आंच के माध्यम से सीखना

यह वर्ष यादी 2013 के अंतिम महीने में बच्चों पर आतिशबंधित प्रिंटेल से संबंधित दो मूल कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया। ये दोनों कार्यक्रम ‘आंच आयोजित सीखने’ वाली “न्यूजर वेबसाइट लिखना” पर आधारित थे। पहला कार्यक्रम विज्ञान प्रसार के विशेषकरण क्षेत्रों का तीन विशेषताओं राजभाषा शिक्षा का आयोजन था, जिसे विज्ञान प्रसार एवं इंजीनियरिंग विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकीय परिषद् के संयुक्त तत्तावाद में अहमदाबाद शिहद सिटि में 13 से 15 दिसंबर, 2013 को आयोजित किया गया।

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रिंटेल क्षेत्रों द्वारा देखा गया "जल संरक्षण के प्रबंधन" विषय पर वर्तमान चलाए गए कार्यक्रमों के निर्माच्छेद के साथ करने एवं समापन के उपरांत के रूप में आयोजित किया गया था। यह राजभाषा कार्यक्रम ‘जल संरक्षण के अंतरिक्षीय जल-2013’ से संबंधित था। इस कार्यक्रम में लगभग 100 कर्मचारी हुए थे। प्रदेश नियन्त्रण दो विभाग एवं एक क्षेत्र समन्वय /मार्गदर्शक शिक्षक को आयोजित किया गया था।

इन कार्यक्रमों का चलन विज्ञान प्रसार द्वारा सुरक्षित दौरे एवं लक्युटलीवन परियोजनाओं की रिपोर्टों के आवार थे। इस शिविर में 24 प्रदेश सहित संसदीय राज्यों से लगभग 200 विद्यार्थियों एवं 30 शिक्षकों ने भाग लिया। इस राजभाषा शिविर का उद्देश्य ज्ञान-आयोजक एवं विज्ञान-आयोजक पत्रिकाओं के अनुसार को साझा करने के साथ ही जल और जल से संबंधित विभिन्न विभागों पर संबंधित विषय-विवादों से घरों के माध्यम से नम्बर मुद्रों को समझने उनका समायोजन किया गया था। विज्ञान प्रसार द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम का यह चौथा राजभाषा शिविर था। पहले शिविरों का आयोजन अंतरिक्षीय विभाग कि 2008-2009 के अंतर्गत 24 जून, 2009 को भोपाल एवं 9 नवंबर, 10 को कर्नाटक तथा अंतरिक्ष में यूरोपियन सिंडिकेट और विज्ञान प्रसार 2010 के अंतर्गत 2011 में किया गया।

इस कार्यक्रम की दिमाग ज्ञान आयोजक की क्रांति पत्रिकाओं एवं परियोजनाओं को सुप्रभावित किया गया था।

इसके अलावा दिसंबर, 2013 में आयोजित दूसरा कार्यक्रम वार विज्ञान कौशल था, जो भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश में 27 से 30 दिसंबर, 2013 को आयोजित किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में ज्ञान प्रकरण पर आधारित लगभग 625 परियोजनाओं को सुसंगठित किया गया। इनके पश्चात जिला सरपाची एवं राज्य राज्य समिति प्रकाश संयोजन की गई, जिसमें 5 एच.सी.पी.डी. शिक्षाओं ने भाग लिया। इस वर्ष वार विज्ञान कौशल का मुख्य विषय “उत्पादन: मानहानि, उपयोग एवं संरचना” था।

भारत में वार विज्ञान कौशल 2010 से 17 वर्ष की आयु के विभागों एवं विकास के बाहर अवसर के लिए ऐसे रंग का ज्ञान उनकी रचनात्मकता एवं नवाचार, विशेषकर्ता किसी भी समस्या के हल के साथ यह ज्ञान-आयोजक परियोजना को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। वार विज्ञान कौशल अनौपचारिक विषय के माध्यम से “ज्ञान आयोजक विषय” पर आधारित एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जिसमें धारा व वैज्ञानिक जानकारी के आधार पर बच्चे अपने आसपास की समस्याओं को समझने व उन्हें सुधारने के लिए तैयार अपने आसपास है।

