

# 01 TO 05 JULY 2022







Compiled by Science Communication and Dissemination Directorate (SCDD), CSIR, Anusandhan Bhawan, New Delhi



# CSIR-CSIO, Chandigarh & Engineers India Limited (EIL), New Delhi inked an agreement for joint commercialization of Earthquake Warning System



01<sup>st</sup> July, 2022

CSIR-CSIO, Chandigarh & Engineers India Limited (EIL), New Delhi inked an agreement for joint commercialization of Earthquake Warning System CSIR-CSIO engaged Engineers India Limited (a Navratna PSE under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) as the technology commercialization partner for next five years on 30.06.2022. The MoA cum Transfer of Technology (ToT)

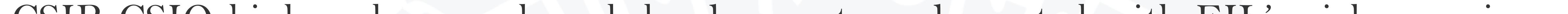


Agreement was signed on 30th June 2022 in the presence of Prof. S. Anantha Ramakrishna, Director, CSIR-CSIO and Ms. Vartika Shukla, C&MD, EIL.

Under this agreement, CSIR-CSIO and EIL will jointly commercialize the technology of "Earthquake Warning System". This agreement will not only help save lives in future but also help both the organizations to increase the scope of application areas e.g. critical infrastructures/installations where this technology can be put to use.

CSIR-CSIO developed EqWS is in operation for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation since August 2015. It is a network of five seismic sensing nodes consisting of seismic sensors, communication module, processing units devised for regional notification of a substantial earthquake by generating an audio visual alarm and sending the event details via email and SMS to the registered users while it is in progress.

CSIR-CSIO is a premier research & development organization dedicated to research, design and development of scientific and industrial instruments to stimulate growth of Instrument and automation Industry in India covering wide range and applications.



EIL is a premier engineering consultancy company having experience in scale-up of lab/bench scale level processes to demonstration/commercial-scale processes and preparation of basic design & engineering packages for various process technologies.





CSIR-CSIO high end research and development amalgamated with EIL's rich experience in Mega Project Execution will ensure that the commercialization of Earthquake Warning System shall be successfully implemented.







### CSIR-CIMFR







उत्पादन 20% बढ जाएगा। अभी कैटेलिस्ट के रूप में महंगे प्लैटिनम का उपयोग किया जाता है. लेकिन संस्थान में विकसित कैटेलिस्ट पर प्लेटिनम के मुकाबले 80% कम खर्च आएगा। डॉ संतोष ने बताया कि बनाने के साथ अन्य जरूरतों को पुरा करने में किया जा सकेगा। उनकी है। प्लैटिनम के साथ हाइडोजन तकनीक इंजीनियरिंग जर्नल में प्रकाशित हो चुकी है और टीम पेटेंट संस्थान के कैटेलिस्ट का उपयोग

हाइड्रोजन प्रोडक्शन के लिए खास कैटेलिस्ट मैटेरियल बनाने वाली सिंफर की टीम के डॉ एमएस संतोष, दिलीप कुमार वीजी और बालाजी केआर (बाएं से)।

कम वोल्टेज में भी बनेगी हाइड्रोजन, पानी भी करेगा साफ डॉ संतोष ने कहा कि नए कैटेलिस्ट बनाने सहित अन्य उद्देश्यों में भी इस हाइड्रोजन का उपयोग बिजली से कम वोल्टेज और कम समय में इस कैटेलिस्ट का इस्तेमाल संभव भी हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन संभव है। इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर के जरिए पानी से हाइड्रोजन व ऑक्सीजन को अलग करते हैं। यह ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन बनाने में अधिक वोल्टेज चाहिए। भविष्य में ऊर्जा का सबसे स्वच्छ

