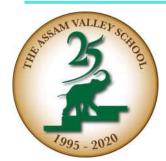
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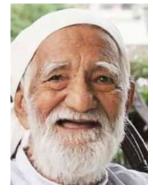


The monthly newsletter of the Quizzing Society

JUNE EDITION, 2021

- Sunderlal Bahuguna (9 January 1927 21 May 2021) was an Indian environmentalist and Chipko movement leader. The idea of the Chipko movement was his wife's. He fought for the preservation of forests in the Himalayas, first as a member of the Chipko movement in the 1970s, and later spearheaded the anti-Tehri Dam movement from the 1980s to early 2004. He was one of the early environmentalists of India, and later he and others associated with the Chipko movement started taking up wider environmental issues, such as being opposed to large dams. The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful. Attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming are now widespread. Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable
- Jadav "Molai" Payeng (born 1963) is an environmental activist[1] and forestry worker from Majuli, popularly known as the Forest Man of India. Over the course of several decades, he has planted and tended trees on a sandbar of the river Brahmaputra turning it into a forest reserve. The forest, called Molai forest after him, is located near Kokilamukh of Jorhat, Assam, India and encompasses an area of about 1,360 acres / 550 hectares. In 2015, he was honoured with Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian award in India. He was born in the indigenous Mising tribe of Assam. In 1979, Payeng, then 16, encountered a large number of snakes that had died due to excessive heat after floods washed them onto the tree-less sandbar. That is when he planted around 20 bamboo seedlings on the sandbar. He started working on the forest in 1979 when the social forestry division of Golaghat district launched a scheme of tree plantation on 200 hectares at Aruna Chapori situated at a distance of 5 km from Kokilamukh in Jorhat district. Molai was one of the labourers who worked in that project which was completed after five years. He chose to stay back after the completion of the project even after other workers left. He not only looked after the plants, but continued to plant more trees on his own, in an effort to transform the area into a forest.









Joe Biden



Megha Rajagopalan



United Nations Economic and Social Council





Dingko Singh



Novak Djokovic

NEWS HEADLINES

- United States President Joe Biden announced a donation of 500 million doses of the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine to the world's poorest countries.
- Dingko Singh, Asian Games Gold Medallist Boxer, passes away at 42
- Novak Djokovic beats Stefanos Tsitsipas at the finals of Roland Garros, 2021 to win his 19th Grand Slam title.
- The Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) announced that former Supreme Court judge Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri will chair the Grievance Redressal Board of the Digital Publisher Content Grievances Council (DPCGC).
- Indian-origin journalist, Megha Rajagopalan, wins Pulitzer Prize 2021 for exposing China's secret detention camps
- The GST rate for Covid testing kits, medical-grade oxygen and ventilator has been reduced from 12 percent earlier to 5 percent.
- India elected to United Nations Economic and Social Council for 2022-24 term, along with Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, and Oman.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH:

- Earth is the third planet from the sun in our solar system. Its name comes from the the old English and Germanic words meaning 'the ground'.
- Our amazing planet has been around for quite some time. By researching our planet's rocks, scientists have calculated the Earth to be around 4.5 billion years old!
- Like all the planets, Earth orbits (travels around) around the sun. And it does so at some serious speed -- around 30 kilometres per second, in fact! It takes 365 days (one year) for the Earth to complete one full orbit.
- Have you ever wondered why we have different seasons? We'll tell you -- it's because the Earth is tilted 23.4 degrees
 on its 'axis', an imaginary line straight through the middle of the planet form the North Pole to the South Pole. This
 means that different parts of the globe are tilted towards the sun at different times of the year (or at different times
 during its orbit).
- Not only does Earth zoom through space, it also spins on its axis. The result? We have daytime and nighttime! As the planet rotates, the side facing the sun receives daylight and the the other is in darkness.
- People often think of Earth as a gigantic sphere. But, in fact, its shape is more like a squished ball that bulges out at the equator -- an imaginary line around the middle of the planet, exactly between the North Pole and the South Pole.
- This 'bulge' is caused by the Earth's spin and the effect of 'gravity'. Gravity is an invisible force that attracts objects towards each other. It's this force that pulls things towards the Earth and stops us floating off into space!

lid you know?

- Did you know that a blue whale's heart can weigh more than your car? Or that horned lizards can squirt blood from their eyes? (Ew!) How about that bats give birth upside down?
- The Smallest Crabs Are the Size of a Pea. At 0.13to 0.46-inches wide, adorable pea crabs are the size of peas. They live inside oysters and mussels, stealing their host's food.
- Koala Fingerprints Match Human Prints. Scientists believe it may have something to do with our shared way of grasping. Like humans, koalas must be good at grasping in order to eat, and to do so, it helps to have prints.
- Bats Give Birth Upside Down. Bats don't only hang upside down when at rest — they also do so when giving birth. When a baby bat is born, their mother catches them in her wings.
- Octopuses Have 3 Hearts. One heart works the organs while the other two move the blood.
- According to United States National Academy of Sciences, 4 percent of the mammals in the world are wild animals. 36 percent are human beings and 60 percent are farm animals.



LANDFILL	RECYCLE	PROTECT	PRESERVE
POLLUTION	FLOOD	REDUCE	REUSE
DEFORESTATION	1		

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