

CSIR in Media



News Bulletin
21st to 25th November 2019



CDRI confers awards in the field of drug research

CSIR-CDRI



Four researchers have received the CDRI (Central Drug Research Institute) awards for excellence in drug research. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI), Lucknow has also announced call for nomination for next year. These awards are given annually to the Indian Nationals below 45 years of age who have carried out outstanding research work in the area having direct bearing on Drug Research and Development. The award has been conferred to DrSeergazhiGopalanSrivatsan, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune and Dr T. Govindaraju from Jawaharlal Nehru Centre For Advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru for their excellent work in the field of chemical science.

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“We have adopted multipronged strategies to develop therapeutic agents to modulate multifaceted toxicity. I shall present our recent results on the development of multifunctional inhibitors to ameliorate multifaceted toxicity of Alzheimer Disease” told DrGovindaraju. For Life Science the award has been given to Dr Amit Singh, Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru and DrDipyamanGanguly from CSIR- Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Kolkata. “Our data establish a link between phagosomal pH, redox metabolism and drug tolerance in replicatingMycobacterium tuberculosis and proposed repositioning of antimalarial drug chloroquine to shorten TB therapy and achieve a relapse-free cure” said Dr Amit Singh, IISc. Each award carries a cash prize of rupees 20,000 and a Citation. With an aim to promote drug discovery and development research in India, CSIR – Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow has instituted CDRI Awards in the year 2004 to recognize scientific excellence in the country in the area of Drug Research and

Development. For nomination the applicant must be citizen of India. Head of the Institutions or organizations or universities or industries, Bhatnagar Awardees, Fellows of National Science Academies can nominate the most deserving scientists or researchers who are engaged in basic and applied research in the area having direct bearing on drug research and development and have made outstanding contributions with potential for application / product and technology development may send their application. Eligible Candidates can also directly submit the application. The research work for which nomination or application made must have been carried out in India.

The awards for the year 2020 would be given on February 17, as it is the foundation day of CDRI.

Agrovision to boost farming sector

CSIR



Eight Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) institutes have engaged in developing agro products and farming equipment participated in Agrovision 2019 exhibition organized at Nagpur, Maharashtra from 22-25 November 2019. The institutes displayed their products for the benefits of farmers and guided them on how they can increase their productivity with minimum cost of production. The event was coordinated by CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur.

In the exhibition CSIR- Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI), Durgapur showcased its new inventions for modern agriculture including solar-based automatic irrigation and cotton picking head.

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Automated irrigation with solar tree was demonstrated to the farmers as an ideal solution to load shading. The picking of cotton balls is still done manually, especially by women and children. Therefore, the institute demonstrated that the spindle type, tractor operated picking head can be used to mechanize cotton harvesting and thereby reduce the overall production cost. In order to promote mechanized agriculture among farmers with small land holdings, a small-range 11.2 horsepower diesel engine tractor that costs rupees 2 lakh was also displayed by CSIR-CMERI. The farmers of Vidarbha were encouraged to cultivate various varieties of lemongrass and palmarosa developed by CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow to get more benefits. The institute has already deployed improved varieties of lemon grass and palmarosa in 600 acres of land in Vidarbha. Various herbal products including skin care, hair care, mosquito repellent, nutraceuticals, disinfectants, etc. were also showcased by CSIR-CIMAP.

CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur demonstrated a potential of Stevia cultivation in Vidarbha, which is known as sweet herb of Paraguay and 300 times sweeter than sucrose. On an average, dry leaf yield of stevia is 3.0-3.5 tonnes/ha/year, which fetches market price of Rs.100 to 120/ kg, resulting in net return of Rs.2.0-2.7 lakh/ha/year. Edible and ornamental bamboos were also displayed by the institute. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow exhibited the biofertilizers, bioplastics and herbal products including gulal, dye, soft drinks, chocolates, jam, etc. Minister for Road Transport & Highways of India and Shipping Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Nitin Gadkari in his inaugural address said, “These kind of interactive exhibitions are very beneficial as they give a window to the stakeholders to know about the advanced technology and how they can be harnessed.”

