

CSIR in Media



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CSIR-CLRI

25th

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CLRI celebrating 70th anniversary

OUR BUREAU

Chennai, April 24

Research institutions and industries should partner for solving industry issues and build a sustainable model for partnership, according to Girish Sahni, Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Gov-

ernment of India. Addressing industry players and media at the Council of Leather Research Institute (CLRI) to commemorate 70 years of CSIR-CLRI initiatives in enabling leather through an academy-industry-research partnership, Sahnisaid the partnership will provide opportunit-

ies for the scientists and businesses to tackle challenges better and create intellectual wealth.

CLRI was established in 1948 and is entering its 70th year. The organisation has been involved in research to make leather industry sustainable.

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CLRI celebrating 70th anniversary

CSIR-CLRI

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Waterless chrome technique to stop pollution in Ganga: What is it about and how it works

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The pollution control board officials have gathered information about a new technology to stop River Ganga pollution. It is called Waterless Chrome Technology.

Waterless Chrome Tanning- a game changer technology has revolutionized 150 years of chrome tanning process.

The pollution control board officials have gathered information about a new technology to stop River Ganga pollution. It is called Waterless Chrome Technology. According to a Dainik Jagran report, The Waterless Chrome technology has been patented by the Central Leather Research

Institute (CLRI). Its use has started in eight-ten tanneries operated in Jajamau and surrounding areas. Using this technique, the quantity of chromium remains unchanged and the pollution is reduced even in the emergence of tanneries.

How this works:

When this waterless chrome technique is used during wet work (leather splint) in tanneries, then a chemical is added to it. The skin absorbs it completely. After this, when the effluent exits, the amount of chromium is not left at all.

Waterless Chrome Tanning- a game changer technology has revolutionized 150 years of chrome tanning process. According to a government website, it eliminates the use of water in tanning, shortens the processes before and after tanning, reduces the total dissolved solids in wastewater from this process by 20 per cent and brings down the usage of chromium by 15-20 per cent, resulting in saving of material. The water tanning technology has gained International recognition with several countries, including Ethiopia, South Africa, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Vietnam and Brazil evincing keen interest in this technology.

Earlier this year, Centre approved Rs 280 crore projects related to sewage treatment plants (STPs) in Haridwar and Varanasi under Namami Gange programme to clean the holy river. More cities are being finalized to set up STPs.

Namami Gange programme was launched as a mission to achieve the target of cleaning river Ganga in an effective manner with the unceasing involvement of all stakeholders, especially five major Ganga basin States – Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal. The programme envisages River Surface Cleaning, Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure, River Front Development, Bio-Diversity, Afforestation and Public Awareness.

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CSIR labs find cost-effective tech to treat tannery effluents

CSIR-CLRI

24th April 2017



The leather industry has come forward to sponsor the pilot testing of a technology developed by two CSIR laboratories, that promises to drastically cut down on the cost of treating effluents from tanneries. The laboratories - Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) and Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute - on Monday signed an MoU with All India Skins and Hides Merchants Association to initiate the trials of the technology in Gujarat.

The MoU was signed during a celebration of the 70th year of CSIR-CLRI.

CLRI director B Chandrasekaran said the technology separates sodium chloride and sodium sulphate found in waste in common effluent treatment plants (CETP).

Once separated, these salts can be reused in preserving hides and in tanning process.

"There are 15 CETPs in the state and several individual treatment plants that have generated about 100,000 tonnes of this waste," he said.

"We have developed a technology that works on the solubility of chloride and sulphate," Director of CSIR CSMCRI Amitava Das said.

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Manipur discovers one of India's newest Iris (flower) species

CSIR-NEIST

24th April 2017



Principal scientist, Dr Huidrom Birkumar of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-North East institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Imphal unit on Monday said the popular seasonal flower in Manipur which is annually offered during the Manipuri new year-Cheiraoba in April has turned out to be one of India's newest Iris (flower) species.

The flower is known as Kombirei in local tongue. This mauve-blue flower, *Iris Laevigata* Fisch found in the marsh areas of Manipur, particularly in Lamphelpat and Yaralpat wetlands in the outskirts of Imphal town, has a flowering period of about 15 days in the first half of April every year.

“Earlier people used to name said flower wrongly as Iris Bakeri wall. But London based Royal Botanic Gardens (RBG), Kew confirmed the new species (as *Iris Laevigata* Fisch) only on April 19,” said Dr Birkumar, who is head of Manipur unit of CSIR-NEIST. “The plant has been grown in Japan for more than a thousand years and it was also reported in Russia and South East Asian region.”

Dr Birkumar who had been studying the flower since 2000 sent a report to RBG, Kew with relevant pictures following a media report that the flower which has rich sentimental associations with the Manipuris, was vanishing from the original habitat, to identify and name the flower on April 13. London based RBG, Kew is an international authority on botanical research and education which has a collections of over 40,000 species of plants.

The scientist who had written a book on economic botany besides publishing 35 research papers also informed that four species of Iris were reported in Manipur out of the country's 17 species as per Botanical Survey of India reports. However this beautiful flower which has very close connection with the tradition of Manipuris since long ago, is facing a great threat due to lack of attention. Though the biology of the plant is yet to be studied thoroughly, experts felt that the plant would be among the critically endangered category.

Presence of whitish colour and heights are the major distinct character between Iris Laevigata Fisch (3.5 ft high) and Iris Singuinea (2 ft high) besides the leaves. Singuinea has no straight leaves unlike Laevigata.

Even though other species such as Iris Wattii, Iris Singuinea, Iris Kumaon reportedly grows in the state, this flower grows only at the wetlands of Lamphelpat and Loktak lake. Interestingly Iris Singuinea which is used as real Kombirei (Iris Laevigata Fisch) during annual Cheiraoba festival which falls in the second week of April every year, is cultivated in private nurseries considering the public demand and its similarities with the latter.

