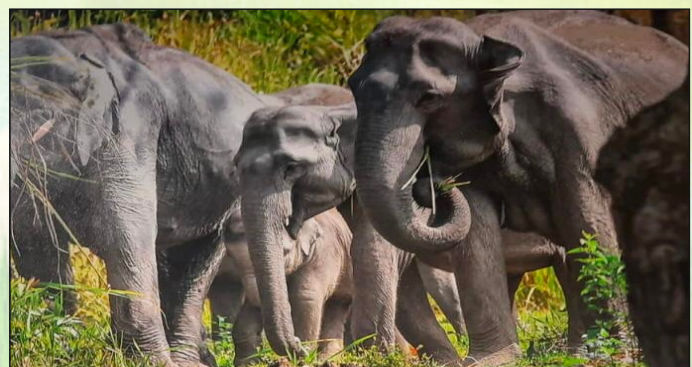
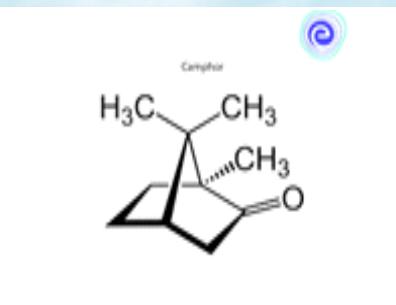




PRAKRITI SANRAKSHAN

Newsletter

Volume 4, Issue 2, Apr.-Jun, 2023



If you believe in our ideology and wish to step up for the environment, we welcome you to join our organisation and together we can save the environment. Visit- <https://stenvironment.org/>

Follow the link, choose the kind of membership that suits you and fill-up the form.

ABOUT US

Save the Environment (STE)

SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT (STE) is the organization that aims to spread awareness to the society about environment, health and water. It was founded and registered on 19th November 1990. STE has collaborated with various organizations in the past 33 years such as All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, AIIH&PH and India Canada Environment Facility, DRDO, Ministry of Defence, Department of Science and Technology (DST),

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad to mitigate the effects of arsenic and provide arsenic-free drinking water.

The vision of the society is to protect present and future generations from various Environmental Hazards. The NGO has been actively organizing various interactive sessions such as conferences (National and International), workshops, seminars and awareness programs including poster competitions, quiz competitions, science exhibitions and webinars among the future generations.

HUMBLE APPEAL FOR DONATING FUNDS FOR "THE PURULIA PROJECT FOR TOILETS AND DRINKING-CUM-WASH WATER UNITS"

Dear all,

Hope this message finds you in good health.

'Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much': these words of Helen Keller depict the resounding truth that we can make a big impact, by coming together for the larger good of the society. Save The Environment (STE), a registered society for research, awareness and social development headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal abides by the said quote and we at STE are continually working towards building a better and healthier environment for all (Please visit for details: <https://www.stenvironment.org>)

As part of our humble social pursuit, we plan to undertake the 'Purulia Project for Toilets and Drinking-cum-Wash water units' that will benefit the needy households at Sabar Tola, Bonkanali village, Purulia, West Bengal- an economically weaker ethnic community of the state. Since long, the families residing in this area have been facing severe difficulties due to the lack of proper water supply and sanitation facilities. This is ironic and in contrast to the wake of urbanization, especially in the post-pandemic world, where green environment, clean water and proper hygiene are the absolute requirements for a healthy life. In this regard, STE requests all esteemed patrons to kindly come forward and support us in accomplishing our efforts for enabling access to basic amenities like water and sanitation for the residents of Sabar Tola. Your generous and benevolent donation will be a big help for us to accomplish our endeavour, and together we can succeed in bringing a smile to several underprivileged persons of the community.

We earnestly request your support and thank you for being with us in our efforts!

P.S.: Details of the proposed work are given in the pamphlet. All donations. will be covered under 80G.

Please feel free to reach us in case of any query or concern.

With humble regards,

Contact details:

Phone: 9871372350; 9830779260 • Email: info@stenvironment.org

Account details for donating funds:

ONLINE PAYMENT:

Name of the Account: **SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT**

Account Number: **38041963371**

Bank and Branch: **State Bank of India, Lake Town, Kolkata**

IFSC Code: **SBIN001506** OR GOOGLE PAY to: **Mrs. Chhanda Basu; Mobile 9830779260**

विनम्र अपील

पुरुलिया परियोजना के लिए राशि दान करने की विनम्र अपील

प्रिय साथियों,

आशा है कि यह संदेश आपको अच्छे स्वास्थ्य में मिलेगा। जहाँ सोच स्वस्थ होगी, वहीं शौचालय का निर्माण होगा।

स्वास्थ्य संकट को रोकने व देश की गरिमा बनाए रखने के लिए शौचालय महत्वपूर्ण हैं। विशेषकर महिलाओं के लिए ये सुविधा अपरिहार्य है। एस.टी.ई. का यह प्रयत्न है कि सरकार की 'स्वच्छ भारत' की मुहिम में यथासंभव अपरोक्ष रूप से सहयोग कर सके। किन्तु सभी के सहयोग के बिना ये कार्य संभव नहीं। 'अकेले हम इतना कम कर सकते हैं; एक साथ हम बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं': हेलेन केलेर के ये शब्द उस प्रबल सत्य को दर्शाते हैं कि हम समाज के बड़े अच्छे के लिए एक साथ आकर एक बड़ा प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं। पर्यावरण बचाओ (एसटीई), एक पंजीकृत सोसायटी, उक्त उद्घरण का पालन करती है और हम एसटीई के सदस्य सभी के लिए एक बेहतर और स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाने की दिशा में लगातार काम कर रहे हैं (विवरण के लिए कृपया देखें: <https://www.stenvironment.org>)