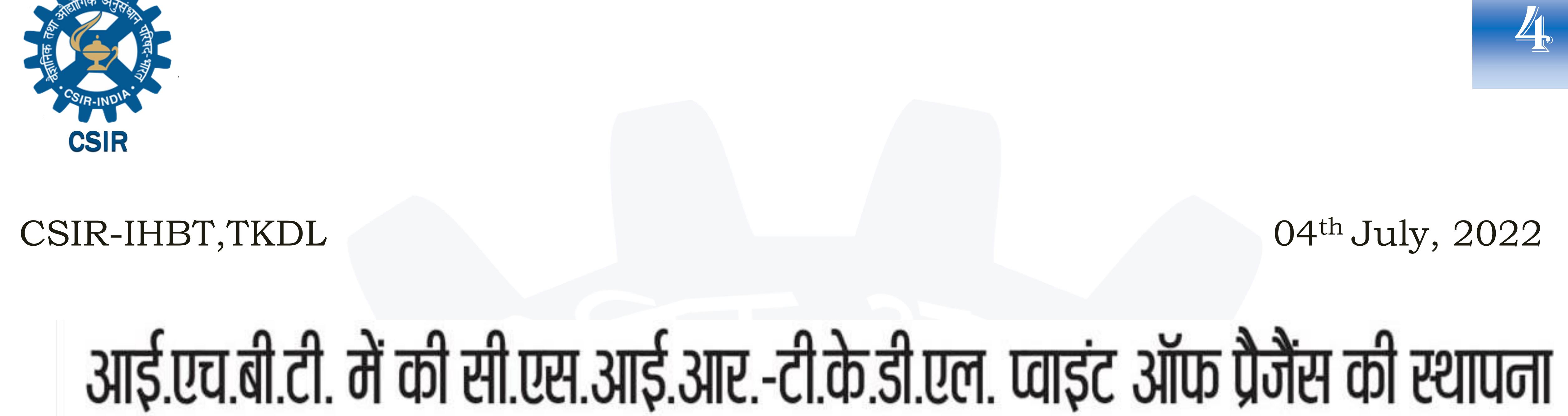
प्रयोग में उपयोग किया जाता है. जबकि हमारा केटेलिस्ट मल्टी फंक्शनल है।

शोध टीम में ये हैं शामिल सिंफर की टीम में रिसर्च स्कॉलर दिलीप कुमार वीजी और बालाजी केआर भी शामिल हैं। वैज्ञानिक डॉ सिद्धार्थ सिंह ने बताया कि शोध में संस्थान के निदेशक सुधासत्व बसु का मार्गदर्शन टीम



### Published in:

Dainik Bhaskar



पालमपुर, 3 जुलाई (भृगु): तिब्बती चिकित्सा पद्धति सावा रिग्पा के पारंपरिक ज्ञान को सहेजे जाने की कवायद आरंभ की जा रही है। ऐसे में वैज्ञानिक आधार पर इसका डाटाबेस तैयार किया जाएगा। इस कड़ी में नई पहल के अंतर्गत आई.एच.बी.टी. में सी.एस.आई.आर टी.के.डी.एल. प्वाइंट ऑफ प्रैजैंस की स्थापना की गई, जिसमें सोवा रिग्पा तिब्बती चिकित्सा पद्धति पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। ऐसे में इस पद्धति के पारंपरिक ज्ञान को प्रलेखित और डिजिटलाइज किया	2500 वर्ष पहले प्रारंभ की गई थी यह पद्धति	को जांच व रोगी से बातचीत के आधार पर रोग का पता लगाया जाता है। इस पद्धति में पेशाब की जांच की जाती है, जिसमें जांचकर्त्ता पेशाब को एक विशेष उपकरण से बार-बार हिलाते हैं, जिससे बुलबुले बनते हैं। उन बुलबुलों के आकार को देखकर रोग की पहचान व गंभीरता का पता लगाया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त पेशाब की गंध व रंग से भी विशेषज्ञ रोग के बारे में जपने हैं।	तैयार होती हैं औषधियां सोआ रिग्पा विधा में अधिकतर औषधियां हिमालय क्षेत्र में उगने वाली जड़ी-बूटियों के अर्क से तैयार होती हैं, क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र की मिट्टी में अधिक मात्रा में मिनरल्स और खनिज तत्व होते हैं। कुछ में सोना-चांदी और मोतियों की	दिखत सहित हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित यह प्राचीन उपचार पद्धति है। भारत के हिमालयी क्षेत्र में तिब्बती या आमचि के नाम से जानी जाने वाली सोवा रिग्पाविश्वकी सबसे पुरानी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में से एक है। सोवा रिग्पा तिब्बत की चिकित्सा पद्धतिहै। यहविधाभास्तीयआयुर्वेद चिकित्सापद्धति की तरह है, जिसमें उपचार के लिए जड़ी-बूटियों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। भारत में इस पद्धति का प्रयोग जम्मू-कश्मीर के लद्दाख क्षेत्र, लाहौल-स्पीति, सिक्षि म, अरुणाचल प्रदेश तथा दार्जिलिंग में किया जाता है। सोवा रिग्पा के सिद्धांत और प्रयोग आयुर्वेद
	रेसा माना जाता है कि यह पढ़ति भगवान बुद्ध द्वारा 2500 वर्ष पहले प्रारंभ की गई थी। बाद में प्रसिद्ध भारतीय विद्वानों जैसे जीवक, नागार्जुन, वागमह एवं चंद्रानंदन ने इसे आगे बढ़ाया। इसका इतिहास 2500 वर्षों से अधिक का रहा है। सोवा-रिग्पा प्रणाली यद्यपि बहुत प्राचीन है, किन्तु हाल ही में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है।			
अाई एच.बी.टी.में सी.एस.आई.आर.–टी.के.डी.एल. प्वाइंट ऑफप्रैजैंस की स्थापना की गई, जिसमें सोवा रिग्पा तिब्बती चिकित्सा पद्धति पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।		ताना का ध्यान में रखत है। इस पद्धांत में राग का जड़ से खत्म	आयुवद म आपवाय पाव के सभी भागों को उपयोग में लाया जाता है, जबकि इसमें	की भांति ही हैं और इसमें पारंपरिक चीनी चिकित्सा विज्ञान के कुछ सिद्धांत भी शामिल हैं। सोवा रिग्पा

