



Ahmedabad Chapter



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Indian Society of Remote Sensing – Ahmedabad Chapter (ISRS-AC)

Indian Society of Geomatics – Ahmedabad Chapter (ISG-AC)

Indian Meteorological Society – Ahmedabad Chapter (IMSA)

cordially invite you all for

World Rivers Day – 2020

celebration



with popular lecture on

Search of the Vedic Saraswati River

by

Dr. R. P. Singh

Head – Land Hydrology Division, GHCAG, EPSA
Space Applications Centre, ISRO, Ahmedabad

September 27, 2020 (3:00 PM – 4:30 PM)

Through: GoToMeeting

Meeting ID: <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/166591077>

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Brief Biodata of Dr. R. P. Singh



Dr. Raghavendra Pratap Singh received M.Sc. degree in Physics from IIT, New Delhi and Ph.D. degree from Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Dr. Singh started his career at Space Applications Centre, ISRO, Ahmedabad in 1991 and has made outstanding contribution in the area of Indian earth and planetary (Mars) observations and their scientific applications. His studies on requirements of spatial and spectral resolution for Agricultural applications helped in definition of sensor specifications of Advanced Wide field Sensor (AWiFS) and GISAT-MX sensors. As member of Mars Mission study team, he helped in formulating scientific objectives and associated instruments for Indian Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM). He is Principal Investigator of Thermal Infrared Imaging Spectrometer instrument onboard India's Mars Orbiter Mission. He worked as Project Director of PRACRITI program at SAC and contributed in understanding of climate changes over India. He is currently working as Scientist-G in Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad and leading a team of scientists for hydrological applications. His current research interest includes Space based Hydrological Modeling. Dr. Singh is associate fellow of Gujarat Science Academy (GSA), Associate Editor, Journal of Geomatics and recipient of ISRS Prof. P. R. Pisharoty Memorial Award.



About Lecture

Human civilization flourished on the banks of rivers. Rivers provide a steady supply of drinking water and make land the fertile to grow crops, which is essential for the prosperity of a nation. River borne trade is equally important, that is why many great cities have river ports. With increasing population and decline in per capita water resources, proper management of rivers is a must to address the sustainable development of society. It is known, that water shortages due to drying up of rivers like Saraswati river caused the decline of Harappan civilization. The talk would cover the importance of rivers as well as discuss the various researches being carried out to explore the ancient Saraswati river, which find mention in Rigveda, and many other historical references. Availability of synoptic observations from space from Landsat Satellite in 1970s started the search of course of the lost Saraswati river. Satellite observations of distinct tones, texture and pattern of drainage scars were used to delineate old fluvial channels of the river at synoptic scale. Majority of Harappan civilization settlements were observed on the dry course of Saraswati river. These observations helped to propose the hypothesis that Saraswati river would have passed through plains of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and finally debouched in Arabian Sea at Great Rann of Kutch region. The talk will also cover various hypotheses, which explain the cause of drying of Saraswati river in the past which include climate change and tectonic shift in the region.