CSIR in Media



News Bulletin

18th to 23rd May 2018







नादरलंड के एम्सटडम स्थि	त एलजावयर	क अनुसार, बाजाआर-34 शुगर रागिया	मराजा म ग्लाइकासिलटड हामाग्लााबन
ने अपने जर्नल ने अपने ताज	ा अंक में शुगर	में हार्टअटैक के खतरे को 50 फीसद	पूरी तरह नियंत्रित हो गया, जबकि बाकी
के इलाज के लिए विकसि	त आयुर्वेदिक	तक कम कर देती है। जर्नल के मुताबिक,	मरीजों में भी इसके स्तर में दस फीसद तक
दवा बीजीआर-34 पर शोध	ा पत्र प्रकाशित	भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद	की कमी आई थी। ध्यान देने की बात है कि
किया है। इसके अनुसार, यह	दवा शुगर कम	(आइसीएमआर) की देखरेख में एक	ग्लाइकोसिलेटेड हीमोग्लोबिन की खून में
करने के साथ-साथ हार्टअटे	क रोकने में भी	अस्पताल में 64 मरीजों पर चार महीने	अधिक मात्रा हार्टअटैक और दौरा पड़ने
मददगार है। लखनऊ स्थित र	सीएसआइआर	तक इस दवा का परीक्षण किया गया है। इस	की प्रमुख वजह है। सामान्य तौर पर शुगर
की प्रयोगशाला नेशनल बॉट	नीकल रिसर्च	दौरान दो किस्म के नतीजे सामने आए।	रोगियों में ग्लाइकोसिलेटेड हीमोग्लोबिन
इंस्टीट्यूट (एनबीआरअ	गाइ) ने इसे	यह दवा 80 फीसद तक मरीजों का शुगर	की मात्रा बढ़ जाती है। जर्नल के अनुसार,
विकसित किया है।		लेवल कम करने में सफल रही और शुगर	बीजीआर-34 न सिर्फ शुगर के स्तर को
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एल्जावयर के जनल आफ ट्राडशनल आसत स्तर 196 (खाला पट) से घटकर ानयात्रत करता है, बाल्क शुगर का बामारा एंड कंप्लीमेंट्री मेडिसिन में प्रकाशित शोध 129 एमजीडीएल रह गया। जबकि भोजन से जुड़े दूसरे रोगों को ठीक करती है।

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CSIR-CIMAP

21st May, 2018

तैरेगी खस की भीनी-भीनी खुशब्

जगा किनार गाव का जिला जिला ग

लिए धान के कटोरे में अब एक गंगा किनारे के गांवों में और जहां भी बलुई मिट्टी पायी जाती है। वहां पर अब खुशबुदार इत्र तैयार करने वाले खस की खेती होगी। इसके



सिंचाई का साधन नहीं है। 🔳 सहारा न्यूज ब्यूरो वहां किसान लोमन ग्रास आर चंदौली। मधा का उत्पादन कर सकते है। यह फरनले भी 90 से किसानों को आय दोगुनी करने के लेकर 150 दिनों तक है। इसमें भी 1100 से 1200 नयी कवायद शुरु होने जा रही है। रुपये किलो तुक का तेल बिकता है। कम लागत म ज्यादा मुनाफा देने वाली और जब धान और गई की फम्मन विचार व्यक्त करते जिलाधिकारी। के बीच में खेत खाली रहता पौधे ऐरोमा मिशन के अंतर्गत है। तब इन फसलों को लेकर किसान दोगुना नदियों का जो भी कुड़ा कचड़ा होता है। उसे सोखने सीमैप (केंद्रीय औषघि सगंध पौधा संस्थान) के लाभ ले सकते हैं। किसानों को उत्साहित की इस पौधे में प्राकृतिक रूप से ताकत होती है। माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे। करते हुए जिलाधिकारी नवनीत सिंह चहल ने इसकी जड़ों के तेल से जहां खुशबूदार इत्र (सेंट) यही नहीं किसान इस खस के पौधे से कहा कि इसके लिए किसानों को आगे खशबदार खस के तेल को कैसे निकालेंगे। इसकी भारत सरकार के माध्यम से किसानों आना चाहिए। पौध जब निःशल्क प्राप्त विधि और पूरी खेती कैसे होगी। इसका प्रशिक्षण हो रहा है। तब इसकी खेती के लिए उन्हें को उपलब्ध होंगे निशुल्क खस के पौधे भी किसानों को निःशुल्क प्रदान किया जायेगा। प्रयास कर अपनी आय को बहाना इसका तेल 20 से 25 हजार रुपये प्रति लीटर के चाहिए। इस दौरान मेन्थाल मिन्ट, सगंध बनता है। वहीं विभिन्न प्रकार के सौंदर्य प्रशाधनों में हिसाब से बिकता है। इसकी लागत अधिकतम 30 गुलाग, खस, लैवंडर, जिरनियम, पामारोजा, भी इसका उपयोग होता है। इसका पौधा सीमैप के से 40 हजार रुपया प्रति एकड़ आती है। जो माध्यम से किसानों को मुफ्त में दिया जाएगा। तेल रोषाघास, जावा सिट्रोनेला, नीब्घास, जंगली उत्पादन होगा। उससे प्रति एकड़ एक से डेढ़ लाख के बिक्री की भी व्यवस्था सीमैप के माध्यम से की गेदा, पचौली, तुलसी, लेमन बाम, रोजमेरी, रुपये का फायदा होगा। उक्त जानकारी कृषि जाएगी। डा. वर्मा का कहना था कि पूरे देश में मस्कबाला, थिमसिंगली व सागर कस्त्री विज्ञान केंद्र में संस्थान के आए हए वरिष्ठ जैसी फसलों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी अभी लगभग 500 मिट्रिक टन खस की वैज्ञानिक डा. राजेश वर्मा ने दिया। उन्होंने बताया आवश्यकता है। जबकि उत्पादन मात्र 10 मिटिक गयी। इस अवसर पर ज्वाइंट मजिस्टेट कि इस पिछडे हए जिले में किसानों की आय को