ऐसे में इस पद्धति के पारंपरिक ज्ञान को प्रलेखित और डिजिटलाइज किया जाना है। – डा. संजय कुमार, निदेशक, आई.एच.बी.टी. के चिकित्सक देखकर, छू कर एवं प्रश्न पूछकर करने पर जार रहता है, इसलिए उपचार लंबा चलता है। मेडोटेशन औषधीय पौधों से केवल अर्क भी इसका एक भाग है। उपचार करते हैं। निकाल कर दवा बनाते हैं।



Punjab Kesari



Kashmir Himalayas are home to various species of high value medicinal plants with more than 600 species finding its use in traditional system of medicine in one or other form. These plants include Sassurea costus (Kuth or Putchuk), Picrorhiza kurroa, (Kutki), Artemisia species (Mugwort, woodworm), Pyrethrum (Chrysanthemum), Hypericum perforatum (St. John's wort), Trillium



govanianum (Nag Chhatri) etc.

Experts say that decoction and extracts obtained from these plants have been used for treatment of various diseases." These medicinal plants have been used for cough, cold, wounds & cuts and respiratory infections in Kashmir for many centuries. Some have anti-helminthic, antispasmodic, anti pyretic and analgesic properties," they say.

Because of their phytochemical properties and bioactivity, these plants now found use in the modern pharmaceutical and therapeutic industry as well. More than 20 different species of Artemisia are found in Kashmir Himalayas. "All thespecies of Artemisia are found to have one or other medicinal properties. Artemisinin which is derived from Artemisia absorbium is used for production of an anti-malaria drug," experts say. Artemisia herba-alba, a specie of Artemisia, is used for cough, stomach & intestinal problems, common cold, measles, diabetes, jaundice, anxiety, irregular heartbeat, and muscle weakness. It is also used as insect repellent. Likewise the costus oil obtained from the roots of Saussurea costus is used in leprosy. Saussurea costus roots is also used in traditional medicines to treat





medical conditions including chronic gastritis, stomach ulcers, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and bronchitis. Picrorhiza is used for treatment of liver and upper respiratory tract issues. It is also used to reduce fevers, and to treat dyspepsia and chronic diarrhea.Podophyllum hexandrum is used in drug forprostate cancer.

However, wild crafting of these plant species has threatened their existence in their natural habitats and many of these high value high altitude medicinal plants of Kashmir have been listed as endangered species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Book, which is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of biological species.

Researchers say activities like over-grazing, grass cutting, soil erosion, unplanned development, floods, overharvesting, cement factory dust, quarrying, land use changes,

# invasion by alien species, unregulated research, smuggling and sightseeing are operative threats to medicinal plants of Kashmir Himalaya.

"Decline in number of medicinal plant species is a serious concern because extinction of these prized species will affect livelihood of many people as well as impact ecological balance in nature," researchers say.

"These high altitude rare plants have tremendous demand in local market, in pharmaceutical and therapeutic industry, where they are subjected to processing in their crude form for

obtaining some useful drugs and products of high value. The medicinal plants are an important source of income for many people in Kashmir," said Dr Shahid Rasool, Senior Scientist in Genetic Resources and Agro- technology.

He is serving as Scientist-in-Charge, Field Station, CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research), IIIM (Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine), Bonera, Pulwama. Dr. Shahid said that people are resorting to wild extraction of these plant species from interiors of forests that pose a serious threat to the sustainability of the precious biodiversity.





"If a parallel conservation programme is not run for these valued plant species they will be threatened to extinction," he said, adding that there is need for a contingent plan for conserving these plants and maintaining a germplasm under captive cultivations. He informed that the Field Station of CSIR, IIIM, Bonera, Pulwama serves as a unique facility where they are in pursuit of conserving these medicinal plants for further scientific explorations in the

drug discovery programmes of the Institute.

"We are bringing these rare plant species from different ecological niches of Kashmir Himalayas and consolidating them over here at the farm, we run a parallel domestication programme," he said. The senior scientist said that they are also bringing new plants that are listed in IUCN Red Book as endangered and are on the verge of extinction. They plan to work closely with the Jammu and Kashmir Forest Department for a joint programme of conservation for endangered plant species of Kashmir.