हम 'शौचालयों और पेयजल के पानी की इकाईयाँ' के लिए पुरुलिया परियोजना शुरू करने की योजना बना रहे हैं, जो सबर टोला, बोंकनाली गांव, पुरुलिया, पश्चिम बंगाल में जरूरतमंद परिवारों को लाभान्वित करेगी— जो आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर है। लंबे समय से, इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले परिवारों को उचित जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण गंभीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संबंध में, एसटीई सभी सम्मानित संरक्षकों से अनुरोध करता है कि कृपया आगे आएँ और सबर टोला के निवासियों के लिए पानी और स्वच्छता जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं तक पहुंच को सक्षम करने के हमारे प्रयासों को पूरा करने में हमारा समर्थन करें। आपका उदार और परोपकारी दान हमारे प्रयास को पूरा करने के लिए एक बड़ी मदद होगी, और साथ में हम समुदाय के कई वंचित लोगों के लिए मुस्कान लाने में सफल हो सकते हैं। हम ईमानदारी से आपके समर्थन का अनुरोध करते हैं और हमारे प्रयासों में हमारे साथ रहने के लिए धन्यवाद! प्रस्तावित कार्य का विवरण पैम्फलेट में दिया गया है। सभी दान 80जी के तहत कवर किए जाएंगे।

कृपया किसी भी प्रश्न के मामले में हमसे बेझिझक संपर्क करें।

विनम्र अभिवादन के साथ,

टीम एसटीई

संपर्क विवरण:

फोन: 9871372350य 9830779260 ई-मेल: info@stenvironment.org

धनराशि दान करने के लिए खाता विवरण:

ऑनलाइन भुगतान:

खाते का नाम: **पर्यावरण बचाओ**

खाता संख्या: **38041963371**

बैंक और शाखा: **भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, लेक टाउन, कोलकाता**

IFSC कोड: **SBIN001506** या

GOOGLE को भुगतान करें: श्रीमती छंदा बसु; मोबाइल 9830779260

HAWAN -HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL

Dr. Vaishali Mishra

Teacher, ITL Public School, Sector-9,

Dwarka, New Delhi-110075

Editor (English), STE E-Newsletter

Email: vmishraitl@gmail.com



Hawan or Yagya is a symbol of sacrifice in religious and ritualistic form. The burnt substances used in the Yagya represent a very good example of the then-chemical consciousness. The purpose of Havan is not only fire or combustion, but combustion is done in such a way that the environment is not polluted, but it is getting pure. Instructions for the use of Bamboo wood are not found. Is there a religious reason or scientific reason behind this? According to the Hindu religion, burning bamboo causes Pitra Dosh. Is there any scientific reason for this? In bamboo, Lead (Pb), a heavy element, is found in abundance. Lead when burned produces lead oxide (PbO) which is a dangerous neurotoxin. A specific chemical called Pphtalate is used to spread the aroma produced by the burning of incense sticks. It is a methyl ester of phthalic acid and salicylic acid. It enters the body via respiration. Thus the so-called aroma of incense sticks also transmits neurotoxic and hepatotoxic to the body with inhalation. The mere presence of lesions can lead to cancer or brain trauma. A small amount of hepatotoxic is enough to destroy the liver. No mention of chemical incense sticks is found anywhere in the scriptures, only incense, lamp, and naivedya are described at every place. The Havan is mainly done on mango wood. When mango wood is burnt, a gas called formic aldehyde (H-CHO) is produced which kills dangerous viruses and bacteria and purifies the environment.

Hawan is a scientific process in which special herbs (Hawan Samagri) are offered in the fire of medicinal woods ignited in a specially designed fire pit called agnikūṇḍa. The emission of smoke from the burning herbs and woods in Havan reduces air pollution generated by increased SO_2 and NO_2 levels in the atmosphere, along with biological air pollutants such as microorganisms. Smoke released during hawan have disinfectant

properties and can help to remove harmful bacteria, viruses, and allergens from the air, which can improve respiratory health.

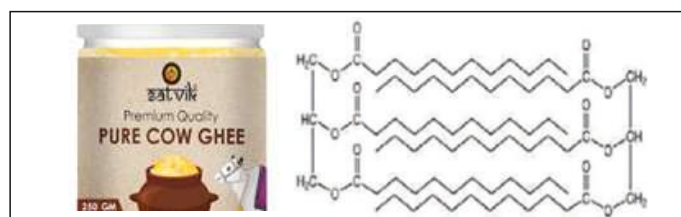
In Havan on burning of mango wood, there is zero CO emission. During the process, Medicines and herbs are vaporized by offering them into the sacrificial fire, and they enter the human body in a gaseous form through the nose, lungs, and pores of the skin.