बीते वर्षों में विश्लेषित दूर क्रियाशास्त्रिय परिषद्देश परियोजनाओं को वैज्ञानिक विज्ञानों द्वारा सराहा गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से उसे स्पष्ट हुआ है कि विवार्ती केंद्र ‘ज्ञान के नियुक्त प्राप्तकरों’ नहीं हैं अपने बे रचनाकामता के साथ नए धारा का सुधार करने पर भी संभव है, हालांकि अभी तक वार विज्ञान कौशल की
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National Science Day (NSD) is observed every year since 1987, on February 28, this was the day on which Sir C.V. Raman discovered the Raman Effect on the initiative of the National Council for Science & Technology Communication (NCSTC), Department of Science & Technology (DST). Sir C. V. Raman worked at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, West Bengal, India, over the years 1907 to 1933. He made a discovery of the celebrated effect on scattering of light in 1928, which bears his name and that brought many accolades including the Nobel Prize in 1930. The day instills in us the confidence of doing science indigenously and innovatively. It brings to the forefront important developments of S&T and promotes an intelligent debate on scientific issues of national importance. The relevance and significance of science in today’s world cannot be undermined as the future belongs to science. Science & Technology are the key drivers of development.

National Science Day brings a fresh focus on the responsibility of science as well as scientists towards progress of the society. The scientific community is committed to inspire young generations, the future noble laureates, through the current national and international S&T advancements. For the progress of the country research in S&T, industrial development and economy must synergize with each other.

Impact

The NCSTC has been supporting science popularization activities built around the central theme of the National Science Day for more than 25 years. The day has gained national importance and has become well known in scientific circles. Proposals are invited from all the S&T Departments and State S&T Councils to observe the day in a purposeful manner; bringing S&T into limelight.

An analysis of the NSD related activities in the States and the centre can throw a light on the impact of this scientific communication on the society at large and specified target groups. We must separate out ceremonials from these and find out ways and means of doing whatever is actually ought to be done on the day.

Data of last 4-5 years, submitted by the State S&T Councils, shows that almost all the States have observed the NSD but all have not taken grants from the Centre i.e, NCSTC, DST, GOI. Among the North Eastern States Manipur and Nagaland have consistently taken and utilized grants for the NSD. Among other states Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were also consistent in utilizing the grants and observing NSD through them. However some other States as Delhi have maintained that they have been celebrating the NSD quite regularly without any support from the NCSTC, DST. Many States spend less than Rs.10.0 lakhs per year from the State exchequer on science popularization related activities, but still are observe the NSD regularly. Uttar Pradesh is planning to observe NSD in all districts even though it has not taken funds for the same from NCSTC. In West Bengal observance of the National Science Day since 1994 includes the popular lecture after the name of the famous statistician Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis, presentation of papers and posters on all important branches of science, awards and prizes, etc.

In the light of above, we can say with some degree of confidence that the National Science Day

The main objectives of the programme are:
* To popularize science and indigenous technology among masses;
* To nurture scientific and technological attitudes and temperament among people;
* To popularize science and scientific careers among children;
* To apprise masses about the latest scientific advances and to focus attention from excellence to relevance in science.
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Themes
The theme of the National Science Day enables the State to bring the issues of S&T into forefront. Most of the themes are science based & people centric. Following were the themes during the last five years:- 2009 : “Expanding Horizons of Science”. 2010 : “Gender Equity for Prosperity with Peace” 2011 : “Chemistry in our lives” 2012 : “Clean Energy Options and Nuclear Safety” 2013 : “Genetically Modified Food and Food Security” 2014 : “Fostering Scientific Temper”

The International Year of Crystallography over the years has established itself as the festival of science and States wish to celebrate this important event.