"We are contemplating to develop a Himalayan Biodiversity Park at this Station over an area of around 2 hectares where we will bring rare and endangered plants, around 50 species, from wild ecological niches across Jammu and Kashmir and introduce them here in this research station, we will explore ways for their domestication and further bio-prospection of such species for screening of novel bioactive molecules," he said. He further said that the facility of CSIR-IIIM is a huge bio-resource owing the geographical area it possesses.

"The activity undertake at this field station is unique. This is exceptional because no such

activity of such magnitude is conducted in the entire North India including Haryana, Himachal, Punjab and even UP," he said. He said that they are working on diverse aromatic and medicinal plants including domestication of Saussurea costus, Picrorhiza, Artemisia species, Hypericum perforatum and Podophyllum hexandrum. They are also working on developing technology for utilizing these plant species.

Published in:

Risingkashmir



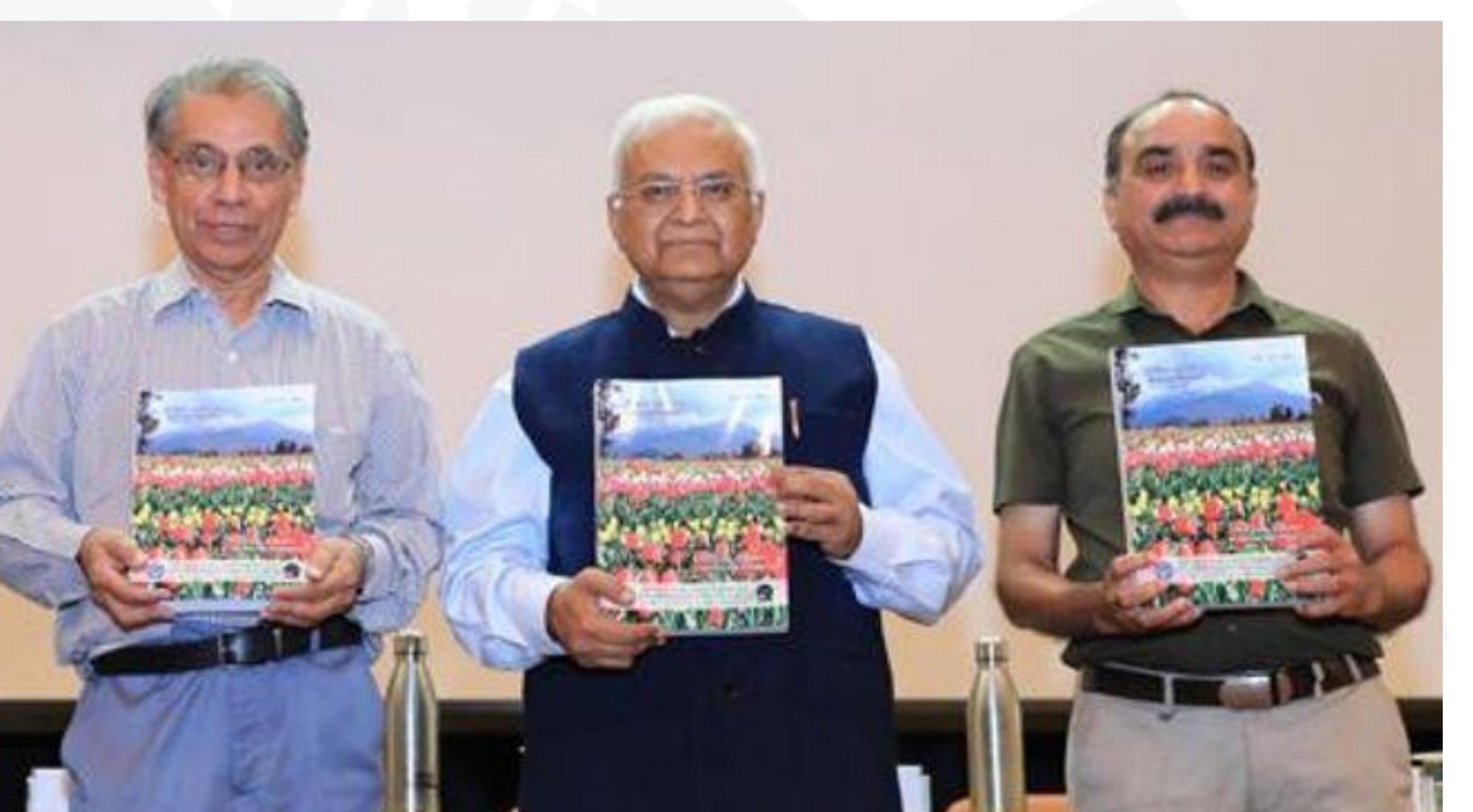


# 40<sup>th</sup> foundation day of IHBT celebrated





The 40<sup>th</sup> foundation day of the CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT), Palampur, was celebrated here on Saturday. Dr T Ramasami, former secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, delivered a speech on "Towards sustainable bioeconomy path of Himalayan biosphere". Apart from highlighting the contributions made by CSIR-



