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भू-स्थानिक सूचना कांग्रेस 11 को, 115 देशों के प्रतिनिधि पहुंचेंगे

नई दिल्ली। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी 11 अक्टूबर को हैदराबाद में संयुक्त राष्ट्र विश्व भू-स्थानिक सूचना कांग्रेस (यूएनडब्ल्यूजीआईसी) का उद्घाटन करेंगे, जहां भारत पिछले कई वर्षों में इस क्षेत्र में की गई प्रगति को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए तैयार है। पांच दिवसीय सम्मेलन में एकीकृत भू-स्थानिक सूचना प्रबंधन, इसकी क्षमताओं के विकास और मजबूती से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए 115 देशों के 550 से अधिक प्रतिनिधियों की भागीदारी होगी। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री जितेंद्र सिंह ने कहा, हम भू-स्थानिक 'चौपाल' पहल पेश करेंगे, जो ग्रामीण समुदायों को भू-स्थानिक सेवाओं से जोड़ने का प्रयास करती है। एजेंसी

दुनियाभर में अक्षय हाइड्रोजन का हब बनेगा भारत, स्थापित होंगे तीन केंद्र

राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन : विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र से मांगे प्रस्ताव परीक्षित निबंध

नई दिल्ली। ऊर्जा की बढ़ती मांग और कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन कम करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन पर काम शुरू हुआ है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की सरकार ने देश को वैश्विक अक्षय हाइड्रोजन का हब बनाने के लिए हाइड्रोजन वैली बनाने का फैसला किया है, जिसे देश के तीन अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बनाया जाएगा।

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (डीएस्टी) की ओर से हाइड्रोजन वैली बनाने के लिए सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र से प्रस्ताव मांगे गए हैं। डीएस्टी के अनुसार, हाइड्रोजन वैली का मतलब एक हाइड्रोजन घाटी से है, जहां हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों में किया जाएगा। अभी तक जगहों का चयन नहीं हुआ है लेकिन उत्तर, दक्षिण और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में इनका निर्माण किया जाएगा।

2021 में पीएम ने की थी घोषणा : प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अगस्त 2021 में राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन की घोषणा की थी। इसके तहत एक स्वतंत्र खाद्य केंद्र सरकार ने मिशन इकोनोमिक के तहत हाइड्रोजन वैली शुरू करने का फैसला किया है। इसके लिए तीन अलग-अलग चरणों में काम किया जाएगा जो 2050 तक चलेगा। मिशन के तहत डीएस्टी हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए वैली स्थापित करेगा और पेटेंटिंग और प्रारंभिक पैमाने पर हाइड्रोजन निर्यात व योजनाओं की निगरानी करेगा। दूरस्थ, इतिहास हाइड्रोजन पर स्वयंसेवक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। जब गति से बिजली मुहूर्त है तो हाइड्रोजन पैड होती है। इस हाइड्रोजन का इस्तेमाल ऊर्जा के तौर पर किया जाता है। अगर हाइड्रोजन बनाने में इस्तेमाल होने वाली बिजली किसी रिन्यूएबल स्रोत से आती है, मतलब ऐसे स्रोत से आती है, जिसमें बिजली बनाने में प्रदूषण नहीं होता है तो इस तरह की हाइड्रोजन को ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन कहा जाता है।

90 करोड़ की लागत से तैयार होंगे प्लांट...इस तरह आगे बढ़ेगा काम

पहला चरण : 2023-2027



विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के अनुसार, 90 करोड़ की लागत से वैली में हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए प्लांट तैयार किए जाएंगे।

दूसरा चरण : 2028-2033



वैली में भंडार कक्ष तैयार होंगे। सूखा के मद्देनजर भी इंतजाम किए जाएंगे, ताकि आगजनी केसे घटनाओं से बचा जा सके।

तीसरा चरण : 2034-2050



वैली में वितरण को लेकर क्षेत्र बकाए जाएंगे। सीमेंट-स्टील उद्योग के लिए भी हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए अलग से क्षेत्र बनाया जाएगा।

2027 तक मिलने लगेगी 500 मीट्रिक टन हाइड्रोजन

डीएस्टी के एक वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक ने बताया, मिशन इकोनोमिक के तहत हाइड्रोजन वैली का निर्माण किया जाएगा। पहले चरण की शुरुआत हो चुकी है और यह 2027 तक चलेगा। तब तक देश में प्रति वर्ष 500 मीट्रिक टन हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन होने लगेगा। पहले चरण के लिए 90 करोड़ रुपये का बजट तय किया है जो हाइड्रोजन वैली बनाने पर खर्च किया जाएगा।

■ इस बजट में और भी बढ़ोतरी की जा सकती है। इसके बाद दूसरा चरण 2028-33 और तीसरा चरण 2034 से 2050 तक चलेगा।

2023 अगस्त तक हाइड्रोजन वैली बनाने वाली एजेंसियों का चयन

- 2070 तक तीन कर्जों की मांग पूरी करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है इन क्षेत्रों में किया जाएगा उपयोग
- कार/ट्रेन/विमान/जहाज ■ बिजली उत्पादन ■ पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट
- सरकारी और निजी एजेंसियों के साथ मिशन हाइड्रोजन वैली बनाएगी सरकार। 30 दिनों तक प्रस्ताव देने के बाद शुरू होगा वैली बनाने के लिए काम का चयन।

