

# CSIR in Media



*75 Years of*

**CSIR Touching Lives**

**A Daily News Bulletin  
6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> February 2018**





# मधुमेह रोकथाम कार्यक्रम में आयुष पैथी का इस्तेमाल

पहल

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

केंद्र सरकार के मधुमेह की रोकथाम के लिए राष्ट्रीय रोकथाम कार्यक्रम में आयुष दवाओं का समावेश किया जाएगा। इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के साथ कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है।

इसकी शुरुआत तीन राज्यों के तीन जिलों में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में की गई है। केंद्रीय आयुष राज्यमंत्री श्रीपाद

## दो लाख से अधिक लोगों की हुई जांच

तीन जिलों भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान), सुरेंद्र नगर (गुजरात) तथा गया (बिहार) के 49 सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में एकीकृत आयुष पैथी के समावेश के जरिये यह उपचार सुविधा शुरू की गई है। इनमें अब तक 2,41,886 रोगियों की जांच की गई। जिनमें 23,697 मधुमेह रोगी हैं जिनका उपचार किया गया है। बता दें कि इस योजना को जल्द ही देश के अन्य जिलों में भी विस्तारित किया जाना है।

नाईक ने संसद में एक लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह जानकारी दी। उन्होंने कहा कि आयुर्वेद विज्ञान में केंद्रीय शोध परिषद (सीसीआरएएस) ने केंद्र सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के

साथ यह कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है।

नाईक के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने मधुमेह, दौरों तथा कैंसर की रोकथाम के लिए नेशनल प्रोग्राम फॉर प्रीवेंशन एंड कंट्रोल ऑफ कैंसर, डाइबिटीज एंड

स्ट्रोक (एनपीसीडीसीएस) शुरू किया है। इसके तहत लोगों में मधुमेह, कैंसर और उच्च रक्तचाप की जांच की जाती है। जो लोग इन बीमारियों से ग्रस्त पाए जाते हैं, उनका उपचार शुरू किया जाता है।

नाईक ने कहा कि सीसीआरएएस ने मधुमेह की आयुर्वेदिक दवा आयुष-82 तथा वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की प्रयोगशालाओं ने बीजीआर-34 का आविष्कार किया है। इन दवाओं को कई कंपनियों को हस्तांतरित किया जा चुका है।