IHBT in society over the last 40 years, Dr Ramasami also suggested to focus upon developing technological solutions for sustainable bioeconomy. He is of the opinion that CSIR-IHBT has to play a crucial role of serving the nation as a path ?nder towards sustainable economy using resources available in Himalayan biosphere. He emphasised on three pillars for sustainable development i.e. bearable, equitable and viable.

Earlier, the director of the institute, Dr Sanjay Kumar presented an annual report of the institute for 2021-22. He said under the Phase II of the Aroma Mission, the institute covered

an area of 1,398 hectares under aromatic crops and expanded its cultivation in 12 states and two Union Territories. During the year, Himachal Pradesh has maintained its position as the top producer of marigold oil in the country with a production of 7.3 tonne of oil with institutional efforts. Under the Floriculture Mission, the area was expanded to 350 hectares, benefiting 1,004 farmers.

Published in:

Tribune India





### **CSIR-NEERI**

# **CSIR-NEERI HELD MEETING**

### 03<sup>rd</sup> July, 2022

# **ON JANAAKROSH**





राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण अभियांत्रिकी यांनी या बैठकीत वेळोवेळी मॅन्युफॅक्चरर्स असोसिएशनतर्फे अनुसंधान संस्थेतर्फे आयोजित जागरूकता अभियान राबवण्याच्या अध्यक्ष डॉ. किशोर मालवीय यांनी बैठकीत हा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. या बैठकीत ध्वनिप्रदूषण महणाले, ध्वनिप्रदूषण हळूहळू कमी नाही, याचे प्रशिक्षण देणार नियंत्रित करण्यासाठी विविध उपाय करण्यासाठी विविध व्यवसायातील असल्याची ग्वाही दिली. याप्रसंगी योजनांवर सविस्तर चर्चा करण्यात प्रमुख नागरिक आपली भूमिका पार जनआक्रोशचे अशोक करंदीकर, आली. ज्यामध्ये तांत्रिक हस्तक्षेप, महत्त्वाकांक्षी नीती आणि लोकांमध्ये बदल घडवून आणण्याचा समावेश

**Published in:** 

Deshonanti





# Workshop-cum-webinar on genome editing discusses advancements in research

CSIR-CCMB, IGIB



A virtual national workshop-cum-webinar on genome editing is being organised till July 3, 2022, to communicate the advances in science and technology to young students and researchers. The workshop is organised under the Chairmanship of Prof KC Bansal, Secretary of the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS), New Delhi, is a former Director of the premier institution of ICAR, the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR). The workshop is Co-Chaired by a world-renowned scientist Prof Yiping Qi, Associate Professor, University of Maryland, USA.

The seven-day online workshop is being attended by over 350 young researchers and faculty

members belonging to the various fields of biotechnology. The speakers for the workshop have been drawn from national institutes like IISc, Bangalore; NCBS, Bangalore; CSIR-IGIB, New Delhi; CSIR-CCMB, Hyderabad; IIT, Kharagpur; DBT-NABI, Mohali; DBT-NIPGR, New Delhi; IISER, Mohali; ICAR-IARI, New Delhi and ICAR-NRRI, Cuttack.

Speakers included Dr KA Molla, Scientist, NRRI, Cuttack; Dr Siddharth Tiwari, Scientist, NABI, Mohali; Dr P Chander Shekhar, Principal Scientist, CSIR-CCMB, Hyderabad; Dr Debojyoti Chakraborty, Senior Scientist, CSIR-IGIB, New Delhi; Dr Viswanathan Chinnusamy, Principal Scientist, IARI, New Delhi and Dr Naveen Bisht, Staff Scientist V, NIPGR, New Delhi. The scientists who will be speaking during the next three days include Dr Kavita Babu, Principal Investigator, IISc, Bangalore; Dr Deepti Trivedi Vyas, Scientist, NCBS, Bangalore; Dr Amit Ghosh, Assistant Professor, IIT, Kharagpur; Dr Basudev Ghoshal, Research Scientist, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Dr D T Singh, Founder & President, CloudSeq Pte Ltd, Singapore.

