

CSIR in Media



75 Years of
CSIR Touching Lives

A Daily News Bulletin
10th-12th June 2017



CSIR

12th June 2017

छोटे शहरों को 90 सीटर विमान जोड़ेगा

नई दिल्ली। राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन नीति के तहत छोटे शहरों को जोड़ने के लिए देश में 90 सीटों वाले वायुयान का निर्माण किया जाएगा। इसके लिए सरकार निजी क्षेत्र की मदद लेने पर भी विचार कर रही है। सारस विमान परियोजना को फिर से शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है।

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री डॉ. हर्षवर्धन ने हिन्दुस्तान से कहा कि परीक्षण के दौरान सारस हादसे का शिकार हो गया था। इसके बाद परियोजना बंद कर दी गई, जबकि इसमें कोई वैज्ञानिक त्रुटि नहीं थी। इसलिए सरकार 14 सीटों वाले सारस के निर्माण को फिर शुरू कर सकती है। छोटे शहरों को विमान सेवाओं से जोड़ने को 90 सीटों का विमान बनाने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र से। (वि. सं.)

Published in:

Hindustan, Page 12

CSIR

12th June 2017

इलाज की देसी तकनीक ने घटाया खर्च

■ एजेंसियां, नई दिल्ली : CSIR का कहना है कि इलाज की देसी तकनीक विकसित करने पर सरकार का जोर असर दिखा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से देश में विकसित तमाम दवाएं और वैक्सीन मेडिकल खर्च कम करने में कामयाब हो रही हैं।



वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (CSIR) के महानिदेशक गिरीश साहनी ने बताया कि देश में विकसित दवाएं आम लोगों के इलाज का खर्च घटाने में कामयाब हो रही हैं। प्लेटिनम जुबली मना रही CSIR की दो लैब्स में विकसित डायबिटीज की नई आयुर्वेदिक दवा BGR-34 अन्य दवाओं की तुलना में बेहद सस्ती है। इसी तरह ब्लड क्लॉटिंग रोकने वाली दवा क्लॉट स्पेसिफिक स्टैप्टोकिनेस भी उल्लेखनीय है। भारत में विकसित रोटा वायरस वैक्सीन की कीमत भी कई गुना घटी है।

Published in:

Navbharat Times, Page 7

CSIR

12th June 2017

स्वदेशी के मंत्र को बढ़ा रहा सीएसआईआर

नई दिल्ली। वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) की स्वदेशी दवाएं लोगों के इलाज का खर्च घटाने में काफी कामयाब हो रही हैं। हाल में उसकी दो प्रयोगशालाओं में विकसित मधुमेह की पहली आयुर्वेदिक दवा बीजीआर 34 को बाजार में बहुत कम कीमत पर उतारा गया है। यह पांच रुपये में उपलब्ध हो रही है। यह दवा मधुमेह के टाइप 2 मरीजों के लिए सहायक उपचार के तौर पर प्रभावी हो रही है। इसी तरह संस्थान की खून के थक्के जमने से रोकने वाली दवा क्लॉट स्पेसिफिक स्टैप्टोकिनेस भी बेहद उल्लेखनीय है। इस दवा की मदद से लाखों लोगों की जान बचाई जा सकती है।

Published in:

Amar Ujala Page 7

CSIR

11th June 2017

औषधीय पौधों को पहचानें : विशेषज्ञ

■ नई दिल्ली।

आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा से जुड़े विशेषज्ञों ने भारतीय चिकित्सा परंपरा के औषधीय पौधों की पहचान और उनके संरक्षण पर जोर दिया है। अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान के निदेशक प्रो. अभिमन्यु कुमार ने शनिवार को यहां औषधीय पौधों पर आधारित मासिक पत्रिका 'तरुशक्ति' के विमोचन के अवसर पर कहा कि भारतीय घरों में पारंपरिक तौर पर ऐसे पौधों होते हैं जिनसे मौसमी बीमारियों का इलाज किया जा सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि औषधीय पौधों की पहचान एवं संरक्षण पर जोर देना चाहिए और इनके संबंध में लोगों को जागरूक करना चाहिए।

पत्रिका के विमोचन के अवसर पर भाजपा के लोकसभा सांसद राजेंद्र अग्रवाल, दूरदर्शन की अपर महानिदेशक दीपा चंद्रा और राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संचार एवं सूचना स्रोत संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ. मनोज कुमार पटौरिया मौजूद थे। सांसद राजेंद्र अग्रवाल ने कहा कि आयुर्वेद के बारे में एक संग्रहालय स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें आयुर्वेद से संबंधित वस्तुओं, प्रक्रिया और पद्धतियों को प्रदर्शित किया जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि इस संबंध में वह संसद में भी मामला उठाएंगे। डॉ. पटौरिया ने कहा कि भारतीय औषधीय पौधों को पश्चिम जगत पेटेंट कराने के प्रयास में हैं और इस संबंध में भारतीयों को सजग रहना चाहिए। पत्रिका के संपादक देवेंद्र कुमार पाल ने कहा कि पत्रिका का उद्देश्य औषधीय पौधों के संबंध में लोगों को जागरूक करने के साथ समाज में इस बारे में बिखरी पड़ी सामग्री को समेटना भी है। ■ वार्ता

आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा से जुड़े विशेषज्ञों ने कहा, भारतीय घरों में पारंपरिक तौर पर ऐसे पौधों होते हैं जिनसे मौसमी बीमारियों का इलाज किया जा सकता है।

Published in:

Rashtriya Sahara, Page 7

CSIR-NEERI CSIR-NPL

12th June 2017

Homemade technology for low-cost, reliable monitoring of pollution

Joydeep Thakur
+ joydeep.thakur@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The Central Pollution Control Board - the country's apex pollution monitoring body - is trying to break the monopoly of foreign pollution-monitoring instruments and pave the way for low-cost indigenous products.

As of now, pollution monitoring bodies such as the Delhi Pollution Control Board and the Central Pollution Control Board relies on instruments brought from abroad to measure pollution levels, the cost of which often run into crores.

Indigenous low cost products are not used as they are not certified by any agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Standards, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, IITs or the CPCB itself.

"But now we are trying to develop a standard for such indigenous low-cost pollution monitoring instruments and set up an infrastructure that could certify Indian products. A five-member committee with experts from NEERI, IIT, National Physical Laboratory and CPCB has been proposed to look into the issue," said an official of the CPCB.

The cost of setting up an automatic monitoring station is at least ₹1 crore. These automatic analysers are all approved by US-EPA and monitor eight common pollutants. The operational cost could run up to ₹10 lakh.

"Low-cost Indian monitors are not preferred as they are not certified by any certifying agency. The cost can't be the only criteria for procurement of a sampler. Quality data is the first priority," said an official of DPCC.

The purchased products need to be certified by an agency on many physical, chemical and technical parameters. The committee would recommend and suggest on these issues, formulate guidelines for performance evaluation of such technologies.

It would take at least a year before such standards could be set and an infrastructure could be put in place.



A board displays air quality data at Prithvi Bhawan, near Lodi Garden, New Delhi.

LOCAL TECH LACK CERTIFICATION

- Pollution control bodies such as Delhi Pollution Control Committee and Central Pollution Control Board rely on foreign-made equipments for measuring pollution
- Indigenous low cost products are not used as they are not certified by any agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Standards, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or IITs
- The automatic analysers currently used by the pollution bodies are approved by US-EPA and they monitor eight common pollutants
- The cost of setting up an automatic monitoring station is at least ₹1 crore. The operational cost, however, could be up to ₹10 lakh
- Officials say local tech would help Make in India campaign

THE GOVT HAD PLANNED TO SET UP MONITORING CENTRES IN 46 CITIES. TO DATE, ONLY 29 CITIES HAVE SUCH STATIONS

Experts said that purchasing low-cost Indian instrument would not only give a boost to the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's umbrella project of 'Make in India' but would also allow more monitoring stations to come up.

"This would help us to widen our network of monitoring stations across the city, which would help gather data," said an official.

Two years ago when the National Air Quality Index was launched, a target was set cover 46 cities. But to date only 29 have monitoring stations. Of this, some have only one monitoring station each, resulting in dearth of data. The northeast has virtually no such infrastructure that could provide data on air pollution.

The CPCB had suggested setting up at least nine each in mega cities, at least six each in state capitals and three stations each in class one cities.

Published in:

Hindustan Times, Page 5

Scientists come up with easy-to-assemble toilet

CSIR-SERC

12th June 2017



Pact inked for technology transfer to manufacture panels

A cost-effective toilet that weighs less than 500kg and that has a life of 25-30 years can be made in-situ and even assembled in under five hours. It is one of the prototypes the

CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Chennai, has developed in the past three months for areas where toilet coverage is still incomplete.

On Saturday, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between CSIR-SERC and M/s. Smart Built Prefab Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, for technology transfer for manufacturing textile reinforced concrete (TRC) panels for the construction of such toilets. The TRC panels are manufactured using textile reinforced concrete prototyping technology (TRCPT), an innovative all-in-one technology developed by CSIR-SERC, for which the Indian patent was applied for in 2014.

Adaptable material

SERC senior scientist Smitha Gopinath, who is behind the effort, said the same panel can be used as doors, roofing, walls and even flooring. “We use glass textile mesh as reinforcement with a grained cementitious binder. It is corrosion-free and depending on how it is fixed, can withstand wind. No mould is required to make these sheets that vary in thickness from 15mm to 25mm. These panels used in the toilets are non-load bearing ones, but load-bearing walls and panels too can be designed,” she said.