The chemistry behind Havan is based on the release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the burning of havan samagri. The VOCs released from Havan can also help to boost the immune system. This is because it contains essential oils and other compounds that have antimicrobial and antioxidant properties and can stimulate the production of white blood cells, which are responsible for fighting infection.

The smoke from Havan has a calming and meditative effect on the mind and body, minimizes negative energy, and promotes spiritual well-being. This is due to the release of certain VOCs, such as terpenes, which have been shown to have relaxing properties that help to improve mental clarity, focus, reduce stress, improve mood, and boost energy levels.

Ingredients commonly used in havan samagri have many health benefits such as :

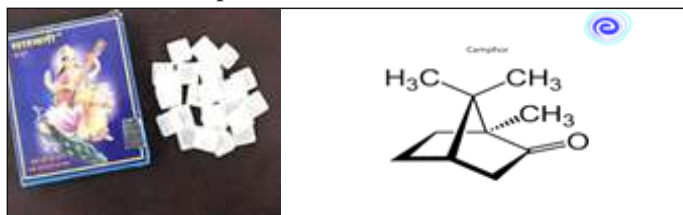
Ghee is a clarified butter that is high in antioxidants. It helps to protect the body from damage caused by free radicals. It is a good source of butyric acid, which has been shown to have anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties.



Dhoop is a type of incense that is made from a variety of herbs and spices, such as cinnamon, cloves, turmeric, neem, jatamansi and nutmeg. It has a pleasant aroma and helps to purify the air and has a variety of health benefits, including improving respiratory health and promoting relaxation.



Camphor is a natural antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and disinfectant. It helps to kill harmful bacteria and viruses.



Sandalwood powder (chandan) is made from the heartwood of the sandalwood tree. It contains essential oils that have a calming and relaxing effect on the mind and body. It also has antimicrobial and antioxidant properties.



Rose petals contain essential oils that have calming and relaxing properties. They also contain antioxidants that can help protect the body from damage. Rose petals are a natural astringent and antiseptic. They help to cleanse the skin and promote healing.



Black sesame seeds (til) contain sesamin, sesamol, and sesaminol, which are known for their antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. They also contain oleic acid, which is a monounsaturated fatty acid that is beneficial for heart health.



Loban or Gum Benzoin is a fragrant balsamic resin obtained from the bark of several species of trees in the genus *Styrax* contains a variety of essential oils, including terpenes, sesquiterpenes, and monoterpenes. Gum Benzoin is a common ingredient in incense-making and perfumery because of its vanilla ice-cream like aroma and fixative properties. The fragrant smoke of Loban serves as an excellent insect repellent and fumigant. These oils have antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties.



The effect of Hawan remains in the atmosphere for days after it has been performed. The VOCs released during Hawan have a variety of health and environmental benefits. It is important now for the whole world to recognize the scientific basis of Yagya or Hawan so that diseases that are produced due to pollution can be minimized

STE is pleased to announce that the STE State chapter of Uttarakhand has been opened and is ready to start activities there. It is requested that those who want to do any programme/ seminar / conference / symposia or any other related activity under the mandate of STE are welcome to come forward and take off for the new journey of STE in the mountains.



SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT

UTTARAKHAND CHAPTER

Shilyakote Malla, Dhari, Nainital, Uttarakhand

Contact details:
 E-mail: steuk2020@gmail.com, Mobile: 9971851949, 9359412783
 Website: www.stenvironment.org/chapter

Bank details for the Donation
 Bank Name: State Bank of India
 Branch Name: Muketshwar, Nainital, Uttarakhand 263138
 Branch Code: 02582
 Account No.: 41762330673
 Name: Save The Environment
 IFSC Code: SBIN0002582

INTEGRATED SCIENCE AND ARTS WORKSHOP FOR KIDS FOR EXPLORING THE JOYS OF SCIENCE

Dr. S. K. Basu

PFS, Lethbridge Alberta Canada;

Email: saikat.basu@alumni.uleth.ca

Sri Aurobindo had opined in his 'A system of national education' - "...chemistry may be started by interesting observation and experiments without any formal teaching or heaping on the mind of formulas and book knowledge". At Mirraloke, a learning community (an autonomous unit of Sri Aurobindo Sikshadhara Trust) experimenting with the idea of free progress education, chemistry is introduced along similar lines. On 19th June (2023), conducted by Dr. Saikat Kumar Basu, eminent environmentalist and agriculture scientist, Executive Research Director, PFS, Alberta, Canada, such a session was held with experiments showing reaction of chemical reagents on the daily food we eat like different fruits, vegetables and eggs resulting in change of colours owing to the degrees of sugars proteins starch and alkaline elements present in the items. This session on chemistry in everyday life was attended with apt attention by the children as well as team of guides at Mirraloke. A model curriculum of introduction to chemistry in everyday life is been drawn up to be implemented henceforth to arouse interest of the children in the subject in future.

