# CSIR in Media



## **CSIR Touching Lives**

## News Bulletin

1st to 5<sup>th</sup> January '















## Hi-tech machine here, end of road for potholes





In what could mean the end of road for killer potholes, the government's apex road research laboratory in collaboration with JCB India has developed the first indigenous pothole repair machine. The Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) under the Ministry of Science and Technology worked with JCB India over a year to create a prototype that was successfully tested recently.

"We have demonstrated the machine to stakeholders who gave some inputs for improvements. The CRRI and JCB India are now working on the suggestions. We plan to launch the working model of the machine by May. This is the first attempt to develop an indigenous pothole repair machine," said Dr Satish Chandra, director, CRRI, a lab under the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The 'Made in India' machine can repair 15 to 20 potholes in an hour. Manually, only four potholes can be repaired in the same time.

Dr Shiksha Kar, a CSIR-CRRI scientist who worked on the machine, said the indigenous technology was tested on roads in Pune. "Six months have passed and repairs on potholes have shown durability. The most used method is manual, but there's no guarantee of quality. The other option is for state governments to import machines which are very costly. Haryana has imported a few. One imported machine can cost anything between Rs 1-2 crore. The indigenous machine will guarantee quality, durability and cost-effectiveness," Kar said, adding that the new technology would transform road and highway maintenance operations in India.

The CRRI and JCB demonstrated the new model at a meeting which was attended by representatives from the NHAI, Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of





# Delhi and Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation among others. Being hailed as a one-stop solution for road and highway maintenance, the indigenous machine has many attachments to ensure road safety and productivity.

"We have provided an emulsion-based recipe for the filling mix to repair the potholes and JCB has offered its attachment and control solutions. The machine will have three key features — automatic pothole cleaner, a mixer to develop the repair solution and a unit for placement and compaction," Kar said.







रूमा सिन्हा

एनबीआरआइ के वरिष्ठ मुख्य वैज्ञानिक राष्ट्रीय पुष्प कमल को ऐश्वर्य और एवं गार्डेन इंचार्ज डॉ .एसके तिवारी वैभव को देवी लक्ष्मी का आसन माना बताते हैं कि यह आवश्यक नहीं कि जाता है। देश में इसका प्रयोग भी कमल की खेती तालाब में ही की जाए। लक्ष्मी पूजा में होता है। यही इसे गेहूं की तरह मेड़ बनाकर भी कमल का फूल अब लोगों लगाया जा सकता है। कमल के की सेहत सुधारने के साथ-साथ बीज प्रोटीन, विटामिन बी, मैंगनीज जेब भी भारी करेगा। राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति व फास्फोरस से भरपूर हैं वहीं स्टेम अनुसंधान संस्थान (एनबीआरआइ) (भसीड़ा) में फाइबर के अलावा प्रोटीन, राष्ट्रीय पुष्प कमल को पोषण और विटामिन व खनिज प्रचुर मात्रा में मौजूद आय का प्रमुख स्रोत बनाने की होते हैं । मिशन के तहत बेहतर किस्मों कोशिश में है। की पहचान, कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी से लेकर संस्थान ने इसके लिए लोटस वैल्यू एडेड उत्पाद तैयार किए जाएंगे, मिशन की शुरुआत की है। संस्थान जिससे इसे एक लाभकारी फसल के मुताबिक इसकी जड़ों और बीजों एनबीआरआइ के तालाब में लगे कमल 🏾 जागरण खिला कमल का फूल 🏾 जागरण बनाया जा सके । में महत्वपूर्ण पौष्टिक तत्व होते हैं। संस्थान के निदेशक प्रो.एसके अब तक इसका उपयोग उस तरह से चुनिंदा किस्मों की पहचान करेगा। उनकी अपेक्षा है कि एनबीआरआइ कनाडा, जापान, चीन, साउथ अमेरिका सहित कई देश इसे न्यूट्रास्यूटिकल की बारिक बताते हैं कि कुछ स्थानों पर नहीं किया गया है जैसा होना चाहिए। इससे बनने वाले उत्पादों की तकनीक लोटस की टेकनोलॉजी तैयार करे तरह प्रयोग करते हैं और इससे तमाम इसके स्टेम (भसीड़ा) का प्रयोग सब्जी तैयार होगा न्यूट्रीशनल प्रोफाइल: विकसित करेगा। उन्होंने बताया जिससे ऐसी जगहों पर कमल की प्रोडक्ट तैयार कर रहे हैं। यही वजह है के रूप में किया जाता और इसके बीज संस्थान लोटस मिशन के तहत इसका कि पानी की बहुतायत वाले क्षेत्रों में खेती को प्रमोट किया जा सके। प्रो. कि एनबीआरआइ 'लोटस मिशन' के भी खाए जाते हैं। इसका स्टेम और न्यूट्रीशनल प्रोफाइल तैयार करेगा। ज्यादातर किसान धान की खेती करते बारिक बताते हैं कि कनाडा, जापान, तहत कमल को व्यावसायिक दुष्टि से बीज बहुत अधिक पौष्टिक होते हैं। बहुत साथ ही जर्म प्लाज्म बढ़ाएगा और हैं। अधिक पैदावार के चलते किसानों चीन जैसे देश कमल से जबर्दस्त अधिक न्यूट्रीशनल वैल्यू को देखते हुए बायोप्रोस्पेक्शन के जरिए लोटस की को धान का अच्छा मूल्य नहीं मिलता। कमाई कर रहे हैं। महत्वपूर्ण बनाने की तैयारी में है।

