CSIR in Media



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CSIR-NML

13th June 2017

csir, Midi sign pact

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has entered into an agreement with the Metal Industries Development Institute (MIDI), Ethiopia to implement a twinning programme.

The same is aimed at R&D capacity building of MIDL CSIR has clinched this multi-million US dollar assignment through a process where many international organisations were considered.

The twinning is one of the largest programmes (in terms of contractual amount) between a CSIR institute and a foreign entity. It should also facilitate CSIR's future collaborations with African organisations.

The agreement was signed at Addis Ababa in the gracious presence of State Minister of Industry Alemu Sime, State Minister of Education Teshome Lemma, CSIR Director General Girish Sahni and Ambassador of India to Ethiopia, Djibouti and African Union Anurag Srivastava. The knowledge base of CSIR in the identified areas could be of immense importance for leveraging the technology capacity of African countries. He invited the industry to join hands with CSIR and its counterparts in respective African countries to deploy technology for benefitting masses in the region.

The agreement was signed by the



Director of National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur (CSIR-NML) on behalf of the participating CSIR Laboratories, and the Director General of MIDI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

CSIR will enhance the capacity and capability of MIDI under the twinning arrangement and thereby enable it to contribute more efficiently towards the development of Metals and Engineering sectors in Ethiopia and thus enhance their competitiveness. This agreement signing is the follow-up action of the execution of a Letter of Intent (LoI) between Metal Industry Development Institute (MIDI), Ethiopia and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India.

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CSIR clinches \$7 million support deal in Ethiopia

CSIR

12th June 2017

NEW DELHI: Seeking to increase its footprints in Africa, India's pubic sector R&D body - Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) - has signed an agreement with the Metal Industries Development Institute (MIDI) of Ethiopia to implement a twinning programme in that country where the Indian research institution will help the African nation in enhancing its capacity. The CSIR has clinched the seven million US dollar assignment through a process where many international organisations, including from European countries, were initially considered by Ethiopia for the programme. The National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur (NML) will be one of the key participating CSIR laboratories in this twinning programme.

The agreement, signed in Addis Ababa on June 7, is one of the largest programmes between a CSIR institute and a foreign entity in terms of contractual amount. The Indian scientific research body had earlier signed a similar deal with Ethiopian institution for developing leather and leather products a few years ago.

"The MIDI will be positioned to emerge as a globally competitive center of excellence in the field of metals and engineering through the twinning programme. It should also facilitate the CSIR's future collaborations with African organizations", said the India research body in a statement. Inviting industries to join hands with the Indian R&D body and its counterparts in respective African countries to deploy technology for benefiting the masses in the region, the CSIR director general Girish Sahni said the knowledge base of the CSIR in the identified areas could be of immense importance for leveraging the technology capacity of African countries.



"The CSIR will enhance the capacity and capability of the MIDI under the twinning arrangement and thereby enable it to contribute more efficiently towards the development of metals and engineering sectors in Ethiopia and thus enhance their competitiveness", said the statement. Besides the Jamshedpur-based NML, CSIR-CMERI of Durgapur, CSIR-CEERI of Pilani, CSIR-CSIO of Chandigarh and CSIR-CLRI of Chennai will execute the twinning arrangement through a common collaboration platform.

These laboratories have over the years of demonstrated expertise in minerals and metals extraction, casting, forming and shaping of metals, manufacturing processes and process controls, electronics and instrumentation, soft skills and quality management systems.

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IICT to tie up with Ethiopian chemical, construction authority

CSIR-IICT

12th June 2017



The MoU may be signed by the year-end

Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) is expected to make a twin Development partner as we have a pool of arrangement with Ethiopia's Chemical and Construction Inputs Development Institute (CCIDI) to help the latter enhance capabilities to become globally competitive. Ethiopia expects help from their Indian associate in chemical inputs, construction chemicals, enabling industry, self-reliance, the 37 CSIR laboratories for R&D aid. education and training and testing and certification. The African country's Mr. Sime said, "The plan could take at least delegation led by Alamu Sime, State a year to work out. We will enter into a Minister for Industries and Director memorandum of understanding weighing General Samuel Halala, reached out to India as many Ethiopian nationals study here.