टन ही हो रहा है। इससे इसकी जबरदस्त मांग है। आनन्द बर्धन, जिला उद्यान अधिकारी सरेंद्र दोगुना करने के लिए यह योजना लायी गयी है। भाष्कर, जिला कृषि अधिकारी सहित जनपद यह छह माह से 18 माह तक के उत्पादन की खस के पौधे से केवल किसान को आर्थिक लाभ फसल की तीन किस्में उपलब्ध है। वहीं दुसरे स्तरीय अधिकारी उपस्थित थें। संचालन उप होगा बल्कि पर्यावरण की दुष्टि से भी काफी फायदा होगा। इस पौधे में यह विशेषता होती है कि वैज्ञानिक डा. मनोज शर्मा का कहना था कि जहां कृषि निदेशक आरके सिंह ने किया।

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Gene variations can influence risk of Obesity







This is one of the groups of genes that signals the healthy and unhealthy habits to the body. In response to your habits (overeating, sedentary lifestyle, exercise) these genes modify the architecture of DNA and its associated protein-complex called chromatin leading to change in expression of several biomolecules responsible for obesity development," explains Anil K Giri,

first author of a paper published in Scientific

increase the risk

Reports, from Institute of Genomics and A team of researchers from New Delhi have Integrative Biology. These two genes need found an explanation for why one sibling to be further analysed to fully understand may develop <u>obesity</u> faster than the other the mechanism of obesity development in though brought up under similar home adolescents. The study was carried out in environment with almost similar diet and two stages. In the first stage, 1,283 habits. The team analysed the genetic adolescent boys and girls divided into two variations in genes of over 3,500 urban groups based on their BMI — normal school going children (11-17 years) and weight and obese/overweight were studied. found certain alterations in two genes — Blood sample was collected and DNA was ARID1A and KAT2B — that can delay or isolated. Using bioinformatics tools, the team hasten the process of obesity development studied the genes and looked for any with respect to the daily habits. "We variations. A total of 179 variations in the 35 analysed the variations in 35 chromatin chromatin modifier genes were tested for modifier genes. their role in obesity.





Twenty-eight variations in 13 genes were found to confer risk with overweight. To further validate the findings additional 2,247 adolescents were studied in the second phase. Finally, a comparative analysis showed significant associations of two variants in the ARID1A gene and one variation in the KAT2B gene. The ARID1A gene regulates transcription of many

genes that influence metabolism while the latter has been reported to code for a protein that controls bodyweight & hyperglycemia in mice.

"The variation in the gene increases the obesity risk by enhancing the effect of environmental factors. Several environmental factors like sedentary lifestyle, junk food can further increase the risk independently. We have found just few gene variations. Many more to be explored," says Anil

"The study was primarily carried out on Indian adolescents of Indo-European origin. Diet of the western population is different from ours and we are predominantly starch eating people. Diet has been known to play a direct role in influencing genes related to obesity" explains Prof. Dwaipayan Bharadwaj from CSIR-IGIB and corresponding author of the paper who is currently working at JNU. "Most of the obesity measures in our study were significantly associated with these three variants. Every human behaviour is dependent on the geneenvironment interaction in some form or other. We are now working on understanding the various facets of the environment."







