovation Foundation

Presents

13-Episodes Radio Science Serial based on Grass-root innovations

Sujh-Bhujh

from 27 January 2013 in 19 Indian languages and from 117 stations. You have a chance to win exciting prizes send correct answers to question at the end of each episode.

Timings for Radio Serial in different languages

Language	Production Centre	State	Broadcast Centre	Timings (Every Week)
Hindi	Delhi	Delhi A & N A'chal Pradesh Bihar Chattisgarh Haryana H.P. J&K Jharkhand M.P. Meghalaya Rajasthan Uttarakhand U.P.	Delhi-A Port Blair I Itanagar, Passighat Patna, Bhagalpur, Sasaram, Darbhanga Raipur, Jagdalpur, Ambikapur Hissar, Kurukshetra, Rohtak Dharamshala, Shimla Jammu, Leh Jamshedpur, Daltoganj, Ranchi Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Rewa NES, Shillong Jaipur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Suratgarh, Bikaner, Udaipur Almora, Pauri Agra, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Faizabad, Jhansi, Mathura, Najibabad, Rampur, Varanasi, Allahabad	(Sun) 09.10-09.40 AM
English	Delhi	Delhi Meghalaya T.N. Maharashtra W.B.	 Tura Chennai-B Mumbai-B Kolkata-B	(Sun) 09.30-10.00 PM
Telugu	Hyderabad	A.P.	Hyderabad-A, Vijayawada, Cuddapah, Adilabad, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam	(Sun) 9.35-10.05 AM
Assamese	Guwahati	Assam	Guwahati, Dibrugarh	(Sun) 9.50-10.20 AM
Konkani	Panaji	Goa	Panaji	(Sun) 9.30-10.00 AM
Gujarati	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Godhra	(Mon) 9.30-10.00 PM
Kashmiri	Srinagar	J&K	Srinagar	(Tue) 9.30-10.00 PM
Kannada	Bangalore	Karnataka	Bangalore, Bhadrawati, Mysore, Dharwad, Gulbarga	(Sun) 08.35-9.05 AM
Malyalayam	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Calicut (Kozhikode), Trichur, Trivandrum	(Wed) 08.00 -8.30 PM
Marathi	Pune	Maharashtra	Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Pune, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Sangli, Mumbai-A Ratnagir, Parbani	(Sun)07.25-7.55 AM
Manipuri	Imphal	Manipur	Imphal	(Sun) 06.40-07.10 AM
Khasi	Shillong	Meghalaya	Shillong	(Sun) 09.10-9.40 AM
Mizo	Aizawl	Mizoram	Aizawl	(Sat) 8.35-09.05 AM
Nagamese	Kohima	Nagaland	Kohima	(Tue) 12.30 N-1.00 PM
Oriya	Cuttack	Orissa	Cuttack, Sambalpur, Behrampur, Jeypore Bhawanipatna, Rourkela, Baripada	(Sun) 8.30-9.00 AM
Punjabi	Jallandhar	Punjab	Bhatinda, Jallandhar, Patiala	(Sun) 10.00 -10.30AM
Nepali	Gangtok	Sikkim W.B.	Gangtok Kurseong	(Sat) 9.30-10.00 PM
Tamil	Madurai	T.N. Pondicherry	Chennai-A, Combatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelvelli, Karaikal Pondicherry	(Sat) 08.00-8.30 PM
Bengali	Kolkata	Tripura W.B. Assam	Agartala, Kailashahar Kolkata-A, Murshidabad, Siliguri Silchar	(Sun) 11.00-11.30 AM

(For details see the website www.vigyanprasar.gov.in)

