

# CSIR in Media



*75 Years of*  
**CSIR Touching Lives**

**A Daily News Bulletin**  
**8<sup>th</sup> May 2017**



## CII, CSIR sign MoU for 'make in India tech development and deployment venture'

CSIR

6<sup>th</sup> May 2017



India's two most prestigious institutions, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and CSIR joined hands to form a "Make in India Technology Development and Deployment Venture". A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by CII and Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Government of India on the occasion of CSIR Leadership Meet, at Hotel Le Meridien, New Delhi.

The MoU was exchanged in the presence of Harsh Vardhan, Union Minister for Science & Technology and vice-president CSIR, Girish Sahni, Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General of CII. This joint initiative "Make in India Technology Venture" will focus on priority sectors aligning to India's key aspirations under Make in India, Digital India, Start-up India, Skill India, Clean India etc.

It will lead to development and deployment of critical platform with many product technologies resulting into India's technology value addition in manufacturing which will contribute significantly to growth of GDP and high-tech exports. The scope would expand to synergise the efforts with line ministries. The proposal is to have consortium of industries with CSIR through its constituent laboratory working on a single development project with line ministries and industries sharing the risk of financial investment.

A high-level Apex body named "Technology Development & Deployment Advisory Council" (TDDAC) will also be formed under this MoU. It will provide policy directions and monitor the activities of the program. Meanwhile, Harsh Vardhan also launched techindiacsir – a technology showcase of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. This portal is a single point window to CSIR Technologies, Intellectual Property, Knowledge base, Skills and Services. This portal describes the success stories of products based on CSIR technologies, technological interventions made by CSIR to solve societal problems and technologies available for licensing.

---

**Published in:**

[Millenium Post](#)

**Also Published in:**

[Hindu Business Line](#)

Dainik Bhaskar, Page 3

## CSIR-IMTECH

8<sup>th</sup> May 2017



नई दिल्ली (ब्यूरो)। रेसिस्टेंट ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस की दवा की खोज और विकास में उत्कृष्ट योगदान के लिए सीएसआईआर-माइक्रोबायल टेक्नोलॉजी (सीएसआईआर-आईएमटेक) के निदेशक डॉ. अनिल कोउल सन फार्मा साइंस फाउंडेशन अवार्ड 2017 के विजेता हुए हैं। इस अवार्ड को रैनबक्सी रिसर्च अवार्ड के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। इस अवार्ड समारोह की अध्यक्षता केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा ने की। समारोह के मुख्य अतिथि थे यूके के वेलकम ट्रस्ट के हेड इन्फेक्शन एंड इम्यूनोलॉजी प्रोफेसर माइक टर्नर। इस क्षेत्र और उद्योग के कई गणमान्य व्यक्ति इस समारोह में उपस्थित थे।

**Published in:**

Amar Ujala, Page 4

CSIR-IMTECH

8<sup>th</sup> May 2017

**• ड्रग डिस्कवरी** इमटेक के डायरेक्टर डॉ. अनिल कौल ने तैयार की टीबी की दवा

# ऐसी दवा बनाई जिससे टीबी से होने वाले मौतों में 50 फीसदी गिरावट आई

**घनोज अपरोजा, चंडीगढ़**

इमटेक के डायरेक्टर डॉ. अनिल कौल ने करीब 20 साल मेहनत करने के बाद टीबी की दवा सिस्टियूरोटम तैयार की है। ये दवा भी मल्टी ड्रग रेजिस्टेंस टीबी (एमडीआर) लिए तैयार की है, जिसका अभी तक कोई इलाज नहीं था। इससे टीबी के मरीजों की मौत के आंकड़ों में कमी आई है। पीजीआई के डॉक्टरों ने कहा कि पहले 100 मरीजों में 70 लोगों की मौत हो रही थी। जीएमसीएच-32 में एमडीआर टीबी यूनिट में भी 70 फीसदी मरीजों की मौत हो रही थी। लेकिन जब से डॉ. कौल की ओर से इजाद की गई दवा सिस्टियूरोटम का इस्तेमाल होना शुरू हुआ है तब से डेथ रेशो 20 फीसदी रह गया है। हालांकि अभी इसको लेकर किसी संस्था की ओर से आंकड़े जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। डॉ. कौल कहते हैं कि वायरोलॉजी में डेंगू, चिकनगुनिया, हैपेटाइटिस-बी जैसे बीमारियां होती हैं। इसके लिए इमटेक ने नोबेल प्राइज विजेता प्रो. कॉन बर्ग से टाईअप किया। उनके साथ मिलकर यहां पर सस्ता दवाएं तैयार होंगी। इसके पीछे उद्देश्य यही है कि गरीब आदमों को सस्ता इलाज मुहैया करवाया जा सके। वहीं डॉ. कौल के मुताबिक इमटेक में 40 हजार किस्म के बैक्टीरिया फंदाई हैं। इनका इस्तेमाल फेट संबंधी बीमारियां की दवा बनाने में शुरू कर दिया है।

