



Every year in order to popularize the benefits of scientific knowledge and its practical appropriation, **28th February** is celebrated as **National Science Day (NSD)** all over India. Under the initiative of **Rashtriya Vigyan Evam Prodoyogiki Sanchar Parishad (RVPS)**, **National Council for Science & Technology Communication (NCSTC)** under the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, various programmes ranging from a day to a full month either beginning or culminating on February 28 are held on.



SIGNIFICANCE



National Science Day is observed to mark the novel discovery of **Raman Effect** by the great Indian **Physicist Sir C. V. Raman** on 28th February, 1928. Raman Effect is a phenomenon in spectroscopy discovered by the eminent physicist while working in the laboratory of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of science, Kolkata.

After two years of this discovery, Sir C. V. Raman brought the first Nobel Award for the country in 1930. Hence the **National Science Day** is a great day for Indian Science and scientific community.

Besides, it is the day that offers an opportunity to bring issues of science on to centre stage. The activities organized on the occasion

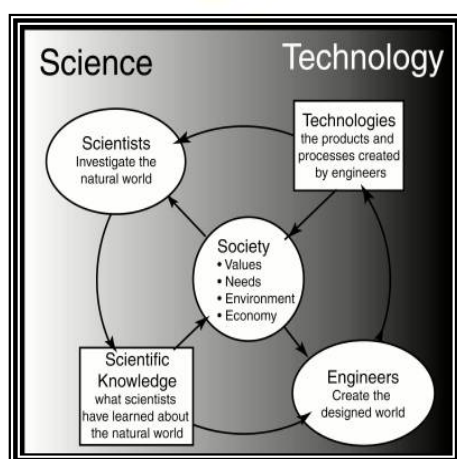
provide public with an occasion to personally attend various programmes and be aware of the emerging issues of immediate concern.

BASIC OBJECTIVES

- The basic objective of celebrating **National Science Day** is to spread the message of importance of science and its application among the people. People in the 21st century still believe in blind faith and beliefs, which is reflected in the quality of decision making on developmental issues.



- Celebration of **National Science Day** attempts at generating scientific minded citizens. Invention of science enables man to acquire intellectual and mental excellence.
- Celebration of **National Science Day** inculcates scientific temper among school children.



- The daily application of science like the use of clean drinking water, knowledge to eradicate contagious disease, the know-how of various agricultural practices to increase crop production, the usefulness of biodiversity conservation, etc., should be disseminated to the future generation.
- Building of science communicators is another component of the **National Science Day** celebrations.

CELEBRATION

National Science Day in India is celebrated intellectually. Particularly schools, colleges, organizations related to science and technology celebrate this festival with lot of enthusiasm. Various programmes are organized to mark the day. The activities include debates, quiz competitions, exhibitions, lectures,



etc., involving college and school students and teachers. All programmes and activities revolve round a particular theme selected for focus every year. Various activities with the involvement of large number of people organized, result into purposeful interaction between the science fraternity and the common people for mutual benefit.

CELEBRATION IN ORISSA

In a State like Orissa, every year **National Science Day** is also celebrated with some aims & objectives. Schools and colleges arrange Science Exhibition on this day. Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of Orissa also declares a theme for this day every year. Numbers of proposals are undertaken to do various scientific activities in the State.

Since Independence, India has travelled a long distance in research and development activities. Two scientists of Indian origin, Hargobind Khorana and S. Chandrasekhar, have won Nobel Prizes in Medicine and Physics. For all there eminent personalities' contribution let's pay our homage to them on this celebration day.