**Published in:**

Hindustan Times, Page no. 7



## Monsoon upwelling that gives Mumbai its fish also kills them

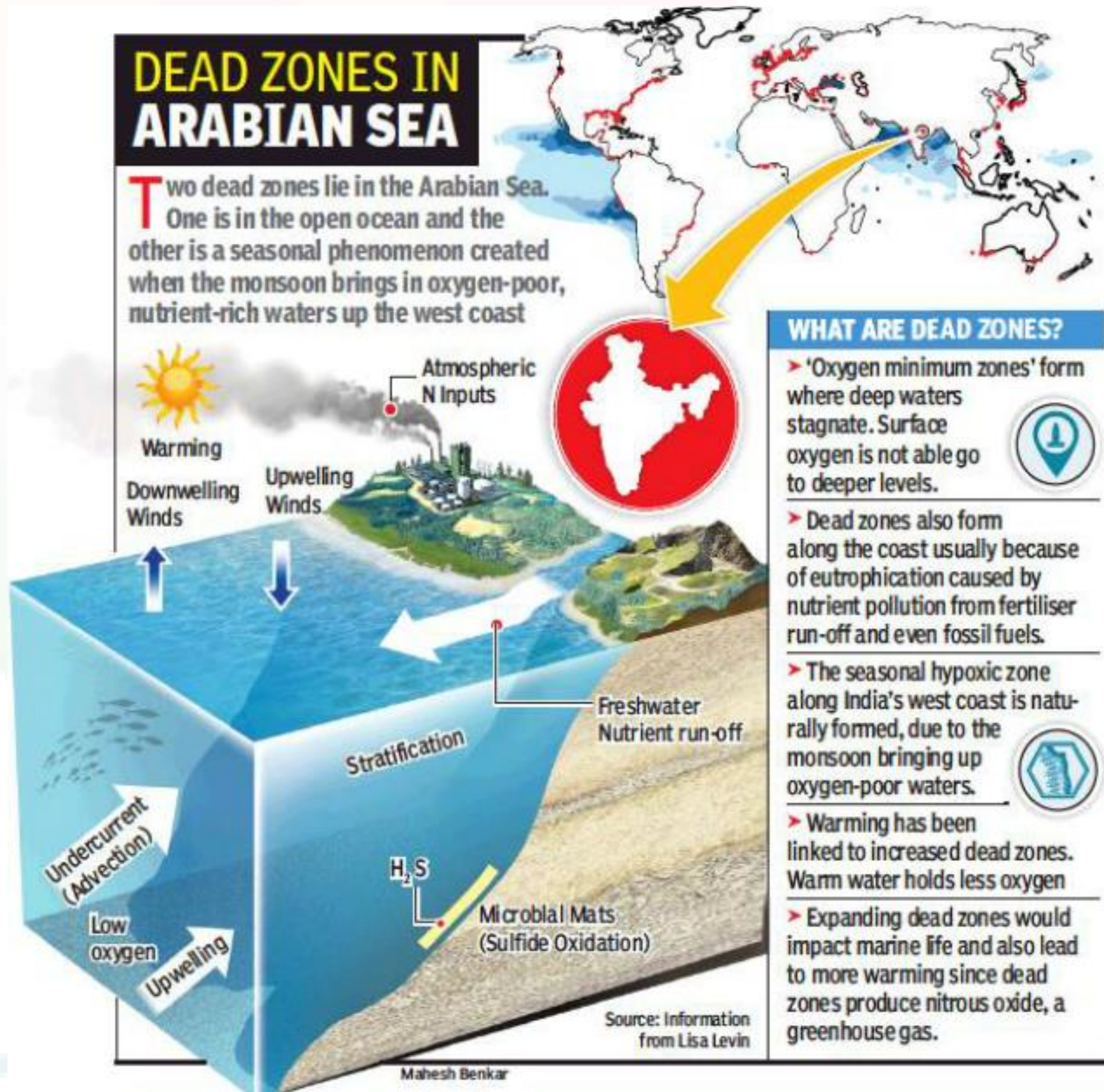
CSIR



What does global warming have to do with the many dead fish that washed ashore near Mumbai a few months ago? The two are connected by the very breath of life—oxygen. Recently, a team of international scientists raised the alarm about shrinking oxygen in the world's oceans and its potential impact on marine life. They found dead zones had increased four-fold since the 1950s due to nutrient pollution and warming temperatures. A major region of concern is the Arabian Sea which hosts two large low-oxygen zones. One, the world's thickest "oxygen minimum zone", lies in the open ocean. The other is even closer to India, a seasonal phenomenon

7<sup>th</sup> February, 2018 that is one of the largest coastal low-oxygen zones in the world—and responsible for the fish kills that was ashore. This seasonal zone forms along India's west coast every year when the summer monsoon brings in oxygen-poor, nutrient-rich waters over the continental shelf. The upwelling coincides with vast amounts of freshwater flowing into the sea due to the monsoon. The freshwater floats atop the saline waters creating a layer of low oxygen water at shallow depths, explains SWA Naqvi, former head of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO). Many fish are able to flee this choking layer. But others get caught and die. Ironically, this monsoon upwelling is also what makes west coast fisheries more productive than east coast. The upwelling brings up nutrients from the deep that nourish the marine food chain, notes Mahesh Zingde, former head of NIO's Mumbai centre. This leads to bumper catches in the late-post-monsoon





months when the water is flush with oxygen again. The temporary drop in oxygen levels, however, doesn't only lead to mass fish kills—the dead zone is a hotspot of nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), a powerful greenhouse gas that also damages the ozone layer.



