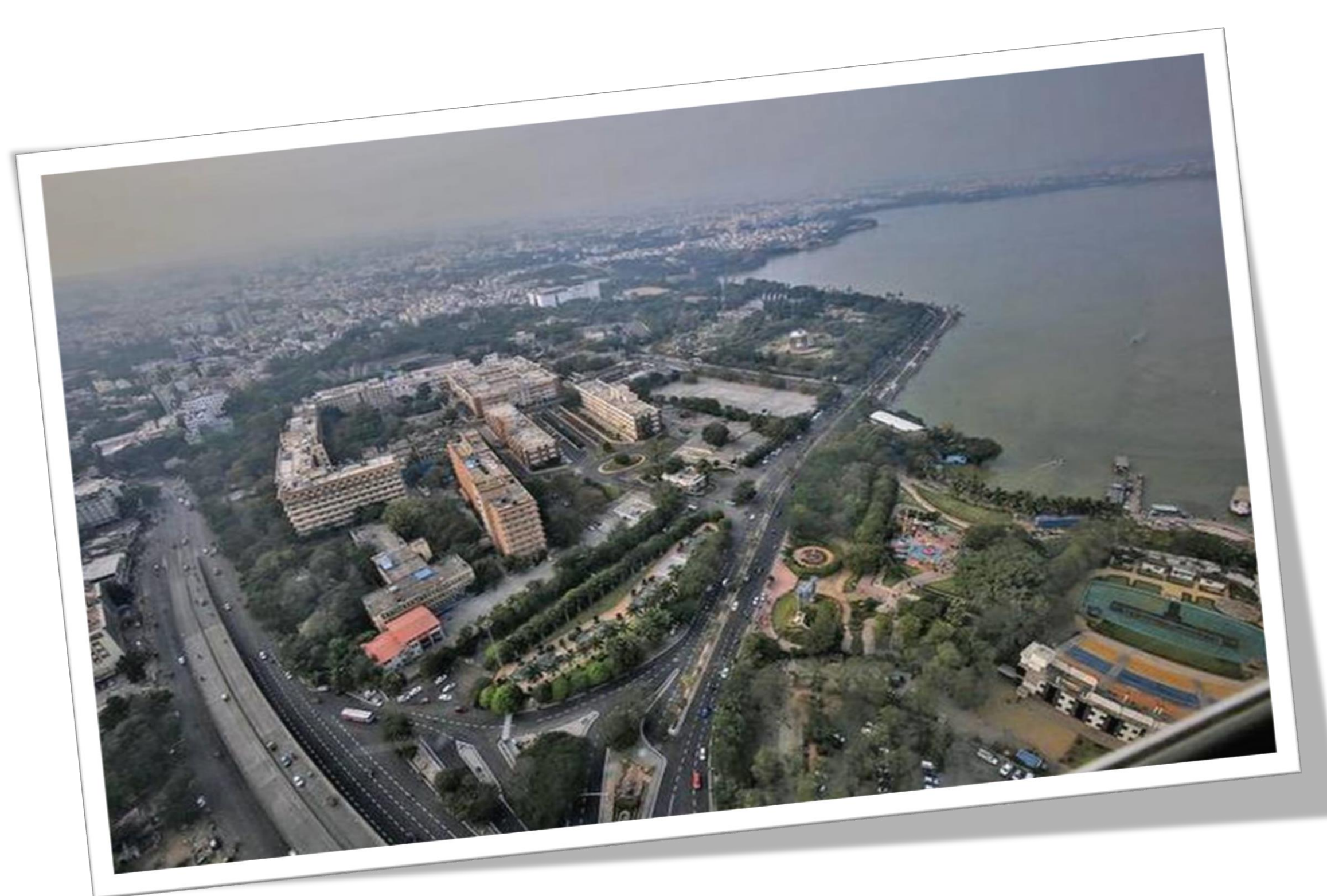


# CSIR in Media



A Daily News Bulletin  
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# गरीबों का जीवन बदलने वाली ढाई सौ तकनीकों पर काम तेज