The valedictory function of the workshop will be held on Sunday, July 3, 2022, with Dr Ashwani Pareek, Executive Director, National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute and Mohali



the Chief Guest. The workshop has been organised by the Chandigarh-based Glostem, an organisation involved in organising and managing scientific events for the last 10 years, in association with the Indian National Young Academy of Science.



### Published in:

**Biospectrum India** 





# Night compost soil in Himachal Pradesh's Lahaul highly nutritive, finds study





The night soil compost, produced commonly in homes around Lahaul in Himachal Pradesh, can best be used as soil conditioner and results in higher germination rates of both food and non-food crops, a new study has found.

Funded by the National Mission on Himalayan Studies, the study conducted by researchers from CSIR – Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur, was aimed at evaluating the quality of the night soil compost, its safety and microbiome quality.

Night soil compost is formed after human faeces is converted into a compost-like soil

amendment in a dry toilet system that is traditionally used in several Himalayan regions.

Seen in the higher regions of Ladakh, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, the dry toilet facility is a two-storey structure. The upper section collects the human faecal matter and the lower section comprises the composting chamber for collecting night soil. The collected waste is covered with cow dung, saw dust, sand, agriculture waste, wood ash and other waste and left for several months before it turns to compost naturally.

"The final compost recovered from the dry toilets has high fertilising efficiency, as it is rich in nutrients and safe for human handling. It was free from toxicity to the plant as it showed a higher germination index," IHBT scientist Rakshak Kumar said.

Published in 'Waste Management' journal, the study found pathogen levels in the compost that were within the acceptable range as per standards set by the US Environment Protection Agency, thus making it safe for handling and for use as soil amendments for food and non-food plants. Due to harsh winters, this region faces severe water scarcity. Hence, soil moisture takes a hit and is often supplemented by mixing this homemade night soil compost for nourishment.





# Though producing night soil compost has been done traditionally and is an indigenous way of using organic manure by farmers, the practice was found fast declining in recent years with locals abandoning these setups.

Among the many reasons for this, Kumar said, are the long degradation time (which can span from six to eight months), the associated foul odour, lack of labour force to dig compost etc. "This serious issue of declining traditional knowledge and unavailability of organic manure has led to the dependence of farmers on chemical fertilisers, thus deteriorating the soil further," he added.

However, with the growing winter tourism and inflow of tourists in these high altitude regions in recent years, combined with awareness campaigns on the benefits of using organic manure over chemical fertilisers, the IHBT researchers said that locals were keen on returning

### to their roots and adopting practices to save the soil quality.









# All set for study of genetic relations of Harappan population with other regional culture populations







"Let us be very clear, there is nothing like racial purity as every population group has got admixed over centuries in South Asia. While there is sufficient archaeological evidence that the people of the Harappan civilisation have dispersed over hundreds of years across the country towards Rajasthan, Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and other places, there has been no genetic study of their mixing with the people of other regional cultures, which came up later," says archaeologist-scientist Vasant Shinde, now with the CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) as the Bhatnagar Fellow.

At CCMB, the renowned archaeologist is going to take up study "for genetic mutations that have occurred over centuries among these two populations and trace the lineage". "Samples of the ancient DNA and modern-day samples collection will help us do comparative analysis to understand the population composition," explains professor Shinde, in an exclusive interaction recently at his lab. He dismisses "controversy" over this study. "We are very clear about what we are doing. It is scientific and academic work and the evidence will be out in the public domain. There is bound to be debate when established notions about population migrations and genetic mixing are questioned, but statements should not be twisted," he

avers.





Mr. Shinde, is at CCMB also because it has the facilities for extracting, analysing and sequencing the ancient DNA from skeletal remains of ancient Indians. The infrastructure is to be improved further with a new "Class 10,000" facility for better extraction and analysis. This 'follow up' research will help him get into the next stage of the ground-breaking study on skeletal remains found at the Harappan site of Rakhigarhi village in Haryana under his



# From the 60 skeletal samples collected from the well-preserved cemetery in Rakhigarhi, considered to be the biggest Harappan city, ancient DNA was extracted from the remains of a young woman's skeleton. Researchers successfully sequenced the first genome from this sample, combined it with archaeological data, which showed that these people had distinct genetic roots that originated independently.

"It can be called Lady Luck as if it was from female's skeletal remains," chuckles the former vice chancellor of Deccan College, a PG and Research Institute in Pune, and founding director-general of the National Maritime Heritage Complex at Lothal. He points out with pride that the seminal paper published on the study was identified as among the "top nine breakthrough researches" done worldwide by the International Conference on Genomics in 2019.

"We had initiated this project at Farmana in 2006, a small Harappan town close to Rakhigarhi where the largest cemetery was excavated. We were so excited about the find and outsiders were allowed to visit the site. Later, we got to know from South Korean scientists that the ancient DNA can easily get lost or contaminated without taking precautions like wearing personal protection equipment (PPE) suits and masks. More so, the acidic soil and climatic conditions here can also play spoilsport, so there is no guarantee every skeletal remains will have the ancient DNA," he reveals.

