

# CSIR in Media



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## Nagarjunasagar quake triggers dam seismic study

CSIR-NGRI

10<sup>th</sup> August 2017

The 3.4 magnitude earthquake, 29 km north-west of Nagarjunasagar, which was detected by the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) on July 26, has once again brought seismic monitoring at large reservoirs into focus. The epicentre of the quake was between Yacharam and Nagarjunasagar dam.

NGRI chief scientist D. Srinagesh said that it was “one small quake, nothing alarming” and no aftershocks were recorded. NGRI gets real-time data within a span of 10 seconds from Nagarjunasagar, Srisailem and Sripada Yellamapally project.

“We have set up seismological recording apparatus at Polavaram in Andhra Pradesh too,” said Mr Srinagesh. NGRI doesn't have

recording equipment at Mallanna-sagar and Kaleswaram.

It was the 6.3 magnitude earthquake near the Koyna dam in Maharashtra in 1967 that highlighted the importance of seismic monitoring near water reservoirs.

Most areas in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state fall under Zone II. Some regions, including Kottagudem, Badrachalam and the Singareni belt in TS, and the coastal belt in AP fall in Zone III, according to the Seismic Zoning Map of India. These areas can experience earthquakes of up to 6.0 magnitude.



NGRI chief scientist D. Srinagesh said that in constructing a dam precautions and mandatory provisions of the Central Water Commission are followed.

“In India we do not have big dams like the Hoover Dam in the US, with huge storage capacity. So dams triggering an earthquake is not a possibility. Nagarjunasagar and Srisaïlam have been there for a few decades but nothing has happened.”

Three analog seismographs are located at Nagarjunasagar, Srisaïlam and Sriramsagar dams to monitor seismic activity. The NGRI uses data accrued from such monitoring to assess the level of seismicity in the region and to know whether this activity is influenced by the water levels in the reservoir.

No seismic activity has been observed in the vicinity of the three reservoirs except this latest quake. In 2003-04 earthquakes of smaller magnitude were recorded, but at distances ranging from 50 to 100 km from the reservoir sites.

These earthquakes were located also by supplementary data from Kothagudem, Cuddapah and Hyderabad.

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CSIR-CBRI

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सीएसआईआर की हीरक जयंती पर प्रदर्शनी आज से रुड़की। सीएसआईआर की प्लेटिनम जयंती समारोह के रूप में सीएसआईआर नई दिल्ली द्वारा देशभर में प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन किया गया है। दस से 12 अगस्त तक चलने वाली प्रदर्शनी का शुभारंभ सीबीआरआई निदेशक प्रो. एन गोपाल कृष्णन व एनआईएव रुड़की के निदेशक डा. शरद कुमार जैन द्वारा किया जाएगा। संस्थान के मुख्य प्रधान सूचना वैज्ञानिक डा. अतुल कुमार अग्रवाल ने बताया कि प्रदर्शनी में सीएसआईआर के बायो फार्मास्युटिकल्स, जलवायु परिवर्तन, औषध विकास से समुद्र की गहराइयों में अनुसंधान, भूविज्ञान से ऊर्जा, फूड से फ्रेगरेंस, ग्लास से जैनोमिक्स, हाउसिंग से हेल्थ केयर, इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन से इन्फार्मेटिक्स, लेदर से लाइट कॉम्बेट एयरक्राफ्ट, माइक्रोब्स से माइनिंग मैटेरियल्स, ऑप्टिकल से ऑप्टिकल फाइबर, पिगमेंट से पावर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, रोड से रोबोटिक्स, सेंसर से सोलर एनर्जी, ट्रैक्टर से ट्रांसपोर्ट, जल से मौसम के पूर्वानुमान तक अपनी स्थिति उपस्थिति आदि को दर्शाया जा रहा है। उन्होंने बताया कि इसी समृद्ध धरोहर के देश की प्रगति हेतु 75 वर्षों की सेवाओं को आमजन को दर्शाने के लिए सीबीआरआई रुड़की में 10 से 12 अगस्त को विज्ञान मेले का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।

