

Passenger aircraft project ready to take off again

Saras grounded 7 years ago

CSIR-NAL

Over seven years after the development of Saras, the country's first attempt to build a light transport aircraft, was grounded following a crash that killed three air force officers, the project is lined up for a take off again. "We are now moving ahead with the project that has remained dormant for the past few years," Dr Girish Sahni, Director General, Council for Scientific and Industrial

VIJAY MOHAN

CHANDIGARH, OCTOBER 5

Research (CSIR), said. A prototype of the Saras, which first flew in May 2004, crashed near Bengaluru in March 2009 during flight trials. A court of inquiry later revealed that incorrect India's most ambitious 14designer and it was adopted shown interest in procurheight, leading to a rapid loss requirements for a light of altitude and abnormal transport aircraft. behaviour of the aircraft. Some development work it of CSIR's Institute of on the project was carried out by Bengaluru-based

National Aerospace Labora-

An inquiry revealed that incorrect engine re-light procedure led to the mishap. The National Aerospace Laboratories, which is piloting the project, is ready to start the work on the project 66We are now moving ahead with the project

Project Saras, the country's first attempt to build a light trans-

port aircraft, was initiated in 1999. The work stopped after a

three air force officers were killed in 2009 during flight trials

(Saras) that has remained dormant for the past few years ... We will be requiring investments of ₹4,000 to ₹5,000 crore spread over a period of time. Dr Girish Sahni, CSIR DIRECTOR GENERAL

tories (NAL), a constituent successful was necessary. laboratory of CSIR, for a "We would be requiring couple of years but then it investments of Rs 4,000 to was stopped and all funding 5,000 crore spread over a period of time," he said. Initiated in 1999, Saras is It is expected that revival of

the twin-engine turboprop's engine re-light procedure seater aircraft project and development, of which two had been devised by the the Air Force has also prototypes were made, would incorporate some by the crew at insufficient ing the aircraft to meet its design changes to meet present day requirements as well as address some earlier Dr Sahni, who was on a vistechnical issues.

NAL had earlier developed Microbial Technology, said a five-seat multi-purpose airthe industry participation craft in collaboration with for the Saras project to be Mahindra Aerospace.

The Tribune | Page 11 | Oct 6, 2016

was withdrawn.



Above news item also published in :

http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/passenger-aircraft-project-ready-to-take-off-again/305713.html http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/nals-saras-to-rise-and-fly-again/article9188722.ece http://www.ibtimes.co.in/iaf-nal-revive-saras-project-14-seater-civilian-aircraft-696756



Chandigarh: 100 fast-track technologies identified

CSIR

Dr Girish Sahni, who is also the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, was in Chandigarh to inaugurate the new website of Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (MTCC).

Asserting that the aim to provide affordable and useful technology will benefit the society at large, Dr Girish Sahni, Director General (DG), Central Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) said Wednesday that CSIR has identified at least 100 such fast-track technologies to be available within the next two years.

Dr Girish Sahni, who is also the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, was in Chandigarh to inaugurate the new website of Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (MTCC).

"Technology should be useful, but affordable for society. Providing clean water through desalination of sea-water is one such technology and various laboratories are undertaking research in the direction," said Dr Sahni, as he talked about several research projects being undertaken at various CSIR laboratories across the country.

> Express News Service | Chandigarh | October 6, 2016 Source: indianexpress.com/article/cities/chandigarh-100-fast-track-technologies-identified-3067800/



We're from one African migration: research

CSIR-CCMB

This social group of humans had migrated in a single exodus to different countries one lakh years ago. All populations of modern humans found outside of Africa stem from a single ancestral African population.

Scientists from Harvard Medical School and the city-based Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, along with researchers across the globe, working on 'The Simons Genome Diversity Project' have found that all humans have evolved from a single population in Africa.

This social group of humans had migrated in a single exodus to different countries one lakh years ago. The initial fossil study by archaeologists that stated that social life existed only 50,000 years ago has now been corrected by genetic studies.

CCMB scientist Kumaraswamy Thangaraj, considered to be the country's top population geneticist, and Prof. Lalji Singh were part of the team that sequenced 300 genomes from 142 ethnic populations including the Andamans and a few samples from South India.

CCMB provided genome data

HMS researchers found that the ancestors of modern humans began to differentiate about two lakh years ago, long before the migrating out of Africa. Science journal Nature published the findings online recently, it will come into print next week.