The technologies relating to carbonated orange juice and dehydrated citrus fruits, along with economically viable processing were also displayed by CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute. The institute also apprised the farmers about bakery, beverage, cereal, fruit and vegetable products.

CSIR-NEERI informed the visitors about the work done by the institute on green corridor development on national highway between Jam and Hinghanghat in Nagpur region. Significant achievements relating to wasteland development in rural areas, bamboo cultivation on fly ash dump sites and phytoremediation technology for treatment of wastewater were also displayed. Dr. Hemant Purohit, Senior Most Scientist, CSIR-NEERI inaugurated the CSIR pavilion. He interacted with the participating scientists from various CSIR Institutes.

CSIR-NEERI

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सीएसआईआर के अनुसंधानों ने एग्रोविजन में डाला प्रभाव



सिटी भास्कर | नागपुर

एग्रोविजन-2019 में वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद सीएसआईआर की विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा विकसित उत्पादों ने किसानों पर विशेष प्रभाव डाला।

किसानों के लिए विकसित विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादों और उपकरणों को एग्रोविजन में रखा गया था। सीएसआईआर के वैज्ञानिकों ने

किसानों को लागत में कमी के साथ फसल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कई तरीके बताए। सीएसआईआर सीमैप लखनऊ के वैज्ञानिकों ने विदर्भ के किसानों को लेमनग्रास और पामारोजा की विभिन्न प्रजातियों की खेती करने की सलाह दी, जिससे अधिक आमदनी सुनिश्चित की जा सके, क्योंकि इस प्रकार का प्रयोग विदर्भ के 600 एकड़ क्षेत्र में सफलतापूर्वक किया जा चुका है।

सीएसआईआर, दुर्गापुर ने कॉटन पिकिंग हेड और स्वचालित मशीनों के बारे में किसानों को बताया, ताकि लोड रोलिंग में किसानों को परेशानी का सामना ना करना पड़े। वर्तमान में कपास की गेंदों को हाथों से चुना जाता है, परंतु सीएसआईआर द्वारा विकसित मशीन कपास की गेंदों को सहजता से चुनने का कार्य करती है। इस तरह एग्रोविजन में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की जानकारी दी गई।

Published in:
Dainik Bhaskar

Humble heeng is all imported, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research institute to grow it in India

CSIR-IHBT

25th November, 2019

Many are not aware that heeng (ferula asafoetida), the commonly used spice in households, is not grown in India, despite the country being one of the biggest consumers. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) through its Himachal Pradesh-based Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT) at Palampur is set to introduce the new crop in hilly areas of Union territory Ladakh beside Lahaul and Spiti.

The research body has secured permit to import heeng seeds from Iran, which is one of the countries producing the spice on a large scale. Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Iraq are the other nations exporting heeng to the world. CSIR-IHBT senior scientist Sukhjinder Singh, who has set up a stall at Agrovision in Reshimbagh ground, said this is the first time heeng would be grown in India while saffron (*Crocus sativus*. L) will be seen outside Kashmir.

IHBT director Dr Sanjay Kumar told TOI that India is importing the spice at a cost of Rs500 crore. “It is estimated that it will hike farmers’ income seven times as compared to what they are getting now. A hectare gives around Rs40,000 income,” he said.

Before IHBT, some individuals too had attempted to procure heeng but it was red-flagged by the New Delhi-based watchdog National Bureau of Plants Genetics Resources (NBPGR). “It was not easy to get the permit. NBPGR has its own mechanism to disinfect seeds and screen them before giving permit. We had applied for importing seeds in 2015,” Kumar said.

The regulator would be monitoring the field trails regularly to contain any potential damage to other crops. IHBT has tied up with Ladakh-based technocrat-cum-farmer CL Mantoo for pioneering the new crops.

Speaking to TOI over phone, Mantoo said heeng seeds will be sowed soon. “After seeing its growth, tissue culture lab will be set up. We are planning 5,000 acre cultivation when planting material is available,” he said. Mantoo has already achieved breakthrough in saffron plantation. The saffron planting material was given in August under the Ladakh Integrated Wasteland Development Project of the central government.

