





### A Daily News Bulletin 3<sup>rd</sup> – 8th August 2017







CSIR-IGIB

poor.

### 7<sup>th</sup> August 2017

Indian geneticists have created a gene map for diabetes, identifying seven genes that could be later be exploited to come out with a more effective cure for the lifestyle disease, affecting millions of Indians, both rich and

diabeticneuropathy,diabeticretinopathyandcardiovasculardiseases.

The gene atlas has been created by scientists at the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology,

While there are 650 genes that are directly or indirectly associated with the five common diseases associated with diabetes, seven genes are associated with all the five complications. These five could serve as targets for future research on the search for better diabetes control Delhi — one of the constituent laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) — after scrutinising every published scientific details on the genetic links of diabetes.

"Obesity is clearly a dominant risk factor interacting with the genes of

medication.

The diseases, whose genetic links were explored in the study are atherosclerosis, diabetic nephropathy,

diabetes (type 2) complications followed by inflammation, diet and stress to variable extents," team leader Srinivasan Ramachandran from the IGIB told DH.





As of 2014, more than 371 million people worldwide suffer from type-2 diabetes with China topping the list with 92.3 million patients, followed by India (80 million) and the USA (29 million).

With the non-communicable disease continuing to spread far and wide, pharmaceutical firms invest heavily into finding out new medicines against diabetes as there is no stop in the swelling number of diabetes patients.

From a rich man's disease, diabetes has now become one of the commonest disorders for the poor.

An Indian Council of Medical Research study recently showed the lifestyle

disease with long-term health consequences is shifting its direction, as it is becoming increasingly common among people from the lower socio-economic background living in urban areas of the more affluent states.

"One of the genes named VEGFA evidently appears striking and is associated with several complications of type 2 diabetes. It is apparent that obesity and inflammation play major role in the development of the disease ...," he said.





### The time is right: India moves closer to a 'desi' GPS



CSIR-NPL

5<sup>th</sup> August 2017

In a move that would give strategic advantage to the country, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on Friday signed a pact with the New Delhi-based National Physical Laboratory (NPL) to use the "official time" provided by the latter for its indigenous global positioning system, the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS). Currently, when IRNSS, which can be used for accurate positional information services, just like GPS or Russia's GLONASS, tracks an event or location, it gives out time with respect to Coordinated Universal Time as per the time maintained by

Linking the IRNSS to high-precision atomic clocks maintained at NPL the official timekeepers to the nation and a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial atomic clocks at the USNO.

"(There is) no way we can know what was the time with reference to Indian Standard Time," said VV Srinivasan, Director of ISRO Telemetry Tracking and Command Network, who signed the memorandum of understanding with CSIR-NPL

Research (CSIR) — would help ISRO end its dependence on the United States Naval Observatory (USNO) for time synchronisation. Moreover, this will bring down the error in time precision to less than 20 nanoseconds. director Dinesh Aswal. The deal with ISRO is expected to bring NPL an annual revenue of ₹1 crore or more, a source said.





High-precision time measurements are becoming increasingly important for different sectors of the economy. Smart grids for electricity distribution, for instance, need precise time synchronisation to avoid outages. Similarly,

resolving cyber crimes would require the exact time of online fraud as million of transactions are done every second, the ISRO official said.

Tracking services "Currently, we all use GPS for tracking and location services. GPS is not a NASA project, it is owned by the US Department of Defense. Anytime they can stop you from accessing GPS data. They have already done that in West Asia during the wars in the recent past," another ISRO official present on the occasion said.

Linking to the IST would be strategically important as various government ministries and departments, including some strategic ones, and the public at large are expected to move to the IRNSS very soon, he said. The IRNSS became operational with ISRO launching seven navigational satellites last

year.

### Published in:

#### Hindu Business Line







### 5<sup>th</sup> August 2017





### Neeri to help dissolve Ganesha idols with baking soda

#### **CSIR-NEERI**

### 6<sup>th</sup> August 2017

The leavening soda in your kitchen can now save a lake. In its latest breakthrough, the National Environment Engineering Institute (Neeri) here has developed a method to harmlessly dissolve plaster of paris (PoP) idols. Neeri plans to try out the method at many immersion ghats in the city. Neeri would be using leavening soda, or ammonium bicarbonate, to dissolve the PoP idols, which would otherwise remain as toxic sludge in the water, taking months to decompose. The ammonium bicarbonate would be added to the water in the ghat, resulting in the PoP disintegrating into calcium bicarbonate and ammonium sulphate.

Ammonium sulphate is a known

fertiliser that can be directly applied to the plants, said an environmental engineer with Neeri. This salt would float on top of the water in aqueous form; it can be used to reduce the alkalinity of the soil. Calcium carbonate settles at the bottom, and can be dredged up and used to

manufacture cement.