## विज्ञान मेला

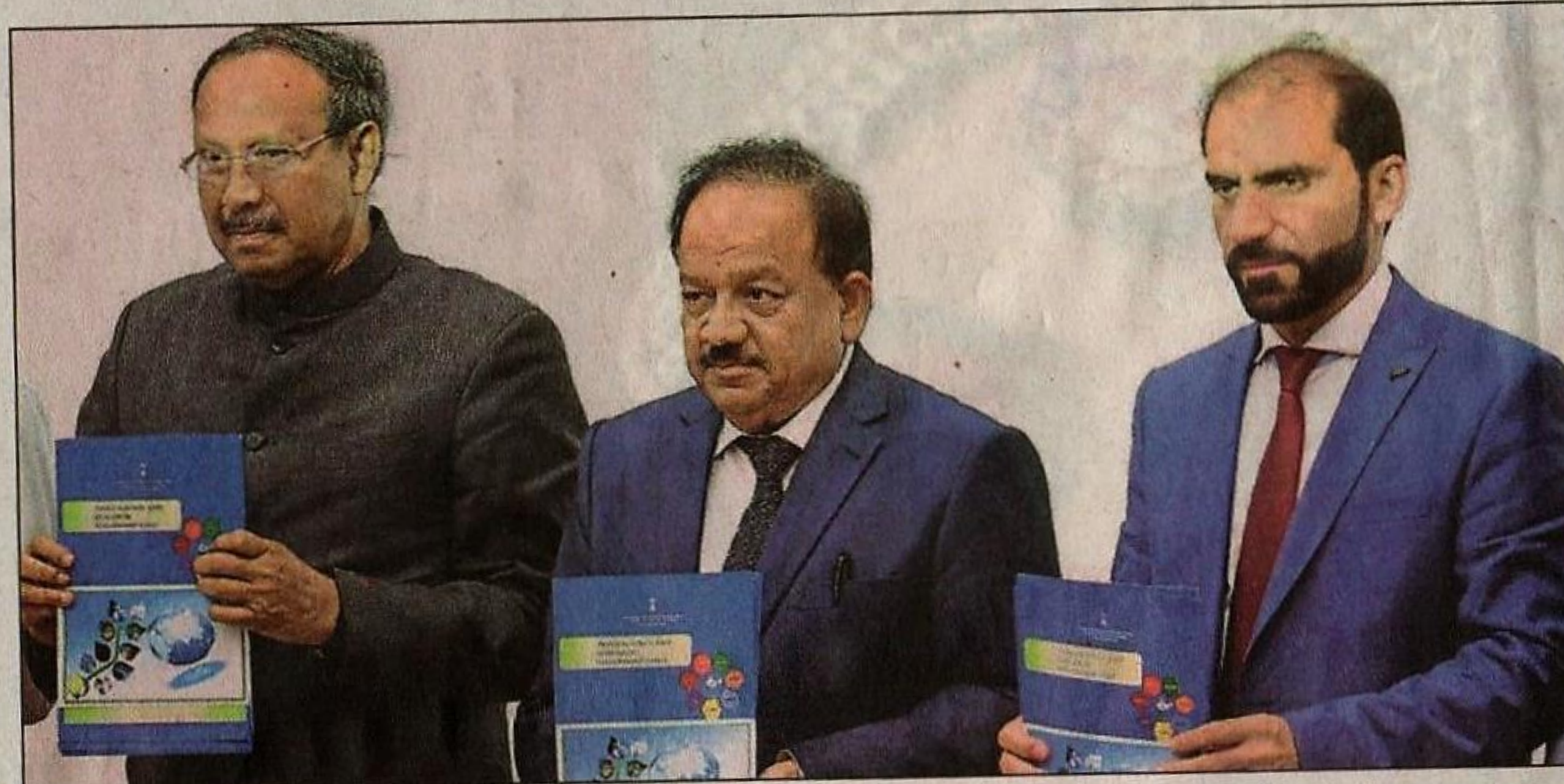
चेन्नई | मदन जैड़ा

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी की करीब ढाई सौ तकनीकों पर वैज्ञानिक कार्य कर रहे हैं, जो आने वाले दिनों में ग्रामीणों और गरीबों के जीवन में बड़ा बदलाव लाएंगी। केंद्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री डॉ. हर्षवर्धन ने शुक्रवार को यहां चार दिवसीय भारत विश्व विज्ञान मेले का उद्घाटन करते हुए यह बात कही।

