





21 TO 25 OCTOBER 2022



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



Food production not translating to adequate nutrition, says expert





The country's annual loss due to food wastage is pegged at ₹1,00,000 crore and it is a major challenge and a social obligation of food scientists to help reduce it by half, by 2030.

This was stated by Chindi Vasudevappa, Vice-Chancellor, National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Sonepat, Haryana.

He was speaking at the foundation day of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and 'World Food Day' celebrations at the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) on Tuesday.

He said there was significant loss at fields and during harvesting due to crop disease, vagaries of nature, rotting of produce resulting in adequate nutrition. Similarly, there was losses accruing during storage due to poor facilities while loss due to transportation was also high owing to poor road conditions resulting in longer transportation time and lack of refrigeration.

Poor stock management also added to the cumulative loss and thus the combined value of food loss in the country was pegged at $\gtrless1,00,000$ crore, said Mr. Vasudevappa. The loss of cultivated vegetables and fruits besides diary products including meat and fish was also high, he added.

The imperatives of plugging this loss stems from the reality of the country having almost 25 per cent of the hungry and poor people of the world, said Mr. Vasudevappa who pointed out that enough food production does not translate to nutrition. "70% of Indian population consume less than 50 per cent of the Recommended Dietary Allowances of the micronutrients," Mr. Vasudevappa added.



He said 'leaving no one behind' was the objective of sustainable development goals (SDG) and the tagline was apt for India which was also among the country with the highest food production but also had highest number of poor and hungry people.

The country was the second largest produce of wheat, rice, vegetables and the largest produce of milk, banana, ginger, papaya, mangoes, but food processing accounted for only 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the total production, said Mr. Vasudevappa. But the food processing investment during 2014-20 grew at a rate of 11.18% and was an employment-intensive segment, he said.

Mr. Vasudevappa also underlined the need of protein fortification of the population. "India is a carbo-based country and this imbalance need to be addressed," he added.

Delving at length on the emerging technologies in the food sector, Mr. Vasudevappa said robotics, novel packaging, personalized nutrition etc. were witnessing growth and block chain technology had helped in traceability of food from production to shelf.

There was distribution of prizes for children and meritorious students and distribution of mementoes to the retirees and staff of CFTRI.









CSIR to create awareness about electric vehicle





As part of creating awareness among people across the country about the importance of using electric vehicle to stop pollution, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has taken up steps towards creating awareness among the people of Manipur by organising a big workshop.

To provide complete knowledge to every stakeholder of the state about electric vehicle, CSIR and Government of Manipur are all set to organise a big workshop together. The workshop is scheduled on November 9 and 10 at City Convention Centre, Palace Gate and chief minister N Biren Singh being deeply fascinated with the policy of CSIR is expected to take part in the

workshop.

Officials of CSIR have already arrived in the state for conducting the workshop. Electric vehicles being developed by scientists to reduce pollution is not only the best transportation option for future generation but also has less maintenance cost.

With the state transport department taking keen interest promoting use of electric vehicles, the main objective of the workshop is to create more awareness among the people about e-mobility solution, eco-system of the state and importance of renewable hybrid energy solution in Manipur.

The workshop will also attempt to create more awareness among the people about the present and future status of electric vehicle charging technology, economic benefit of the state in using electric vehicle and issues related to electric vehicle policy and regulation. CSIR will also discuss with stakeholders, students, mechanics, technicians, electric vehicle dealers and interested individuals about creating an electric vehicle roadmap for future during the workshop.





CSIR, Dehradun chairman Poonam Gupta (chief principal scientist) will attend the workshop as also top officials and scientists of CSIR including Dr GD Thakre.

Principal scientists Dr Atul Hanjan, Dr Robindro Lairenlakpam and Dr Huidrom Birkumar,

both state origin scientists, will also take part in the workshop.

Apart from creating awareness among the people about advanced refueling technology, CSIR will also focus on replacing the existing fuel driven vehicles into electric vehicle as also on government's role setting up electric vehicle charging points when e-vehicles fully replaced conventional fuel driven vehicles in the state.











Opinion: Should India have two time zones?



23rd October, 2022

There has been a debate on different time zones for India, for a few years now. North Indian states have been demanding a different time zone, citing difficulties in maintaining work and school schedules. India extends from 68°7'E to 97°25'E, with the spread of 29° representing almost two hours from the geographic perspective. This has led to the argument that early sunrise in the easternmost



parts — the Northeast — causes the loss of many daylight hours by the time offices or educational institutions open, and that early sunset, for its part, leads to higher consumption of electricity.