The themes are based on the current issues of national importance which need awakening among citizens. The NSD brings into forefront important issues through various outreach experiments like debates, quiz programmes, radio and television shows and so on.

There is a possibility of converting the National Science Day into a vehicle for dissemination and popularization of important scientific issues. Many countries organize National Science Week including Norway, Australia, USA, Britain, South Africa and China, etc.

Glimpses of Celebrations
The day is typically marked with hosting of open days by research laboratories, scientific departments, etc. National Science Day marks the beginning of celebration of science and lasts for a week or even months together. We get overwhelming response from the states.

Celebration of NSD 2012 in Madhya Pradesh
The report of the NSD-2012 on the theme "Clean Energy Options and Nuclear Safety", in Madhya Pradesh indicated that many universities/academic institutions organized popular lectures, seminars, symposia, etc. At the Oriental University, Indore keynote address by Shri R.K.Bhargava, Former Chief Executive and Chairman, Heavy Water Board highlighted challenges of the energy sector, need for nuclear safety, safe nuclear energy, etc. Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot, Gramodaya Vishwavidhyalaya, Chitrakoot organized a seminar on the occasion. Many other institutions like ITM University, Gwalior, Jaypee Institute of Engineering and Technology, Guna, etc. organized a number of programmes.

Celebrations of National The Science Day- 2013
The theme for 2013 National Science Day (NSD) was "Genetically Modified Crops and Food Security". In 2013, support was extended to a number of States as Kerala, West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, etc.

Assam
In Assam, the Assam Science Technology and Environment Council (ASTEC) observed the National Science Day - 2013. A state level central function was organized jointly with the Department of Zoology, Gauhati University in association with Dimoria College, Khetri, Kamrup, Assam on 28th February 2013. A large section of students and teachers participated in the programme.

Besides this, the day was observed in more than 50 places all over the State with the ASTEC, NCSTC, DST support.

Kerala
National Science Day was the observed in Kerala State through the Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE), Thiruvananthapuram to spread the message of science and its applications among the people, for informed decision making. Proposals were invited from schools, government ITI, Colleges, polytechnics, university departments, etc. The programmes ranged from competitions, exhibitions, film shows, debates, lectures, seminars, elocutions, etc. Debates were on human health risks and safety concerns. More than 150 proposals from various agencies in Kerala were supported to observed NSD-2013. The State level inaugural was organized by the KSCSTE in association with KSIDC, KSSTM and other partners at the Kerala State Science & Technology Museum, Trivandrum.

Conclusion
In developing countries like India with diverse population segments, popularisation of science, spreading scientific temper and promoting scientific attitude among public at large and specified target groups as rural folks and women should be an important mandate of all scientific organizations and science based agencies including the science clubs. The theme of the National Science Day can provide a platform for continuing interaction with the community, the activities may continue on regular basis but on specific occasion these can be scaled up.

References:

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Cloud computing is a transformative paradigm in information technology and may well be deemed as harbinger of the next stage in the Internet revolution. Cloud computing promises to provide everything—from computing power to computing infrastructure, to be delivered as a service wherever and whenever required. The “cloud” in cloud computing can be defined as the set of computer processors, storage, networks, services, and interfaces that combine to deliver computing as a service. Cloud computing should not be equated with internet. Internet connectivity is one of the essential requirements. It is a subscription-based service where one can obtain networked storage space and computer resources.

For an organisation, the computational requirement is not uniform at all times. To cater the changing need with time, hardware capabilities need to be deployed based on the highest load requirement. Although the computational requirement of an organisation may increase over a period of time, it is often difficult to make a long term investment in expensive computer hardware in light of the uncertain future scenario with fast changing technologies. On the other hand, incompatibility of old hardware and software set-up is often a problem, necessitating large investment on upgrading the existing computer hardware and software on a regular basis, and thus resulting in a system which is under-utilised initially and by the time demand increases those become obsolete and ineffective. Under-utilisation of costly hardware resources reduces overall efficiency and incurs cost. There are also significant loss of electricity and under-utilisation of space and manpower.