This specially designed workshop for the kids to introduce them first time to the joys of exploring science included:

1. Basics of food and nutrition: carbohydrate, protein and fat
2. Dry and wet live chemical analysis of egg white (for protein), fruits and vegetables (proteins and carbohydrates) and fry nuts (fats) such as Milton's test, Barfoed test, Biuret test, Xanthoproteic test, Fehling's test etc.
3. To have basic understanding of elementary pH scale via colour change demonstrations on plant saps and juices
4. Understanding and exploring simple natural fossil preparation in plants and animals;
5. Lastly, understanding simple aspects of plant and animal cell and photosynthesis in plants
6. BioArt- by making creative products out of leaves found in the school garden and campus





This integrated workshop of introduction to science to kids with joys of artwork and storytelling was attended by over 30 plus students, teachers, attendants and the school administration members. The workshop rolled around

among shouts of cheers and joys of the kids excited exploring thrills of science with great enthusiasm.

Photo credit: Partha Sarathi Bose

GEOPOLITICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY

Dr. S. K. Basu

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The geopolitics of climate change and its impact on biodiversity are complex and interconnected. Climate change is a global phenomenon that affects ecosystems and biodiversity across the planet, but its impacts vary across regions due to factors such as geographical location, socio-economic conditions, and existing vulnerabilities.

Vulnerable Regions: Climate change disproportionately affects regions with high biodiversity, such as tropical rainforests, coral reefs, and polar ecosystems. These areas are home to numerous species and provide critical ecosystem services. Rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events pose significant risks to the survival of many species.

Loss of Biodiversity: Climate change exacerbates the ongoing loss of biodiversity. Species unable to adapt or

migrate quickly enough may face habitat loss, reduced food availability, and increased competition from invasive species. The loss of biodiversity can have cascading effects on ecosystems, disrupting ecological processes and reducing overall resilience.

Geopolitical Implications: Climate change and biodiversity loss have geopolitical implications. Regions rich in biodiversity may experience increased conflicts over resources as scarcity and competition intensify. Displacement of populations due to climate change impacts, such as sea-level rise or desertification, can also lead to social and political instability, exacerbating existing tensions.

Conservation Challenges: Climate change poses challenges for conservation efforts. Conservation strategies need to consider the changing climate and its impacts on species and ecosystems. Protected areas may need to be expanded or shifted to provide suitable habitats for species. International collaboration is crucial to address transboundary conservation challenges and promote sustainable management of shared resources.

Mitigation and Adaptation: Addressing climate change and its impact on biodiversity requires global cooperation.





Mitigation efforts, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, are essential to limit further climate change impacts. Adaptation measures, including promoting ecosystem resilience and enhancing conservation efforts, can help mitigate the effects of climate change on biodiversity.

International Agreements: Several international agreements address climate change and biodiversity conservation. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) aim to coordinate global action to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity, respectively. Collaborative initiatives like the Paris Agreement emphasize the need for collective efforts to combat climate change and protect biodiversity.

Economic Considerations: The economic dimension is closely linked to the geopolitics of climate change and

biodiversity. Many countries depend on natural resources for their economies, such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, which are vulnerable to climate change impacts. Balancing economic development with sustainable practices and incorporating the value of ecosystem services into decision-making processes is crucial for long-term environmental and economic stability.

In summary, the geopolitics of climate change and biodiversity involve complex interactions between environmental, social, and economic factors. Addressing these challenges requires international cooperation, innovative conservation strategies, and sustainable development practices to ensure the protection and preservation of biodiversity in the face of a changing climate.