खेत में भी उगा सकते हैं कमल



![](_page_4_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_1.jpeg)

## CSIR-IMMT

![](_page_5_Picture_3.jpeg)

## on biomaterial research

#### TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bhubaneswar: The CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT) on Thursday entered into an agreement with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AI-IMS) Bhubaneswar here for collaborative research in the field of material development for biomedical applications. Bio-material is any substance engineered to interact with biological systems for medical purposes, either a therapeutic or a diagnostic one. The agreement was signed by IMMT director Suddhasatwa Basu and AIIMS Bhubaneswar director Gitanjali Batmanabane. "The IMMT is interested in working together with clinicians of AIIMS in areas such as metals and alloys for orthopaedic implants, prosthesis, and artificial intelligence and machine learning for disease diagnosis," said IMMT director

![](_page_5_Picture_7.jpeg)

IMMT Bhubaneswar's director Suddhasatwa Basu and AIIMS's Gitanjali Batmanabane

#### Suddhasatwa Basu.

He added that the IMMT scientists working on material research are currently involved in the development of advanced materials. "We would like to contribute to biomediapplications. Joining cal hands with AIIMS will add to the material innovation and technological intervention dimension," he said. Batmanabane said the joint research and projects would open up new areas of mutual interest for the greater good of society.

Published in: Times of India

![](_page_6_Picture_0.jpeg)

## मैटेरियल्स टिस्टर्व के लिए हाथ मिलाया अनुसंधान और शैक्षणिक बातचीत की सुविधा प्रदान करेगा भुवनेश्वर संएसआईआर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मिनरल्स एंड मैटेरियल्स टेक्नोलॉजी, भुवनेश्वर

और ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज (एमस), भुवनेश्वर ने एमओयू पर साइन किया है. दोनों प्रमुख संस्थान जैव चिकित्सा अनुप्रयोगों के लिए भौतिक विकास के इंटरफेस पर काम करने के इच्छुक है. एमओयू आपसी हित के नए संयुक्त अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को फ्रेम करने के लिए अनुसंधान सूचना, सुविधा और विशेषज्ञता के आदान-प्रदान के साथ-साथ दोनों संस्थानों के संकाय और वैज्ञानिक के

![](_page_6_Picture_3.jpeg)

आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए समर्पित है. आईएमएमटी के साथ उन्मुख कार्यक्रमों पर जोर देने के साथ वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान हाथ मिलाने से सामाजिक लाभ के खनिज और सामग्री संसाधन परिषद की एक घटक अनुसंधान संस्थानों के संकाय और वैज्ञानिक के लिए एमस की अनुसंधान गतिविधियों इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला है जो एक प्रमुख बीच सहयोगात्मक अनुसंधान और में सामग्री नवाचार और तकनीकी शामिल है. गतिविधियों में सीएसआईआर संस्थान है जो शैक्षणिक बातचीत की सुविधा प्रदान हस्तक्षेप आयाम जुड़ जाएगा. सीएसआईआर आईआईएमटी में बुनियादी अनुसंधान और प्रौद्योगिकी करेगा. सीएसआईआर-आईएमएमटी

अधिक योगदान देना चाहते हैं. एमस भुवनेश्वर एक हॉस्पिटल विंग, एकेडमिक विंग के साथ-साथ रिसर्च विंग का एक अनूठा संस्थान है. यह स्वास्थ्य सेवा की सभी महत्वपूर्ण शाखाओं में कमियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए सवीच्च क्रम की शैक्षिक सुविधाओं को एक साथ लाने और स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए समर्पित है. आईएमएमटी के साथ हाथ मिलाने से सामाजिक लाभ के

#### Published in:

Navbharat times

![](_page_7_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### \* 90-02-02 0-02-02

REPORT ROY - 900 -CINTER OF THE REAL OF AN AR REAL କେନ୍ଟାପାରିକ ନେମନି ଗୋମନାଇ କୁକନନାଥିବ 200 2-0321535-0100-000 -000 UC/2

## ସିଏସଆଇଆର-ଆଇଏମଏମଟିରେ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ନେତତରେ ବୈଠକ

ମୁହେଳ୍ପରିକ ଟିସା (ଅନେକମକାର୍ଥ ଅନିକାଳକାର୍ଥ କୁଥାନ ହିଏସୁଥିଲେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ ହିନ୍ଦ୍ରରାର ପରିଥାର ଅନେକମକାର ଅନେକମକାର କରାଯାଇ ଅନେକମକାର ଏହିଶାର କିନ୍ଦିଶନ ଶିଗନୁଷାନର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଣନ, ତିଆରି କରିବାରେ ଇନେମ୍ବେଲକ ଏହ ଇଲକାରେମ୍ବେରି ପରିଦର୍ଶନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଆଇରିହି ଜୁବନେଶରର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧେକ ଉତ୍କନ ଗତିଶାର ଗତନାଗା ଅଧିନାରୀ ଏଟଂ ଇସ୍ୱାନ ନାଜିନାରି ହେବା ଦରନାଇ । ଏହିଶାର ଶିଶାନୁଷ୍ଟାନରମିନେରାଲପ୍ରେଟେଟ ପାଇରଟ ବିଶ୍ୱଦିବ୍ୟକରର ଭୁବନ୍ ଦିରାରର ଅଧାରକ କିହର ଅଧ୍ୟତାରାକ ସହ ଏକ କୈଠକ ଅନୁହିତ । ଶିଙ୍କନୁଲାନମାନଙ୍କରେ ହୋଟ ଜଳ ମଧ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାହ ଏବଂ ଆଇକଙ୍କ ହେଇ ପୁରତାଳକୁ କୁହ ଭାନ୍ୟ ପରକାରକ ଅଧ୍ୟତାଳା ଏବଂ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଏଥିରେ କେନ୍ତ୍ର ପେଟ୍ରୋଗିଇମ ଗଟେଖଣାର ଗୁଣୋକ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରୁଥିବାରୁ ସେ ଦେନ୍ ରିଆନ୍ତର ଏକ ଟକ୍ଟୋରୋକିନ୍ ବିକାଶ ଭକାନ୍ ଶିହର ଅଧିବାରାମାନେ ସେହ ୀ ଗ୍ରାକ୍ରିକ କ୍ୟାଗମାନ୍ତୀ ଧନନେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗ୍ରଧାନ ଖାହିକ୍ୟାର୍ କରିନନ୍ତି । କରିଛି । ଯାହା ଶିଳ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନିପ୍ର ମାନପୁକ୍ତ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମଙ୍କା ଶ୍ୱ କ୍ରଧାନ ଦେଇକ ରେଗରେ କରିଥିଲେ ସେ କେବଳ ଏହି କେବଳଣ ପ୍ରହିଣ ଖଣିତ ଶେନ୍ତ କୁହାପଥର ଏକ ଅଲିକାପ୍ରକ କାଳକର କାଳକେ ଭଟକରଣ ଦେନ୍ କିନ୍ ପ୍ରକିତି ଅନ୍ୟାରିର ତିହାଣ ତିରରେ ଯୋଗତାନ ପାଇଁ ଏବଂ ଭାଷାତ ଶିହୁକୁ ମାନକୁତ ହଣିବ ହଣିରେ ହଣିକ ହଣିଯୋଗ କଳିବ । ସତି କିଏସଆ ଭାଆକ- ନିର୍ମାତାମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅଧିକ ଭାସାର ଭାବ କଳିକ । କାମ କରିବାର ଅନକରି କାଳ ପରିକରି । ଏହି ଅବସ୍ତରେ ମା ଅନ୍ୟମ୍ୟାମଟି ସଂସା ଦୁରେ କରିହରି ଅନ୍ୟରିକ ଜଣ୍ଡରେ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ବରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବରେ ।