Mantoo said he got 35-40kg saffron corm, which is planted on less than half an acre, at Rambirpura Phiksey in Leh-Ladakh. “We had no surety if it will germinate. But saffron flowering started within 58 days. The stigma — part of the flower — is the saffron. Its size and thickness is good, meaning better productivity. The size is better than Kashmir saffron,” said Mantoo, who has been adviser to ministries of agriculture and horticulture.

CSIR-IHBT are still conducting trials and studying the plant to know how much it is better than Kashmir saffron. The flowering is still taking place and some plants are bearing more flowers, Mantoo said. Following successful trials, Mantoo has plans to extend the saffron project on 50 to 100 acre. “We have made a presentation before PMO to bring one million hectare wasteland under agriculture,” he said.

दैनिक जीवन में विज्ञान की छोटी-छोटी बातें भी अहम



हरदोई। हमारे दैनिक जीवन में भी विज्ञान की छोटी-छोटी बातें बेहद अहम हैं। इनको जानने और समझने की आवश्यकता है। यह विचार भारतीय विषय विज्ञान अनुसंधान संस्थान के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक प्रो. वीपी शर्मा ने व्यक्त किए। वे राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद भारत सरकार और इंडियन साइंस कम्युनिकेशन सोसाइटी के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में जिला शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (डायट) में चल रही पांच दिवसीय कार्यशाला में बोल रहे थे।

इस कार्यशाला में प्रतिभागियों को कठपुतली कला के माध्यम विज्ञान संप्रेषण सिखाया जा रहा है।

प्रो. शर्मा ने कहा कि जो हम खाते हैं उसमें विषाक्त तत्व हो सकते हैं, महिलाओं के सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन में हानिकारक तत्व हो सकते हैं, बच्चों के प्लास्टिक खिलौनों में हानिकारक पदार्थ होते हैं, जैसे तमाम तथ्य हैं जिनसे आम जनमानस परिचित नहीं होता। उन्होंने कहा कि कठपुतली विज्ञान नाटक में ऐसे तथ्यों को समाहित किया जाए जिससे लोग

इससे परिचित हो सकें। भारतीय विज्ञान लेखक संघ के डॉ. वीपी ने कहा कि पुतुल विज्ञान संचार का बेहद सशक्त माध्यम है और इसके जरिए आम लोगों तक विज्ञान पहुंचाया जा सकता है। कार्यक्रम पुतुल विशेषज्ञ मिठाई लाल प्रजापति ने पुतुल निर्माण और उसके संचालन के बारे में प्रतिभागियों को बताया। कार्यशाला में डॉ. एके सिंह, कल्पना तिवारी, डॉ. सपना शर्मा, तारिक बदर और अनामिका मिश्रा ने भी प्रतिभागियों का मार्गदर्शन किया।

Students of Aditya Institute of Technology, Adityapur visit NML

CSIR-NML

24th November, 2019

A group of 10 students of Mechanical, Automobiles and Metallurgical Engineering from Aditya Institute of Technology, Adityapur accompanied by one teacher Shri Sujay Kumar visited at CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and interacted with scientists and research scholars this morning under the aegis of Industry sponsored students-NML Interactive programme (INDSS-NIP). The students were thrilled to visit the laboratory and interact with working group. The students were mostly affiliated with different industries.

The programme was scheduled for three hours, which comprised an overview of Indian Science and Technology, Documentary film show on CSIR and NML, visit to selective units of NML to gain an exposure of research environment. Dr. P.N. Mishra, Principal Scientist, welcome the students and briefed about the programme, discussed an overview of CSIR and NML, its contributions in the exploitation of natural resources.

S.N. Hembram, Sr. Technical Officer helped students during lab. visit. Students further visited at the creep testing units of MTE Division and knew about fatigue, creep, fractures prevailing in different types of industrial components. Students get exposure of different machine like Servo Hydro Testing Machine, Servo Electrical Machine and furnace. Mr. P.K. Roy has nicely explained the various activities performed by this unit. The students of mechanical branch have interacted and raised number of questions and got satisfactory reply.