Photo credit: Partha Sarathi Bose

आओ हाथों से हाथ मिलाये,
सभी मिलकर पानी बचाये

जब न होगा पीने का नीर,
तब सब करेंगे विचार गंभीर

THE BEE APOCALYPSE

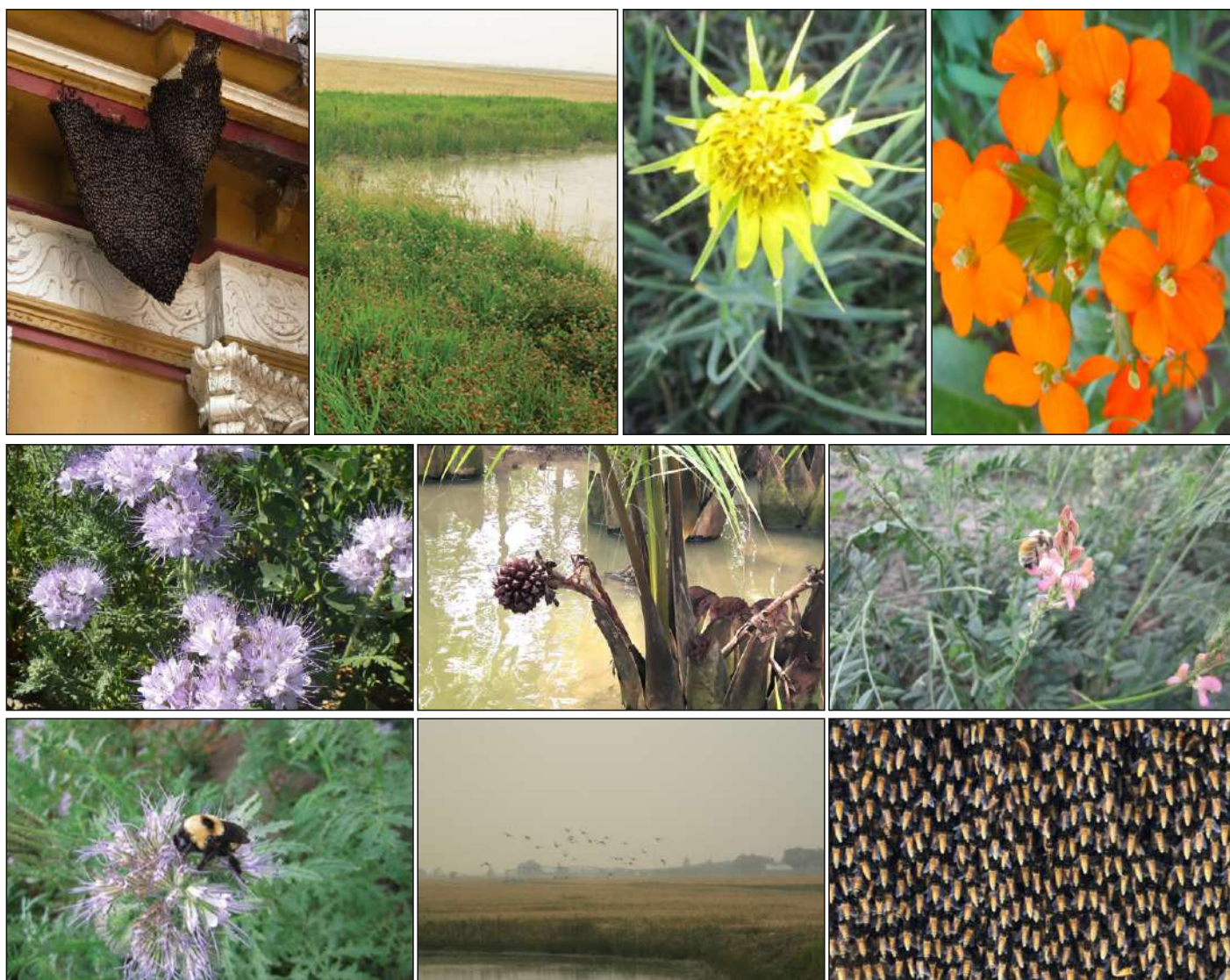
Saikat Kumar Basu

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Bees and other insect pollinators like moths and butterflies, flies and beetles contributing to natural pollination are globally showing an alarming decline due to a number of anthropogenic factors. Bees (both honey bees and native/wild bees) are important natural pollinators and essential for the survival of our global

agriculture, forestry and apiculture industries. Among factors impacting global bee decline are extensive and indiscriminate use of synthetic chemical pesticides as well as fertilizers, pollution, lack of proper bee foraging vegetation (melliferous flora) for collecting nectar and pollen, reduced immunity and rise in pest infestations of bee and bee hives and other infectious diseases, Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD), change in land use patterns, Global Warming and Climate Change to mention only a few. Hence it is absolutely important to conserve and protect highly vulnerable pollinator insects like bees that



has been worst impacted. The bees have now been designated as the most important animal species on the entire planet. All kinds of bees are suffering but the worst impact is on our native/wild bees. Honey bees can still be replaced as they are produced commercially, but there is no commercial production of native bees to replace the one we are rapidly losing. Contrary to our common perception that

all bees make hives it actually not true. Several native bee species survive in nest within holes made in the soil. The irrigation water with huge surface run off carrying all kinds of residual insect pesticides and synthetic chemical fertilizers percolate down the soil killing entire critically endangered bee colonies along with the Queen bee. Around 95-99% native bee populations have decreased the

past two decades. Particularly seed canola and seed alfalfa are heavily dependent on pollinators like bees for maintaining their yield. Bees are primary pollinators are integrated with agriculture, forestry and apiculture industries that employ several millions of people around the planet irrespective developed and developing or under developed nations. Unless great emphasis is laid upon bee

conservation, the current insect apocalypse may wipe out both bees and humanity from our planet. We need to think about sustainable solutions towards helping economy and ecology to work hand in hand.

Photo credit: Saikat Kumar Basu

IMPORTANT DAYS AND DATES IN APRIL/MAY/JUNE 2023

V. Sunitha

Department of Geology

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E-mail: Vangalasunitha@gmail.com

1st April-Prevention of Blindness week

It is observed from 1st to 7th April to spread awareness against the causes of blindness and the ways to prevent them.



2nd April -World Autism Awareness Day



On April 2, people around the world mark World Autism Awareness Day to educate and raise awareness about autism.

4 April-International Day of Mine Awareness

The International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action is held annually on April 4 to raise public awareness of the danger that landmines pose to the security, well-being, and lives of civilian populations and to encourage state governments to create mine-clearing initiatives.



5th April-National Maritime Day



The International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action is held annually on April 4 to raise public awareness of the danger that landmines pose to the security, well-being, and lives of civilian populations and to encourage state

governments to create mine-clearing initiatives.

7 April-World Health Day

Health is wealth, as we all know. As a result, April 7 is observed as World Health Day throughout the world. The World Health Organization oversees a number of initiatives and agreements. In 1950, it was honoured for the first time.



10 April - World Homeopathy Day (WHD)



Every year on April 10, World Homeopathy Day (WHD) is marked to honour Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann, the system's founder and father. This day's major objective is to increase

public awareness of the benefits of homeopathy. Actually, the World Homeopathy Awareness Organization sponsors World Homeopathy Week every year from April 10 to April 16.