This project would be taken up on an experimental basis this year. "When the idols are released into the water, the PoP and toxic heavy metals add to the hardness of the water, affecting oxygen levels and aquatic life greatly," said

Neeri Hyderabad head and principal scientist Dr Shaikh Basha. Last year over one lakh Ganesh pandals had been registered in the GHMC area. With only 141 lakes, the average load on each lake would be 500 idols on average. "There are many immersion based festivals which pollute the lakes. Ideally they must be stopped. Until then, people should use the exclusive ghats where we can dissolve the idols and make fertilisers," said Ms Madhulika Choudhary of Dhruvansh, an NGO that is volunteering with Neeri for the project.

The 15 new immersion ghats are yet to be completed, raising questions on

whether the lakes would suffer the onslaught of pollution this year too. Dr Basha reiterated the technique in no way should encourage people to use PoP idols. "The National Green Tribunal has suggested a ban on PoP, and it remains banned in many parts of the country. Despite that it is widely used, forcing us to come up with alternatives," he said.





### CSIR-IHBT

### 4<sup>th</sup> August 2017

![](_page_9_Picture_3.jpeg)

TRUTT IN THE REAL STATISTICS	ANOTHER MACHINE AND	
प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के वैज्ञानिकों	गया था। वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार पौधे	
द्वारा करीब डेढ दशक पूर्व की गई	की पत्तियों से स्टीवियोसाइड एवं	
एक खोज आने वाले समय में कोल्ड	रेबाडियोसाइड योगिकों के मिश्रण	
डिंक्स के एक महत्त्वपूर्ण तत्त्व के	को निष्कर्षित कर उपयोग में लाया	
तौर पर उपयोग में लाई जा सकती	जाता है। स्टीविया एक झाड़ीनुमा	
है। मिठास के प्राकृतिक विकल्प के	पौधा है, जो कम कैलरीयुक्त	
तौर पर खोजे गए स्टीविया का	मीठाकारक प्रदान करता है। यह	
उपयोग देश में तैयार किए जा रहे	चीनी से 300 गुना अधिक मीठा	
विभिन्न किस्मों के शीत पेय में किए	होता है तथा शून्य कैलरी आहार के	
जाने की संभावना बन रही है।	रूप में मधुमेह रोगियों के लिए	
जानकारी के अनुसार नई दिली में	आदर्श बनकर उभरा है। यह पौधा	
संबंधित क्षेत्रों में स्टीविया के पौधे	शुगर के रोगियों के लिए मिठास का	
और उसके लाभ की जानकारी पहुंच	विकल्प बन चुका है, वह भी बिना	
चकी है और माना जा रहा है कि	किसी बुरे प्रभाव के। स्टीविया से	
कोल्ड डिंक्स में डाले जाने वाले	मिलने वाली मिठास ऊजा रहित होने	
मिटास के दसरे तत्त्वों की जगह	के साथ मानव शरीर की किसी भी	
स्टीविया को शामिल किया जा	मेटाबॉलिक प्रक्रिया में शामिल नहाँ	
क के के जनमार	होतो। स्टाविया के पहले सामन आई	

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### **Cow's or buffalo's ghee? CSIO kit can tell right answer**

![](_page_10_Picture_2.jpeg)

CSIR-CSIO

### 1<sup>st</sup> August 2017

In an attempt to validate if the ghee you are consuming or offering for puja is from cow's milk or not, scientists at the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), a national laboratory, have developed a hand-held device to differentiate India ranks first in milk production, accounting for 18.5% of world production. Although various methods based on physico-chemical parameters (testing by some chemicals) are available, these are either complex or require laboratory setups. "We have developed a simple and low cost instrument for the detection adulteration in ghee, which analyses the chemical fingerprint of the ghee samples in just two minutes. The device indicates the deviation of the adulterated samples from pure ones. It is also capable of

between a cow and buffalo's ghee.

What was the need? "Cow's ghee has its cultural significance in India. We were working on a technology to detect adulteration in oil and this happened to be a spin-off," said Dr Amol P Bhondekar, principal

### scientist, CSIO, who has developed the testing kit.

# differentiating between cow and buffalo milk," said Bhondekar.

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

The technology is basically capable of finding out how often oil has been reused while frying. It is an established fact that recycling oil can be carcinogenic. "The technology can be used to detect adulteration in oil and

ghee. But it cannot find out the adulterant. For this, we have specific tests in the laboratory," said Bhondekar. However, the objective was to allow tests possible in the field without taking the samples to a laboratory.

The adulteration of ghee can start at the stage of milk itself. Water emulsion of coconut, groundnut and other cheap oils are added to milk or cream. Scientists say that adulteration of ghee is a common malpractice in India because it fetches more profit to the traders and also results into increased supply. "The cost of cow's ghee is around Rs 800 per kg, while buffalo's ghee is half the price. One can fleece buyers by adding adulterants so that buffalo's ghee resembles cow's," said Bhondekar.