उन्होंने कहा कि वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा ये तकनीकें विकसित की जा रही हैं। इनमें स्वच्छता, कृषि से लेकर जीनोम से जुड़ी तकनीकें भी शामिल हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि 69

फीसदी आबादी आज भी गांवों में रहती है इसलिए वैज्ञानिकों को अपने आविष्कारों से उनके जीवन को सरल बनाने के लिए कार्य करना चाहिए। इन तकनीकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सीएसआईआर के महानिदेशक डॉ. गिरीश साहनी ने कहा कि इनमें कई तकनीकें हम लांच भी कर चुके हैं और बाकी पर काम चल रहा है।

**दूध की शुद्धता के लिए झीर टेस्टर**  
: सीएसआईआर ने झीर टेस्टर लांच किया है, जिसकी कीमत पांच हजार रुपये है। इस हैंड हैल्ड उपकरण से दूध में मिलावट की जांच सेकेंडों में हो जाती है। इसके अलावा पारे से मुक्त यूवी लैंप विकसित किया गया है। यह तकनीक बिना किसी दुष्प्रभाव के पानी को साफ करती है।



चेन्नई में शुक्रवार को भारत विश्व विज्ञान मेले के उद्घाटन अवसर पर केंद्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री डॉ. हर्षवर्धन। साथ में बांग्लादेश के प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री येफेस उस्मान(बाएं) और अफगानिस्तान के उच्च शिक्षा मंत्री अब्दुल लतीफ रोशन। • प्रेर

## कोलतार मिक्सर तैयार

वैज्ञानिकों ने एक ऐसा कोलतार मिक्सर तैयार किया है जिसे बिना गर्म किए सड़कें बनाई जा सकती हैं। कोलतार की सड़कें बारिश में नहीं बनती हैं और बारिश से ही सबसे ज्यादा टूटती हैं।

## लेप से टूटी हड्डियां जुड़ेगी

स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में भी कई तकनीकों पर कार्य हो रहा है। सीडीआरआई लखनऊ ने एक ऐसा लेप तैयार किया है, जो टूटी हुई हड्डियों को जोड़ने में कारगर है।

## आयुर्वेद पर भी शोध जारी

आयुर्वेद के कई फार्मूलों से दवाएं बनाने और हर्बल उत्पाद बनाने पर कार्य चल रहा है। मधुमेह, दिल की बीमारियों की सस्ती दवाएं विकसित की जा रही हैं।

## फलों के संरक्षण की तकनीकें

फलों को कुरकुरे के स्वरूप में सुरक्षित रखने की तकनीक विकसित की गई है। इससे फलों को बर्बादी से बचाने में मदद मिलेगी। किसानों के लिए नेचुरल स्वीटनर, हल्दी की ज्यादा उपज देने वाली नई किस्में, फूलों एवं सुगंधित पौधों की कई किस्में तैयार की जा रही हैं।

## चार घंटे में ही टॉयलेट बनेंगे

चार घंटे में कहीं पर भी स्थापित होने वाले टॉयलेट विकसित किए गए हैं। बिजली के टावर बनाए जा रहे हैं, जिन्हें कुछ ही घंटों में खड़ा किया जा सकता है। यदि बिजली के टावर क्षतिग्रस्त होते हैं तो कुछ ही घंटों में फोल्डिंग टावर लगाकर बिजली चालू की जा सकती है।



CSIR-CLRI

14<sup>th</sup> October 2017

## Science and Technology Minister stresses on the need to encourage and empower Young Innovators

**Chennai,** Union Minister for Science and Technology and Earth Sciences, Dr Harsh Vardhan, has said that India is home to lakhs of grassroots innovators and it is important to empower them with modern entrepreneurial skills and assist them. Inaugurating the India International Science Festival 2017 at Anna University in Chennai today, the Minister said that National Innovation Foundation-India (NIF) will be organizing the Grassroots Innovators Summit, as part of this four day festival. He said the Innovators Summit aims to strengthen the grassroots technological innovations and outstanding traditional knowledge and provide a common platform for various stakeholders – from innovators, students, researchers to policy makers. He urged the scientific community to contribute in realizing Prime Minister's vision of establishing A New India by 2022. Detailing the initiatives launched by the Government in the last three years, Dr Harsh Vardhan said there has been a 60 per cent hike in the budget for Science and Technology. The Minister lauded the contribution of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee who laid the foundation stone for Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) and recalled the important role played by the country's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in developing scientific institutions of repute. The Minister said eminent scientists like Sir C.V.Raman, Prof S.Chandrasekar, Sir Srinivasa Ramanujam, Dr Abdul Kalam, contributed significantly to the advancement of science. Y. S.