Cloud computing is not only capable of handling the above situations effectively it promises to deliver better Quality of Service (QoS) and adaptive service delivery mechanism based on customer feedback. In a cloud computing environment, hardware and software resources are shared and hence effective utilisation and increased efficiency is ensured. A Cloud Service Provider (CSP) offers hardware and software resources to multiple organisations (Cloud Users or CUs).

One easy way to visualise cloud computing in action is to consider our experience with web based email account, be it in gmail, yahoo, rediffmail or any other email service provider. These service providers take care of housing all hardware and software necessary to support our personal email accounts. When we want to access our email, we open web browser, the website of the service provider and log in. Our emails and all attached documents are not housed in our physical computer; we access it through a service provider. With an internet connection we can access it anywhere and anytime. A CS is similar to an email user except instead of accessing just email, one can choose different kinds of services like storage of large amount of data, computation, query based retrieval etc.

Open source framework

One of the major advantages in cloud computation is that software solutions are mostly based on open source and not proprietary driven. A number of open source developers work together for a common goal. Software is released under open source licensing agreement that allows anyone to improve on the existing software coding and subsequently the next version is released. This is more like a community driven approach where software developing community work together and no licensing fee is to be paid by the end users.

A CSP can establish data center with multiple servers at multiple locations running on open source software. As the demand increases, CSP can add more servers. As CSP is using open source framework in the cloud infrastructure, no extra expenditure in terms of licensing is required. As a result CUs get the services at a cheaper rate.

In case of increased demand, CU can request more resources from CSP, even for a particular duration. In any case cloud resources are
dynamically allocated. In most cases, CUs prefer ‘pay-as-you-go’ model. Hence there is no underutilisation of resources.

**Historical development of cloud computing**

Cloud computing is not a new technology - it is a new service delivery model. Many of the underlying technologies, that are the foundation of cloud computing, have existed for quite some time now.

During 1960s, large scale mainframe computer resources used to be shared by different user groups. The mainframe’s colossal hardware infrastructure was costly. Multiple users were able to access the mainframe via “dumb terminals” - stations that facilitated access. Due to the cost of buying and maintaining mainframes, it was not possible to provide a mainframe for each user. It became a practice to allow multiple users to share the same software applications and central processing unit (CPU). Similar to mainframe computer, cloud computing is also all about resource sharing. One need not invest in costly hardware and software for information technology related services like data storage and computation.

During 1970s, IBM released an operating system called VM that allowed mainframe systems to have multiple virtual systems, or “Virtual Machines” (VMs) on a single physical computer. The VM operating system took the 1960s application of shared access of a mainframe to the next level by allowing multiple distinct computer environments to live in the same physical environment. Most of the basic functions of any virtualisation, one of the key computing techniques of cloud computing, can be traced back to this early VM Operating System.

Virtualisation became a technology driver, and a huge catalyst for some of the biggest evolutions in communications and computing.

With the boon of information technology, more and more services became dependent on fast computing power of computers. From accounting to railway reservation, everything became dependent on computers. At the same time more and more people started using computers. In an organisational set-up, client-server architecture became popular, where all the computers, called nodes are connected with a server. In a client-server scenario, server has high computation power and storage capacity compared to nodes. All the nodes share resources from the server.

As more and more data emerged at a faster-than-ever rate, processing large volume of data became a challenge. Computation power and processing of large amount of data demanded more powerful servers. With ever increasing demand of fast computation and a variety of services, servers were virtualised into shared hosting environments, Virtual Private Servers, and Virtual Dedicated Servers. High Performance Computing (HPC) and High Throughput Computing (HTC) became a reality. Data centers, having a large numbers of servers to store and process extremely large volume of data, were conceptualised.