They also further visited to Mechanical Testing Division and observed the practical demonstration of forging, shaping and rolling machine, wire Drawing Machine, PID control furnace, Trolley furnace chamber operated at 1200o centigrade.

Dr.K.L. Sahoo, Sr. Principal Scientist has nicely explained about the R&D activities performed at foundry section. Students minutely observed the live experiment carried out by this section to gain depth knowledge. Teacher and students requested for their next visit to the laboratory for gain more knowledge. Teacher expressed his view and satisfied to know about the consistent effort and research emphasis given in various sectors for the ultimate development of India. At last, teacher acknowledged and express sincere thanks to NML authorities for providing such nice opportunity to students to participates under Industry sponsored students-NML Interactive (INDSS-NIP) programme.

Published in:
[The Avenue Mail](#)

Water for Change project in four selected cities of India

CSIR-CSIO

24th November, 2019

City based Centre for Water Resources and Management (CWRDM) will conduct one-day project launching workshop on Water For Change-integrative and fit for purpose water sensitive design framework for fast growing livable cities at Hotel Malabar Palace on November 26. The workshop is being organised as part of Water for Change project funded by Department of Science and Technology and Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research under India-Netherlands Bilateral programme.

Speaking to mediapersons here on Saturday, Dr A B Anitha, executive director of CWRDM said that a consortium of six Indian organisations which include IIT Roorkee; IIT Gandhinagar; MANIT, Bhopal; CEPT University, Ahmedabad; CWRDM, Kozhikode and CSIR-CSIO, Chandigarh as well as six organisations from Netherland, namely Delft University of Technology, Delft; Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (DRIFT); University of Twente; IHE Delft Institute for Water Technology; IRC Wash and Deltares will jointly take up project on an experimental basis in four selected cities in the country.

The pilot study will cover three selected cities which include Kozhikode corporation limits in Kozhikode district, Bhuj in Gujarat, Bhopal municipal corporation area in Madhya Pradesh in the first phase and Shimla in the second phase. The DST has already allotted a sum of Rs 1.40 crore first phase work under the five-year scheme.

The major objective of Water for Change project is to provide an integrative, fit for purpose and context sensitive design framework for livable fast growing secondary cities in India. It addresses various components of sanitary engineering, urban planning, governance, hydrology, ecology, informatics, economics and their synergetic applications.

Dr P S Harikumar , head of the department of Water Quality Division of CWRDM said that the project will address the complex challenges to urban water systems that are faced by the four fast growing cities of Kozhikode, Bhuj, Bhopal and Shimla due to population growth, rapid urbanization and the effects of climate change. He said that the survey and detailed study will be carried out for the identification of water problems related to flood, drinking water supply, sewerage, coastal areas issues, wetland in the cities. It aims to provide technical expertise to local bodies in these cities to rejuvenate the water bodies in the existing cities. A final comprehensive report with solutions to each identified problems in the selected areas will be submitted to DST and local authorities.

Dr Harikumar said that the survey and study will be helpful for the selected cities to find solutions for the identified areas when they take up projects under union government aided projects like smart city. "The in-depth study will also help the respective authorities to envisage both short and long term projects to find permanent solutions for the identified problems," he said.

CSIR-IHBT

24th November, 2019

लैमन ग्रास उगाकर वंड करडियां के 22 किसानों ने सुधारी आर्थिकी

घास से निकलने वाले तेल की कीमत है लगभग 1500 रुपए प्रति किलो

नूरपुर, 24 नवम्बर (राकेश): खज्जियां क्षेत्र के एक गांव के प्रगतिशील किसानों द्वारा परंपरागत चीजों की खेती की बजाय एक अलग चीज के उत्पादन की कामयाबी ने उन किसानों को रोशनी दिखाई है। किसान इन दिनों विभिन्न कारणों से खेती से विमुख होने के लिए विवश हो रहे हैं। गांव वंड करडियां के करीब 22 किसानों ने उस लैमन ग्रास को उगाना शुरू कर अच्छी आय प्राप्त करना शुरू की है जिसका उपयोग न सिर्फ कई उत्पादों में किया जाता है बल्कि इससे अति सुगंधित तेल भी निकलता है। इन