Chowdary, Minister of State for Ministry of Science & Technology & Earth Sciences, welcomed the august gathering. The key participants at the grand inaugural ceremony included Dr. Vijay Bhatkar, National President, VIBHA, Minister of Higher Education of Afghanistan Shri. Abdul Latif Roshan, Science & Technology Minister of Bangladesh Shri Yeafesh Osman and Minister for Higher Education, Science and Technology, Government of Tamil Nadu Shri. K. P. Anbalagan shared their vision on science and technology, while addressing the gathering. Vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. M. Rajeevan, Secretary, MoES, stressed the need to translating the scientific knowledge to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth. The third edition of India

IISF 2017 is being held at Chennai during 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> October 2017 and National Institute of Ocean Technology (ESSO-NIOT) is the main coordinator. The theme of the Science Festival is "Science for New India". The events are held simultaneously at five venues Anna University (main venue), ESSO-NIOT, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research -Central Leather Research Institute (CSIR-CLRI), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research- Structural Engineering Research Centre (CSIR-SERC), and Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT Madras). Stake holders from various fields, academia, industry, government, social organizations, school teachers and students to name a few are participating in the four-day event.

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Focus News, Page no. 10

**Published in:**

[Business Standard](#)



## Getting to Metro station can cost more than ride

CSIR-CRRI

16<sup>th</sup> October 2017



NEW DELHI: For the average **Metro rider**, the non-Metro part of the commute -getting to the station and to the final destination after the ride -is just 20% of the total journey distance. Yet, riders spend more than 50% of travel cost and over 40% of commute time on this part of the journey , a study has revealed. The disproportionate time and money spent on nonMetro segment of commutes shows that while the Metro network remains fast, cheap and convenient, Delhi has a long way to go in providing last-mile connectivity. The study was conducted by **CSIR Central Road Research Institute** (CSIR-CRRI). Transport experts said the study again high lights the

need for mul ti-modal integration (MMI) in the capital to ensure that commuters have smooth access to Metro stations and also ease congestion on roads. The study is part of a larger research commissioned by the Centre for 'Development and Application of Technologies for Sustainable Transportation' (SUSTRANS). "The study shows that about 50% of feeder trips (from and to Metro stations) are through walking and the remaining by all available modes, cycle-rickshaw, auto, bus etc. Integration among these modes, especially between feeder and major modes is very important to attract commuters to the mass transit system," said Errampalli Madhu, principal scientist and head of transportation and planning division of CSIR-CRRI. Though Metro is seen as a solution to the growing traffic problem in Delhi, experts say the city cannot solely rely on it. "Metro alone can't solve the congestion problem. There is a need to integrate all the other modes



of transportation for seamless travel. There should be some incentive for people to shift to public transport. Quality of travel is an important factor," said Amit Bhatt, director transport, WRI India. In the absence of an integrated system, there is chaos outside most Metro stations, as cycle-rickshaws autos are haphazardly parked on main roads resulting in traffic bottlenecks. It also leaves little space for safe pedestrian movement. Under MMI, all modes of public transports are integrated with the Metro stations so that commuters can take autocycle-rickshaw bus from the station to reach their destinations. Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC) has approved the guidelines for developing infrastructure at Metro stations for multi-modal integration.

**Published in:**  
[The Times of India](#)



## Report govt. to add medicinal items in meals

CSIR

16<sup>th</sup> October 2017

*The anti-diabetics ayurvedic formulations and Indian spices will soon become an important part of this program*

The Union government is preparing an outline for 'Food and Medicine Mission' aimed at providing combination of food, which will not just have taste also help in fighting disease. The anti-diabetics ayurvedic formulations and Indian spices will soon become an important part of this program.

The format for 'Food and Medicine Mission' is being prepared by the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research Council (CSIR). The CSIR is going to include ayurvedic formulas, nutrient food techniques developed in its laboratory and traditional spices in this program. However, the scientists will determine which ayurvedic formula, including the spices and the product will help in providing protection against the particular disease. According to experts, use of allopathy and ayurveda can lead to effective rescue and diagnosis of diseases.