Amazon played a key role in the development of cloud computing by initially renting their datacenter to external customers. In 2006, they launched Amazon EC2 (Elastic Cloud Computing) as a utility computing platform. After that several major vendors, including Google, IBM, Sun, HP, Microsoft, Yahoo released cloud solutions. Since 2007, the number of trademarks covering cloud computing

Grid versus Cloud Computing

Both Cloud computing and Grid computing involves massive computer network infrastructure. However, conceptually cloud is different from grid computing.

Grid systems are designed for collaborative sharing of resources. It can also be thought of as distributed and large-scale cluster computing. A Grid utilises processing capabilities of different computing units for processing a single task. The task is broken into multiple sub-tasks, each machine on a grid is assigned a sub-task. Computing centres are distributed across different sites, countries and continents. Grid computing is more associated with research collaborations with multiple organisations.

Clouds computing enables access to leased computing power and storage capacity from shared servers. Data centres, owned by the cloud providers, are often centralised in a few locations with excellent network connections. Unlike Grid, Cloud users can request for more resources and different services anytime from cloud service providers and pay as per the usage of services.

However, both Grid and cloud computing are based on resource sharing, thereby ensuring better utilisation and increased efficiency.
brands, goods and services has increased many folds.

At the same time, cloud computing is also a much favoured research topic addressing the challenges of large-scale distributed computing. In 2007, Google, IBM and a number of universities announced a research project, the Academic Cloud Computing Initiative (ACCI). Since then, several open source projects have come up. For example, Eucalyptus, OpenStack, OpenNebula are application interfaces for deploying cloud computing facility.

In July 2010, HP announced the SiteonMobile for emerging mobile cloud. Several mobile network operators have started offering cloud computing services.

In March 2011, the Open Networking Foundation which consists of 23 IT companies, was founded by Deutsche Telecom, Facebook, Googol, Microsoft, Verizon and Yahoo. This non-profit organisation supports a new cloud initiative called software-defined networking, an initiative which is meant to speed up innovations through programmable networking, wireless networks and data centres. These initiatives will ensure easy deployment of hardware and better services in a cloud environment.

Service models

Since a cloud is an underlying delivery mechanism, computing ability can be provisioned on three levels: software, platform and infrastructure.

**Software as a service (SaaS):** It is a delivery model in which applications are accessed by users using a simple interface like web browser. The users are not concerned with the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, storage or platform. This model also eliminates the need to install and run the application on the local computer. Now SaaS has become a common delivery model for many business applications such as social media, online games, including accounting, collaboration and management. Facebook, NetSuit, Google Docs, Web Mail are a few examples of SaaS model.

**Platform as a Service (PaaS):** offers a high level integrated environment to build, test, deploy and host customer created or acquired applications. Customers of PaaS do not need to manage the underlying infrastructure, but need to have control over the deployed applications and their hosting environment configurations. Typical examples of PaaS are Google App Engine, Windows Azure and Force.com.

**Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)** offers processing, storage, networks and other fundamental computing resources to users. IaaS users can deploy and run any application, software and operating systems on the infrastructure that can be scaled up dynamically based on resource needs. The infrastructure is virtualised, flexible, scalable and manageable to meet user needs. Examples of IaaS include Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), IBM Blue Cloud, Eucalyptus, Rackspace cloud etc.

Deployment models

Cloud can be deployed in different fashions, depending on the usage scopes. There are four primary deployment models:

**Public cloud:** It is the standard cloud computing

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**Big Data**

Big data is a popular term used to describe a large and complex dataset that is difficult to process using standard data processing software. Big data is the result of exponential growth and availability of data, both structured and unstructured along with the processing need. More data lead to more accurate analyses. More accurate analyses lead to greater operational efficiency, cost reductions and reduced risk in a socio-economic scenario.