किसानों द्वारा इस तेल को निकालने वाला संयंत्र भी लगा लिया है। इन किसानों को



इस सफलता की राह पर लाने के लिए हिमाचल जैव संपदा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान पालमपुर का अहम योगदान रहा है, जहां से किसानों को इसकी खेती करने व इससे कीमती तेल निकालने की तकनीकी जानकारी व मार्गदर्शन मिला। बता दें कि इस लैमन ग्रास में अनेक औषधीय गुण व प्रचुर मात्रा में विटामिन सी पाई जाती है। इसकी खेती में संलिप्त उक्त गांव के इन किसानों द्वारा बनाई गई कृषि समिति के सचिव गणेश पराशर के अनुसार आम खेती के उत्पादन को जानवरों से खतरा रहता है लेकिन लैमन ग्रास का उत्पादन काफी सुरक्षित है। साल में इसकी 4 फसलें ली जा सकती हैं। हरी लैमन ग्रास का भाव 70 रुपए किलो तक, सूखी का दाम 150 रुपए प्रति किलो तथा इससे निकलने वाले तेल की कीमत करीब 1500 रुपए प्रति किलो है।

“ लैमन ग्रास की खेती से किसान अपनी आर्थिक दशा में बदलाव ला सकते हैं। उक्त गांव के किसानों ने यह साबित भी कर दिखाया है। उनका संस्थान इस खेती के बारे में किसान वर्ग को हर प्रकार का मार्ग दर्शन करता है।

— संजय कुमार, निदेशक, हिमाचल जैव संपदा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान पालमपुर

“ जहां परंपरागत चीजों की खेती से सुरक्षा व आय के लिहाज से अलाभकारी हालात बन चुके हैं वहां लैमन ग्रास की खेती को अपनाकर किसान वर्ग अच्छी आय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

— कै. सुरेश पटानिया, अध्यक्ष किसान युनियन जिला कांगड़ा

Published in:
Punjab Kesari

CSIR Lab Has Technology To Convert Plastic Waste Into Diesel: Harsh Vardhan

CSIR-IIP

23rd November, 2019



Harsh Vardhan says the technology can also convert petrol and other petroleum products

Research-Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, in 2016, the minister said that they were working on technology to convert plastic into wealth. He said when he visited the place this year, they had set up a technology demonstration plant in which one tonne of plastic waste gets converted to 800 liters of diesel in 24 hours. He said it can also be converted to petrol and other petroleum products.

"It can be scaled up. In Delhi also we are going to set these plants," he said.

Union Minister for Science and Technology Harsh Vardhan said on Friday that a CSIR lab has developed technology by which plastic waste can be converted into diesel and the process can be scaled up. The minister told the Lok Sabha that CSIR was placed 17th in the Scimago Institutions ranking and there cannot be any misgivings about the work it is doing. He was responding to a query by Trinamool Congress member Saugata Roy and said the member did not have enough information about the work of CSIR labs. Referring to his visit to the Council of Scientific and Industrial

Published in:
NDTV

These herbal candles may protect you from mosquito bites

CSIR-NEIST

22nd November, 2019

We all have heard about birthday candles, candle night dinners and candle light marches but how about mosquito repellent candles? Scientists from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research- North East Institute of Science & Technology, Jorhat (CSIR-NEIST) have developed candles with extracts of herbal plant that possess mosquito repellent properties. Mosquito repellents currently used for domestic purposes are mainly synthetic products and are not considered for sustained use.

Dr Jatin Kalita, research planning and business development head, CSIR-NEIST, said, “currently used mosquito repellants mostly synthetic pyrethroids which are less harmful than general insecticides but still are not totally safe for prolonged use. Therefore, efforts have been made to prepare safer mosquito repellent in different forms.” The new product may be useful for rural areas as wax candles are commonly used by rural population as alternate light sources. Therefore, attempt was made to prepare wax candles having mosquito repellent properties. Easily available non-toxic herbal sources have been used as ingredients of mosquito repellent.