**अर्थराइटिस की दवा 1 फीसदी ही खरीद पाते हैं...** देश में अर्थराइटिस के मरीजों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है। लेकिन अर्थराइटिस की दवा इतनी महंगी है कि देश में कुल पॉपुलेशन के एक फीसदी लोग ही इसका दवा खरीद पाते हैं। इसके लिए इमटेक में इन दवाओं का सस्ता वर्जन तैयार किया जा रहा है। जल्द ही इसे बाजार में उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

**कश्मीर छोड़ना पड़ा...** बचपन कश्मीर की खपियों में गुजरा। 1990 में हालात बिगड़े तो कश्मीरी पंडित कश्मीर से किश्वाजि होकर दिल्ली आ बसे। 1990 में दिल्ली में फेरुलन और पोस्ट फेरुलन दिल्ली से की। उसके बाद सीएसआईआर इस्टीमेट आईजीआईबी दिल्ली के तब टीबी की दवा बनाने के लिए 1996 में शुरू किया। उसके बाद जर्मनी में टीबी पर पीएचडी की। इसके बाद यूएस की जॉर्जटाउन एंड जॉर्जटाउन कॉलेज में 18 साल तक डायरेक्टर रहा लेकिन टीबी की दवा पर रिसर्च जारी रखी। 20 साल की कड़ी मेहनत के बाद टीबी की दवा तैयार करने में सफल मिली। डायरेक्टर कौल को बीते दिनों नई दिल्ली में आयोजित एक सम्मेलन में केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जेपी लाल ने सन फार्मा लैब्स फाउंडेशन अवॉर्ड से सम्मानित की किया है।

डॉ. कौल ने टीबी के लिए जो दवा तैयार की है। उसके रिजल्ट्स अच्छे आ रहे हैं। मल्टी ड्रग रेजिस्टेंस टीबी के केसों में डेथ रेशो 70 फीसदी के आसपास रहता था। लेकिन इस दवा के इस्तेमाल के बाद यह रेशो 20 से 30 फीसदी रह गया है। हालांकि अभी इसका ट्रायल चल रहा है। टीबी जैसी गंभीर बीमारी के लिए यह दवा रामबाण सिद्ध होगी।

-डॉ. दिगंबर बेहरा, एचओडी फ्लूरोरो-पानीआई चंडीगढ़

**Published in:**

Dainik Bhaskar

## IIIM-Jammu Pride of J&K

CSIR-IIIM

7<sup>th</sup> May 2017



Rajan Gandhi Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM), Jammu is a premier institute of India renowned worldwide for its research work and products. Started in 1957 as a small Regional Drug laboratory which was subsequently taken over by CSIR in 1957 as Regional Research

Laboratory (RRL) and Col. Sir Ram Nath Chopra, father of Modern Pharmacology in India, as its first Director.

However in 2007 keeping in view the expertise developed in the area of natural products and revised mandate of the institute to explore and exploit natural, nature like and synthetic products with modern scientific tools to reduce the burden of disease, the institute became more focused towards integrative medicine hence was renamed as Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine in 2007 by the governing body of CSIR (Council of Scientific & Industrial Research).

[Daily Excelsior](#)

## Mahabharata era Parijat tree to be cloned

CSIR-NBRI

7<sup>th</sup> May 2017

The legendary Parijat tree that is said to belong to the Mahabharata era, will no longer fall prey to time and decay.

The National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) has decided to clone the tree and plant three saplings in the same campus where it stands today in Kintur village in Barabanki district.

The Parijat tree, also known as a 'wish granting tree', had started decaying and scientists believed that vermilion and milk that was regularly offered at the roots of the tree were causing the decay. NBRI scientists had made efforts to restore the tree which was declared 'healthy' last year.