Many factors contribute to the increase in data volume. Data collected during transactions, unstructured data streaming from social media, data collected through sensors (RFID tags, sensors and smart metering) and many more. Scientists regularly encounter limitations due to large data sets in many areas, including meteorology, genomics, physics and biological and environmental research. Analysis of extremely large data set is one of the major research interests. Traditional data processing techniques are ineffective as processing time will be large. Massively parallel software running on tens, hundreds, or even thousands of servers are required to analyse Big Data. In 2004, Google published a paper on a process called MapReduce that used such architecture. MapReduce framework provides a parallel processing model and associated implementation to process huge amount of data. Other popular Big data processing software are MongoDB and Splunk.
paradigm, in which service provider makes resources, such as application and storage, available to the public over the internet. Service providers charge the users based on the usage. Examples of public cloud include Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), IBM Blue Cloud, Google App Engine and Window’s Azure Service Platform.

**Private cloud:** It provides proprietary computing architecture with services to a limited number of people on internal networks. Organisations that need accurate control over their data will prefer a private cloud so that all the characteristics of a public cloud like scalability, agility etc. are guaranteed and at the same time total control of data is ensured. HP CloudStart and eBay provide private cloud deployments.

Hybrid cloud is a combination of public cloud, private cloud and even local infrastructures. The strategy is proper placement of workloads depending upon cost, operational and compliance factors. Users can deploy an application hosted on a hybrid infrastructure, in which some nodes are running on real physical hardware and others on virtual cloud server.

Community cloud: A community cloud overlaps with Grid computing to some extent. It refers to several organisations in a private community sharing the cloud infrastructure. The organisations usually have similar mission, policy and data security requirements.

**Research on cloud computing**

One of the frontier research areas in computer science and engineering is cloud computing. Besides initiatives by enterprises, academic researchers across the globe are addressing wide ranging challenges on cloud computing such as standardisation, security and more open source solutions in cloud platform.

The volume of data in cloud storage is enormous and is growing exponentially. This enormous data is called 'BigData'. Some of these data are structured while remaining are unstructured. Analysing the whole data is a major challenge. Traditional data processing techniques are ineffective as processing time will be large. Massive parallel software running on tens, hundreds, or even thousands of servers are required to analyse BigData. Cloud computation is perhaps the only solution to handle such massive scale operation. Data handling in a cloud platform is one of the current research topics.

**Conclusion**

Although there is vast debate over what cloud computing is, an unbiased and generally accepted view of cloud computing is presented in this article. Cloud computing ensures better utilisation of resources, increased efficiency and reduced operational cost. Cloud computing has become a new trend in the information and communication technology domain and has gained significant commercial success recently. As smart mobile phone users are increasing rapidly, mobile cloud computing has also become a potent trend. Challenges like data security and standardisations are important for future research and development. As of now, it can be said that cloud computing will have a huge impact on all sectors in the next decade.

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**सूचना**

विपनेत को समय-समय पर आपके द्वारा भेजी गयी क्लब रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, उनके साथ भेजे गये फोटो में क्लब सदस्य बच्चों की गतिविधि के फोटो न भेजकर कार्यक्रम/पर्यावरण अतिथि के फोटो भेजते हैं। ध्यान रहे विपनेत हमेशा क्लब सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे गये उन्हीं फोटो को प्राप्त किया देता है जिनमें क्लब के सदस्य/बच्चों को किसी भी तरह की विज्ञान से संबंधित गतिविधि करते दिखाया जाता है।

साथ ही विज्ञान प्रसार/विपनेत को क्लब रिपोर्ट में या अन्य किसी भी तरह का पत्र ब्यवहार करते समय, हर तरह का नाम, क्लब आईडी संख्या, पूरा पता डाक पिन कोड सहित उन्होंने फोटो नम्बर साफ-साफ लिखना न मूल्य करते हैं। शुरुआत में लिखा गया पत्र या रिपोर्ट हम सम्मिलित नहीं कर पाते।
Registration Form: Anko Ke Khiladi

1- Name: ........................................................................................................
2- Age (in Year): ............................................................................................
3- Gender (M)/ (F): ........................................................................................
4- Full Address with Postal Pin Code: ..............................................................
5- Email & Mobile No.: ..................................................................................
6- Vipnet Club ID (If any): .............................................................................
7- Profession: ..............................................................................................
8- Do you want activity kit in Hindi or English: .............................................