### Published in:

**TOI** Hindustan Times 4<sup>th</sup> August

![](_page_12_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

### 8<sup>th</sup> August 2017

![](_page_12_Picture_3.jpeg)

### Central Food and Processing Institute (CFTRI) Mysuru, is one of the premier

food laboratories in the country. Housed in the beautiful Cheluvamba Mansion) in the sprawling 145 acre campus, CSIR-CFTRI, in its 67 years of existence has had many charismatic Directors and achievements. Amul Baby Food is one such achievement. The current Director Prof. Ram Rajasekharan is alo in the sam league with his huge industry and academic accomplishments. However, he has been in the limelight sometimes for reasons beyond his control. Star of Mysore Features Editor N. Niranjan Nikam caught up with the affable, enigmatic Director at his plush office after he showed this writer around the campus and the changes he has brought in, including the renovation of the palatial building and

![](_page_12_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Read more:

### Rashtriya Sahara, Page 9

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

### 5<sup>th</sup> August 2017

![](_page_14_Picture_3.jpeg)

अगस्त को सूरत तापी में भूजल भंडार की हालत जानने के लिए मनपा प्रशासन ने एक्वीफर मैपिंग का काम हैदराबाद की एनजीआरआई को सौंपा है। एनजीआरआई से वैज्ञानिक डॉ. एन.पी. मंडल ने अप्रेल के अंतिम दिनों में सूरत का दौरा कर तापी नदी का फिजिकल सर्वे किया था। मनपा अधिकारियों से बातचीत कर उन्होंने साफ किया था कि गाय पगला से मगदल्ला तक हैलीकॉप्टर ड्रोन से सर्वे कर तापी नदी में तल के भीतर पानी के स्रोत खोजने होंगे।

Read more: The Pioneer, Page 11

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_1.jpeg)

### 5<sup>th</sup> August 2017

![](_page_15_Picture_3.jpeg)

शहरीकरण तेजी से बढ रहा है। प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या कोई ऐसा			और पेशेवर कौशल में कशल
आज के परिवेश में लोगों की रोज़गार हो सकता है जिससे आप			माली बनने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देना
आवश्यकताएं और कार्य शैली भी प्रकृति के साथ जुड़े, स्वास्थ्य लाभ			है। संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ. संजय
बदल रही हैं। भारत सरकार के के साथ-साथ पूंजी भी कमाए और			कुमार ने इस कौशल विकास
स्मार्ट सिटी और स्मार्ट 🔈 नानी तनने लोगों को रोज़गार भी दें।			कार्यक्रम को प्रारंभ करते हुए इस
विलेज मिशन के अंतर्गत , नाला बनन इन प्रश्नों का उश्रर			बात पर जोर दिया कि कौशलता
शहरों और गांवों का क प्राशक्षण सीएसआईआर-हिमालय	के लिए गार्डनर की जरूरत होती	पौधों, कीटों और बीमारियों और	प्राप्त गार्डन्स कि आवश्यकता भारत
कायाकल्प हो रहा है। से शुरुआत जैव संपदा प्रौद्योगिकी	है। इस कोर्स में प्रशिक्षुओं को	उनके नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	में ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशों में भी
शहरों व गांव की सुंदरता, संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-	गार्डनिंग से संबंधित तकनीकी	की मिट्टी और पोषण संबंधी	है।इस पाठ्यक्रम को विभिन्न
लोगों के जीवन जीने का तरीका आईएचबीटी), पालमपुर ने गार्डनर	जानकारियां दी जाएंगी जिन मे	आवश्यकताओं के बारे में भी	प्रशिक्षकों के व्याख्यान,
बताती हैं। किसी जगह की सुंदरता विषय में कौशल विकास शुरू	पौधों की पहचान, उद्यान बनाए	जानकारियां दी जाएंगी।	मल्टीमीडिया एड्स, समूह चर्चा,
वहां की जलवायु, आर्किटेक्चर करके दिया है। सीएसआईआर-	रखने, विभिन्न उपकरणों के उपयोग	बांगानों में फूलों की कलम	नर्सरी के दौरे के साथ साथ
और स्थलसौंदर्य से होती है। स्थल आई. एच. बी. टी. ने भारत सरकार	और तुरंत समस्या निवारण के लिए	बांधने, छंटाई, खरपतवार और	प्रशिक्षुओंको गार्डन को विकसित
सौंदर्यीकरण में विभिन्न तरीके के के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम के	निर्णय लेने के कौशल का विकास	कटाई में कौशल सुधार करने के	करने का प्रोजेक्ट करने का मौका
उद्यानों जैसे रोज़ गार्डन, वॉटर अंतर्गत दो महीने का गार्डनर कोर्स	इस प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम में सिखाया	लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा।	भी दिया जाएगा। गार्डेनिंग से न
गार्डन, रॉक गार्डन, जैपनीज़ गार्डन शुरू किया है। घरों, पार्को और	जाएगा। इसमे लॉन, पेड़ों, झाड़ियों,	बुनियादी उपकरण और हाथ से	केवल आजीविका अर्जित कर
और मुग़ल गार्डनस का बड़ा महत्व होटलों के लिए लॉन और उद्यानों	मौसमी फूल व गमलों की देखभाल	संचालित मशीनों जैसे कि प्रूनर,	सकते हैं बल्कि इनसे आपको
है। इन गार्डेन्स की अपनी अलग के सौंदर्यीकरण की देखभाल करने	के बारे में सिखाया भी जाएगा। उन्हें	ब्रश कटर, लॉन मोवर इत्यादि का	स्वास्थ्य लाभ भी मिलता है।