C 2000 C 400 C 4000 C 0000 -72\* 00-00 00-00 00 00-00 E 

## **Published in:**

Pragativadi

![](_page_8_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Strategic reasons do not allow dual time zones in India

![](_page_8_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_4.jpeg)

Northeastern states of India Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura – and Andaman and Nicobar Islands was demanding different time zone as theses face difficulty in managing their routine work schedule. But this long standing demand of dual times zones in India is not possible because of strategic reasons said Dr Harsh Vardhan, Minster of Science & Technology, Health and Family Welfare and Earth Sciences while replying to a parliamentary question.

He has been asked is there any plan of considering a dual time zone in the country in view of the time gap between Eastern States and Western States. In the reply he said "Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) - National Physical Laboratory (NPL) has published certain reports in science journals on this issue, referring to saving of electricity. The matter was examined by a High Level Committee (HLC). This committee comprising Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-National Physical Laboratory (CSIR-NPL) and Chief Secretary, government of Tripura. The HLC after considering the issue recommended not to have two time zones for India for strategic reasons."

In Northeastern states the sun rises and sets earlier than the official working hours. This natural phenomenon gives birth to some practical problems like it affects the productivity and makes electric consumption much higher. Early sunrise leads to loss of daylight hours by the time offices or educational institutions open. In winter, this problem gets even more severe as the sun sets much early and therefore, more consumption of electricity is required. To deal with this tea gardens of Assam have been following 'Chaibagaan time' which is one hour ahead of India Standard Time (IST).

![](_page_9_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_1.jpeg)

Recently, a study done by team of researchers from CSIR-NPL has been published in the journal *Current Science* that supported the demand of dual time zones for these states and said it is feasible to have dual time zones for them. The study said that technically it is feasible to have two time zones and two ISTs in India. It recommended that IST-I for most

of India and IST- II for the Northeastern region, this would be separated by difference of one hour. At present, the country observes a single time zone based on the longitude passing through 82°33'E.

Interestingly, before independence the country was following three major time zones-Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Time. India had no official time zone till 1906 there were three presidencies: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and three local times for the three cities, depending on where they fell on the longitude. The three time zones, thus created, were followed by all the states or cities around and near it. Calcutta was set at UTC+05.54, making it +00:24 of the current IST. Madras was set at UTC+05:21 making it -00:09 of the current IST. Bombay was at UTC+04:51, making it -01:19 of the current IST. Bagan Time was at around UTC+06:30, making it +1:00 of the current IST.

![](_page_9_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

# in field of oceanography: Governor

BY A STAFF REPORTER reporters@gomantaktimes.com

PANAJI: Goa Governor Satya Pal Malik on Wednesday said that more scientific investigations are required in the field of Oceanography so as to enrich resources resulting into better development of the nation.

