CSIR in Media





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officials at Delhi International Airport. DK Aswal, NPL director, told Jane's that Memorandum of Association is a expected soon. Airports to be mapped in the first phase serve large Indian cities that are strongly affected by aircraft noise: Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad,

noise

and Mumbai. Calibrated

monitoring terminals will be used around India is prioritising moves to limit noise the clock for mobile measurements as emissions at airports and standardise land use well as for fixed measurements around planning, as it prepares for an ICAO audit in each airport. Each terminal comprises November 2017. calibrated sound level meters, noise mapping software, a weather station, and ICAO Doc 9289 (Balanced Approach to Noise a fully charged battery with three-day Management) calls for member states to backup. introduce noise limit guidelines and land use While the time span required plans by 2018. The Indian National Physical to complete the project would depend on Laboratory (NPL) is holding discussions on the area and specific residential locations noise mapping with the Airports Authority affected by aircraft noise, of India and





Aswal estimated that four to six months would be needed to complete a report with recommendations.

The NPL brings expertise in acoustics to efforts to cut noise at airports. Normal

noise levels during the day and at night near airports should be 75 dBA Leq and 65 dBA Leq respectively, according to Aswal. However, effective perceived noise levels created by aircraft taking off and landing are much higher (see table below - note that sideline refers to the point from the runway centreline where the noise level after take-off is greatest).

EPNL during type certification (dB)

Aircraft type









30th May 2017



उल्लेखनीय प्रगति कर ली है।	लिए भी भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की सराहना
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	की। भारत में पिछले दिनों विकसित किए
परिषद (सीएसआइआर) के महानिदेशक	गए रोटा वायरस के टीके ने कीमत की कई
गिरीश साहनी ने बताया कि ये दवाएं आम	गुना घटा दिया। इसी वजह से सरकारी
लोगों के इलाज का खर्च घटाने में काफी	टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम में रोटा वायरस
कामयाब हो रही हैं। हाल में उनकी दो	टीका शामिल करना संभव हो सका है।
प्रयोगशालाओं की ओर से विकसित	यहीं विकसित एक दिन में डेंग का पता
मधुमेह की पहली नई आयुर्वेदिक दवा	करने वाली जांच किट भी काफी प्रभावी
बीजीआर-34 को बाजार में बहुत कम	है। अब भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने डेंगु और
कीमत पर उतारा गया है। यह महज पांच	मलेरिया का टीका तैयार करने के लिहाज
रुपये में लोगों को उपलब्ध हो रही है।	से भी प्रगति कर ली है। उन्होंने कहा कि
क्लीनिकल ट्रायल के बाद उतारी गई यह	इन तकनीक को खोज कर सीएमआइआर
दवा मधुमेह के टाइप-2 मरीजों में सहायक	को बहुत अधिक राजस्व तो नहीं मिला।
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Visakhapatnam: After lying idle for two-and-a-half years since its foundation was laid, work for the shore-based laboratory of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Vizag would begin soon as all required permissions have been procured and the financial aspects are currently being finalised. The upcoming lab in Yendada, along Vizag-Bheemili Beach Road, would have sea water intake facility through pipelines fitted with sensors for studying various parameters and research. This Rs 30.5 crore project is to be funded by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

The laboratory is important because of the 38 CSIR-run institutions in India, NIO is the

only one in entire AP and it's also the only ocean-research institute in the entire eastern coast.It was in January 2015 that the bhoomi-puja for the lab was conducted but construction had not begun. GPS Murty, scientist-in-charge, CSIR-NIO Visakhapatnam said, "It took quite some time and internal administrative delays for the scrutiny to be completed and all required permission to be procured. We had already got the CRZ clearance. Now, final estimates is being carried out by the finance wing of CSIR. Once the final approval comes from them by middle of next month, we can float the tenders and identify the contractors.

And then, the construction works can commence. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is our project management consultant. The designs for the lab – a green building concept – has already been prepared.

It would consist of three blocks of ground floor-plus-two floors having a floor area of 5,850 sq metres to be built at an estimated cost of Rs 30.54 crore."





The specialty of the shore-based lab is that sea water would continuously flow through pipelines to the lab and on the spot-measurement and investigations of various physical, biological and chemical parameters of the coastal sea-water can be conducted. It would be identical to studying these parameters from on board a ship in the ocean. There would also be the provision for dust to accumulate on the roof of the building so as to study the nature of pollutants in the surroundings, which gets into the coastal sea waters as well, informed scientist Murty.









Windowpane oyster bed reveals ancient sea level





Panaji: The extensive deposits of <u>windowpane oysters</u> and other shell deposits in the hillside at Chicalim, revealed by excavation work in the area, are indicators of a high sea level more than 2,000 years ago, say national institute of oceanography (NIO) scientists.

The road widening work on the Vasco-Cortalim highway exposed the shiny white layers of marine sediments in red soil, running 50 to 70 metres along the slope.

"The extensive shelly or foraminiferal deposits most likely indicate that the level of the sea was higher during that time than the present," chief scientist and former head of marine

archaeology unit, NIO, Dr Rajiv Nigam said.

The scientist had found older oyster shells bed along with foraminifera from Chicalim in 1996 on a location near the present one, on Zuari's southern bank. Another shelly layer had been reported from the Bambolim area on the river's northern bank in 2002 by scientist, Goa University, Nandkumar Kamat. "Probably, during this period, the sediments were deposited on a little elevation," a paper published by Nigam, Rajani Panchang and Priyanka Banerjee states.

"The soil also showed a mix of red soil with river sand," Cyril Fernandes, a Chicalim resident said. Fernandes had informed NIO scientists about the exposed shelly deposits. The sea level had risen twice during the last 10,000 years, but the duration of the level sustained on both occasions is not known. "The exact time of the deposition of this layer can only be confirmed by dating the shells," senior scientist, NIO, Rajeev Saraswat said. Nigam said that he expects these layers to be between 2,000 to 5,000-year-old.



Sea level rise and global warming has sparked off interest to develop predictive models for sea-level changes. Scientists are examining long-term records of sea-level changes in

the past, more so since the end of the last glaciation, NIO sources said. "If a suitable site is chosen carefully, some information regarding sea level can be derived from foraminiferal assemblages, using indirect means," states Nigam in his paper.



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विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया। इसमें जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए पर्यावरण, भोजन और पानी से संबंधित

वर्कशॉप में भाग लेने पहुंचे बच्चों के साथ डॉ . आलोक धवन व अन्य 💿 जागरण

चुने गए छात्र-छात्राएं

देविशी कपूर, कवीश श्रीवास्तव, कोहिना पांडे, मयूर रस्तोगी, प्रखर सक्सेना, रिया जोतवानी, शिनो ओमन, शिवांश

जायसवाल, श्रेया शुक्ला, सैयद अली जिब्रान रिजवी, टूबा रिजवी, उत्कर्ष ओझा, यश निगम और योगेंद्र कुमार शर्मा।

अरनव हजरा, आद्या शर्मा, आर्यन चावन, अक्षत मिश्रा, अप्रमेय आइयांगार,

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