Nitrous oxide is produced when lack of oxygen forces bacteria to switch to using other elements like nitrogen to degrade organic matter. Naqvi's studies have shown that the seasonal dead zone produces some of the highest N<sub>2</sub>O concentrations in the oceans. The west coast waters cover an area comprising only 0.05% of the world's oceans yet may contribute between 0.4-21% of nitrous oxide emissions. That makes any change in this region important. Warmer temperatures, increased nutrients from land run-off and air pollution, and even changes in monsoon wind have all been linked to potential intensification of dead zones. Studies show that lowoxygen conditions on the Indian west coast intensified in the 1990s compared with the 1970s, perhaps due to increased fertiliser run-off. Such pollution produces nutrients which stimulate excessive plant growth that, on decomposition, gobbles up all the oxygen. However, the data does not show any clear trend for the past 15-plus years, says Naqvi, only inter-annual variability. This may seem surprising given rising fertiliser use in India. One explanation is that estuaries are acting as a sink for nutrients. The other low-oxygen zone close to India lies in the middle of the Arabian Sea. A 2014 study showed the sudden growth in this zone of an algae called Noctiluca that flourishes in lower-oxygen conditions. Helga Gomes, the study co-author and research scientist at Columbia University in New York, said their data also showed a decline in oxygen levels in the upper water column. Such changes could affect marine fisheries because Noctiluca is a competitor for food serving the lower rungs of the food chain, Gomes noted. These changes could also affect the planet since dead zones play a role in global nitrogen and carbon cycles. Naqvi, now with the Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, is cautious about deoxygenation trends in the Arabian Sea. He says this region has seen smaller losses in oxygen. But even small changes can trigger larger ones, he notes.

**Published in:**  
[Business Line](#)



## Ayurvedic Medicine to Treat Diabetes

CSIR-CIMAP

7<sup>th</sup> February, 2018

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) in collaboration with Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has implemented and executed a programme viz.

Integration of AYUSH (Ayurveda) component with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) programme in the identified districts of 3 states viz.

Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat) and Gaya (Bihar) to cater health care services and reduce the burden of NCDs by combining the strength of Ayurveda and Yoga. The programme was launched during Jan/Feb 2016 in 2 districts viz. Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat) and in Gaya (Bihar) the programme was launched in April 2016.

The programme is successfully functional in 52 centers (49 CHCs and 3 District Hospitals) all 3 identified districts. Till December 2017, 241886 patients have been screened for selected Non Communicable Disease, out of which 54991 patients have been enrolled for selected NCDs under this programme and out of which 23699 Diabetic patients have been enrolled and given treatment, Dietary regimen and Yoga classes.

CCRAS has developed an anti-diabetic formulation namely AYUSH-82 and commercialized to several pharmaceutical companies through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi. CSIR, has developed after standardization and pre-clinical studies conducted jointly by CSIR-CIMAP and CSIR-NBRI a formulation BGR34,



which is meant to be used by patients of newly diagnosed diabetes only as a measure of management of the disease.

This information was given by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for AYUSH, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik in written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha today.

**Published in:**  
[Business Standard](#)



# CSIR research centre to come up in Amaravati

- The CSIR has 38 research centres and 39 field centres across the country
- Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu says the fruits of the research of CSIR should reach the common man in the country

## OUR BUREAU

**Amaravati:** The CSIR has expressed its willingness to establish a research centre, 'Centre for Scaling up and Demonstration of Relevant CSIR Technologies', in Amaravati.

During a meeting with Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu on Tuesday, Girish Sahni, Director General of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, explained that they would establish a new research centre in Amaravati, according to a press release from the CM's Office on Tuesday.

The CSIR has 38 research centres and 39 field centres, explained Girish Sahni with Chandrababu Naidu. The CSIR has been doing research and development activities in various sectors including aerospace engineering, construction engineering, ocean sciences, life sciences, metallurgy, chemicals, mining, food, petroleum, leather, environmental science and many other areas, he explained. During the interaction, Chandrababu Naidu pointed out



*Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu felicitating CSIR Director General Girish Sahni at the Secretariat on Tuesday*

that these days a new technology 'Internet of Things' (IoT) has emerged following the growing utilisation of Information Technology (IT).