For Online Registration: visit www.vigyanprasar.gov.in
You can send your Registration detail to:
All India Radio,
Post Box No. 71, Sansad Marg New Delhi- 110 001
or
Desk - Anko Ke Khiladi
Vigyan Prasar A- 50, Sector, 62,
NOIDA -201 309 (U.P.) Fax : 0120 2404437
सामाजिक वाणिकी- एक तीर दो निशान:
पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं आय का एक माध्यम

सामाजिक वाणिकी एक जीवन के लिए बनती रहती है। सामाजिक वाणिकी शब्द का अर्थ "सामाजिक वाणिकी" है। इसका सा माजिक वाणिकी के लिए लगभग 38 वर्ष पहले सन् 1976 में कुश में गठित राष्ट्रीय आयोग द्वारा किया गया। सामाजिक वाणिकी के तहत पीड़ितों का काम खाली पहली भूमि, खेत के किनारे, तन्दुर के किनारे, नहर के किनारे, नदी के किनारे, झील की फूल, ग्राम धारणक का खाली भूमि पर लगाया जाता है। हमारे देश में विभिन्न प्रकार की सामाजिक संरक्षण एवं आय का काम करता है। इसे पाए जाने वाले निर्देशित आय का कोई खाता नहीं होता है। अतः उपरोक्त भूमि सामाजिक संरक्षण के लिए सामाजिक वाणिकी पर एक निर्देशित खाता व्यवस्था सकता है।

विभिन्न पीढ़ों की पीढ़ सामाजिक तैयार करने का उचित समय

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उपरोक्त सारणी में दिये गए पीढ़े ऐसे हैं, जिनके सामाजिक मनच के जीवन में लगभग प्रतिवर्ष आवश्यकता होती है। अतः कोई भी संस्था, सामाजिक अधिकार के तीरथ में भी इन पीढ़ों की नसरी तैयार करके अधिक तथा अधिक आय प्राप्त कर सकता है, साथ ही पर्यावरण संरक्षण भी होता है।
2. **Subatomic Particle**

A subatomic particle with a positive electric charge. A subatomic particle with an electric charge. A subatomic particle that is positively charged. A subatomic particle that carries a positive charge. A subatomic particle that has a positive charge.

3. **Proton**

The particle that is positively charged and found within the nucleus. The constituent of matter by which electrons, protons and neutrons are formed. A particle that is commonly ejected from radioactive nuclei, consisting of two protons and two neutrons. A particle that is commonly emitted from radioactive nuclei, consisting of two protons and two neutrons. A particle that is commonly ejected from radioactive nuclei, consisting of two protons and two neutrons.

4. **Alpha Particle**


5. **Electron**

The particle that is negatively charged and found within the electron cloud. The particle that is negatively charged and found within the electron cloud. A particle that is negatively charged and found within the electron cloud. A particle that is negatively charged and found within the electron cloud. A particle that is negatively charged and found within the electron cloud.

6. **Beta Particle**

A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0.

7. **Neutron**

A subatomic particle with a mass number of 1. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 1. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 1. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 1. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 1.

8. **Positron**

A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0.

9. **Neutrinon**

A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0.

10. **Gamma Ray**

A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0. A subatomic particle with a mass number of 0.