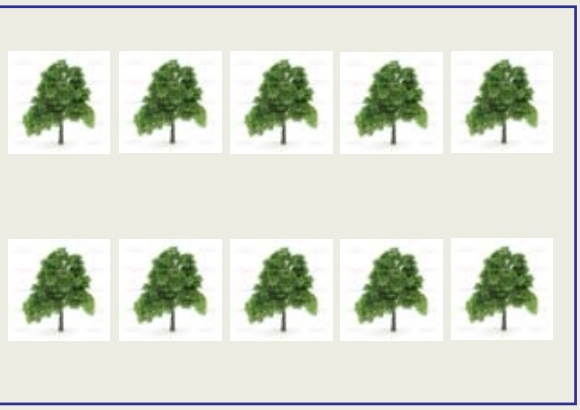
पानी :- अनोखा यात्री

लम्बी-लम्बी यात्रा करता,
रिसता बहता है रहता।
पानी एक अनोखा यात्री,
हरदम चलता है रहता।।
सागर से यह भाप रुप में,
बादल बनकर उड़ जाता।
और वायु के साथ-साथ ही,
दूर देश तक है जाता।
बर्फ, ओस, कहीं वर्षा बनकर,
जगह-जगह जमता गिरता।
और कहीं कुहरा सा बनकर,
इधर-उधर भागा फिरता।
कुछ उड़ता बन भाप धरा से,
बादल बनता है रहता।
पानी एक अनोखा यात्री,
हरदम चलता है रहता।।
कभी बिखरता आटा जैसा,
घास-फूस और आँगन में।
रूई के फाहे सा उड़ता,
फिरता हैवन-उपवन मे।
घाटी-चोटी पर पर्वत की,
अथवा ठण्डे जल-थल मे।
बन जाते हिमखण्ड बहुत से,
तैरें ये सागर जल में,
और पिघलता गर्मी पाकर,
धाराओं में है बहता।
पानी एक अनोखा यात्री,
हरदम चलता है रहता।।
छोटी-छोटी धाराओं से,
बनती नदिया छोटी सी।
छोटी-छोटी सी नदियों से,
बन जाती बड़ी नदी।
झरना बन घाटी से होकर,
मैदानों में फिर बहती।
सिंचित करके तटक्षेत्रों को,
सागर में जाकर मिलती।
जीवधारियों, हरियाली को,
जीवन देता है रहता।
पानी एक अनोखा यात्री,
हरदम चलता है रहता।।
झीलों, तालों और नदियों से,
धरती में रिसता जाता।
और वहां भी तरह-तरह से,
अपने करतब दिखलाता।
भू के भीतर रिसता बहता,
धारायें भी बन जाता।
आता जब अवरोध सामने,
फव्वारे सा फट जाता।।
विविध तरह से काम सभी के,
ऊपर आता है रहता।
पानी एक अनोखा यात्री,
हरदम चलता है रहता।।
आस-पास पैड़-पौधों के,
मिट्टी में मिलजुल रहता।
जल से लेकर पत्तों तक,
सारे पौधों में बहता।
धूप, खनिज, आक्सीजन से मिल,
बनता पौधों का भोजन।
इससे ही हरियाली रहती,
और इसी से ही जीवन।
पत्तों के रन्ध्रों से होकर,
बाहर उड़ता है रहता
पानी एक अनोखा यात्री,
हरदम चलता है रहता।।
सारे जग में होता क्रम से,
पानी का यूं बँटवारा।
विविध काम लोगों के आता,
मीठा और कहीं खारा।
पानी है भरपूर जहां पर,
ऐसे हैं अनगिनत स्थान।
जहां नहीं पानी जा पाता,
वहां है सूखे रेगिस्तान।
बूँद-बूँद पानी कहीं दुर्लभ,
और कहीं बहता रहता।
पानी एक अनोखा यात्री,
हरदम चलता है रहता।।

प्रस्तुति दिनेश चन्द्र शर्मा

- विपनेट क्लब के सदस्यों को अपने स्कूल आदि में 10 पेड़ लगाने हैं। अगर जगह की समस्या है तो उन्हे पांच पंक्तियों में पेड़ इस प्रकार लगाने हैं कि हर पंक्ति में 4 पेड़ हो। क्या आप उनकी सहायता कर सकते हैं?