Pointing out that the CSIR has reached the highest level in research and development in the country, he said the real fruits of the inventions of the organisation are yet to reach the common man.

The Chief Minister explained that the State government has been taking every possible positive advantage of the technology in providing good governance to the citizens and promised that he would encourage the research and development in the State in general and in Amaravati in particular. "The disruptive technologies en-

tered into the market and we need to develop skills to utilise the opportunities," he said. He added that the world as a whole was witnessing dynamic changes in the technologies.

Like Silicon Valley in the United States of America, Andhra Pradesh would develop an Innovation Valley, Chandrababu Naidu informed Girish Sahni.

He further explained that the TDP government aimed to develop State in three phases - by 2022, 2029 and 2050. By 2050, AP would be the most livable State in the world, he said.

At present, despite revenue deficit, the State government has been trying to develop Andhra Pradesh on par with the neigh-

bouring States in the country, he explained.

The Chief Minister informed Girish Sahni that the State government introduced second generation power sector reforms to reduce the cost of power purchase and it has been yielding results.

Chandrababu Naidu gave an assurance that the State government will support the CSIR in establishing a research centre in Amaravati and suggested that it should start functioning in a rented building initially. He further said that the State government will provide assistance in setting up of the temporary arrangement for the research centre.

Responding to the Chief Minister's request, Girish Sahni said that he would come up with complete Detailed Project Report (DPR) within a couple of months to establish the proposed research centre in Amaravati.

He said that they were inspired by the work of the State government, its interest in developing the R and D sector and utilisation of technology in governance.

Meanwhile, Chandrababu Naidu requested Girish Sahni to extend cooperation to the Water Grid Project initiated by State government to conserve surface water for effective utilisation. The Chief Minister said that there was no problem with the availability of cutting edge technology and innovations in the country, but the problem lies in utilization of technology and marketing it.



## అమరావతిలో సిఎస్ఐఆర్ ప్రయోగ ప్రదర్శన కేంద్రం

**అమరావతి (విజయవాడ నెటి), ఫిబ్రవరి 6.**  
**ప్రభాతవార్త:** ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర రాజధాని అమరావతిలో సిఎస్ఐఆర్ ప్రయోగ ప్రదర్శన కేంద్రం ఏర్పాటు కాబోతోంది. దేశంలో అతి పెద్ద పరిశోధన- అభివృద్ధి సంస్థగా వున్న సిఎస్ఐఆర్ (కొస్సెల్ ఆఫ్ సైంటిఫిక్ ఆండ్ ఇండస్ట్రియల్ రీసెర్చ్) రాజధానిలో ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి తగిన ప్రతిపాదనలతో ముందుకువచ్చింది. దేశవ్యాప్తంగా వున్న సిఎస్ఐఆర్ ప్రయోగశాలల్లో కనుగొన్న పరిశోధనల ఫలాలను, సరికొత్త ఆవిష్కరణలను పరిక్షించి, ప్రదర్శించడానికి వీలుగా ఇక్కడ ఈ కేంద్రాన్ని నెలకొల్పుతున్నారు. సెంటర్ ఫర్ స్కెలింగ్ ఆఫ్ ఆండ్ డిమాన్ స్ట్రెషన్ ఆఫ్ రెలవెంట్ సిఎస్ఐఆర్ టెక్నాలజీస్ పేరుతో నెలకొల్పుతున్న ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుకు సంబంధించి మరో రెండు మాసాల్లో సవివర కార్యాచరణ ప్రణాళికను సిద్ధం చేస్తున్నట్లు ఆ సంస్థ డైరెక్టర్ జనరల్ గిరీశ్ సాహ్వా వెల్లడించారు. ఈ మేరకు ఆయన సిఎస్ఐఆర్