"The Ayush Ministry has identified many such medicines which are written by the allopathy physicians," said a senior health ministry official.

### HEALTHY MEALS

The products developed by CSIR which include carbonated fruit juices, anti-oxidant herbal tea, (Cordyceps sinensis or caterpillar fungus) Krirajadi, BGR-34 will protect people from several diseases.

**Published in:**  
[The Times of India](http://www.timesofindia.com)



## CSIR-NCL senior scientist becomes NASI fellow

CSIR-NCL

16<sup>th</sup> October 2017



Reddy, who has been associated with the organic chemistry division at NCL since 2010, mostly works in organic synthesis of biologically active natural products.

Senior scientist Srinivas Reddy of the CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) has been elected as a fellow at the National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI).

Reddy, who has been associated with the organic chemistry division at NCL since 2010, mostly works in organic synthesis of biologically active natural products. He is also involved in developing compositions for drugs and crop protection.

Recently, he bagged the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India scientist award for 2017. Reddy was also honoured with the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar award and has over 80 research publications to his credit.

**Published in:**  
[Indian Express](#)



## **CCMB to host 'SNAKSYMP-2017' seminar on snake venom research and snake venom therapy in Hyderabad**

CSIR-CCMB

14<sup>th</sup> October 2017

The Center for Scientific and Industrial Research-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CSIR-CCMB) based in Hyderabad is planning to host SNAKSYMP 2017 from 30th November to 3rd December 2017. The four days national seminar will focus on 'snake venom research and snake bite therapy'. According to Dr Karthikeyan Vasudevan, senior principal scientist, CSIR-CCMB, the main objective of this seminar is to bring together leading researchers, scientists, students and pharma companies manufacturing anti-venom drugs on one platform and initiate deliberations and discussions on the contemporary issues and challenges relating to the subject.

"Snakebite has been regarded as 'Neglected Tropical Disease' by World Health Organization, which mainly affects the poor farmers who work in the agricultural fields and daily wage earners who are exposed to snakes. This seminar will discuss and deliberate on the various issues concerning the subject," said the senior principal scientist. In the recent study, it was estimated that approximately 4,21,000 snake bite cases occur around the world. In India, approximately 40-50 thousand people die due to snakebite. This alarming mortality calls for need of concrete actions to be taken by policy makers, doctors and researchers in this area.

SNAKSYMP is an annual event organized by members of Toxinology Society of India (TSI). This event is the congregation of scientists, students, clinicians and anti-venom manufacturers from India and abroad to deliberate on recent advances in snake venom research and snakebite management.

**Published in:**  
[Pharma Biz](#)



CSIR-NGRI

16<sup>th</sup> October 2017

## Multiple micro-quakes felt in Gannavaram mandal

### STAFF REPORTER

VIJAYAWADA, OCTOBER 13, 2017 00:00 IST  
UPDATED: OCTOBER 13, 2017 04:56 IST

### Nothing to worry as they're part of swarm activity, say officials

Two days after the occurrence of multiple tremors, a micro-quake of magnitude 2.3 caused panic among several villages in the Gannavaram mandal on Thursday afternoon. This takes the number to eight in the past three days in the mandal.

Mustabada, Chinna Autapalli, Kesarapalle and other villages felt the tremors for a few seconds at 2.58 p.m. on Thursday. On Tuesday, micro-quakes of magnitude 1.7 and 1.6 occurred at 10.18 p.m. and 11.01 p.m. respectively in many villages of the mandal.

"We were in the middle of the class and students felt something strange and began shouting. The building vibrated for more than three seconds and the situation became normal even before we came out of the classroom," Ms. Ancy, a lecturer in a private college in Chinna Avutapalli, said.

Also, the scientists at the CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) confirmed that as many as five micro-quakes of magnitude less than one had occurred on October 10 but were not felt by the people.

"Today's tremors have been recorded by 10 seismology observatory stations in the country with the closest being Mylavaram station and the farthest at Killari in Latur district of Maharashtra. The epicentral region is located 25 km northwest of the Mylavaram station," Dr. Srinagesh Davuluri, Chief Scientist (Seismology) at the NGRI, told *The Hindu*.