Ethiopia already has a contract with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research's Centre for Leather Research Institute in Chennai since 2011. The CLRI has been aiding Ethiopia's Leather Industry Development Institute in research.

"They seek IICT's support as they need trainers to help them develop simple and effective business development strategies. We will be the natural Research and scientists whose expertise are clearly located in their areas of interest and concern," said D. Shailaja, Senior Principal Scientist and Head Business Development and Research Management, who facilitated the meet. The Ethiopians will also scout all

Speaking to The Hindu, Ethiopian Minister, all our options. We will sign the MoU either at the end of this year or the next".



Meanwhile, Director General Halala said Ethiopia got good support from India in the past because of which they hope to retain the bilateral research ties even in the future. "The CSIR's aid in training and capability building has allowed the growth of leather research in Ethiopia by a considerable percentage. The HCT is one of our top priorities for developing construction chemicals," Mr. Halala said. Once HCT signs the MoU it will offer Ethiopian industries support in enabling their industry in chemical development sector.

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CSIR-CCMB

10th June 2017

CCMB scientists design eye-care solution

U. SUDHAKAR REDDY | DC HYDERABAD, JUNE 9

Scientists from the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) have developed a method using nanoparticles to treat keratitis, a major cause of visual impairment

About 30 per cent of patients with fungal keratitis turn blind as proteases secreted by the pathogen and the host damage the cornea. The CCMB team comprising Mohan Rao

and Saad M Ahsan devel. THE SCIENTISTS oped a nanoparticle-based drug delivery system that enhances the drug residence time by anchoring to the cornea. The system also regulates inflammation and releases the antifungal drug in a conditionresponsive manner. The efficacy of the system has been tested with human corneal epithelial cells and also on rat models.

CCMB's research has been published in an article titled Condition responsive nanoparticles for man-

developed a nanoparticle-based drug delivery system that enhances the drug residence time while also regulating inflammation.

aging infection and inflammation in keratitis in Nanoscale, a journal of the Royal Society Chemistry.

According to researchers, treating keratitis is a challenge because both infection and inflammation need to be

addressed to. "An additional challenge is maintaining a therapeutic dose at the corneal surface as blinking and tear film wash away the drugs administered as eye drops. In the method developed Anti-TLR4 antibody not only facilitates binding of nanoparticles to the cornea, enhancing their residence time but also reduces the levels of inflammatory cytokines. Host and fungal proteases degrade the gelatin nanoparticle, an alternate substrate for proteases,

thereby reducing corneal damage and releasing the encapsulated drug, ketoconazole. The results show a significantly increased corneal retention, suppressed inflammation and resolution of infection in the infected believe this will be an excellent approach to manage keratitis as well as other topical ocular infections." the scientists said in their paper.

Researchers conducted tests on fungus Aspergillus flavus.

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A COMPOUND FROM CREPE JASMINE, WITH GREAT POTENTIAL TO TREAT KALA-AZAR, DEVELOPED BY THREE SCIENTISTS FROM CSIR-IICB, KOLKATA

CSIR-IICB

25th May 2017

এবেলা রবিবার ১১ জুন २०১৭ ১0

কালাজ্বরের ওষুধ টগর গাছের ছালে, আশা জাগালেন শহরের তিন বাঙালি গবেষক

দেবমাল্য চক্রবতা

मुक्तरतत वाडानि विद्धानी উপেक्तनाथ ব্রহ্মচারী কালাজ্বরের ওষুধ ইউরিয়া স্টিবামাইন' আবিষ্কার করেছিলেন ১৯২২ সালে। তার প্রায় ৯৫ বছর পর কলকাতার তিন বাঙালি আবার কালাজ্বর নিয়ে গবেষণায় সফল।