Speaking at a function organised by

![](_page_10_Picture_5.jpeg)

National Institute of Oceanography on the occasion of its foundation day held at National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), he said,"Ocean is very much related to our cultural traditions. We have our cultural ties with the ocean and its science. Institutions which involved in exploring the various resources of Ocean are very much important. There is immense scope for scientific research in the field of oceanic life and explore its wealth there by helping mankind to improve its lifestyle."

The Governor stressed upon the need for implementation of various investigations and innovations carried in the field of Marine Science and Agriculture

Goa Governor Satya Pal Malik addressing the gathering during the 54th CSIR-NIO Foundation Day at Dona Paula on Wednesday in the presence of Director of NIO Sunil Kumar Singh. Pic: ATISH NAIK

of whom six were 'foreigners' and one

"In US and England, one university on education. How will we have quality education?," the Governor said. He lauded the efforts and initiatives undertaken by NIO in the field of Oceanography attributing towards various developments of marine activities.

on the ground level so that common people could derive utmost benefit of it. He ruled the dearth of Indian Nobel laureates, saying there were only 12 Nobel Prize awardees in the country out

was Mother Teresa.

"There are only 12 Nobel laureates in this country, out of which six are foreigners. One is mother Teresa, so we have five," he said.

has around 150 Nobel laureates. They have quality education and they spend a lot of money on education. It does not happen here. Here not more than six per cent of the central budget is spent

## Published in:

Sakal Times

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

प्रतिनिधी करुन दिली. या व्याख्यानात नागरिक पणजो लोकांपर्यंत प्रयोगशाळतील संशोधन आणि विद्यार्थी मोठ्या संख्येने उपस्थित पोहचणे आवश्यक आहे. भविष्यात होते. देशाची ताकद सैन्यबळावर नव्हे तर राज्यपाल मलिक यांनी सांगितले की, अन्नधान्य उत्पादनांवर ठरेल. त्यामुळे भारताच्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासातील विज्ञान आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात अधिक सर्वात मोठी घटना म्हणजे 'समुद्र मंथन' होणे गरजेचे असल्याचे आहे. त्यामुळे हजारो वर्षांपासून आम्ही गुतवणूक समुद्राच्या गर्भाशयात काय दडले आहे प्रतिपादन गोव्याचे राज्यपाल सत्यपाल मलिक यांनी केले. यांच्याशी जोडले गेलो आहोत. समुद्र दोनापावल येथे राष्ट्रीय समुद्र 7 हा जमिनीपेक्षा अधिक महत्त्वाचा आहे विज्ञान संस्थेच्या ५४ व्या स्थापनादिन कारण ३६ टक्के पेटोलियम पदार्थ. पणजी : 'सागर विज्ञान व समाज' या विषयावर बोलताना राज्यपाल सत्यपाल २८ टक्के वायू आणि ८० टक्के कार्यक्रमात 'सागर विज्ञान आणि मलीक. व्यासपीठावर राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थेचे संचालक सुनिलकुमार सिंह. समाज' विषयावर ते बोलत होते. व्यापार या माध्यमातून होत आहे. जगाच्या तुलनेत आपल्याकडे नोबेल प्रमाणात गुंतवणूक केली जात नाही. राज्यपाल म्हणाले की, समुद्री समुद्र विज्ञान यावेळी राष्टीय पारितोषिक विजेते केवळ १२ आहेत. त्यामुळे दर्जेदार शिक्षण मिळणे कठीण संशोधन देशासाठी महत्त्वाचे योगदान संस्था दोनापावलचे संचालक प्रा. ज्यामध्ये ६ विदेशी आहेत. वैज्ञानिक आहे. संशोधकांनी केलेले संशोधन सुशीलकुमार सिंह यांची उपस्थिती देत आहे.परंतु प्रयोगशाळेतील संशोधन होती. सुशीलकुमार सिंह यांनी शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोहचणे गरजेचे आहे. संशोधन, शिक्षण क्षेत्रात आवश्यक लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचणे गरजेचे आहे.