డైరెక్టర్లుగా వున్న సీనియర్ శాస్త్రవేత్తలతో కలిసి మంగళవారం సిఎం చంద్రబాబు నాయుడుతో సమావేశమయ్యారు. దేశవ్యాప్తంగా తమకు 38 ప్రయోగశాలలు, 39 ఫీల్డ్ స్టేషన్లున్నాయని, ఏరోస్పేస్, ఇంజనీరింగ్, కస్ట్రక్షన్ ఇంజనీరింగ్, ఓషన్ సైన్సెస్, లైఫ్ సైన్సెస్, మెటల్ర్జీ, కెమికల్స్, మైనింగ్, ఫుడ్, పెట్రోలియం, లెడర్, ఎన్విరాన్మెంటల్ సైన్సు వంటి అన్ని రంగాల్లో తాము నిరంతర పరిశోధన చేస్తున్నామన్నారు. త్వరలో డిపిఆర్ తో మళ్ళీ సమావేశమవుతామని ఆయన సిఎంకు వివరించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా సిఎం చంద్రబాబు నాయుడు మాట్లాడుతూ రాష్ట్రంలో కరెంటు ధరలను తగ్గించే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో సౌర విద్యుత్ను పెంపొందించటానికి చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నామన్నారు. శాస్త్ర సాంకేతికతలను మరింత సమర్థంగా వినియోగించుకునేలా సిఎస్ఐఆర్ తమకు మార్గదర్శనం చేయాలని చంద్రబాబు ఆకాంక్షించారు.

**Published in:**

Vaaritha



## CSIR to Interact with SSI for Technology Transfer

CSIR



New Delhi, Feb 5 (UNI) Union Minister for Science & Technology (S&T) Dr Harsh Vardhan has set up a mechanism in Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for regular interface with small-scale industry for transfer of technologies from CSIR laboratories. “An announcement to this effect was made during an interaction with members of Laghu Udyog Bharati, an all-India organisation of small scale industries here on Sunday”, an official release said here on Monday. The Minister told Laghu Udyog Bharati representatives that he had also convened a meeting with the nodal officer and representatives of Laghu Udyog Bharati.

6<sup>th</sup> February, 2018

The organisation has 450 branches and 25,000-member units across the country. “A nodal officer in CSIR will coordinate with the small-scale industry and CSIR labs for appropriate technology required by them”, Dr Harshvardhan said. CSIR laboratories have patented over 1,000 processes and technologies available for commercial exploitation. Some of these technologies have been commercialised. In addition, 139 fast track translational research projects are in progress. The CSIR labs are willing to work with user industries to develop applications and products to meet the needs of the market. CSIR covers a wide spectrum of science and technology from radio and space physics, oceanography, earth sciences, geophysics, chemicals, drugs, genomics, biotechnology and nanotechnology to mining, materials, aeronautics, instrumentation, environmental engineering and information technology.

**Published in:**  
[UNI India](#)



CSIR-CMERI

6<sup>th</sup> February, 2018

# Innovative biogas plant showcased

HT Correspondent

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**LUDHIANA:** The Centre of Excellence for Farm Machinery (CoEFM), Ludhiana, held a technology dissemination workshop on solid state fermentation of kitchen waste using a biogas plant here on Friday. Organised under a project by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), New Delhi, the workshop provided detailed discussions on kitchen waste management.

An innovative biogas plant suitable for turning kitchen waste into cooking fuel was also showcased during the workshop.

The biogas plant, developed by Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI) in association with CoEFM holds many advantages like enriched methane content of biogas, low water requirement, small digester volume, compact design paired with low cost and no foul odour. The slurry produced needs no drying, and can be used as manure.



\* Officials of the Centre of Excellence for Farm Machinery during the demonstration of a kitchen waste management plant in Ludhiana on Friday.

HT PHOTO

The plant will be available for ₹15,000 per unit with a payback period of less than one year. The technology is suitable for households, food-based industries,

hotels, restaurants and large kitchen units of hostels, canteens etc.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr Sarabjit Singh Sooch, a

renowned scientist in the field of biogas technology, stressed on the implementation of the technology for the benefit of society and environment.