#### Read more:

### Himachal Dastak, Page 6

### Amar Ujala, Page 8 Dainik Jagran, Page 4 Divya Himachal, Page 5 Punjab Kesari, Page 3

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Ministry of Commerce urges Pharmexcil, IICT to work towards reducing drug input imports from China

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

4<sup>th</sup> August 2017

Pharmexcil and the CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), on the directions of the Ministry of Commerce are working for reducing the dependency of Indian pharmaceutical industry on Chinese raw material imports, as per a leading news agency.

The Ministry of Commerce recently conducted a meeting to work on a roadmap to obtain this strategic objective.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) will take up the matter with domain experts on August 12.

Indian drug exports to China are insignificant in value terms, but Indian drug manufactures import raw materials worth USD 6 billion, According to the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council.

Indian pharmaceutical industry is about 90% dependent on China as it is the main supplier of raw materials for active pharmaceutical ingredients and key standing materials.

### **Read more:**

DSIJ

![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **Petrol From Plastic Waste! India Claims Breakthrough**

### CSIR-IIP CSIR-IICT

3rd August 2017

The Indian government said scientists of state-owned CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun, in collaboration with oil company GAIL (India), have developed a process by which waste plastics of polyethylene and polypropylene types can be utilized. "CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad has developed a catalyst that can be used for conversion of waste plastics to fuel oils. One kilogram of waste polyethylene and polypropylene can India's Minister of State for Science and Technology, said.

According to official figures, 27.18 grams of plastic waste is generated by an Indian per day but the country has failed to recycle more than half

of t. "There are certain plants operating in foreign countries which claim to convert waste plastic into plastic oil/fuel oil/diesel. CSIR laboratories are involved in R&D of converting waste plastics into fuel oil by appropriate processes," Chowdary added.

be converted to either about 600-650 ml of petrol or 700-750 ml of diesel along with LPG," YS Chowdary,

![](_page_18_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

Germany, the US and Japan possess such green technology. Indian scientists claimed that costs of the petrol (gasoline) using green technology is half the cost of petrol generated from crude oil. However, the government did not

divulge the details from when it will produce petrol and diesel at a mass level. The present share of power generated from urban, industrial and agricultural wastes including urban soil share of these waste to energy is around 0.08% of the total installed power generation capacity in the country.

The Indian government has prepared an elaborate roadmap to achieve the goal of 10% reduction in import dependency of crude oil.

![](_page_18_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

### **Centre plans to reduce Indian pharma cos' dependence on Chinese imports**

### CSIR-IICT

### 4<sup>th</sup> August 2017

The Centre is working on a plan to help decrease the Indian pharmaceutical industry's dependence on raw material imports from China, amid the growing tension in Sino-Indian relations. research laboratories to devise a roadmap. The domain experts along with The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) will look more into the matter on August 12.

The drug exports to China are minor

"All government agencies are keen on this. On the directions of the Ministry of Commerce, Pharmexcil and the CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) are working on a Detailed Project Report," R Udaya Bhaskar, Director-General at Pharmexcil, was quoted as in terms of value. But India imports raw materials worth up to \$6 billion, according to Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (Pharmexcil).

China is India's largest supplier of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients. "In some cases, including in the lifesaving drugs category, the

saying in a report by Hindu Business Line.

To achieve this strategic objective, the Ministry of Commerce held a meeting and took inputs from dependence on Chinese imports is as much as 90 per cent. We have identified about 50-60 drugs for import substitution," Udaya Bhaskar added.

![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

### India recently put on hold a USD 1.3 billion deal, under which Chinese company Shanghai Fosun Pharmaceuticals was to take over Hyderabad-based Gland Pharma. In a separate development last month, the Finance Ministry

# levied provisional anti-dumping duty on O-acid (Ofloxacin Acid) imports from China.

"If tensions escalate, we worry it will cast a shadow on business," an executive whose company imports raw materials from China was quoted as saying.

![](_page_20_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

### 5<sup>th</sup> August 2017

# Methanol should be alternative fuel: Saraswat

CITY BUREAU

Hyderabad

NITI Aayog member VK Saraswat on Saturday em-

![](_page_21_Picture_7.jpeg)

phasised the need to make methanol as a promising alternative fuel, which can replace gasoline and diesel. He said methanol is considered as a very clean fuel, which will reduce the carbon dioxide emission and air pollution by 30 per cent to 35 per cent. Delivering a lecture on Methanol Economy — Opportunities and Options for Energy Security at the 74th

Foundation Day of CSIR-In-

dian Institute of Chemical

Technology in the city, he

EXPERT SPEAK: NITI Aayog member VK Saraswat at the 74th Foundation Day of CSIR-IICT on Saturday.

on our country's economy, count he said and pointed out that of coa

country has huge reserves of coal which would last for

said the country imports huge amounts of crude oil, LPG and other forms of fossil fuels for its energy requirements. This puts a big exchequer This puts a big exchequer the country's import bill for the year 2015-16 was \$ 64 billion. Methanol could be produced from coal, biomass and natural gas and the

the next 212 years, Saraswat said.