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**Clue**

1. A subatomic particle with a negative electric charge.
2. A subatomic particle with a positive electric charge.
3. A subatomic particle have no net electric charge.
4. One of the basic building blocks and fundamental constituent of matter by which electrons, protons and neutrons are formed.
5. The force that keeps protons and neutrons together within the nucleus.
6. Protons and neutrons are collectively referred to as.
7. Particles that interact by the strong interaction.
8. A particle that is commonly ejected from radioactive nuclei, consisting of two protons and two neutrons.
9. An atom or ion with a specified mass number and atomic number.
10. High-energy, high-speed electrons or positrons emitted by certain types of radioactive nuclei is known as.
International Year of Crystallography 2014

विज्ञान संगोष्ठी

सागर साइंस कल्यं, श्रीमान, कानपुर, उत्तरप्रदेश द्वारा मकर संकारण के अवसर पर 14 जनवरी, 2014 को एक विज्ञान संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया। इस संगोष्ठी में कई रेखाओं, मकर रेखा, उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंधित विज्ञान, ध्वनि एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गणित दिवस

संजीवनी साइंस कल्यं, झार भारती पिकिए स्कूल, नोएडा, उत्तरप्रदेश द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गणित दिवस का आयोजन किया है। इसके तहत गणित विषय से संबंधित मॉडल बनाए गए। कल्यं सदस्यों ने इसके अलावा ज्यादातर कार्यक्रम सहित विज्ञान मॉडल प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया गया। विज्ञान मॉडल प्रदर्शनी में कल्यं सदस्यों ने ‘प्रीत हार्द इंसेंट’, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रिक जनरेटर आदि विभिन्न मॉडलों का प्रदर्शन किया।

चर्चाएँ का बैठकीकरण आयोजन

विज्ञान कल्यं, इलामपुर, अंडरट राज, उत्तरप्रदेश द्वारा अगस्त 2013 से जनवरी2014 के दौरान विज्ञान संस्कृति विनिमय गतिविधियों का आयोजन किया गया। कल्यं द्वारा राजकीय बालिका इंटर कॉलेज, दादरा, एवं चर्चाओं की बैठकीकरण आयोजन कर एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में कल्यं सदस्यों द्वारा कथाकार्य चर्चाओं में रूपांतरण विज्ञान का प्रदर्शन कर अंतर्द्वाराओं में मूलता का आधार बनाने चाहिए। कल्यं सदस्यों द्वारा यादीयों बालिका इंटर कॉलेज, लापुर में भी ऐसे ही कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। इसके अलावा कल्यं सदस्यों ने यहाँ पर “भारत में जैवविविधता” विषय पर एक विश्लेषण प्रतियोगिता का भी आयोजन किया।

विज्ञान में लेते का आयोजन

रे साइंस कल्यं, गोपां, उत्तरप्रदेश द्वारा एम्प इंटरनेशनल स्कूल में विज्ञान में लेते का आयोजन किया गया। विज्ञान में लेते में विभिन्न विषयों ने विज्ञान संबंधी मॉडल बनाए गए। कल्यं सदस्यों ने इस अवसर पर लोगों में “शुद्ध जल उपयोग” के विषय पर एक गोपित का आयोजित की।

World Ozone Day

Raman Science club, Z.P. High School, Ethamukkala organized "World Ozone Day" on September 16, 2013. Club organized awareness rally in the village about ozone layer and causes of its depletion and how to protect it. The debate, quiz and plantation drive were also organised. Club also organized School level science fair during October, 2014. About 100 students prepared science exhibits, model and displayed the same.

Rally for Water Conservation

PoorvMadhyamic School, Sisola Kalan Jani, Meerut, UP, organized a awareness rally on water conservation. The issues like eco festivals and the importance of ponds for water recharging were highlighted.

WORLD WETLAND DAY

Eco Club, Govt. Middle School Ramgarh, Nawanpindi, Ludhiana, Punjab celebrated the Wetland Day on 2 February, 2014. Club also Conducted Poster making and Sloagn writing Competition during the Programme. A poster exhibition on Ropar and Harike wetlands were also displayed at school.