प्रस्ताविक आणि राज्यपालांचा परिचय

![](_page_11_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Need to look beyond agriculture and help nurture agri-businesses: **AAU Vice-Chancellor**

![](_page_12_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_5.jpeg)

Agricultural University, of Assam Jorhat. This incubator is headquartered in Jorhat with a mission to nurture entrepreneurs across the north-eastern region who may be at various stages of their entrepreneurial journey. Currently, the incubator is funded by Atal Innovation Mission of NITI Aayog, Government of The North East Agriculture Technology India, as well as RKVY-RAFTAAR of the Entrepreneurs Hub (NEATEHUB) Department of Agri Cooperation and organized a valedictory session of their Farmers Welfare, Government of India. second batch of agri entrepreneurs in the The incubator has embarked on two distinct NEATEHUB premises at AAU Jorhat programmes -two month residential agri campus on Tuesday. The chief guest for the entrepreneurship orientation programme for session was Dr.G.Narahari Sastry, Director, entrepreneurs who are in the idea stage and CSIR – NEIST, Jorhat and the Vice- need nurturing, and incubation programme Chancellor of Assam Agricultural for early stage and growth stage start-up University, Dr.Ashok Bhattacharyya, Dr.K. companies which are already registered as a Karthikeyen, CEO, NEATEHUB and Dr legal entity, and need mentoring and funding Danish Tamuly, Director on Board of support. The first batch of idea stage NEATEHUB, graced the occasion. entrepreneurs programme was held during NEATEHUB is an agri technology incubator July-August 2019, while the second batch of for start-up companies and has been the two-month residential programme was registered as a not-for-profit Section-8 held from November – December, 2019. In company in September 2018, under the aegis. the second batch, there were 11 participants Produced by Unit for Science Dissemination, CSIR, Anusandhan Bhawan, 2 Rafi Marg, New Delhi

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

with some impactful ideas and ready with their proof of concept to bring out their products in the real world. The programme imparted two months of classroom mentoring and practical handholding/ apprenticeship on their respective business ideas. Chief huest Dr.Sastry and the Vice-Chancellor of Assam Agricultural University, Dr.Ashok

Bhattacharyya handed over certificates and stipend to them on their successful completion

of the course in the valedictory ceremony held on Tuesday.

In his opening remarks, the CEO of the Incubator, Dr.Karthikeyen emphasized the need for innovation in the north-eastern region for which adequate support and exposure was critical. Dr.Sastry, in his address, mentioned the research work being carried out by CSIR NEIST and about the establishment of a Centre for Agri Technology and Rural Development which was underway. He said that NEIST and NEATEHUB should

collaborate to help agri-based entrepreneurs to innovate and scale up their ventures to generate more and more employment in the region.

Dr.Ashok Bhattacharyya, the Vice-Chancellor of AAU, in his address, stressed the need for looking beyond agriculture and to help nurture agri-businesses. He outlined the various activities and initiatives taken by the university to commercialize their technologies for a larger impact. A few entrepreneurs spoke about their ideas and the challenges in their journey in building up their ventures.

NEATEHUB has been established with the intention to create a sustainable environment for start-ups and entrepreneurs of the north-eastern region. The organization is ably supported by Assam Agricultural University (AAU) and is located in the AAU, Jorhat campus. The organization has so far raised funding from NITI Aayog, Government of India, and the Department of Agri Cooperation and Farmers Welfare' (DAC&FW) flagship scheme RKVY- RAFTAAR (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors Rejuvenation).

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

NEATEHUB is a recognized Atal Incubator Centre (AIC) under the Atal Innovation Mission of NITI Aayog, Government of India; a recognised Centre of Excellence under the Department of Agri Coop and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, and the NEATEHUB is currently handholding the establishment of three RAFTAAR-Agri Business Incubators (R-ABI) – one each in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura.