- **The Member of VIPNET want to plant ten trees in their school. Due to some space problem they want to plant them in five rows in such a way that each rows must have four trees. Can you help them?**



- अधिक जानकारी के लिए सम्पर्क करें :-

विज्ञान प्रसार, ए-50,
सेक्टर 62, नोएडा-201 309 (उत्तर प्रदेश)

- For other information can contact :
VIGYAN PRASAR, A-50,
Sec. 62, Noida-201 309 (U.P.)

Correct Answer of Photo Quiz 73

Total Coins :- 12

Name of the Winner :-

1-Deepchandra Shrivastava (East Champaran)
2- S.Shanmuga Sundaram (Tamilnadu)
3- Prince Kumar (Sitamadhi)

Water Puzzle 30/ पानी पज़ल-30

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

Clue:

- The longest river of world.
- A river flow through Jharkhand, West Bengal and Orissa, commonly known for its gold traces in its sandy beds.
- The Longest river of India which flows through India and Bangladesh.
- The cities of Baghpat, Delhi, Noida, Mathura, Agra and Allahabad lie on its bank.
- The only unholy river of India according to Hindu mythology.
- The second largest river in India, is often referred to as the Vriddh Ganga or the Dakshin Ganga.
- A river in western India which is one of the biggest rivers of north Gujarat.
- A river with male name in India.
- A river refer as the sorrow of China.
- A river related to Grand Canyon.

❑ R.K. Yadav
drrahiiprs@gmail.com

- Last date of receiving correct entries: 31 March, 2013.
- Winners will get activity kit/ books as a prize.
- **Please send your entries to:-**

Water Puzzle-30 , VIPNET News,
Vigyan Prasar, A-50, Sector 62, Noida-201 309 (U.P.)

The puzzle has been Designed as part of International Year of Water Cooperation-2013

नोट :-

पज़ल 28 का उत्तर आगामी अंक में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा।

Club speak

वृक्षारोपण अभियान

'न्यूटन साइंस क्लब' पिपरही, शिवहर द्वारा विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर

पर 5, जून, 2012 को वृक्षारोपण अभियान व्यापक स्तर पर चलाया गया। कार्यक्रम के अवसर पर क्लब के सभी सदस्य तथा समीपस्थ विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों और बच्चों ने रुचिपूर्वक हिस्सा लिया। वृक्षारोपण की शुरुआत के. जे. उच्च विद्यालय से हुई और बाद में गाँव-गाँव घूम कर जहाँ भूमी खाली मिली वहाँ वृक्ष रोपित किए गये। वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम में आम, नीम, पीपल, शीशम तथा औषधिय पौधे लगाये गये। इस अवसर पर लोगों ने शपथ ली कि, अब अधिक पेड़ लगायेंगे और पर्यावरण को स्वच्छ रखेंगे।

'रामानुजन दिवस' का आयोजन

'जगदीश चन्द्र बसु क्लब' खेसस, बाका, बिहार द्वारा 26 दिसम्बर, 2012 को

रामानुजन दिवस का आयोजन किया गया। क्लब के सदस्यों ने 26 दिसम्बर का दिन महान विभूति, गणितज्ञ-श्रीनिवासन रामानुजन तथा उनकी विशिष्ट उपलब्धियों के नाम किया। इस अवसर पर उनके जीवन और उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डाला गया। कार्यक्रम के बाद सभी प्रतिभागियों को ऑरिगैमी कला के बारे में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया तथा वर्ष 2013 के लिए सम्भावित कार्यक्रम पर प्रकाश डाला गया।

Biodiversity Conservation

Fatechak Tarun Sangh Science Club organised a

workshop on 'Biodiversity Conservation' on October 16, 2012 for the formers, house wife & students. The workshop stressed the need of of 'Biodiversity Conservation'. Different component of biodiversity & its role in food security were explained with the help of Biodiversity kit, developed with the help of School of Fundamental Research. Approximately 100 people participated in the programme.

National Year of Mathematics

Blackbody Science Group, organised a programme

on National Year of Mathematics Day and celebrated 125th birth anniversary of Srinivasan Ramanujan-2012. During the programme various concept like zero, infinity and life & work of Ramanujan were discussed. Why do we have 24 hours in a day? was the most interesting discussion enjoyed by all.

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