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When contacted, Dr Thangaraj said, "We have contributed to the study through the Andamanic genome sequencing which we have been working on. Similarly, several scientists from many countries worked on it and the study is a combination of all this. Throughout the world 300 individual genomes were studied to arrive at a conclusion that humans started out of Africa 100,000 years ago. More details will be revealed in the print."

New York-based Simon Foundation has announced on its website that the Genome Diversity Project reveals faster accumulation of mutations in non-Africans.

"Analysing genomes from 300 individuals from 142 populations, an international team of scientists has produced an unprecedentedly high-resolution picture of human diversity. With the data, the scientists identified previously unknown features of human genome variation including a difference in the rate at which non-Africans and Africans have accumulated mutations," stated the foundation on its website.

Mr David Reich, a geneticist at Harvard Medical School and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, led the project. Mr Swapan Mallick, bio-informatic systems director in the Reich Labs, was first author of the study.

According to scientists, the idea that one or a few genetic changes had caused great changes in human behaviour as per archaeological records around 50,000 years ago was not consistent with their data.

The rapid transformations in the behavior of modern humans were probably driven by cultural innovations or exposure to new environments.



Daily Mail UK, quoting the HMS researchers, stated that scientists inferred that the population ancestral to all present-day humans began to develop substructure at least 200,000 years ago.

Ancestral findings

All populations of modern humans found outside of Africa stem from a single ancestral African population.

Evolution of tool-making, hunting, ornamentation and other cultural activities were probably not driven by changes to a single neuronal gene or even a handful of them.



Research on genes rules out ailment in youngest sibling

CSIR-IGIB

Finding a rare, genetic mutation is a tough task, and expensive too.

A pan-India doctors' and researchers' consortium came to the Kapse's rescue when they wished to have another child.

During the time when Sayli and Siddhant's initial treatment at D Y Patil Medical College and Hospital in Pimpri, the treating dermatologist researched on genetic diseases along with scientists at the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB) in New Delhi, a premier Institute of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

"We went in for something called whole Exome Sequencing that means sequencing the entire coding region of the person's DNA. We did this for the entire all the four family members. The cost of this procedure, which runs into lakhs, was borne by IGIB," said dermatologist Aayush Gupta, the siblings' doctor. In a year, Gupta and other researchers at IGIB were able to find the exact cause of the disease.

"We found a mutation in the tgm1 gene. With that exact mutation found we were then able to fulfil the family's dream of the family to have a normal kid in the third pregnancy," Gupta said.

Thirty-two-year-old Sarika Kapse, mother of Sayli and Siddhant's mother Sarika (32) conceived again. At twelve weeks, she got the foetus prenatally tested for the mutation the doctors had found earlier.



"The foetus had only one such copy of mutation and thus would be born normal. Since this rare skin disorder is an autosomal recessive genetic condition, it needs two copies of the mutated gene for the skin disorder to occur. And the foetus had only one such mutation. The mother was counselled to continue the pregnancy and she gave birth to a normal child in December 2015. This is important because though genetic diseases per say are incurable, they can be prevented, saving someone a lifetime of misery," Gupta said.

The diagnosis was made through the Genomics for Understanding Rare Diseases, India Alliance Network (GUARDIAN) programme that researchers Sridhar Sivasubbu and Vinod Scaria have cofounded. It is funded by CSIR.

"We extensively utilize genomics approaches and computational methods to identify the causative mutation in families suffering from rare genetic diseases. As part of the programme, we work extensively and closely with clinicians, who regularly see families suffering from rare genetic diseases," said Scaria in an e-mail reply.

GUARDIAN is a collaborative research programme towards understanding the genetic basis and molecular mechanisms underlying rare genetic disorders.

The consortium today encompass over 100 clinicians and researchers from over 25 medical and research centres across the country, making it one of the largest clinical genomics research networks in India for rare diseases.

"In many cases of rare genetic diseases, arriving at a precise diagnosis would enable appropriate treatment and in many cases prevention. Given the large burden of genetic diseases in India (approx 70 million) GUARDIAN provides the much needed technological and intellectual network to tackle these problem in India," Scaria said.