On burning, the candle emits pleasant fragrance along with the light and the fragrance keeps mosquito out from the room and provides considerable protection from mosquitoes. It is an economic and environment friendly product as no chemical or synthetic constituents are used, researchers said. Mosquito repellent candle may be used for a room of 10 feet by 15 feet size during evening hours to drive away mosquitoes from houses. It can also be used at any of time of the night when mosquitoes are present indoors. The candle can also be used as air freshener, as it gives pleasant fragrance during burning.

Earlier CSIR-NEIST had developed herbal incense sticks or agarbatti having mosquito repellent properties from indigenous plant materials. For making such sticks, initial input cost is lower as no special frames are needed to prepare the stick as compared to mosquito repellent coils used for similar purpose.

The incense sticks are already there in the market and available for usage.

Recently the technology for mosquito repellent candles has been transferred to industry. There are four firms that have shown interest and bought the technology from CSIR-NEIST. These are DSP Agrofoods & Chemical Industries, Hyderabad, Medtronic Biolead Systems, Telangana, Kudos Laboratories India, New Delhi and Sewali Home Enterprise, Jorhat. “As the product is in commercialization phase soon we can have these candles in market and they will be available for public use” said Dr Kalita. (India Science Wire)

CSIR-IITR

22nd November, 2019

प्रेशर हॉर्न वाले
वाहन सबसे ज्यादा
जिम्मेदार
उम्र के साथ बढ़ती
जाती है बेचैनी और
घबराहट

नवभारत टाइम्स शुक्रवार, 22 नवंबर 2019 3

नई पीढ़ी को 'डरपोक' बना रहा गाड़ियों का शोर

■ सुनील मिश्र, लखनऊ

पूरे शहर में ध्वनि प्रदूषण घातक स्तर पर है और गाड़ियों का शोर इसका बड़ा कारण है। बुधवार को ही एनबीटी पड़ताल के दौरान दोपहर 12 से 2 बजे के बीच हजरतगंज, लोहिया पथ, सिकंदरबाग और परिवर्तन चौक से 500 गाड़ियां ऐसी गुजरीं, जिनमें प्रेशर हॉर्न लगे थे। इनमें ज्यादातर सरकारी विभागों और पुलिस की गाड़ियां थीं। इनमें लगे हॉर्न नई पीढ़ी को डरपोक भी बना रहे हैं। मनोचिकित्सकों का कहना है कि ज्यादा शोर के बीच चलने वाले बच्चे एंजायटी के शिकार हो जाते हैं। उम्र के साथ यह समस्या बढ़ती जाती है। बड़े होने पर याददाश्त पर असर पड़ता है और आत्मविश्वास भी कम जाता है।

आईआईटीआर की रिपोर्ट में हुई पुष्टि

इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टॉक्सिकोलॉजिकल रिसर्च (आईआईटीआर) हर साल शहर में वायु की गुणवत्ता के साथ ध्वनि प्रदूषण की भी रिपोर्ट जारी करता है। इसके निदेशक डॉ. आलोक धावन के मुताबिक, ध्वनि प्रदूषण की खास वजह गाड़ियों के प्रेशर हॉर्न हैं। इस्तेमाल होने से आवासीय इलाकों में भी 24 घंटे मानक से अधिक शोर रहता है। सर्वे में पाया गया कि शहर में चलने वाली 70% गाड़ियों में 100 डेसिबल से भी अधिक क्षमता के हॉर्न लगे हैं। इससे ध्वनि प्रदूषण का स्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। कुछ हॉर्न ऐसे मिले, जिनकी आवाज एंबुलेंस में जा रहे गंभीर मरीज के लिए जानलेवा भी हो सकती है।



दो घंटे में हजरतगंज, लोहिया पथ, सिकंदरबाग और परिवर्तन चौक से निकलीं 500 गाड़ियों में थे प्रेशर हॉर्न