18 April-World Heritage Day

Every year on April 18, this day is celebrated in order to honour the efforts of all pertinent organisations in the area and conserve human history. The General Assembly of UNESCO ratified the declaration of this day in 1983 after it was made by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in 1982.



19 April-World Liver Day



It is marked on April 19 in order to raise awareness of liver-related disorders. The liver is the body's second-largest organ. It is also the second most complicated organ in the body, right after the brain. It carries out a number of vital tasks related to

immunity, metabolism, digestion, and the storage of nutrients inside the body.

21 April-National Civil Service Day

Every year on April 21, Civil Service Day is a time for employees to renew their commitment to serving the public. On this day, government employees from all around the nation gather to exchange experiences and learn from one another about what it's like to work in the public sector.



22 April-World Earth Day



Every year on April 22, this day is commemorated to honour the beginning of the contemporary environmental movement in 1970. Since Earth is the only planet in the universe where life is conceivable, it is important to preserve this natural resource. In order to raise public

awareness of the planet's importance, World Earth Day is observed.

25 April-World Malaria Day

Every year on April 25, World Malaria Day is observed to increase public awareness of malaria and the best ways to prevent, treat, and ultimately eradicate it.



28 April - World Day for Safety and Health at Work



The International Labour Organization (ILO) has been observing this day on April 28 every year since 2003. This day

celebrates workplace safety and health and aims to keep up these efforts despite a number of changes, including those brought on by technology, demographic shifts, and climate change, among others.

30 April-World Veterinary Day

People from all around the world gather on the final Saturday in April each year to promote awareness of the crucial roles that veterinarians perform. This day was established by the World Organization and the World Veterinary Association.



1 May: International Labour Day or May Day



Labour Day or May Day are other names for International Labour Day. It is observed on May 1st all across the world. Labour Day is known as Antarrashtriya Shramik Diwas or Kamgar Din in India.

2 May-World Asthma Day (First Tuesday of May)

Every year on the first Tuesday in May, the world celebrates World Asthma Day to raise awareness of and concern about asthma. The Global Initiative for Asthma hosts a yearly occasion. The symptoms of asthma include chest tightness, dyspnea, coughing, and chronic bronchitis inflammation.



3 May-Press Freedom Day



Press Freedom Day, also known as World Press Freedom Day, is held annually on May 3 to assess press freedom throughout the world and to remember

journalists who have died while performing their jobs.

4 May-Coal Miners Day

Coal Miners Day is celebrated annually on May 4 to thank coal miners. Let us inform you that coal is extracted from the ground through the process of mining. One of the riskiest jobs in India is coal mining.



4 May-International Firefighter's Day



The fourth of May is commemorated annually as International Firefighter's Day. After a proposal was sent out via email to everyone in the world following the deaths of five firefighters in an Australian

bushfire, it was implemented on January 4th, 1999. In order to commemorate and honour the sacrifices firefighters make to keep their communities and surroundings as safe as possible, this day is observed.

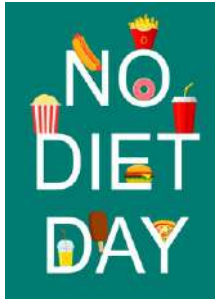
5 May-Buddha Jayanti or Buddha Purnima

Gautama Buddha is thought to have been born in Lumbini, not far from Kapilavastu, on the full



moon of the month of Vaishakh. 'Jyoti Punj of Asia' or 'Light of Asia' are other names for him. Buddha Jayanti or Buddha Purnima is observed on May 5th of this year.

6 May-International No Diet Day



Every year on May 6, it is celebrated. It is a celebration of accepting one's body, especially one's fatness and the variety of body types.

8 May-World Red Cross Day

Every year on May 8th, World Red Cross Day is commemorated



ed to mark the birth anniversary of the Red Cross's founder. Let us inform you that Henry Dunant was both the Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) founder.

8 May-World Thalassaemia Day



Every year on May 8, World Thalassaemia Day or International Thalassaemia Day is commemorated in remembrance of all thalassaemia patients and their parents, who have

never lost hope for life despite the burden of their illness. Additionally, those who struggle to manage the disease are inspired by this day.

9 May-Rabindranath Tagore Jayanti

The day of Boishakh 25th presently falls on either the 8th or 9th of May according to the drikpanchang. He was a leading figure in Indian art, literature, Bengali poetry, humanism, philosophy, etc. He received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.



11 May-National Technology Day



Every year on May 11, National Technology Day is commemorated to draw attention to the crucial role that science plays in our daily lives and to inspire youngsters to consider a career in the field. The Pokhran nuclear test took

place on May 11, 1998, Shakti.

12 May-International Nurses Day

The anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth is commemorated each year on May 12 by observing International Nurses Day. This day also honours the contributions that nurses have made to society worldwide.



14 May - Mother's Day (Second Sunday of May)



Every year on the second Sunday in May, Mother's Day is marked in various ways all around the world to honour mothers. Anna

Jarvis, who proposed the idea of observing Mother's Day in 1907 to praise women and motherhood, is credited with creating the holiday.

15 May-International Day of Families

Every year on May 15, the world celebrates families. The primary societal unit is the family. This day offers a chance to deepen understanding of the difficulties affecting families and the social, economic, and demographic dynamics that have an impact on them.