Umesh Isalkar | TNN | Updated: Oct 6, 2016 Source: timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/pune/Research-on-genes-rules-out-ailment-in-youngest-sibling/articleshow/54707469.cms



CSIR-NIIST ties up with Sreedhareeyam to develop scientifically validated Ayurvedic products

CSIR-NIIST

Ahead of its foundation day fete on Thursday, CSIR's National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST) has signed an agreement with Sreedhareeyam Ayurvedics and eye care hospital Koothattukulam for modernization of its Ayurvedic drug manufacturing facility to develop new products for health care application.

Currently the company is running a specialized Ayurvedic Eye Hospital and Research Centre as well as a production facility and this collaboration with CSIR NIIST is intended to assure quality and authenticity for the existing products as well as for diversification into the functional foods and neutraceuticals.

After inking the agreement on last Friday, CSIR-NIIST director Dr. A Ajayaghosh told TOI that he had commended the efforts of the company to make use of modern technology to develop new scientifically validated products ensuring quality. Sreedhareeyam managing director Hari N Namboothiri who signed the agreement on behalf of the company expressed that the collaboration with the national institute will be a boon to the Ayurvedic industry. "In offering traditional ophthalmic solutions for eye care, we have the modern diagnostic tools and facilities to document the results of ayurvedic treatment. Now, this will be a step ahead to upgrade its Ayurvedic health care product manufacturing facility through modern scientific collaborative research," Hari Namboodiri said.

CSIR-NIIST senior scientist M Sreekumar told TOI that use of modern scientifically technology in the preparation of traditional ayurvedic medicines can help in improving its efficacy, product quality and shelf life. In about six months, the ayurvedic products and equipment will be shortlisted and updated accordingly, he said. For instance, from an ingredient pepper, its extracts are taken for preparing Ayurvedic medicines by grinding it for 90 days to make fine granules





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Once the particle size is ascertained, with modern scientific tools grinding can be completed in 10 days and the fibrous waste generated contains active ingredients which can be used for developing food products. Thus it can help reduce the cost, improve efficacy and check wastage, he said.

Laxmi Prasanna | TNN | Oct 5, 2016 Source: timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/thiruvananthapuram/CSIR-NIIST-ties-up-with-Sreedhareeyam-to-develop-scientifically-validated-Ayurvedic-products/articleshow/ 54703566.cms

Produced by Unit for Science Dissemination, CSIR, Anusandhan Bhawan, 2 Rafi Marg, New Delhi



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CSIR ने इस जड़ी-बूटी से बनाई दवाई, कैंसर और लिवर की बीमारियों का करेगी खात्मा

CSIR

हिमालय के पहाड़ों की गोद में उगने वाले करू (पिर्कोराइजाकरुआ) के पौधे की जड़ी-बूटी से कैंसर और लिवर की जटिल बीमारियों को ठीक करने का दावा किया गया है। करू को पहाड़ी में कुटकी भी कहते हैं। इसका पौधा चंबा, भरमौर, रोहतांग की पहाड़ियों में पाया जाता है। करू की जड़ों पर चल रहा शोध सीएसआईआर पालमपुर में पूरा हो चुका है।

शोध में पाया गया है कि करू पौधे की जड़ों से निर्मित पाउडर कैंसर और लिवर से संबंधित पीलिया, डायरिया, हैपेटाइटिस और मधुमेह आदि बीमारियों को ठीक करता है। पीलिया या हैपेटाइटिस होने पर 10 ग्राम पाउडर के सेवन से कम समय में बीमारी से छुटकारा पाया जा सकता है।

सीएसआईआर ने पाउडर बनाने के बाद कुटकीन नाम से एक कैप्सूल बनाया है। कैप्सूल को मार्केट में उतारने को आयुर्वेदिक कंपनियों से संपर्क किया जा रहा है। आने वाले समय में कुटकीन कैप्सूल बाजार में उपलब्ध होगा। चंबा, भरमौर और रोहतांग के अलावा यह पौधा उत्तराखंड से लेकर हिमालय की ऊंची पहाड़ियों में उगता है। अब इस पौधे की प्रजातियां लुप्त होने की कगार पर हैं।

Amar Ujala | Page 5 | Oct 6, 2016



Bulk of Delhi's pollution is from neighbouring States

CSIR-NIIST



Future trend: If Delhi were to continue on its growth trajectory, road dust and burning waste would together become the biggest sources of pollution by 2030

Study says city's location is such that fixed mass of particulate matter will persist

An analysis of Delhi's air pollution and future trends says that 60 per cent of particulate matter pollution in the Capital comes from neighbouring Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Even if Delhi adopts the cleanest-grade fuel available, ensures that power plants in the vicinity adopt stringent emission norms and maintains tidy pavements, pollution would persist well above the globally recommended safe levels unless the neighbouring States too adopt similarly stringent policies.