Having two time zones would thus result in saving of 2.7 billion units of electricity annually, according to research by the National Institute of Advanced Studies. The proposal for two time zones was made recently in a research paper by India's national timekeeper which maintains Indian Standard Time, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research's National

In March 2019, replying to a question in Parliament, the Government had said that no decision has been taken on the demand for different time zones, citing complexities involved.

However, in January 2020, Dr Harsh Vardhan, then Minster of Science & Technology, Health and Family Welfare and Earth Sciences, had said in Parliament that there is a long standing demand but it was not possible to have a different time zone for eastern states or dual time zones because of strategic reasons, as per the High Level Committee appointed to examine the





issue. There is understandable apprehension in granting a separate time zone for the Northeast, given the history self-determination movements; this could be seen as the first step towards conceding autonomy.



It is also argued that India had three time zones earlier before Independence — Bombay, Calcutta and Madras time. India had no official time zone till 1906. There were three presidencies: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and three local times for the three cities, depending on where they fell on the longitude.

Since the Government is not keen to have two time zones, some North Indian states have introduced early opening of schools and offices to take advantage of daylight. Tea estates in Assam use "Chai Bagan" time, an informal adjustment which is two hours earlier than IST. Work in the tea gardens starts at 7am.

The benefits

The internal body clock is affected by environmental cues, like sunlight and temperature, and determines whether one feels wide-awake and energised or tired. It tells our body when to sleep, rise and eat. Different time zone for the Northeast will lead to greater efficiency and productivity, as the time is set to align with sunrise and sunset.

Advancing time will lead to energy saving which will significantly cut down India's carbon footprint boosting India's resolve to fight climate change.

Apart from economic benefit, it will lead to social benefits as quality of life will improve quality of sleep leading to better health. Biomedical research has consistently pointed to the physical and psychological benefits of aligning circadian (sleep) rhythms to the sun's rising and setting.

All these could lead to greater socioeconomic development index for North Eastern States which would insurgency redundant.



The problems

Railway signals are not fully automated and many routes have single tracks. Trains may meet with major accidents sowing to human errors. Just one such accident would wipe out any benefits resulting from different time zones in the country.

There is a need to further study how having two time zones would result in huge energy saving as argued, since the number of office and school hours would remain the same irrespective of when they start.

With a time difference of one hour in the mornings and in the evenings, there would be nearly 25% less overlap between office timings in the two zones. This could be important for banks, offices, industries and multinational companies which need to be constantly interconnected. This will be further detrimental to productivity and to the interests of the eastern region.

With the thrust of the Government on improving infrastructure and policies of various Northeastern states for promoting industrial investment, the socio-economic index would anyway improve without having two time zones.

Alternative suggestions

Better than two time zones (or daylight saving time) would be a permanent shift of IST to one hour i.e. 6:30+ UTC, 90° east. Daylight Saving Time can also be used from April to September in the regions that require it.

Implementation of these recommendations must be supported by the ability of the Government to gather data and track changes in the economic activity pattern of the nation. Factors like the impact of sunrise and sunset timings on biological activities of people, and synchronising sunrise and sunset timings with office hours, for example, should be carefully studied.

Published in:

Free Press Journal





'Achieving Sustainable Food Security For Future Decades Is Vital'



22nd October, 2022



Mysore/Mysuru: CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysuru, celebrated its Foundation Day at IFTTC Auditorium in the Institute campus on Friday. Padma Bhushan Dr. T. Ramasami, former Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, who was the chief guest, delivered the Foundation Day Address. Maintaining that achieving sustainable food security for the country's entire population is vital, Dr. Ramasami called upon CFTRI to gear up to meet the future challenges on the food front.

Stressing on the need for top Institutions such as CFTRI to upgrade technologies and services in keeping with the current times, Dr. Ramasami said that the Institutions must come up with best plans for the future, instead of harping on the past.

Noting that India has transformed into a food-importing country in the pre-independence days to becoming wholly self-sufficient in a span of few decades post-independence, he underlined the need for ensuring food security for every citizen of the country and the CFTRI



has a major role to play for realising this. Pointing out that India's self-sufficiency story started with the Green Revolution that took place when Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister over five decades ago, Dr. Ramasami said that India saw a fast paced development in food production between 1950 and 1990.

Maintaining that India is now next only to America in food production, leaving our neighbour China far behind, he said that CFTRI has an enormous responsibility to see that the country moves up the ladder in the UN's global hunger index list.