**Read more:**

Rashtriya Sahara, Page 7



CSIR-IICT

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सीएसआईआर-आईआईसीटी हैदराबाद में 'एग्रोकेमिकल्स के दोहरी उपयोग की सुरक्षा' पर आयोजित कार्यशाला को संबोधित करते हुए तेलंगाना सरकार के कृषि विभाग के प्रीन्सिपल सेक्रेटरी सी. पार्थसारथी। साथ में संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ. चंद्रशेखर व अन्य।

Read more:

Hindi Milaap Eenadu



## Workshops to curb misuse of agrochemicals

CSIR-IICT

10<sup>th</sup> August 2017

An action plan to curb misuse of agrochemicals is a must as Indian farmers are either over using or misusing them said C Parthasarathi, Principal Secretary, Agriculture, Telangana State.

Though the Government comes out with several resolutions and Acts, its often found wanting in enforcing them, he said at a one day Indo-US workshop on security of dual use agrochemicals.

The objective of the series of three workshops planned in the country is to improve the security of vulnerable locations in the supply chain of agrochemicals.

Parthasarathi urged scientists and researchers involved to work seriously in helping phase out hazardous chemicals and come out with new harmless chemicals in his address.

An important point that emerged during the discussions was that lack of knowledge of applications, inefficient training and constant supervision could lead to misuse of these chemicals. It could lead to internal and external threats which are capable of significant destruction and damage. Hence, effective policies regarding their transportation, storage, disposable etc and vigilance to check the many suspicious purchasers of these chemicals.



Agrochemicals in India are highly regulated through the insecticide Act (1968) and Insecticide rules (1971). The dual use of agrochemicals in the world [signatories of Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) including India] are governed by the regulations of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) at The Hague, The Netherlands.

They are listed under schedules 2 and 3 of the CWC Act. The National Authority on Chemical Weapons Convention (NACWC) is responsible for working on safety and security of dual purpose chemicals which require more attention in the light of chemical terrorism incidents happening throughout the world.

The participants for the three workshops will be drawn from agrochemicals industries, the regulating and security agencies, academic and research institutions and the government agencies and industry organizations concerned with the chemical security. The US Department of State's Chemical Security Program, Washington-DC, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), The Oregon State University, all from USA, along with CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT), Gujarat Forensic Science University (GFSU), Gandhinagar, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad and Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurugram, have taken a joint initiative to organize three workshops.



The Indo-US presentations on the technical and regulatory aspects will be covered in six sessions at each workshop. The focus will be on the dual use agrochemicals - the security concerns, history of attacks, their safety and security at production, storage, transport and supply chain, cyber security, evaluating and improving their security, regulatory aspects, working with law enforcing agencies and the finally 'the way forward'.

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## 140 Research Projects on medicinal plants are being currently supported by NMPB: Shri Shripad Naik

CSIR

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A number of research / studies on medicinal values of plants are being carried out by various government as well as private universities / research institutions/ organizations in India.

Presently, research projects on various aspects (viz. literary research, survey, identification, documentation, micropropagation, agrotechnology, drug standardization, pharmacological and clinical research etc.) of medicinal plants are being supported by different Ministries/Departments of Government of India (viz. Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,

Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture & Family Welfare, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology etc.) under their concerned schemes / programmes.

Under the Ministry of AYUSH, different Research Councils viz. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) and Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) are engaged in research & development activities on medicinal plants used in concerned system of medicine



In addition, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, under its Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants is also supporting research & development projects on various aspects on medicinal plants to number of government as well as private universities / research institutions/ organizations across the country. At present more than 140 research projects, supported under NMPB's Central Sector Scheme on various aspects of medicinal plants, are ongoing in various universities/ research organizations in different states of the country.

Some of the premier research institutions/organizations doing research on medicinal value of plants are: Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP)- Lucknow, Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI)- Lucknow, Indian Institute for Integrative Medicines (IIIM)- Jammu, Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT)- Palampur, National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)- Lucknow, North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST)- Jorhat under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR)- Anand, Gujarat under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); Indian Council of Forestry and Education (ICFRE)- Dehradun, and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

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