"Hence conversion of coal to methanol is the best option to meet our energy demands," he said.

Read more: Telangana Today

Deccan Chronicle Hans India Indian Express Vaartha Namesthe Telangana Andhra Prabha Sakshi

![](_page_22_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_1.jpeg)

6<sup>th</sup> August 2017

To ease the commercialisation of technologies in construction sector, an 'Industry-Institute Enclave' will be held at Hotel Le Meridian on August 9. A press release from the Institute of Environmental Nanotechnology, Erode, said that to create employment for masses with an environmental awareness, Government of India and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) are focusing on 'Make in India' and 'Clean India Mission'.

The initiative leads to realisation of advanced technology to develop new class of advanced materials to the society at large.

Hence the CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute, Bhopal, and Institute for Environmental Nanotechnology - Centre of Excellence, Delhi/Erode, are jointly organising the programme for construction industry. Eminent speakers will showcase their research products for commercialisation and create more ideas for research-cum-business opportunities.

![](_page_22_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

### CSIR-IICT CSIR-NGRI

### 7<sup>th</sup> August 2017

![](_page_23_Picture_3.jpeg)

हेदराबाद, 2 अगस्त-(मिलाप ब्यूरो) सीएसआईआर-भारतीय रासायनिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, हैदराबाद में प्रत्येक तीन माह में कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया जाता है। इसी क्रम में संस्थान के समिति कक्ष में तकनीकी व प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों

![](_page_23_Picture_5.jpeg)

के लिए एक दिवसीय हिन्दी कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। यहाँ जारी प्रेस विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार,

संस्थान के वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी डॉ. एस. नसीमा ने कार्यशाला के उद्देश्य व महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए प्रतिभागियों का स्वागत किया। कार्यशाला के प्रथम सत्र में चि.वें. सुब्बा राव (हिन्दी अधिकारी, सीएसआईआर-एनजीआरआई) को अतिथि वक्ता के रूप में आमंत्रित किया मया। उन्होंने 'संसदीय राजभाषा समिति-निरीक्षण प्रश्नावली के मुख्यांश तथा यूनिकोड मंगल फॉन्ट द्वारा हिन्दी में कम्प्यूटर पर कार्य करना' विषय

के प्रत्येक पत्रे का हर एक प्रश्न एक-दूसरे के साथ जुड़ा व अंतर संबंधी होता है। तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भरी जाने वाली इस प्रश्नावली के प्रत्येक प्रश्न को हमें गंभीरता व सतर्कतापूर्वक सही आँकड़ों के साथ भरना चाहिए। अन्यथा संसदीय समिति इसे गंभीरता से लेगी तथा विपरीत परिणामों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने मंगल यूनिकोड फॉन्ट की सहायता से हिन्दी में कम्प्यूटर

से कैसे हिन्दी में टाइपिंग की जाए?, का कर्मचारियों को अभ्यास कराया। कार्यशाला के दूसरे सत्र में कमालुद्दीन (सहायक निदेशक, हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना) हैदराबाद को अतिथि वक्ता के रूप में आमंत्रित किया गया। उन्होंने 'टिप्पण व मसौदा लेखन' विषय पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा कि कुशल और प्रभावी संचार की विशेषता प्राप्तकर्ता को मुख्यांश स्पष्ट रूप से समझाना है।

संप्रेषण निर्भर करता है। उन्होंने कहा कि संप्रेषण/संचार में शब्दावली मुख्य भूमिका निभाती है। शब्द तीन प्रकार के होते हैं सामान्य शब्दावली, अर्ध पारिभाषिक शब्दावली तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली। इन तीनों प्रकार की शब्दावली का प्रयोग कर कार्यालय की भाषा सुस्पष्ट, व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप व टीका टिप्पणी से मुक्त या अन्य पुरुष में होती है। कार्यशाला के आयोजन में हिन्दी कर्मचारी साई भवानी व प्रफुल्ल

म कम्प्यूटर पर काथ करना निषय करना निषय करना निषय का साथ गए साथ पर कार्य कैसे किया जाए ? तथा लेखक के लेखन में प्रभावशीलता व पासवान ने सहयोग दिया। डॉ.एस. पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा कि संसदीय पर कार्य कैसे किया जाए ? तथा लेखक के लेखन में प्रभावशीलता व पासवान ने सहयोग दिया। डॉ.एस. राजभाषा समिति-निरीक्षण प्रश्नावली कम्प्यूटर पर वाईस टाइपिंग की सहायता कुशलता पर नोटिंग और मसौदा का नसीमा ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया।

### Read more:

#### IICT-Hindi News.com

![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_1.jpeg)

### **Technology to generate electricity from water without any energy ready for takeoff**

![](_page_24_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_4.jpeg)

It was like a dream come true. One year ago, scientists at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in New Delhi demonstrated that it was possible to generate electricity from water—at room temperature and without the need for any external energy. The innovation is now ready for next stage of development.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2017

JyotiShah,hasdevelopedthehydroelectriccellusinganovelapproach.