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Indian scientists convert wild legume into edible dal

CSIR-NBRI

24th April 2017



A recent research shows it is possible to knock off genes that are responsible for the production of a class of anti-nutrients that make the plant inedible

Winged beans, also called Goa beans, is a highly nutritious legume crop that normally grows wildly (Credit: Steve Bozak/CSE)

A feat achieved by researchers in a Lucknow laboratory can help India overcome intermittent shortages in production of pulses or dals.

Scientists in the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), have managed to knock off certain undesirable genetic material from a wild variety of legume crop making its grains edible and nutritive.

Winged beans (*P. tetragonolobus*), also called Goa beans, is a highly nutritious legume crop that normally grows wildly. It is also cultivated in a small way in western and northeastern parts of the country. Almost all parts of this plant – leaves, pods, seeds and tubers – are edible. As the nutrients this legume offers are very similar to those present in soybean, it is also billed as soybean of tropics.

Despite its high nutritional value, the legume is inedible beyond a limit. This is because a certain class of anti-nutrients called condensed tannins present in the plant can induce flatulence and stomach disorder, says Dr Chandra Sekhar Mohanty of NBRI, who led the study.

Now, NBRI researchers led by Dr Mohanty and their counterparts of the biotechnology department of the Kumaun University in Nainital, may have found a way to reduce, if not completely rid of, condensed tannins – whose primary jobs is to confer protection against predation and pathogen attacks – in winged beans.

Their research work, which appeared recently in the journal Scientific Reports, has shown that it is possible to knock off genes that are responsible for the production of condensed tannins. “It would be ideal to produce a variety of winged bean which is high in protein content but less in condensed tannin,” says Dr Mohanty. To do this, the scientists are planning to use a sophisticated technique called gene-silencing.

Over the years, least attention being paid for improvement of legume crops in general orphan legumes in particular when compared with cereal crops of commercial important, he observes. “Even though there are some 20,000 species of legumes, only 20 different types of legumes come to our daily diet for consumption,” says Dr Mohanty. (India Science Wire)

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CSIR-CEERI

24th April 2017

जयपुर के मालवीय नगर में सीरी पिलानी ने इंक्यूबेशन इनोवेशन केंद्र की स्थापना की

भास्कर न्यूज़ | पिलानी

सीएसआईआर-सीरी पिलानी ने जयपुर में इंक्यूबेशन सह इनोवेशन केंद्र की स्थापना की है। सीरी के रमेश बीरा ने बताया कि केंद्र का उद्देश्य केंद्र सरकार के मेक-इन-इंडिया, स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया व स्किल इंडिया कार्यक्रमों को मूर्त रूप देना है। इसका आधारभूत ढांचा मालवीय नगर के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में तैयार हो चुका है। इसके माध्यम से छोटे, लघु व मध्यम स्तर के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योगों को यथासंभव सहयोग दिया जाएगा। वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक

अनुसंधान विभाग ने केंद्र के लिए पांच करोड़ की धनराशि आवंटित की है। उन्होंने बताया कि केंद्र में सीएसआईआरआई के नॉलेज बेस व विकसित प्रौद्योगिकियों को सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्यमियों के उपयोग के लिए काम में लाया जाएगा। अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के उत्पाद तैयार किए जाएंगे।

केंद्र ऐसे करेगा काम : किसी भी इनोवेशन में फाइनेंसर धनराशि तभी निवेश करता है जब वह मार्केट में उतारने योग्य होता है। इसके लिए वैज्ञानिक लैब में युक्ति को रिसर्च के बाद प्रूफ ऑफ कॉन्सेप्ट व उसके

बाद प्रोटोटाइप के स्तर पर ले जाते हैं जो टीआरएल-4 लेवल पर होता है। केंद्र में इसे टीआरएल 7 से 8 तक ले जाने का प्लेटफार्म तैयार किया जाएगा।

प्रोफेशनल कोर्स को सपोर्ट मिलेगा : सीरी के निदेशक प्रो. शांतनु चौधुरी ने बताया कि डिप्लोमा व डिग्री करने के बाद स्टूडेंट्स को नौकरी के पर्याप्त अवसर नहीं मिल पाते हैं। केंद्र के माध्यम से हर वर्ष 500 स्टूडेंट्स व नवीन उद्यमियों को छोटे-छोटे कोर्सों के माध्यम से स्किल डेवलपमेंट ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी ताकि शीघ्र रोजगार मिल सके।

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युवाओं को रोजगार से जोड़ेंगे

पिलानी @ पत्रिका. केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी अभियान्त्रीकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीरी) पिलानी ने युवाओं को रोजगार से जोड़ने के लिए जयपुर में इन्क्यूबेशन सह इनोवेशन केन्द्र की स्थापना की है। जयपुर के मालवीय इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया में सीरी का इन्क्यूबेशन सह इनोवेशन केन्द्र बन कर तैयार हो चुका है।

भारत सरकार के वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग (डीएसआईआर) ने केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए पांच करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की है। सीरी संस्थान के

निदेशक प्रो शांतनु चौधुरी ने बताया कि केन्द्र की स्थापना स्किल डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए की गई है। इसके माध्यम से छोटे, लघु एवं मध्यम स्तर के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योगों के लिए नोलेज बेस एवं विकसित प्रौद्योगिकियों के अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के प्रॉडक्ट तैयार किए जाएंगे। इन्क्यूबेशन सह इनोवेशन केन्द्र में नवीन उद्यमी व स्टूडेंट्स को न केवल अपने आइडिया पर काम करने का मौका मिलेगा बल्कि वैज्ञानिकों के साथ उनके शोध कार्यों का हिस्सा बन सकेंगे।

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