हजरतगंज चौराहा



राजभवन के पास



बर्लिंग्टन चौराहे के पास



जीपीओ के पास

हो रहे बहरेपन के शिकार

सिविल अस्पताल के ईएनटी विशेषज्ञ डॉ. पंकज श्रीवास्तव ने बताया कि 80 डेसिबल से ऊपर की सीधे कान पर असर डालती है। इससे कॉकलर के अंदर का हियर सेल तत्काल या कुछ समय बाद खराब हो सकता है। इससे अचानक बहरापन आ सकता है। इसी तरह 50 से 60 डेसिबल शोर के बीच लगातार रहने से सुनने की क्षमता धीरे-धीरे प्रभावित होने लगती है।

लोगों से दूर एकांत की तलाश करते हैं पीड़ित

केजीएमयू के मनोरोग विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ. पीके दलाल का कहना है कि मानक से अधिक शोर के बीच में रहने से एंजायटी की समस्या बढ़ने लगती है। घबराहट और बेचैनी के साथ इंसान के भीतर अजीब तरह का डर पैदा होने लगता है। वह भीड़ से डरकर एकांत की तलाश करने लगता है। उनका कहना है कि ऐसे माहौल में रहने वाले नवजातों में यह समस्याएं बचपन से शुरू हो जाती हैं। 10 साल की उम्र तक ऐसे बच्चों का आत्मविश्वास इतना कमजोर हो जाता है कि वे दूसरे बच्चों से दोस्ती में भी संकोच करने लगते हैं।

हर इलाके में औसतन शोर

इलाका	दिन	रात
आवासीय मानक	55	45
अलीगंज	69.5	62.8
विकासनगर	65.9	58.9
इंदिरानगर	67.4	64.8
गोमतीनगर	68.7	60.1
व्यवसायिक मानक	65	55
चारबाग	77.2	68.9
अमीनाबाद	76.3	58.0
आलमबाग	68.7	62.8
चौक	73.7	66.8

आंकड़े आईआईटीआर की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक

“ प्रेशर हॉर्न के खिलाफ लगातार अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। राज्य संपत्ति विभाग को सरकारी वाहनों से प्रेशर हॉर्न निकलवाने के लिए पत्र भी भेजा गया है।
-पूर्णदु सिंह, एसपी ट्रैफिक

NBT नजरिया

प्रेशर हॉर्न हटाने ही चाहिए। ध्वनि प्रदूषण की यह बड़ी वजह है। इनके साथ ही हमें खूद भी जागरूक होना पड़ेगा। बेवजह हॉर्न बजाने से बचना होगा। मोड़ पर दूसरों को अलर्ट करने के लिए हॉर्न बजाना ठीक है, लेकिन जाम या फिर आगे निकलने के लिए बार-बार हॉर्न बजाना ठीक नहीं। हमारी यह आदत बहुतांश के लिए मुसीबत बन सकती है।

Published in:

Navbharat Times

Scientists identify a protein increases action of insulin, helps regulate blood sugar levels

CSIR-CCMB

22nd November, 2019

Here is some good news for people suffering from obesity induced diabetes. Indian scientists have identified a protein that can help regulate blood sugar levels in the body. The role of protein secretagon (SCGN) in increasing insulin action in obesity induced diabetes has been explained by researchers at the CSIR- CCMB, Hyderabad. The understanding can lead to better ways of managing diabetes, developing a potential therapeutic drug along with life style modifications.

Diabetes is one of the most rampant diseases worldwide affecting millions every year, with more than 60 million affected in India alone. It is a metabolic disorder with a defect in insulin production, secretion or action which consequently results in high blood glucose levels. The scientific team of Yogendra Sharma, Radhika Khandelwal and Amrutha Chidananda have shown how the protein increases the action of insulin secreted by the Pancreas and helps control blood sugar levels.