17 May-World Telecommunication Day

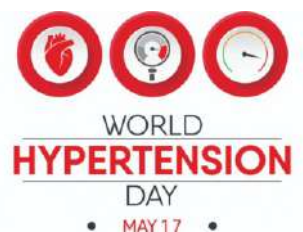


Every year on May 17, the world observes World Telecommunication Day. On May 17, 1865, the first International Telegraph Convention was signed in Paris, thus establishing the

ITU. It is also referred to as International Society Day and World Telecommunication Day. It has been observed annually since 1969.

17 May-World Hypertension Day

The World Hypertension League (WHL) observes this day on May 17 each year. The goal of the day is to increase public awareness of hypertension and to motivate people to stop and manage this pandemic that kills silently.



18 May-World AIDS Vaccine Day

Every year on May 18, there is a celebration known as World AIDS Vaccine Day or HIV Vaccine Awareness



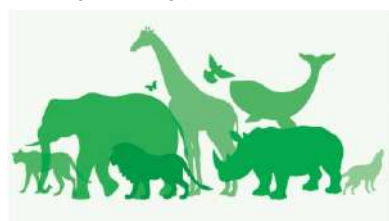
Day. On this day, thousands of academics, scientists, and medical experts commemorate their contributions to the hunt for safe and effective AIDS medications.

18 May-International Museum Day

Every year on May 18, International Museum Day is commemorated to increase public awareness of museums and their value to society. International Museum Day was established in 1977 by the International Council of Museums (ICOM). Every year, the association proposed a suitable theme, such as globalisation, overcoming cultural divides, or environmental protection.



19 May-National Endangered Species Day (Third Friday in May)



National Endangered Species Day is observed annually on the third Friday in May to increase public awareness of the value of conservation and restoration efforts for

all threatened species.

22 May-International Day for Biological Diversity

Every year on May 22 to raise public awareness and knowledge of biodiversity challenges, the International Day for Biological Diversity.



31 May-Anti-Tobacco Day



Every year on May 31, people all over the world mark Anti-Tobacco Day or World No Tobacco Day to raise awareness and educate them about the detrimental effects of tobacco on health, including heart disease, cancer, tooth decay, and tooth discoloration.

1 June-World Milk Day

Every year on June 1st, the world commemorates World Milk Day to honour the dairy industry's significant contributions to sustainability, economic development, livelihoods, and nutrition.



1 June-Global Day of Parents



Every year on June 1st, the World Day of Parents is commemorated. The United Nations General Assembly declared this day in 2012, honouring parents for their unwavering support, sacrifice, and commitment to their children.

3 June-World Bicycle Day

The United Nations General Assembly established June 3rd as International World Bicycle Day to honour the bicycle's distinctiveness, longevity, and versatility as a low-cost, ecologically benign, and long-lasting mode of transportation.



5 June-World Environment Day



Every year on June 5th, more than a hundred countries commemorate World Environment Day. The environment is a serious issue that not only impacts people's well-

being but also impedes economic development around the world. "Beat Plastic Pollution" is the subject of World Environment Day 2023.

7 June-World Food Safety Day

On June 7, World Food Safety Day is commemorated to raise awareness about the dangers of polluted food and water to human health. This day also focuses on



how to lower the danger of food poisoning. Food safety is essential for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals.

8 June-World Brain Tumour Day



Every year on June 8th, it is commemorated to draw international attention to the plight of people suffering from terrible diseases and the urgent need for greater research. Several activities are being held all around the world to raise awareness about brain tumours.

8 June–World Oceans Day

Every year on June 8, World Oceans Day is commemorated to encourage people of all ages to take charge of their own destiny and stop damaging the oceans and other bodies of water. This day was dedicated to raising awareness about the importance of eliminating single-use plastics and taking the steps necessary to effect genuine change.



12 June-World Day Against Child Labour



The International Labour Organization (ILO) has declared this day to draw attention to the worldwide abolition of child labour, as well as the efforts and actions required to do so. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which contain a commitment to stop child labour, were endorsed by

world leaders in 2015.

14 June-World Blood Donor Day

Every year on June 14th, World Blood Donor Day is commemorated to promote awareness about the importance of blood donations around the world and to thank blood donors for their contributions. "Donating blood is an act of solidarity," says this year's slogan. "Join the fight to save lives."



15 June-World Wind Day



Every year on June 15th, the world celebrates World Wind Day to promote clean energy. It's a day to learn about wind energy, its power, and the potential it offers to alter our energy systems, reduce carbon emissions, and boost job creation and growth.

15 June-World Elder Abuse Awareness Day

Every year on June 15th, this day is commemorated to raise awareness about the importance of caring for the elderly. Elder



abuse is a worldwide social problem that impacts the health and human rights of millions of senior citizens. The United Nations General Assembly declared the day a global holiday.

17 June-World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought



Since 1995, this day is observed to spread awareness about international cooperation to combat desertification and the effects of drought. The United Nations General Assembly in 1994 declared 17 June as the "World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought".

18 June-Autistic Pride Day

Every year on June 18th, it is commemorated to honour variety and limitless possibilities. This is a day for patients with autism and their family or carers to get together. A day dedicated to promoting awareness, acceptance, and self-determination.