CSIR lab cracks it: Sugar waste to fertiliser





The subsequent processes involve recovery of potash salts from the "lean" spentwash, which then undergoes evaporation to yield recycled water and residues. The residues are further mixed with the organics recovered in the first stage. For every litre of alcohol they produce from fermentation of sugarcane molasses, distilleries generate 10-15 litres of wastewater effluent or "spent-wash". The 300-odd molasses-based distilleries in India churning out 2.5-2.6 billion litres of alcohol annually, thus, also discharge 30-35 billion litres of this hazardous residual liquid, which, if disposed untreated, can contaminate surface and ground water. The Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI) here has developed a process to separate the main source of pollution — potash and biodegradable organic matter — from distillery spentwash. This technology, it is claimed, will not only help distilleries comply with the Central Pollution Control Board's mandated zero liquid discharge (ZLD) action plans, but also meet up to a tenth of India's potassium-based fertiliser requirements, now entirely met through imports. Further, it will encourage more distilleries to come up and produce ethanol for blending with petrol, cutting the country's oil import bill and bringing sugarcane growers better returns. The technology separates complex organic compounds from spent-wash through a coagulation process. The subsequent processes involve recovery of potash salts from the "lean" spent-wash, which then undergoes evaporation to yield recycled water and residues. The residues are further mixed with the organics recovered in the first stage. This generates valuable organic matter (which can be converted into animal feed formulations), potassium nitrate (fertiliser) and reclaimed water (reusable in the molasses fermentation process). "The process yields 10 tonnes of complex organics, 2.5 tonnes of potassium nitrate and 75,000-80,000 litres of recycled water from every one lakh litres of spent-wash," says Pratyush Maiti, principal scientist at CSMCRI,





a constituent of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. CSMCRI, which has filed a patent, has converted the process into a commercial-scale technology in collaboration with Chem Process Systems Private Ltd, an Ahmedabad-based firm. The process was scaled up and validated at a pilot plant attached to the distillery of Shree Kamrej Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli sugar factory near Surat in February 2017. The cattle-feed formulations produced have been found to be of "satisfactory palatability" by the National Dairy Research Institute in Karnal. The first full-fledged commercial plant using the technology is expected to be commissioned by Aurangabad Distillery Ltd (ADL) at Walchandnagar, Maharashtra, next December.

Distilleries in India currently manage their spent-wash mainly by converting it into manure by mixing the wastewater with press-mud, a residue from sugar mills. However, press-mud is available only during the 150-160 days when the mills are running, forcing the distilleries to limit their operations to the crushing season. A second option is to incinerate the wash after evaporation, but that is energy-intensive and wastes a potentially valuable resource.







CSIR-IIIM organizes Swachhata Pakhwad





CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine has successfully organized Swachhata Pakhwada from May 1, 2018 to May 15, 2018 at the main campus of the institute. Swachhata Pakhwara is an initiative of the Hon'ble Prime Minister with the vision to mainstream Swachhata across all Ministries and Departments. As part of the Swachh Bharat Mission mandate, it is imperative for government offices to provide a clean and healthy working environment for its employees/visitors. A clean working environment is essential to the safety, dignity and comfort of the employees/visitors. Most ministries and Departments have implemented Pakhawada activities and the Pakhawara has emerged as a substantive programme on Swachhata.' CSIR-IIIM under the ministry of Science and Technology observed this program for cleaning of lab, disposal of waste, cleaning the institute premises and its beautification. All the labs and administration department of the institute participated enthusiastically to make this program a successful event. The maintenance department of the institute was utilized for undertaking activities at large scale for successful completion of the Swachhata Pakhwada. In this event, 30 departments/sections of the CSIR-IIIM were thoroughly cleaned with the help of staff, students, contractual workers and lab maintenance section (comprising 16 man powers). The Program was organized by the initiative of Dr. Ram Vishwakarma, Director, CSIR-

IIIM, Jammu through "Swachh Bharat Mission Committee" comprising Dr. P.N. Gupta, Dr. Arun Kumar, Dr. Suphla Gupta, Shri Rajesh Gupta and Shri Yashpal Singh.