The NEATEHUB is also a Knowledge Partner for the Assam Startup Nest and has signed an MoU to create the necessary start-up ecosystem in the State. The Incubator has also got into an MoU with KIIT- Incubator, Bhubaneswar. NEATEHUB has a hub-and-spoke model and it is headquartered in Jorhat and has a branch in the AAU Veterinary campus in Guwahati

![](_page_14_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

## in climate change scenario

BY ANWESHA GHOSH ghoshanweshao6@gmail.com

**PANAJI:** For the first time, Goa based CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) will undertake a research to closely study the biological and chemical aspects of oceanic organisms and understand how they

![](_page_15_Picture_4.jpeg)

are impacted in climate change scenario, said director of NIO Prof Sunil Kumar Singh.

He was speaking on the eve of NIO's 54th foundation day which will be held on January 1, 2020.

Ocean metabolism occupies the centre in life support of the earth system by coupling oxygen, carbon and nutrient cycles which further adds to greenhouse gases stimulating global warming. This study will help in determining areas high/low productive zones in the Indian ocean, their causative factors from cellular to community scale. In addition the role of hydro-thermal activities in feeling these processes the Indian ocean will be assessed, Singh told GT.

Director of CSIR-NIO Sunil Kumar Singh explaining about a ridge on the world map at Dona Paula on Tuesday.

"The study is for understanding how biology and chemistry is interrelated and impacts the ocean productivity which is further affecting the carbon cycle. Once we understand the functioning of these organisms we can provide remedy for balancing the carbon dioxide level," Singh said. At least 22 NIO scientists

will be sailing off from Goa on January 10 till mid-February to undertake the research in the Indian ocean.

in the water column of the Krishna-Godavari basin in the Bay of Bengal. We are planning to carry out further in-depth research on these gas-hydrate reserves and ways to extract them." Adding on, Singh informed that the gone year had been a significant one as NIO had published ~200 papers in reputed journals of the field.

Besides, NIO is also i working towards identifying gas-hydrate reserves in w the Indian Ocean, possible geo-hazards and biology t thriving in such toxic conditions. "Flares of methane p gas have been recognised p

#### Published in:

Hindustan Times

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

## **CSIR-CEERI**

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

करते थे पद्म भूषण डॉ. अमरजीतसिंह।	भी हो बस बनाना ही है। खैर, मैने हां	डिजीटल एक्सचेंज में काम आई।	संस्थाओं में यह को	सं शुरू हुआ।	पुनातिना होता जा। आखिलगर हमन 1982 में इसे डिजाइन कर लिया।	ने इन्हें ऐकेडमी ऑफ साइटिफिक एंड
तब भारत में गनता के लोग हा कप्यूटर के बारे में जानते थे। एक दिन अचानक	भर ली। सारी की पूरी टीम बेठी। काफी सोच विचार किया। कई किताबे खंगाली।	के बारे में भी कुछ पता नहीं चला। पता	का वापस फोन आया। बोले, फ्रांस में	रहा। इसके बाद बैल्जियम के वैज्ञानिकों	समझिए इसक मायने : चिप इलेक्टोनिक उपकरणों में बेहद	इनावटिव रिसचस का चासलर व चेयरमैन बनाया है।
डॉ. अमरजीतसिंह का फोन आया। मुझे	हम दिन रात परिश्रम करते। कई जगह	चला इस पर 1979 में एक किताब छपी	इस पर कुछ काम हो रहा है। तुम्हे वहां	ने इसमें हमारी मदद की। अब हमें	महत्वपूर्ण होती है। मिसाइलों से लेकर	(जैसा कि उन्होंने दैनिक भारकर के
कहा, तुम्हे एक बहुत बड़ा काम दे रहा	संपर्क किया, लेकिन माइक्रोचिप के एम	है। हमने उसे जुटाया। फिर एक दिन सर	जाना चाहिए। में करीब छह महीने वहां	काफी कुछ जानकारी मिल चुकी थी,	हर तरह के हथियार व कप्यूटर इसी से	विश्वबंधु शर्मा को बतावा)

![](_page_16_Figure_6.jpeg)

Dainik Bhaskar

![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

## **Please Follow/Subscribe CSIR Social Media Handles**

![](_page_17_Picture_2.jpeg)