Regretting that despite technological advances, the country has not done much for ensuring that sufficient food reaches all targeted communities and groups, he said that CFTRI should work for meeting the UN's call to make the world free of hunger by 2030.

CSIR-CFTRI Director Dr. Sridevi Annapurna Singh, in her address, explained the growth and achievements of CFTRI over the years since its establishment in the 1950s.

CSIR-CFTRI Annual Awards (2021-22) were presented to a total of 20 outstanding Scientists and sections of the Institute on the occasion. Earlier, Dr. H. Umesh Hebbar, Chief Scientist, welcomed. Dr. P. Vijayanand, Chief Scientist and others were present on the occasion.



Star Of Mysore





CSIR-CFTRI

22nd October, 2022

CFTRI develps nine new technologies, 176 transferred so far

ಸಿಎಸ್ಐಆರ್-ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಿಆರ್ಐ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪನಾ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾಜ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಡಾ.ಐ.ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಭಿಮತ



ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಸಿಎಸ್ಐಆರ್-ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಆರ್ಐ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪನಾ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾಜಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಡಾ.ಟಿ.ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಉದ್ರಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಡಾ.ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ ಅನೃಪೂರ್ಣ ಖಂಗ್ ಉಪಸ್ಥತರಿದ್ದರು. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದವರು.

> ಮತ್ತು 1990 ರ ನಡುವೆ ಆಹಾರ ಉತಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಆಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ವೇಗದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿತು ಎಂದು ಸಿಎಫಟಆರ್ಐ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಡಾ.ಶೀದೇವಿ ಅನ್ರಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿನದನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಬದಲು ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ರಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮಂ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನು, ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಹಾರ ಉತಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಸಿಂಗ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪನಾ ದಿನ ಕುರಿತು ಈಗ ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ನಂತರದ ಸ್ನಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರಾಸ್ರಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸಿಎಸ್ಐಆರ್-ಸ್ತಾತಂತ್ರ ಪೂರ್ವದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಆಮದು ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಿಆರ್ಐ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 1950 ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆಯ ಚೀನಾ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಸಿವು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ನಂತರದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶವು ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಭಾರತ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರದ ಕೆಲವು ದಶಕಗಳ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಿಆರ್ಐ ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಮಂದಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಅವರು, ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೂ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪಗತಿಯ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಿಎಸ್ಐಆರ್-ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಆರ್ಐ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ(2021-22)ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಮೈಸೂರು, ಅ.21(ಆರ್ ಕೆಐ)- ದೇಶದ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸು ವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಆಹಾರದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸವಾಲು ಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ, ಆಹಾರ ಮೂರೈಸಲು ಸಿಎಸ್ಐಆರ್ - ಕೇಂದೀಯ ಆಹಾರ ತಂತಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಶೋ ಧನಾಲಯ (ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಿಆರ್ಐ) ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮಾಜಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಪದ್ರಭೂಷಣ ಡಾ.ಟಿ.ರಾಮಸ್ರಾಮಿ ಇಂದಿಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ವ್ಯುಸೂರಿನ ಸಿಎಸ್ಐಆರ್-ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಿಆರ್ಐ ಐಎಫ್ಟಟ್ಸಿ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಕವಾರ ಆಯೋಜಿ

| ಸಿದ್ದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪನಾ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಗೆ ಚಾಲನ | ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಿದ ಎಂದರು. ಐದು ದಶಕಗಳ ಹಿಂದ | ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ತಲುಪಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು | ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಜ್ಜಾನಿ ಡಾ.ಉಮೇಶ ಹಬ್ಬಾರ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| ನೀಡಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾಲಕೈ | ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ | ವಿಷಾದಿಸಿದ ಅವರು, 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು | ದರು. ಡಾ.ಪಿ.ವಿಜಯಾನಂದ್ ಇನ್ನಿತರರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತ |
| ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು | ನಡೆದ ಹಸಿರುಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬ | ಹಸಿವು ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕರೆಯನ್ನು | ರಿದ್ದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಡಾ. |
| ಅಪ್ ಡೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಿಆರ್ ಐನಂತಹ | ನೆಯ ಕಥೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಭಾರತವು 1950 | ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಸಿಎಫ್ಟಆರ್ಐ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ, | ಪಿ.ವಿಜಯಾನಂದ್ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. |

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