For now, each toilet costs between ₹12,000 and ₹ 15,000. With buildtex (textile used in building applications) being manufactured in India, the cost is expected to come down further. At present, imported buildtex costs ₹160 per square metre whereas the Indian variant costs ₹55 per square metre.

Buildtex is also being used in roads to prevent water seepage, and for replacing roofing sheets.

The MoU was signed at the foundation day function of CSIR - SERC, which was presided over by Santosh Kapuria, director, CSIR-SERC. T. Ramasami, former secretary, Department of Science and Technology, delivered the memorial lecture on “Founders and Founding Principles – Their Lasting Impacts.”

Published in:

[The Hindu](#)

'Need for effective plan for mgmt of persistent organic pollutants'

CSIR-NEERI

11th June 2017



In a workshop on 'Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions and Associated Challenges' held at CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI) here in association with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the experts stressed upon the need to have an effective plan for environmentally sound management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in India.

NEERI, as a Stockholm Convention Regional Centre (SCRC) on POPs for Asia Region, had organised the workshop. M K Gangeya, Director, HSM Division, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change; S Ganeshan, Chairman, Indian Chemical Council, Mumbai; B R Naidu, Scientist 'E' and In-charge, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Vadodara; and Satish Sinha, Executive Director, Toxic Links, inaugurated the workshop. Dr Rakesh Kumar, Director, CSIR-NEERI, presided over. Dr A N Vaidya, Chief Scientist, CSIR-NEERI, co-ordinated the workshop.

Gangeya briefed the participants about Stockholm Convention Meeting held recently in Geneva. He also explained the regulatory framework required for managing chemicals according to the conventions. He further clarified on some new chemicals whether they came under POPs or not. He emphasised on the need to strengthen India's capacity to address various issues on POPs.

Dr A N Vaidya spoke on research and development activity to be taken up by CSIR-NEERI in order to overcome challenges that emerged due to newly added chemicals in the schedule of Stockholm Convention. He also emphasised on the need to collaborate with industries and other research institutes. S Ganeshan and Satish Sinha highlighted various aspects related to POPs, associated consequences, and probable solutions.

Earlier, in his opening remarks, Dr Rakesh Kumar mentioned the objectives and role of Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. He stressed upon the need to identify the loopholes, formulate an effective plan for environmentally sound management of POPs and capacity building through public awareness. Dr Kanchan Kumari, Convener of the workshop, highlighted the role of CSIR-NEERI as SCRC and its involvement in capacity building and monitoring of POPs. She also briefed about the chemicals newly included in the schedules of the Conventions.

The officials of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change; Pollution Control Boards, Indian Chemical Councils, automobile and paint industries, Fiber Cement Manufacturers' Association, academic and research institutes, public and private sector organisations participated in the workshop. Dr Kanchan Kumari proposed a vote of thanks.

Published in:

[Hitavada](#)

Ulwe hill cutting to start tomorrow to pave way for Navi Mumbai airport

CSIR-CIMFR

11th June 2017

Monsoon may arrive in the satellite city literally with a bang as Cidco will start the Ulwe hill blasting work from Monday to pave way for the proposed Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA). The hill cutting and blasting operations will also involve diversion of Ulwe river's course.

It will take about one week to prepare for the blasts, said a source in Cidco. The work will start from the western side of the hill which is far from the villages that are situated in the core airport area.

The hill will be brought down to 8m from its present highest point of around 90-92m. Cidco will level the hill down to 5.5m and the remaining 2.5m will later be filled up by the stra

tegic partner, GVK-led MIAL group. The blasting will involve developing three-tier steps of some 15-20m. The rock face will be used to develop a flat area for drilling 10m holes in which explosives will be placed.

The trial blasting will help Cidco study the intensity of the blasts and the quantity of rock debris that will be obtained to level the airport area. According to a rough estimate, 3.5 crore cubic metre of rock debris will be obtained after the blasting operations are done.

High-tech video cameras will capture the blasts for future reference in case similar projects are planned. The noise levels too will be monitored by a seismograph and kept within the permissible frequency limits with respect to settlements and habitats. Cidco engineering department, which will undertake the hill operations and a major part of phase I of the Rs 16,000 crore airport project, claimed that no other airport in India or elsewhere has had to cut hills as well as fill land. There are instances of sea being filled up to build an airport--in Hong Kong--but no airport project involved both the operations.

Blasting operations can continue in monsoon except during intense showers, an officials from the engineering department said.

Chief engineer Sanjay Chaudhary said, "We will start with trial blasting and move on to the main exercise." The entire operation will be monitored and guided by Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR). The Jharkhand-based centre has been engaged with major infra projects across the country such as the Koyna dam, nuclear power plants and road infra works in hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Cidco had appointed Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, a central government body, to study the level of the airport from mean sea level, rise in the water level and rainfall. The height of the airport will be almost double the high flood level pegged at 4.5m.

Published in:

[Hitavada](#)