18 June-International Picnic Day



Every year on June 18, International Picnic Day is observed. This is a day to spend with your loved ones in nature.

19 June-World Sickle Cell Awareness Day

Since 2008, World

Sickle Cell Awareness Day has been observed every year to raise awareness about Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) and the challenges that sufferers and their families face. The United Nations General Assembly declared this day to be World SCD Day, recognising SCD as a public health concern.



20 June-World Refugee Day (International)

Every year on June 20th, this day is commemorated to raise awareness about the hardships



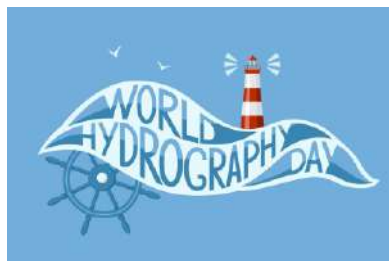
that refugees endure around the world. World Refugee Day is also an important opportunity for the public to demonstrate their support for families who have been forced to escape their homes.

3rd Sunday of June-World Father's Day

Every year on June 20th, this day is commemorated to raise awareness about the hardships that refugees endure around the world. World Refugee Day is also an important opportunity for the public to demonstrate their support for families who have been forced to escape their homes.



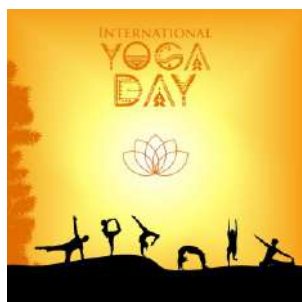
21 June-World Hydrography Day



Every year on June 21st, World Hydrography Day is held to raise public awareness about hydrography science. This day is commemorated every year by the International

Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and its international members.

21 June-International Yoga Day



International Yoga Day is observed on June 21st all over the world to create awareness about the importance of yoga in daily life and to inform people about its advantages. The Ministry of AYUSH in India commemorates International Yoga Day.

23 June-International Olympic Day

Every year on June 23rd, the International Olympic Day is commemorated to raise awareness of the value of games in everyday life. Olympic Day is about much more than sports. It is time for the entire world to become involved.



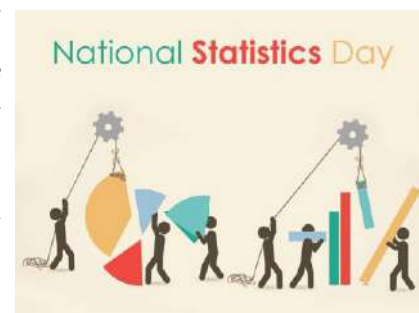
23 June-United Nations Public Service Day



The United Nations General Assembly has declared June 23rd as Public Service Day. It emphasises the role of public service in development, honours public employees' efforts, and encourages young people to pursue employment in the public sector.

29 June: National Statistics Day

On June 29th, the day is commemorated to promote the use of statistics in everyday life. Prof. P C Mahalanobis' birthday is celebrated on this day.



29 June: International Day of the Tropics



Every year on June 29th, it is commemorated to raise awareness about conservation measures and to promote the world's tropical

regions.

30 June-World Asteroid Day



On June 30th, Asteroid Day is observed to promote online education on asteroids. A resolution

was voted by the United Nations declaring June 30th as Asteroid Day.

From the Editor's Desk

Dear Readers

Dear Readers

I would like to welcome you to **Volume 4, Issue 2** of the PRAKRITI SANRAKSHAN quarterly newsletter of STE. April – June issue highlights Integrated science and arts workshop for kids for exploring the joys of science and geopolitics of climate change and its impact on biodiversity. The important days observed from April to June 2023 have been also included in this issue. This issue also contains articles based on environmental issues.

I express my sincere thanks to all the people who have contributed informative and inspirational articles to make this newsletter successful. I would like to express my profound gratitude to the President of STE Dr. Kshipra Misra, the editorial team and Dezine Hut for designing this issue of PRAKRITI SANRAKSHAN and giving it the desired shape.

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(NOMINATION AND APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED)

LAST DATE 30th September, 2023

Annual Awards of STE are the tangible symbol to signify eminence of contributions made by a person or institution. This boosts the enthusiasm of the contributors who have contributed in different fields of science and social service with their excellence, expertise and approach towards achieving certain goals for the society. Recognition of such extraordinary activities is eventually very important to boost their confidence and to honour them for what they have done for the science and society. STE confers following categories of awards and honours to such eminent personalities.:

STE Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Award

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STE Green Excellence Award

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STE Water Award

STE Women Excellence Award

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Awards/ recognition received for DART

- Silver Medal for Innovative Technology in Anveshan Competition on 29th June, 2003 at IIM, Ahmedabad
- WATI (Women and Technology Innovation) National Award by Bhartiya Stree Shakti for innovative Technology -2004
- DRDO Spin-off Technology Award- 2007
- NRDC, GOI –Social Innovation Award-2012

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- ◆ Amra Sabai Happy Club,
- ◆ Vidyasagar Park MWA
- ◆ Milan Samity-Hrishikesh Park

Activities by Save The Environment

Work in progress for water supply project in the village Bankanali, Panchayet – Kenda, P.S. Kenda P.O. Bankdhi, of Purulia Distt, West Bengal





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