Rakhigarhi Harappan site is spread over 550 hectares of which just 50 hectares is protected with the remaining area either having modern structures or agriculture fields. "It is a much bigger site than even Mohenjo-daro which is about 300 hectares, but we have not yet





understood the composition of the population," says Mr. Shinde. Now, the archeologist, having directed a vast number of excavations around the country, from Harappan sites in Gujarat and Haryana to Chalcolithic sites in Madhya Pradesh and the Deccan, to Protohistoric and Early Historic sites in Rajasthan and Maharashtra, intends to analyse skeletal remains of other Harappan settlements and those of contemporary regional settlements at places as diverse as Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Inamgaon (Maharastra), Sanauli (Uttar Pradesh), Ramapuram (Andhra Pradesh) another site yet to be chosen in Bengal or Bihar.

"There are over 2,000 Harappan sites spread across from Kashmir to Maharashtra, whereas its cultural influence is noticed up to Tamil Nadu. Our objective is to see how the gene mutations have taken place and changes that may have occurred. We will also need modern population samples from the people living there. Samples from Andaman and Nicobar Island tribes too

will be collected as they had hardly mixed with other populations, for which we plan to take the help of the Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI)," he elaborates.

Once upgraded facilities in CCMB are ready, the first results of the DNA sequencing study of the Harappan-Regional population mix could be out in six months. "We need more modern labs for studying the DNA of ancient remains. The AnSI headquarters in Kolkata has lots of samples collected from different sites of Lothal, Kalibangan and others 50-60 years ago, but the lab needs to be modernised for archaeologists and scientists to take up deeper studies. Japan has six such labs," he points out.







### CSIR-CEERI, CMERI

### 01<sup>st</sup> July, 2022



प्रौद्योगिकियों से संबंधित ऑन लाइन विशिष्ट अतिथि डॉ सीमा विनायक, आयोजित किए गए कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता विदेशक, एसएसपीएल-डीआरडीओ, नई देश की आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए किए जा संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ पी सी पंचारिया ने दिल्ली ने माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिवाइसेज गतिविधियों पर प्रकाश डाला और माइ की। इस अवसर पर विशिष्ट अतिथि के फॉर डिफेंस एप्लीकेशंस विषय पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक युक्तियों के विभिन्न अनुप्रय रूप में एस एस पी एल झ डी आर डी ओ, आमंत्रित व्याख्यान भी दिया। अपने की चर्चा की। नई दिल्ली की निदेशक डॉ सीमा विनायक संबोधन में उन्होंने कहा कि देश की इस अवसर पर सीएसआई उपस्थित थीं।कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता करते अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं और उद्योग मुख्यालय के प्रधान वैज्ञानिक डॉ देवे हुए संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ पी सी पंचारिया जगत के बीच सामंजस्य अनिवार्य है। सिंह ने आई-कनेक्ट कार्यक्रम ने सभी अतिथियों एवं वक्ताओं का स्वागत अपने व्याख्यान के माध्यम से डॉ सीमा उपयोगिता को रेखांकित करते किया और आयोजन की पृष्ठभूमि पर विनायक ने वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा प्रतिरक्षा क्षेत्र में सीएसआईआर की स्थापना के उद्देश्यों