Dr Kotnala, Chief Scientist at NPL, was fascinated by the potential of humidity-sensing nature of porous magnesium ferrite nanomaterial at

room temperature. The material showed a change in electrical potential in the presence of humidity in the atmosphere. This set them thinking: can we exploit the same difference in potential energy to generate electricity? One thing led to another and soon

"We are waiting for the government and the industry to take the initiative. A pilot plant can be set up within one and a half years," said Dr Ravinder Kumar Kotnala in an interview. Dr Kotnala, along with his associate, enough they found that a small piece of magnesium ferrite measuring three square inch can generate about 250 milli ampere (mA) of power. A slightly bigger prototype measuring four square inch was made and it was also found effective. It was clear that the cell could be scaled up.

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

**CSIR** Touching Lives

Explaining his work, Dr Kotnala said the cell was fundamentally a type of galvanic cell that derives electrical energy from spontaneous oxidation-reduction (redox) reactions of an electrolyte with a cathode and an anode. In a

school laboratory, for instance, a galvanic cell is made by inserting a piece of zinc metal and a piece of copper wire into a lemon fruit. When the two metal pieces are connected to a bulb, it glows. It happens because of a redox reaction of the lemon juice with two dissimilar metal pieces.

In the hydroelectric cell, Dr Kotnala and his team used a pellet of lithium substituted magnesium ferrite which had a zinc plate electrode stuck on one side and a silver comb electrode on the other. When the system was sprinkled with water at room temperature, it generated a stable flow of electricity.

"Magnesium has high affinity for hydroxide ion (OH), and it pulls a hydroxide ion from the normal H2O (water) when it comes in contact. The remaining hydrogen combines with another H2O molecule to form hydronium (H3O). Normally, within a matter of seconds, hydronium and hydroxide ions will recombine to produce once again two molecules of water. But in our cell, hydronium ions get trapped inside the nanopores of lithium-substituted magnesium ferrite and generate an electric field. The electric field helps in further dissociation of water. This cascades and continuous electricity is

produced," explained Dr Kotnala.

Oxidation reaction of hydroxide ions at Zinc electrode releases two electrons which are collected on silver electrode. A net current flow results in the cell due to a potential difference developed between the electrodes.

![](_page_26_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

Scientists across the globe have been trying to produce electricity from water for over 70 years now. Chemical dissociation of water molecules by surfaces of oxides such as Silicon dioxide, Titanium dioxide, Magnesium Oxide and Ferric Oxide had been theoretically calculated and even experimentally observed. But, all the efforts to develop a practical hydroelectric cell had failed till now. In this context, the work of Dr Kotnala using lithium substituted magnesium ferrite could be a game changer.

A small hydroelectric cell made with a magnesium ferrite pellet measuring three sq in has generated about 250 mA of power. A prototype made with a pellet measuring four square inch material has also been found effective. This implies that the scaling up of the cell is possible. It is expected that when connected in a series, the cells would be able to produce enough electricity to drive a small electric motor or energise

### a LED bulb.

"There are many advantages of hydroelectric cell compared to electrochemical cells. For instance, they would be portable. Also, in other cells, anode and cathode gets eroded after a period of time. But in hydroelectric cells Zinc can be reused or recycled and silver extracted out," says Dr Kotnala. The cell releases hydrogen gas and zinc hydroxide, neither of which pollute environment in the manner that fossil fuels do. Hydroelectric cells are no burden on the environment. It is the world's first acid and alkali-free cell.

![](_page_27_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

Dr Kotnala heads the Environmental Sciences and Biomedical Metrology division at NPL. He completed his doctorate in silicon solar cell from IIT Delhi. He has expertise in a wide range of subjects including Spintronics, electronic materials, Spin Hall Effect, humidity sensor, solar cell and hydroelectric cell. A recipient of many

national and international awards and recognition, he has also published more than 360 research papers in international journals. He has nine patents in his name.