The States' cooperation too would at best only halve Delhi's pollution as the Capital's geographical location and land-use patterns are such that a fixed mass of particulate matter will persist. Delhi's particulate matter pollution hovers between 300 and 900 microgram/cubic metre, depending on the weather, which is way above the safe level of 40 microgram/cubic metre.

The findings are part of a study conducted by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), a CSIR body, along with researchers the Austria-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIAS). Though these findings are yet to be peer-reviewed or published in a journal, they were discussed with officials at the Central Pollution Control Board during a meeting on Wednesday.

The researchers based their analysis on measurements of a range of sources of pollution — from burning biomass, vehicles, road-dust, cook-stoves — in Delhi.

In their assessment, transport sector contributed nearly a fifth of the PM 2.5 — the ubiquitous residual particulate matter resulting from incomplete burning of matter — in Delhi. PM 2.5 is linked to respiratory diseases and cancer. However, the scientists did not disaggregate the relative role of big diesel cars and transport vehicles in pollution cause by "transport". Other key sources, in Delhi include the burning of biomass in cooking stoves, secondary inorganic aerosols from power plants and ammonia from agriculture. Attributing the sources of pollution in Delhi has been a controversial exercise with different experts, over the years, disputing the relative role of agriculture waste, vehicles, industry and road dust in exacerbating air pollution.

"The research identifies a range of measures including road paving to reduce dust emission, a rapid transition to clean cooking fuels in Delhi and neighbouring States and managing agriculture and municipal waste," said Padma Rao, senior scientist at NEERI and a co-author of the report.

"Majority of Delhi's pollution comes from outside with half from the surrounding States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, a quarter from sources even further away and a quarter from natural sources," the authors said in a press statement.

Pakistan is a contributor

"Even Pakistan is a contributor though there's also pollution going out from India. We haven't specifically modelled that," Markus Amann of the IIAS, who led the study, told The Hindu .



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The study finds that nearly a fourth of the 15,000 tonnes of PM2.5 emitted annually is due to road dust and about 40 per cent due to power plants and residual and commercial combustion. Road transport, in this estimate, contributes about 16 per cent. If Delhi were to continue on its growth trajectory, road dust and burning waste would together become the biggest sources of pollution by 2030, the NEERI analysis adds.

The team arrived at its results through a modelling study funded by the Department of Science and Technology that accounted for the local meteorological conditions around Delhi, projected weather patterns in 2030, recorded traffic movement as well as gauged emission patterns from commercial and private establishments.

"Tackling the multiple sources of air pollution in Delhi will not only reduce the estimated 8,900 premature deaths a year from air pollution in the Capital, but also cut the city's greenhouse gas emissions," said Amann.

Delhi is among the world's most polluted cities. In 2014, it was ranked the most polluted city globally in terms of PM 2.5, by the World Health Organisation.

In the latest WHO report, Delhi was toppled by Zabol, Iran. Gwalior and Allahabad, meanwhile, came a close second and third in terms of PM 2.5, while Patna and Raipur were ranked 6th and 7th respectively.

"Majority of Delhi's pollution comes from outside with half from the surrounding States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, a quarter from sources even further away and a quarter from natural sources"

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JACOB KOSHY | Oct 7, 2016

Source: www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/bulk-of-delhis-pollution-is-from-neighbouring-states/article9195151.ece



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http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/60-pc-of-pm-2-5-pollutants-in-delhi-from-outsidestudy-116100501030_1.html

http://indianexpress.com/article/delhi/nearly-60-pc-of-pm-2-5-pollutants-in-delhi-from-outside-study/

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CSIR-CBRI



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बच्चों में वैज्ञानिक चेतना जगाना जरूरी

अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीबीआरआइ) रुड़की में शहर के शिक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें आठ विद्यालयों के 27 शिक्षकों ने प्रतिभाग किया।