ভারত এবং ব্রাজিলের একটি যৌথ 'ভোকামাইন' নামে একটি উপক্ষার। সেই যৌথ গবেষণায় অংশ নিয়েছিলেন শহরের দুই বিজ্ঞানী হেমন্তকুমার মজুমদার, তা বিজ্ঞানীরা আগে থেকেই জানতেন। উপরেও 'ভোকামাইন' কাজ দিছে। শিবব্রত মুখোপাধ্যায় এবং তরুণ গবেষক অন্যদিকে, 'প্ল্যাসমোডিয়াম'ও 'লিশম্যানিয়া' তবে, এই 'ভোকামাইন' বাণিজ্যিকভাবে সিএসআইআর-ইন্ডিয়ান ইনস্টিটিউট অফ তাই দ্বিতীয়টির উপরে 'ভোকামাইনে'র হবে, তা নিয়ে বিজ্ঞানীদের সন্দেহ রয়েছে।

গবেষণায় তাঁদের সঙ্গে ছিলেন সোমনাথ। করেছিলেন হেমন্ত এবং শিবব্রত। তাঁদের দাবি, ভারতে কালাজ্বের কারণ অনেকেরই ধারণা, কালাজ্ব রোগটা

কেমিক্যাল বায়োলজির বিজ্ঞানী-গবেষক। প্রভাব নিয়ে বছরচারেক আগে গবেষণা শুরু

যে 'লিশম্যানিয়া ডোনোভানি' গোত্রের আর নেই। এর উত্তরে সোমনাথ বলেন, জীবাণু, 'ভোকামাইন' তার সঙ্গে লড়াই "৬৫টি দেশের প্রায় ১০ লক্ষ মানুষ এই করতে সক্ষম। প্রসঙ্গত, 'ড্রাগ রেজিস্ট্যান্ট' ট্রপিক্যাল ডিজিজের শিকার। এদের ৯০ হওয়ার কারণে সাধারণ ওষুধে এই শতাংশই ভারত, নেপাল, বাংলাদেশ, कीवानुक्षिन भाता याग्र ना। এই विद्धानीएनत भूमान এवः वाकिएनत वाभिमा। अएमर्भ গবেষণা 'বায়োকেমিক্যাল ফার্মাকোলজি' উত্তরপ্রদেশ এবং বিহারে কালাজ্বরের জার্নালে প্রকাশিত হয়েছে। প্রকোপ সবচেয়ে বেশি। পশ্চিমবঙ্গের গবেষণা টগর গাছের ছালে খুঁজে পেয়েছে 'সেরিব্রাল ম্যালেরিয়া'র জীবাণু কয়েকটিজায়গাতেওকালাজর হচ্ছে।"তিনি 'क्षामत्मािष्याम क्यांनिमित्भवात्म'त कानान, वािकत्न कानाकृत घोगा त्य कीवान्, বিরুদ্ধে 'ভোকামাইন' যে কিছুটা কার্যকর, সেই 'লিশম্যানিয়া অ্যামাজোনেসিসে'র

সোমনাথ রায়টোধুরী। হেমন্ত ও শিবব্রত দু'টোই যেহেতু 'প্রোটোজোয়ান প্যারাসাইট', কালাজ্বরের ওষুধ হিসাবে কতটা গৃহীত



গবেষণা: টগর গাছের ছালে পাওয়া গিয়েছে 'ভোকামাইন' নামে একটি উপক্ষার।

৬৫টি দেশের প্রায় ১০ লক্ষ মানুষ এই ট্রপিক্যাল ডিজিজের শিকার। এদের ৯০ শতাংশই ভারত, নেপাল, वाश्लाप्मम, प्रुपान এवश वाजित्नित वाििनना। अपित्न উত্তরপ্রদেশ এবং বিহারে কালাজুরের প্রকোপ সবচেয়ে বেশি। পশ্চিমবঙ্গের কয়েকটি জায়গাতেও কালাজুর হচ্ছে।

> —সোমলাথ রায়চৌধুরী, গবেষক

হেমন্তের কথায়, "ওষুধ তৈরির জন্য যতটা প্রয়োজন, ততটা ভোকামাইন নিষ্কাশন এখনই সম্ভব নয়। আবিষ্কারের প্রথম ধাপটা পেরনো গিয়েছে। বাকি কাজের জন্য সময় তো লাগবেই।"

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