**Published in:**

Hindustan Times, Page no. 3



## Venturing where angels fear to tread

CSIR

6<sup>th</sup> February, 2018

**Cash-rich PSUs provide start-up funds on the lines of private sector to nurture innovations:** Romanticisation of venture creation overlooks many practical difficulties faced by the entrepreneur. Getting funding, for instance. The image that has been often conjured is that in the last couple of years, the number of angel investors has grown significantly and become comparatively easier to get funding for a quality start-up. There is an element of truth there, but in only select sectors. While the need of innovation is sector agnostic, capital flow has its own biases. Close to 75 per cent of angel deals have been in just three sectors: software services, internet marketplaces, and consumer products and services. For an entrepreneur having a start-up idea in areas other than the above, the funding hurdles were quite high. Or so it was till recently.

### Playing key role

Interventions by public sector undertakings (PSUs) and CSIR laboratories in the last year can play an important role in supporting ventures that are capital intensive, require long-gestation periods, or need highly expensive laboratory equipment and support facilities. Eyebrows certainly rise when many hear for the first time that PSUs and large CSIR labs are involved in venture funding. In line with the overall policy thrust to support start-ups, the Centre has been encouraging, at least some of the cash-rich PSUs to start with, to create start-up funds on the lines of private sector in order to promote innovation and nurture new ideas in their respective sectors. Since 2016, 10 PSUs have launched their start-up programmes. These programmes are focused on supporting ventures in areas that fall in the rain-shadow region for conventional venture investments (such as defence, oil & gas, energy) or those that have a strong social or national relevance (indigenisation, rural focus, focus on marginalised sections, environment protection).



The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories is a network of 38 research laboratories in different scientific and technology disciplines. It is ranked 12th in the world amongst government institutions. While CSIR labs have been supporting start-ups since 2009, the momentum picked up considerably in the last year. In April 2016, CSIR decided to start incubation centres in 30 of the 38 labs to strengthen and support the start-up initiatives of the government. In July 2016, CSIR announced the setting up of a ₹400-crore start-up fund to support innovation and take the products from laboratories to the market. Seven CSIR laboratories have launched their incubation centres as of August 2017. Much of the start-ups in the country are in areas of IT, software services and related sectors. The efforts taken by CSIR labs help achieve a balance in the growth of start-ups across different sectors. Though not justified, there is a perception in certain segments that raising start-up capital involves a certain degree of oompus-boompus or you have to be a part of the Old Boys' Network. An important feature of the PSU start-up programmes has been the transparent process in selecting the start-ups.

### **Tie-up with institutes**

The PSUs have set up dedicated websites giving details about the start-up scheme and the process of applying. Many also release advertisements in major newspapers, calling for start-ups to apply for their schemes. Most PSUs have a tie-up with premier institutes such as IITs and IIMs to identify the start-ups from the applications received. The process put in place ensures that merit would be the first and foremost criterion in the selection process, thereby ensuring a level playing field. For everyone who asks receives; he who seeks finds; and to him who knocks, the door will be opened. For the entrepreneur who wants, the start-up programmes by PSUs and CSIR labs present a new source to ask, seek and knock.

**Published in:**  
[Business Line](#)



## CSIR to set up its centre in Amaravati

CSIR

6<sup>th</sup> February, 2018

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has come forward to establish the Centre for Scaling up and Demonstration of Relevant CSIR Technologies at Amaravati.

CSIR Director General Girish Sahni along with senior scientists called on Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu at the Secretariat on Tuesday.

Mr. Sahni told the Chief Minister that the CSIR was one of the biggest research and development organisations in the country.

The CSIR would submit the Detailed Project Report (DPR) to the government in the next couple of months. The project would be implemented in association with the State government, he said.

Mr. Naidu asked them to kick-start their activities without waiting for permanent structures.

**Published in:**

[The Hindu](#)



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