"The quakes occurred at a depth of 19 km. Other than the three which were felt by people, five more occurred on Oct. 10 whose magnitude was less than one," Mr. Srinagesh said. These could be small ones part of the swarm activity, he added.

However, Mr. Srinagesh said there was nothing to fear.

"These are small tremors that happen when faults are stressed up beyond a limit and release energy. Earthquakes occur on pre-existing faults and these faults are deep and cause terminal and micro-quakes," he said adding that there would be no threat to buildings or built up regions. Asked about the threat to the airport at Gannavaram, if any, Mr. Srinagesh said any building could withstand the present tremors.

Asked if there was any chance of growing intensity, Mr. Srinagesh said, "One should not come to a conclusion now. In 2016 swarm activity also occurred in Nellore district. The activity happens often in the peninsular India and AP and Telangana in particular."

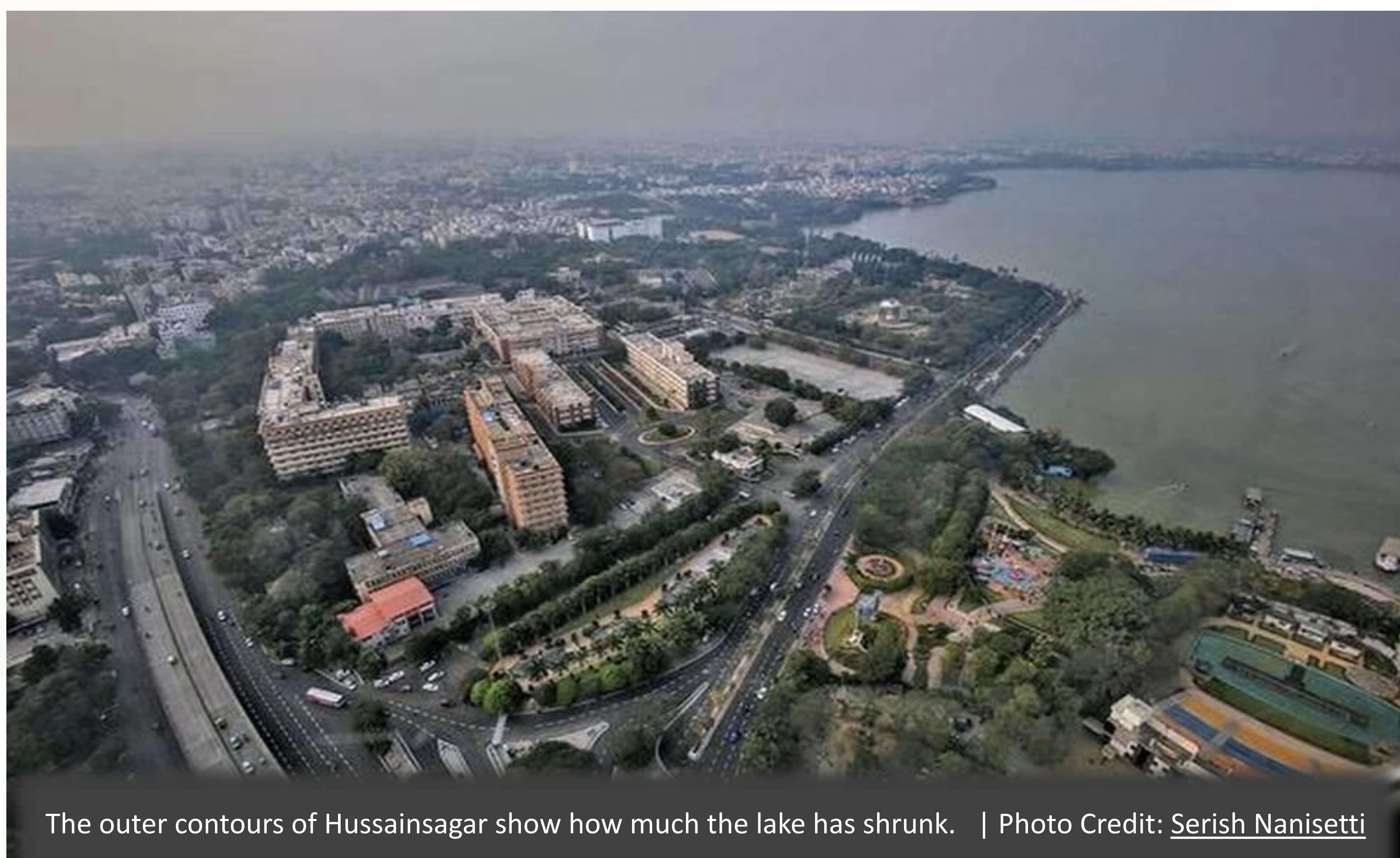
Meanwhile, the Seismological Observatory of the Indian Meteorology Department in the city also recorded mirco-quakes of magnitude around 1.6 on Tuesday night. On Thursday afternoon too, the Observatory recorded a shock.