The NBRI began a chemical treatment and recommended that a bio-pesticide be applied on the trunk and leaves of the tree. "The base of the tree still seems affected and we have suggested ways to the forest department" said director NBRI, Prof SK Barik, who visited the site of the tree last week with a team of scientists.

The NBRI will work on cuttings and tissue culture for the project and keep its legacy alive. The institute will also conduct a molecular study to find the origin of the tree. Parijaat (*Adansonia Digitata*) is African species with peculiar features.

**Published in:**

[Deccan Chronicle](#)



**Also Published in:**

The Asian Age, Page 4

[TOI](#)



## NBRI's plant tech to help clean Gomti river

CSIR-NBRI

7<sup>th</sup> May 2017

However badly the city may have fared in the Swachh Bharat Ranking, its lifeline Gomti river is in for an aquatic revival with the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) offering to clean it with the help of plants and microbes. The scientific research institute has joined hands with Jal Nigam to rejuvenate the river.

A team of seven scientists led by NBRI director S K Barik will use phytoremediation technology used for living plants to clean up the water contaminated with hazardous chemicals.

"If all goes as per plan, we will be able to clean the river water up to 70% with the help of the

biotechnology and the guidance of scientists of microbiology, plant science and water chemistry who have begun experimenting in lab," said Barik.

The scientists have collected the pollutant samples to begin biological treatment, he added.

He added that the institute will be conducting the test on 10 plants that can help purify the river water. The best suited plant according to the weather conditions will be used for the cleaning process. Plants like typha and duckweed help clean the water, he said. The institute will be demonstrating the technologies used for cleaning Gomti and keeping it pollution-free by the end of this year.

Barik said that after three months, NBRI will release the initial leads on which the technology will be based. The institute will also help manage solid waste by using appropriate technology to convert it into bio fertilisers.

"The biggest problem is disposal of sewage sludge that pollutes the river. The institute will be treating it with microbes so that the sludge can be used as bio fertilisers," said senior principal scientist S K Tewari.

---

**Published in:**

[TOI](#)

## India, UK, US to collaborate on neglected diseases initiative

CSIR-IICT

5<sup>th</sup> May 2017

University students from India, the UK and the US will collaborate on a new first-of-its-kind research and development project aimed at discovering potential drugs for patients living with neglected diseases like kala-azar.

The 'Open Synthesis Network (OSN)' project between five universities was launched by non-profit research and development organisation Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) this week.

It involves collaboration between 25 under-graduate and Master's students in Chemistry from participating universities.

During the 2016-2017 academic year, they will work on improving chemical compounds for the

neglected disease visceral leishmaniasis (VL) known as kala-azar in India.

"Through the Network, students contribute to a real-life medicinal chemistry project with the potential to make a concrete impact with the results of their lab work.

Instead of training on more traditional synthetic targets such as aspirin or paracetamol, students can instead produce samples of new chemicals relevant to DNDi's cutting edge neglected disease research," said Ben Perry, Senior Discovery Manager at DNDi.

"And DNDi gets to access their creativity and the collective synthetic power of university training in a way that could resolve some of the

research and development challenges we are facing in our quest to bring new treatments to neglected patients," Perry said.

The network comprises of the Shobhaben Pratapbhai Patel School of Pharmacy & Technology Management at Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS) in Mumbai, the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) in Hyderabad; Imperial College London; Northeastern University in Boston; and Pace University in New York City.

"These projects allow our students to do real innovative science at the cutting edge of drug development. They have access to every part of the process, including designing, synthesising and testing," said Imperial College London's Professor Ed Tate, Course Director for the MRes Drug Discovery and Development.

"Our students get the opportunity to work with a global organisation doing the best science for the most neglected tropical diseases, contributing to international development and networking with their peers across three continents," Tate said.

All work generated by OSN will be published in the public domain in real-time and remain free of intellectual property.

This is the first example of an Open Source Pharma type approach being used to tackle kinetoplastid diseases such as leishmaniasis.

Students will work on compounds that kill leishmania donovani and leishmania infantum, the parasites that cause visceral leishmaniasis - an illness that kills up to 30,000 people yearly.

"New and novel initiatives such as this train students to an exceptionally high level, such that they are more than capable of becoming the drug discovery champions of the future," said David Mountford, Senior Teaching Fellow with Medicinal Chemistry at Imperial College.

Successful compounds coming from the OSN project will be evaluated further as part of DNDi's discovery pipeline.

---

**Published in:**  
[Economic Times](#)