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Ayurvedic drug helps cut down heart attack risk: Study

CSIR-CIMAP,NBRI

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New Delhi: Ayurvedic medicines developed by Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) is proving a great help for patients suffering from blood sugar ailments as the latest study has reported that the ayurvedic medicines have the efficacy of reducing the risk of heart attacks in patients suffering from diabetics by up to 50 per cent. According to the latest study published in the Journal of Traditional and Complementary Medicine, it was found that glycosylated haemoglobin level, tested to monitor the long-term control of diabetes mellitus, of at least half of the patients who had participated in the clinical trial for the herbal drug was under control.

The results hold importance given that achieving near-normal glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) significantly decreases the risk of microvascular and macrovascular complications causing organ and tissue damage, an official said. Glycosylated haemoglobin is the haemoglobin in the Red Blood Cells (RBCs) to which glucose is bound. As per the study, the clinical trial of the anti-diabetic potential of BGR-34 was conducted as per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) guidelines on conducting trials of ayurvedic substances.

The drug was jointly developed by two CSIR laboratories, National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) and Central Institute for Medicinal and Aromatic Plant (CIMAP), the official said.





Green wonder from weed: IICT turns water hyacinth into 100 tonne









Raju L Kanchibhotla, CEO of Khar Energy. Accelerated Anaerobic Composting (AAC) is a method used for preparing manure from water hyacinth.

As per this procedure, after removing the water hyacinth, it is dumped on the shore with a earth mover and the roots separated

with stems and leaves chopped into small pleces.

HYDERABAD: In a move that could soon be replicated across city lakes, the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) with Khar Energy procedure. along Optimisers generated wealth out of waste by converting water hyacinth into manure for farming. Water hyacinth from the lake was being removed since November 2017 and the project is in its final stages. "Around 100 tonne of useful organic soil conditioner has been prepared, which can be used for farming with water hyacinth removed from Kapra Lake," said

The pieces are then filled in composite pits. The pits are supposed to have 90% water hyacinth material, 8% dung and 2 % bioculam liquid (bacteria) for the composting

The paste-like material composted from pits is removed and dried on tarpaulins to turn into the organic soil conditioner (manure). The dried compost is then filled in bins packed and sent to a godown. At the the material is pulverized into godown, powder.





The organic soil conditioner has been approved, said Raju L Kanchibhotla. "It met all the conditions laid by fertilizer authority of India, and we are planning to dispatch it in markets by June," added Raju Kanchibhotla. Around 30 staffers were pressed into service to make the manure after Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) gave the organization

permission to clear the water hyacinth.







City-based NGRI scientists received National Geoscience Award for 2017

Hyderabad, May 18 (UNI) Five scientists from the city-based CSIR-NGRI (National Geophysical Research Institute) Scientists have been selected for the prestigious National Geoscience Award (earlier Known as National Mineral Award) by the Mines Ministry for the year 2017 for their significant contributions in various fields. All the Team awards were presented by President Ram Nath Kovind at a function held in New Delhi recently, the Institute said in a press release here on Friday.

Chief Scientist Dr Shakeel Ahmed received the award for his significant contributions in the field of Groundwater Exploration.

Chief Scientist Dr D Srinagesh received the award for his significant contributions in the field of Natural hazard investigation.

Principal Scientist Dr Subash Chandra received award for his significant contributions in the field of Groundwater Exploration.

Senior Scientist Dr Nepal Chandra Mondal received award for his significant contributions in the field of Groundwater Exploration, while another Scientist Dr Sahebrao Sonkamble also received award in the same field.



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CSIR-CDRI



सीडीआरआई में जुटे वैज्ञानिकों ने बीमारी से निपटने को बनाई रणनीति



सीडीआरआई के अलावा डरहम लाख पाउंड की मदद मिल चुकी है। यूनिवर्सिटी इंग्लैंड, स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी बैठक में डॉ. नैबेद्य चट्टोपाध्याय, ऑफ कैंपिनस ब्राजील, इंडियन डॉ. पॉल डेनी, डॉ. एमके पोहल, डॉ. इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ केमिकल बायोलॉजी एड्रियानो सी कोएल्हो शामिल हुए। परियोजना प्रबंधक, राजेश उपाध्याय को सर्वश्रेष्ठ विभागाध्यक्ष, अमित सिन्हा को सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्मिक का अवॉर्ड दिया। कार्मिकों में राजेन्द्र पांडे, दयाशंकर, एके गुप्ता, रत्नेश सिंह, अनंत राम तिवारी, जगदंवा, राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, प्रेमशंकर तथा शान्ति सम्मानित हुए।

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