![](_page_27_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

### 1<sup>st</sup> August 2017

## पालक से बनी दवा से होगा गठिया का इलाज सीडीआरआई के वैज्ञानिकों ने शोध कर तैयार की दवा

भारत में 39% लोग गठिया से पीडित एनबीटी संवाददाता, लखनऊ: कोशिकाओं की एक ख्यस्थ पत भी तैयार चोट सहित कई अन्य कारक गठिया के सोडोआरआई ने पालक से गठिया को दवा करता है। शोधकतांओं ने इस दवा का लिए जिम्मेदार हो सकते है। शोधकर्ताओं नैयार को है। तावा है कि इस दखा से जल्द प्रयाग चूहों पर किया। शोधकर्ताओं ने का दावा है कि मौजूदा समय में गठिया ही गठिया के रोगियों को फायदा मिलेगा। पाया कि प्राने ऑस्टियोआथंराइटिस में के लिए विषेश रूप से वाजार में ऐसी कोई सोडीआरआई इस दवा को पेटेंट भी करा पालक के इस नेनों फॉमुलेशन ने क्षतिग्रस्त दवाएं नहीं है जिसे मुंह से लिया जा सके। उनके लिए भी काफी फायदेमंद होगी। रही है। वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक इस दबा से कार्टिलेज को मरम्मत कर उसे ठीक किया। तेल व लेप उपलब्ध है। कुछ दद निवारक ये शोधकर्ता थे शमिल गठिया वयोर होगा। दवा से कोई नुकसान नहीं दवाएं हैं जो गठिया संबन्धित लक्षणों नैनो-फॉर्म्लेशन से तैयार के उपचार हेने उपलब्ध हैं। लम्बे से डॉ, ऋत् त्रिवेदी (हड़ी जीवविज्ञानी) सोडीआरआई की निरेशक डॉ. मध्र समय तक इन दवाओं के नेतृत्व में वैज्ञानिक डॉ. प्रभाव रेजन किया गया दीक्षित का कहना है कि जल्द ही यह दवा का प्रयोग लिवर को मिश्रा (फोर्मलेशन विशेषज्ञ), डॉ, राकेश बोन बायोलीनिस्ट व सिखचं टीम की बाजार में उपलब्ध होगी। संडीआरआई नुकसान पहुंचाता है। मीयं (औषधीय स्मायनज्ञ), डॉ. जयाहर लाल लीडर हों, ऋत त्रिवेदों ने बताया की उनका ने सोमवार को इस दवा की वनाने का (फामांकोकायनेटिक्स).डॉ. एस के रथ फोकस रजोनिवनि के बाद होने वाले लाइसेंसिंग एग्रॉमेंट फार्मजा प्राइवेट (विश्वकतता) सहित रिसर्च स्ट्रेडट्स आस्टियोपोरोसिस और फ्रेक्चर होलिंग पर लिमिटेड से किया है। निदेशक का कहना है धमंद्र चाधरी, सलेखा आधिकारी, था। शोध के दौरान उनकी टीम के सामने कि शोध के दौरान दवा में कोई विश्वाकता नसीर अहमद, प्रियंका कोठारी, यह तथ्य आया कि पालक का एक मानक नहीं पाई गई है। यह काफी प्रभावशाली है। आशीष त्रिपाठी, नरेश मिद्रापल्ली, नेनो-फामलेशन में हड़ी बनाने को क्षमता जो दवाएँ हैं व लिवर के लिए नुकसान गीत पांडे, सुधीर कुमार व कपिल देव रखता है। प्रभावित स्थान पर कार्टिलेज दायक आनुवंशिकी, वजन और जोड़ों मे शामिल थे।

भारत में करीब 39 प्रतिशत लोग गठिया (ओरिटयोआर्थयइटिस) से प्रभावित है। इसमें 45 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं। महिलाओं में 65 वर्ष की आयु में इसकी शिकायत अधिक मिलती है। शोधकताओं के मुताबिक क्रोनिक आहिरयो आर्थराइटिस से पीडित रजोनिवृत्त महिलाओं में फ्रेक्चर होने का खतरा 20 प्रतिज्ञत अधिक होता है। यह दवा

### **Read more:**

Navbharat Times

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_1.jpeg)

### **CDRI Offers Skill Dev Courses**

![](_page_29_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### **CSIR-CDRI**

### 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017

Lucknow (PNS): Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI) is offering various certificate courses in skill development as a part of CSIR's integrated skill initia-India programme from August 21. Media spokesperson Sanjeev Yadav said that the certificate courses included Skill Development in Advanced Spectroscopic Techniques', 'Skill Development in Microscopy

and Flow Cytometry', 'Skill Development in Regulatory Safety Studies and Animal Experimentation' and 'Skill Development 111 Computational Approaches tive under the aegis of Skill to Drug Design and Development'. "The courses will be conducted at CDRI. Candidates who have completed bachelors and masters are eligible to apply for these courses. Basic knowledge of computer is essential," he said. He pointed courses," he said.

out that the application must be submitted online. "Incomplete applications or those not routed through HoD/employer and received in the form of hard copy will not be considered. Filling up this form does not guarantee admission to CSIR-CDRI. The decision of the selection committee will be final and binding, and the shortlisted candidates will be informed one month prior to the start of

# **Read more:** The Pioneer

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

### 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017

![](_page_30_Picture_3.jpeg)