सीएसआइआर दिल्ली के परियोजना समन्वयक डॉ. अविनाश सी. द्विवेदी ने शिक्षकों को एक उत्तम अध्यापक के गुणों संवेदना, सकारात्मकता, प्रेरणा स्रोत, हास्यवृत्ति, प्रभावी संचार, समय प्रबंधन, दक्षता और प्रभावशीलता आदि के बारे में जानकारी देने के साथ ही उनका उत्साहवर्द्धन किया। कहा कि सामयिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर स्वयं प्रेरित होकर और चुनौतियों का डटकर सामना करते हुए उन्हें प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। उन्होंने प्रतिभागियों को इस परियोजना के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी दी। इससे पूर्व उद्घाटन समारोह में संस्थान के वरिष्ठ प्रधान वैज्ञानिक डॉ. अतुल कुमार अग्रवाल ने कहा कि बच्चों में प्रारंभ से ही वैज्ञानिक चेतना एवं जिज्ञासा जगाना अति आवश्यक है। इसमें संस्थान अपना पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान करेगा। सीबीआरआइ बच्चों की वैज्ञानिक सोच को साकार करने के लिए उन्हें प्रयोगशाला उपलब्ध कराएगी। इससे बच्चे नए शोध एवं खोज के लिए प्रेरित होंगे। संस्थान के ने विनाशक जीव प्रबंधन, डॉ. एलपी सिंह ने नैनो पीजी कॉलेज, एसएसडीपीसी गर्ल्स पीजी मख्य वैज्ञानिक यादवेंद्र पांडेय ने सीबीआरआइ की टेक्नोलॉजी तकनीक और डॉ. एस. सरकार ने कॉलेज केंद्रीय विद्यालय दो ग्रीनवे मॉडर्न सीनियर नई तकनीक बेहतर भवन सामग्री, रूरल एवं

जागरण संवाददाता, रुड़की: सीएसआइआर • संकाय, प्रेरणा एवं स्कूल एवं कॉलेजों • सीबीआरआइ बच्चों की वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगशाला की ओर से बुधवार को केंद्रीय भवन के अभिग्रहण योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित

सोच को साकार करने के लिए उन्हें उपलब्ध करवाएगी प्रयोगशाला



सीबीआरआइ रुडकी में आयोजित कार्यशाला में उपस्थित वैज्ञानिक और शिक्षक।

अनसंधान एवं विकास तकनीक, डॉ. बीएस रावत 🛛 इसमें मैथोडिस्ट गर्ल्स पीजी कॉलेज, केएलडीएवी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं एवं उनसे उत्पन्न चुनौतियों सेकेंडरी स्कूल, चिल्ड्ंस सीनियर एकेडमी, अरबन योजना आदि के बारे में जानकारी दी। इस पर व्याख्यान दिया। इस दौरान शिक्षकों को सीबीआरआई जुनियर हाईस्कुल और माउंट दौरान संस्थान के वैज्ञानिक एमके नेगी ने विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं का भ्रमण भी कराया गया। लिटरा जी स्कल के शिक्षकों ने हिस्सा लिया।

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रुद्धको। सीएस आई आह प्रयोगसलाओं झरा संकल, प्रतिशंग प्रेरण एवं स्कूल व कॉलेजों का अभिग्रहण गोलमा के अन्दर्गत केन्द्रीय भवन जनसंधान स्थान द्वरा आज संस्थान में विद्यालयों के गिलकों के लिए आयोजित प्रतिहम अप्रवेद्यम में मीएमआई तथा दिल्ली के যদিষ্ঠাতনা মাদন্যযুদ্ধ সুঁ, জনিনায় मी. द्वितेदी में कामीक्रम में अपरिकाल मधी शिक्कों को एक उत्तम अञ्चलक के तूनी लेखे समवेदक संबद्धानाकाला, प्रोणास्रोत, ताम्यवृत्ति, प्रवाली संचार, समय प्रवत्सान, टावल और प्रभावशीलना आदि से নানুমুখির জয়থা নথা বনরা করবার यार्थन फ़िया। उनरेनि प्रेरण, लाध्य, और उदेश्वी का जीवन में महत्व सराते हम जहा कि हमें किरण-केन्द्र, पत्रम, प्राव, यथार्थवादी तथा स्वयमिक ल्याय निवर्शरत कर स्वयं देरित शोकर और चुनेतियों का उट कर सामना काले हुए उन्हें प्राप्त करने का भारतक प्रयास करना चलिए। साथ हो उन्हेंने सीरमओं की इस परियोजना के विश्वय में विस्तृत जानकारी ही। इसमे पूर्व संस्थान के जरिष्ठ प्रधान चैत्रानिक র্তা রাম্বাল আমান সায়বালে নি प्रदेशातन समालेत में मौजूद अतिति,