In a research publication the scientists said “Various kinds of cellular stresses can result in loss of structure and function of insulin, ultimately leading to diabetes. At present, the processes regulating insulin synthesis, maturation, secretion and signalling in diabetes are not completely understood. The SCGN protein binds to the insulin and protects it from various stresses, increases its stability and adds to action. In experiments on obese mice, the CCMB scientists have shown injection of SCGN (found at lower levels in diabetic patients) clears excess insulin from circulation, and reduces fat mass. The SCGN treated animals also had lower levels of harmful LDL-cholesterol and lower lipid accumulation in liver cells. These findings, published in the latest issue of the journal iScience, establish SCGN as a functional insulin-binding protein with therapeutic potential against diabetes.

Diabetes and neurodegenerative disorders such as dementia and Alzheimer's disease are often linked with each other. SCGN is found in lower quantities in the brains of Alzheimer's patients. In a parallel study also recently published in Biochemistry, Sharma's group has also shown SCGN's role in preventing formation of alpha-synuclein protein fibrils – a precursor for many neurodegenerative diseases. Sharma says, "SCGN would soon become a diagnostic marker, and one should check its potential as a therapeutic candidate."

"While studying calcium-binding properties of SCGN, CCMB scientists have discovered a novel function of this protein in diabetes biology, yet another example of how quality basic science can lead to valuable applications" says Rakesh Mishra, Director, CCMB.

Published in:
[Business Line](#)

CSIR becomes WAITRO member, can participate in Horizon 2020

CSIR

21st November, 2019

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has become a member of the World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO). WAITRO was established in 1970 under the auspices of the United Nations system to promote and encourage co-operation among industrial and technological research and development organizations (RTOs). It is an independent, non-governmental and not-for-profit association. After becoming WAITRO member CSIR institutes may use this platform for developing cooperation linkages with its member organisations, especially with some of the world's most acknowledged industrial research and development organisations for research and technology development partnerships. WAITRO enables development action-oriented partnerships among member organisations for sustainable development and seeks to enhance technological research in the developing world and facilitate the exchange of research.

The benefits of joining WAITRO which would be extended to all CSIR institute/units/divisions are free use of SAIRA's technology and partner search (submission of challenges) and free use of SAIRA's research and technology development (submission of proposals). SAIRA is an open innovation platform that connects WAITRO members, governments, civil society and the private sector to accelerate the development and deployment of technologies to tackle the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. SAIRA is different from other open innovation platforms as users are not required to surrender their intellectual property. By bringing established researchers together with companies, start-ups, NGOs, government agencies, and impact investors, SAIRA strives to transfer technologies and implement innovative solutions on a global scale. It is operated by the WAITRO Secretariat based in Sankt Augustin, Germany, and secured by Fraunhofer technology.

By becoming WAITRO member CSIR now can participate in Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe consortia. Horizon 2020 is the biggest European Union Research and Innovation programme ever with nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014 to 2020) – in addition to the private investment that this money will attract. It promises more breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market. The membership will offer monthly SAIRA newsletter (Funding Opportunities, Open Challenges, SAIRA Campaigns) and participation in SAIRA Project Camps (WAITRO's Innovation Accelerator Program). It also gives eligibility for WAITRO Innovation Award (up to 15,000 USD seed funding for innovative project proposals) with participation in WAITRO Capacity Development Program (trainings, conferences, networking events). The membership would help in providing a discount for participation in WAITRO Global Innovation Summit 2020 (December 2020, Pretoria, South Africa

It will help in participation in WAITRO Fellowship program and facilitate researchers to other member organizations or host WAITRO Fellows at their organization. It will also provide free access to WAITRO Intranet – WAITRO market place, events and opportunities. The members get chance in promotion of organizational activities and achievements in WAITRO Newsletter. The membership would give eligibility to vote in the WAITRO General Assembly. It also gives eligibility for WAITRO Executive Board and for Regional Focal Point. It also would provide a membership certificate to CSIR. WAITRO currently has 160 Member organizations from 78 countries. These include Fraunhofer, Germany; Jiangsu Industrial Technology Research Institute, China; Danish Technological Institute, Denmark; Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (CMRDI), Egypt; Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey; Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia; Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR), Bangladesh.

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