कमजोर कर रही है बल्कि हड़ी ट्टने के बाद दोबारा जुड़ने में लम्बा समय लग रहा है। यह खुलासा केन्द्रीय ओषधीय अन्संधान संस्थान (सीडीआरआई) के एक शोध में हुआ है। हडी बनाने वाली कोशिकाओं को मारती हैः सीडी आरआई के वैज्ञानिक डा. नेबेद्य चट्टोपाध्याय के नेतृत्व में हुए शोध में पाया गया कि थियोफायलिन एक मिथाइलजेंथीन दवा है जो फफड़ों के यायमार्ग को फैला देती है। सांस लेने मे होने वाली परशानी को कम करती है। रोकता है जिससे खुन में विटामिन डी के लेकिन हजी बनाने बाली कोशिकाओं (आस्टियोब्लेस्ट्स) को मारने का भी काम करती है। हड़ी को नष्ट करने वाली काशिकाओं (ओस्टियाक्लास्ट्स) को ओर अधिक सकित्य कर देती है।

जिया उर गाईन, डॉ. मुहम्मद वहाज्दीन व डॉ. स्मृति भदौरिया सहित रिसर्व स्ट्डेट्स, सुभाशिस पाल, काइनात खान, श्याम सुंदार पाल चीना, मोनिका मितल, कोनिका पोरवाल, रिवा श्रीवास्तव, इशा तनेजा, जाकिर हुसैन व धनराज मडल। होती ही हैं साथ ही शरीर में विटामिन डी की कमी भी करती है। शरीर में केल्शियम व फॉस्फट संतुलन बनाए रखने वाले हामोंन को बदल देती है। लिवर में उत्पादन करने वाले एंजाइम को भी स्तर में खासी गिरावट आ जाती है। एसजीपीजीआई में होगी क्लीनिकल रिसर्चः संस्थान की निदेशक डा. मध् र्दाक्षित ने चताया कि एसजीपीजीआई के घल्मोनरी मेडिसिन विभाग में क्लोनिकल

![](_page_30_Picture_6.jpeg)

### **Read more:** Hindustan

### Dainik Jagran Amar Ujala

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![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

### 1<sup>st</sup> August 2017

![](_page_31_Picture_3.jpeg)

memopausal osteoporosis and fracture heating. We observed that a standardised nano-formulation of Spinacea oleracea commonly known as palak net only had the ability to form bone but it also possessed an intrinsic ability to bed more of cartilage cells at the affected site. We observed that in the Spinacea oleracea repaired and groups too. cured the degenerated cartilage. Soon this drug will be available arthritis is an inevitable part of helpful in curing osteoarthritis Postmenopausal women wit in the market as it has been ageing but in fact it can affect and will come in the market osteoarthritis have a 20 p licensed to Pharmanza Pvt Ltd anyone at any age. Regardless soon." on July 31, 2017, said Dr Ritu of age, the condition can have teamleader for this formulation, including genet

securive year with the CSIR- and 70 pc of them have an X 'Most people think that CDRI. This drug will be very ray evidence of osteoarthriti

The team of researchers Trivedi, a bone biologist and a significant negative impact on includes scientists led by Rity tribute to the development of This is the first-ever break Director, CSIR-CDRI, Dr. Prabhat Raman Mishra (a for ics and weight and joint injury through in the area of Madhu Dikshit, said, "Based on mulation expert), Rakesh Wear and tear injuries can be osteoarthritis, a most com- the results of our research our Maurya (a medicinal chemist), common and joint pain is mon and chronic condition of drug shows no toxicity and is Jawahar Lal (pharmacokinet- something many, if not most, the joints which afflicts main effective at lower doses with the ics? and SKRath (toxicity). people will experience at cerly the weight-bearing joints nano-formulation. We have Students: Dharmendra tain points. At present there are

increased risk of fracture

Many factors can con-

![](_page_31_Picture_11.jpeg)

#### **Read more:**

### The Pioneer

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

### 30<sup>th</sup> July 2017

![](_page_32_Picture_3.jpeg)

सचिव चि.वे. सुब्बाराव ने सदस्य कार्यालय प्रमुखों एवं हिन्दी पदाधिकारियों का स्वागत किया। डॉ. वी.एम. तिवारी, अध्यक्ष, नगर राजभाषा कायान्वयन समिति, हैदराबाद (3) एवं निदेशक, सीएसआईआर-एनजीआरआई ने बैठक की अध्यक्षता की। भारतीय राष्ट्रीय महासागर सूचना केंद्र (इंकॉइस), हैदराबाद के निदेशक डॉ. सतीश सी. शोनॉय मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित रहे। हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना, हैदराबाद की पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन, राजभाषा

दुसरे सत्र में समिति के सदस्य सचिव चि.वे. सुब्बाराव ने राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तथा राजभाषा विभाग से प्राप्त पत्रों का विवरण दिया। तद्परान्त सदस्य कार्यालयों से प्राप्त तिमाही प्रगति रिपोटों पर समीक्षा की गई। बैठक आकाशवाणी विज्ञापन प्रसारण सेवा को प्रभारी हिन्दी अधिकारी लक्ष्मी बाई द्वारा प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद ज्ञापन उन्होंने कहा कि सूनामी पर भी अनुसंधान संस्थान की गृह पत्रिका क साथ संपन हुई।

![](_page_32_Picture_6.jpeg)