प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के दौरान शिक्षवों के साथ संस्थान के वैज्ञानिक।

सारधान के जैजनिक तथा जिल्लों का पागरेंग व कार्यकारी जिंदेशक ने आगने स्वागत करते हुए कहा कि अच्छे में उद्यटन सम्बोधन में संबोजरलई शराजात से हो यैजनिक घेतना तथा को निर्माण क्षेत्र में निर्माण करनी का णिजरुत जगान एक आंग अवदर्शक अग्र दुत बताते तुर रविवीजातआई की राकनीक जैसे नई ओर केलद सवन कार्य है। जिसमे संस्थान अपना पूर्ण सल्योग प्रदान करेंगी। उनवेने कहा कि सामग्री जैसे उटन राख हैं? और नई सीबीआरआई बाग्यों की बैजालिक योजनाएं जीसे फलन व अर्थन बोजनां सोव का साकार करने के लिए उन्हें के बारे में जानकारी थी। प्रतिशय लेब जातका कराएगी जिसको बरचे कार्यक्रम को प्रतिमागियों से बहुत ना सोख और खोज के लिए देरित भवात्मक प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हुई उन्होंने होंगे। उन्होंने संत विजेखानन्द के कार्यक्रम को ग्रेचक, प्रत्रावायक, एकमात वियम द्वम जेआपड़े टाटा उत्पाह लर्फक श्वा जानलगेक बतो त्रय स्थापित किन्दे गर आसंआईरससी जाए इस प्रक्रिय को आगे भी लारी बैंतलुर का लिपलार में किन्द्र किंगा। राखने का अनुरोध खिया। हीं, जाभा धारवाग के पुरुष केंद्राणिक वादवेन्द्र मिलल ने धानवाद प्रस्तुत किया।

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बच्चों में वैज्ञानिक सोच विकसित करें शिक्षक

रुड़की कार्यालय संवाददाता

कार्यशाला

युवाओं में वैज्ञानिक सोच पैदा करने और युवा पीढ़ी का देश के विकास में अहम योगदान देने को नींव मजबूत करने के लिए सीबीआरआई में शिक्षकों को प्रेरित किया गया। कार्यशाला में विभिन्न कॉलेजों के शिक्षकों ने भाग लिया।

सीएसआईआर दिल्ली के परियोजना समन्वयक डॉ. अविनाश सी द्विवेदी ने शिक्षकों का मार्गदर्शन किया। उन्होंने बताया कि देश की नींव मजबूत करनी है तो शिक्षकों को युवाओं में वैज्ञानिक सोच विकसित करनी होगी। उन्होंने बच्चों में लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य शुरू से ही तय करने को भी जोश भरा। वरिष्ठ प्रधान वैज्ञानिक डॉ.अतुल अग्रवाल ने शिक्षकों से बच्चों में शुरू से ही वैज्ञानिक चेतना जगाने का महत्व बताया। साथ ही बताया कि सीबीआरआई की लैब इच्छुक बच्चों के शोध के लिए खुली रहेगी। कार्यकारी

सीबीआरआई में एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन

 रुड़की क्षेत्र के डिग्री और इंटर कॉलेज के शिक्षकों ने लिया भाग

निदेशक व मुख्य वैज्ञानिक यादवेंद्र पांडेय ने शिक्षकों को सीबीआरआई की तरफ से किए गए शोधों की जानकारी दी। साथ ही संस्थान की तरफ से उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे संसाधनों का उचित उपयोग के लिए प्रेरित किया।

वैज्ञानिक एमके नेगी ने नई-नई तकनीकों की जानकारी दी। कार्यशाला में डॉ. एल सिंह ने भी अपने विचार रखे। इस दौरान मैथोडिस्ट, केएल डीएवी, ग्रीनवे स्कूल, केवी एक और केवी दो, चिल्ड्रन एकेडमी, माउंट लिटेरा, सहित आठ विद्यालयों के 27 शिक्षकों ने भाग लिया।

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