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Seema Sandesh





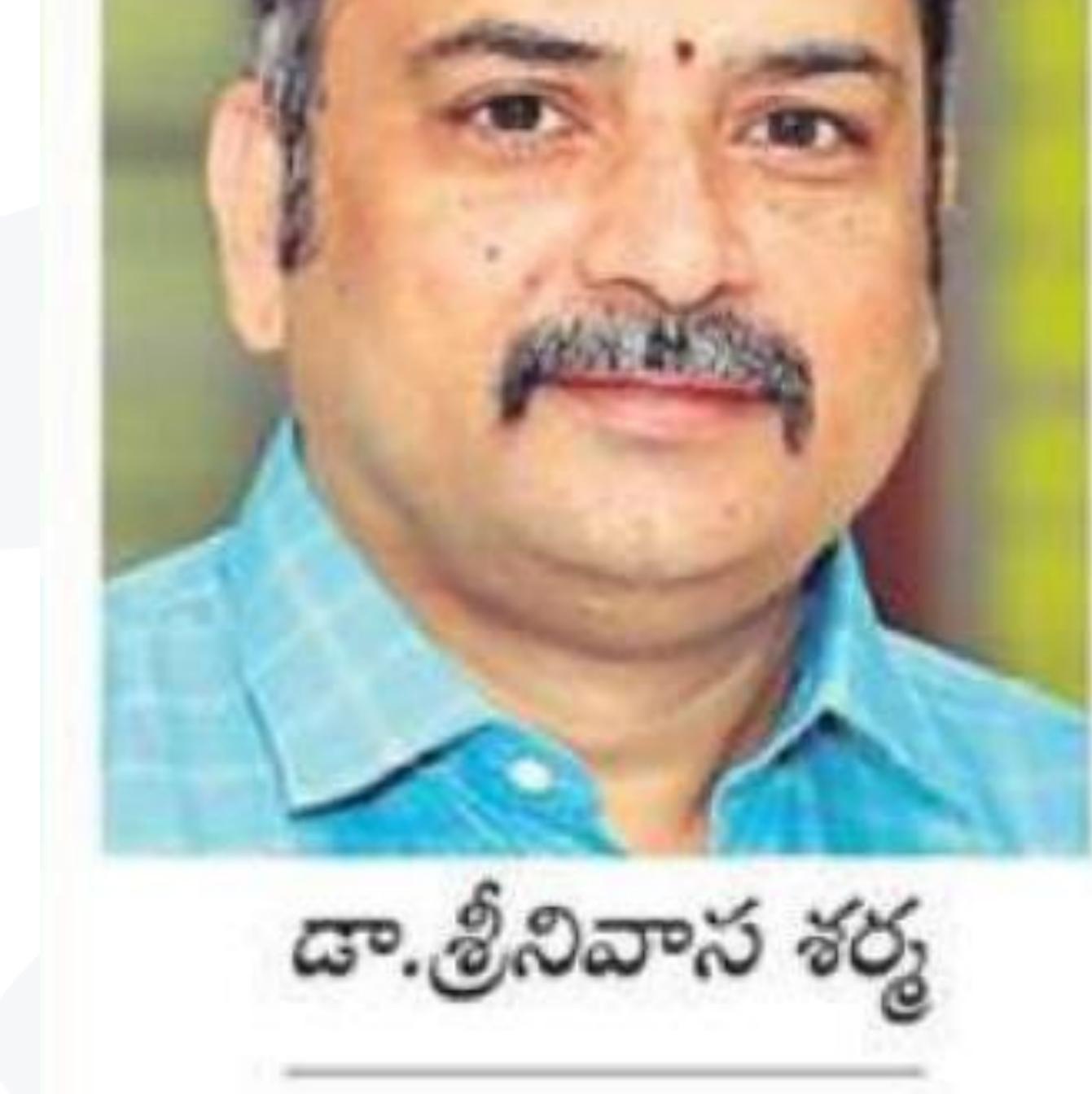
### CSIR-NGRI

01<sup>st</sup> July, 2022

## **CSIR-NGRI's senior principal scientist D. Srinivasa Sarma** has been awarded the prestigious National Geoscience

Award for the year 2019 by the Ministry of Mines for his significant contribution in the field of basic geosciences.

ఎన్టీఆర్ఐ సెంటిస్టుకు నేషనల్ జియోసైన్స్ అవార్డు ఉప్పల్, జూన్ 30: నేషనల్ జియోఫిజికల్ రిసెర్స్ ఇన్స్ ట్యూట్ (ఎన్టీఆర్ఐ)లో సీనియర్ ట్రిన్సిపల్ సెంటిస్తుగా పనిచేస్తున్న డాక్టర్ డీ శ్రీనివాస శర్మ నేషనల్ జియోసైన్స్



అవార్డుకు ఎంపికయ్యారు. దేశంలో బంగారు నిక్షేపాలపై ఆయన పరిశోధనలు చేశారు. శ్రీనివాసశర్మ పరిశోధనల వివరాలు అంతర్జాతీయ జర్నల్స్లో ప్రచురితమ య్యాయి. ఆయన ఉస్మానియా వర్సిటీ నుంచి జియోకె మిస్ట్రీ అండ్ జెనెసిస్ ఆఫ్ గోల్డ్ మినరలైజేషన్లో డాక్ట రేట్ పట్టా పొందారు. తెలంగాణ అకాడమీ ఆఫ్ సైస్సె న్సలో ఫెలోగా, వెస్టన్ ఆస్ట్రీలియా విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో పోస్ట్ డాక్టోరల్ రిసెర్స్ ఫెలోగా ఉన్నారు. రామన్ రిసెర్స్

# ఫెలోషిఫ్లలో భాగంగా కెనడాలోని అల్బెర్టా విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో పనిచేశారు. శ్రీనివా సశర్మకు పలువురు సైంటిస్టులు, స్నేహితులు అభినందనలు తెలిపారు.

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