**Published in:**  
The Hindu



## In Hyderabad, lakes are nothing but urban myths

CSIR-NGRI



### Some are shrunken while a majority exist only in names

Lakes have become urban myths in the city. Some of them exist in a shrunken form while a majority of them are just names. While the recent bouts of urban flooding have been blamed on encroachment of lakes, the fact is that some of the lakes have just disappeared. The 1914 Leonard Munn map of Hyderabad shows exactly how many lakes in the city have disappeared. It shows Somajiguda Tank where a hospital, a supermarket, a car showroom and dozens of

16<sup>th</sup> October 2017  
residential complexes exist now. In another area, it shows a massive lake called Kunta Mallaiyapalli. Today, a small water body exists on the site called Humayun Nagar Kunta. The map shows Kunta Chinna Narayana Gutta with a small hillock and a lake. The hillock with the temple exists in the area now called Chandrayangutta. One of the bigger lakes that has disappeared without a trace is the Mir Jumla Tank. Ironically, the area is now called Talab Katta. Where once was Tigal Kunta, it is now Tigal Kunta Crossroads. Where once was Pahar Tigal Kunta is now Adams High School. Kunta Bhawani Das doesn't exist any more. Nawab Saheb Kunta has disappeared and in its wake is a wide covered nala that sometimes overflows flooding the neighbourhood with sewerage. The outer contours of Hussainsagar Lake show how much the lake has shrunk. If Mint Compound was on one side of the lake, the railway track ran on the other. Now, a



multiplex, gardens, parks and houses exist on what used to be the lake.

### **Frequent floods**

“The groundwater is not getting recharged. There are no gardens, no open spaces and everything is plastered and that’s why we are having these frequent floods. Hyderabad has undulating terrain with Banjara Hills and some other hill areas at a higher level and Uppal and other areas at lower level and it also has natural slopes. These natural slopes have been disturbed by urbanisation, corrupt officials and contractors,” says Shakeel Ahmed, Chief Scientist at National Geophysical Research Institute, who specialises in groundwater hydrology.

During the recent bout of flooding, the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) deployed massive pumps to drain water from residential areas of Ramanthapur surrounding the Pedda Cheruvu, but to little avail. “We could see the water was being pumped out, but the water level remained the same. Only after it stopped raining did the water level begin to recede,” said a resident.

### **Lake restoration**

Despite the frequent flooding, the encroachments are going on apace. A few days ago, Lubna Sarwath of Save Our Urban Lakes wrote to Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) to stop encroachments on Bam Ruknud Dowla lake. “It is imperative that we restore every lake and reclaim the lost water spaces to save the city from inundations and to provide it with water. There should be no compromise on restoring the heritage lake to its maximum water spread, as a drinking water source, and as a home to biodiversity, both local and migratory,” wrote Ms. Sarwath. Even Twitter messages addressed to Ministers and officials about the encroachments have gone unheeded.

“Nampally had water bodies called Afzalsagar and Mallakunta. Now, Afzalsagar is a slum area while Mallakunta is the area behind the Exhibition Ground. All the areas that had kunta/cheruvu/katta as appendage were water bodies. Most of them have disappeared due



to urbanisation,” says Anant Maringanti of Hyderabad Urban Labs. “The natural drainage system of the land has been disturbed. The chain of tanks and streams that connected them has been disrupted leading to blockages. Compounding the matter is climate change. Earlier, we had rainfall spread over a few hours. Now there is a heavy downpour for a few hours leading to flooding. Unless we improve our urban infrastructure with planning, we will have to live with this,” said Mr. Ahmed.

**Published in:**  
[The Hindu](#)