बनेगा इंटर कनेक्टेड इकोसिस्टम

- मौजूदा समय में हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन को लेकर देश के चार शहर दिल्ली, मुंबई, चेन्नई और चेन्नई में अनुसंधान एवं विकास की गतिविधियाँ चल रही हैं। डीएस्टी के मूलाधिक, हाइड्रोजन की संस्कृति शुरू होगी (उत्पादन, भंडारण और परिवहन) को एक ही स्थान पर होगा जाएगा जो हाइड्रोजन वैली में होगा। यहाँ से पूरे देश में हाइड्रोजन को आपूर्ति होगी और इंटर कनेक्टेड इकोसिस्टम बनाया जाएगा।

समय से पहले हासिल होगा लक्ष्य

- डीएस्टी ने यह कि है कि हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य समय से पहले हासिल कर लिया जाएगा। राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन के तहत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के रूप में 2030 तक 10 लाख टन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
- ऊर्जा संशोधन और लेब रीकनोमीको को हाइड्रोजन का उपयोग करने के लिए क्रमशः 5% और 10% की अपूर्ति 2023-2024 तक होगी। इसके बाद, 2030 तक इस अपूर्ति को बढ़ाकर क्रमशः 20% और 25% तक लेकर जाएंगे।
- साल 2000 से अब तक भारत ने जीवमूलक ईंधन के आयात पर अपनी निर्भरता बढ़ाई है। कोयला, तेल और गैस आयात की मांग में यह बढ़ोतरी क्रमशः 25%, 75% और 50% से अधिक है।

शाम को चांद जैसा नजर आया सूर्य

जगमग टी, नई दिल्ली: 27 साल बाद दीवली के अगले दिन आंशिक ग्रहण को अस्त होते सूर्य ने मनमोहक बना दिया। शाम के समय सूर्य अर्द्ध चंद्र जैसा नजर आया। आर्यभट्ट प्रेक्षण विज्ञान शोध संस्थान (एरीज) समेत नैनीताल की चोटियों से ग्रहण को दूरबीन व चश्मे लगाकर देखा गया। विज्ञानियों के लिहाज से काल गणना के लिए यह खगोलीय घटना अहम रही तो ज्योतिष परंपरा के अनुसार, लोगों ने ग्रहण समाप्त होने के बाद स्नान किया।

वहीं, उप के मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने मंगलवार की शाम गोरखपुर स्थित श्री ब्रह्मदुर सिंह नक्षत्रशाला पहुंचकर आंशिक सूर्यग्रहण को खगोलीय घटना देखी। उन्होंने विज्ञानियों से ग्रहण की आवृत्ति, समय व ग्रहों की जानकारी ली। मुख्यमंत्री ने विशेष शो के जरिये ग्रह-नक्षत्रों की दुनिया भी देखी।

वर्ष का अंतिम सूर्यग्रहण देखने के लिए एरीज छह व 14 इंच व्यास वाली दूरबीन रखी गई थी। यहां पर्यटकों समेत 200 स्कूली बच्चे पहुंचे। एरीज के निदेशक प्रो. दीपांकर बनर्जी ने बताया, ठीक 4.29 बजे सूर्यग्रहण शुरू हुआ और शाम ढलने तक सूर्य इसकी चपेट में रहा। साढ़े चार बजते ही सूर्य के पूर्वी किनारे से ग्रहण लगना शुरू हुआ। इसके बाद चंद्रमा की छाया सूर्य पर



मंगलवार को पूरे देश में सूर्यग्रहण देखा गया। देहरादून के घंटाघर से शाम 5-20 बजे इस तरह दिखा सूर्य ग्रहण।

काल गणना के लिहाज से विज्ञानियों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होता है सूर्यग्रहण, दूरबीनों के जरिये दिखाया गया सूर्यग्रहण

चढ़ती चली गई। सवा पांच बजे सूर्य का करीब 55 प्रतिशत भाग ग्रहण की चपेट में आ गया। दूरबीन से ग्रहण लगा सूर्य अस्त होते देखा अलग अनुभव रहा। वरिष्ठ सौर विज्ञानी डा. वहाबउद्दीन ने बताया कि 27 वर्ष बाद दीवली यानी अमावस्या के अगले दिन आंशिक सूर्यग्रहण का योग बना। दुनिया के अन्य हिस्सों में यह भारतीय समय के अनुसार 2-28 बजे शुरू हुआ और शाम 6.32 तक देखा जा सका। एरीज निदेशक प्रो. दीपांकर बनर्जी ने बताया कि सूर्य के अध्ययन को विज्ञानियों के लिए पूर्ण सूर्यग्रहण अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता है।

Sastra varsity to restore 20 heritage rice varieties

G. SRINIVASAN | DC
THANJAVUR, OCT. 27

Around 20 heritage rice varieties of Tamil Nadu are being traced, collected, redeemed and restored at least through 10 community seed banks benefitting more than 500 farmers in the state, according to a release issued here by Sastra-Deemed to be university on Thursday.

These community seed banks have been promoted by identification of willing farmers based on location with assistance from local NGOs in 24 districts, ie, Ariyalur, Chengalpeta, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Karur, Madurai, Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Ranipet, Salem, Sivagangai, Tenkasi, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruvallur, Tiruchirappalli, Villupuram and Virudhunagar.

The initiative by Sastra-Deemed to be university with support from the Science and Heritage Initiative (SHRI) programme of the department of science and technology (DST) of the Union government is reviving, conserving and characterising the traditional rice varieties.

A part of the many traditional varieties in a farm, when harvested, is shared and distributed to other interested farmers in the neighbouring localities and districts with or without payment. This is an informal structure with voluntary participation. A seed bank capital of Rs 2,000 was distributed to each beneficiary farmer to strengthen the heritage rice community seed banks, said the release.

The majority of medium and small farmers of Tamil Nadu have lost their heritage seeds, once owned traditionally by their community forefathers, due to monocropping of hybrids. These varieties like Karuppu Kouni, Thuyya malli, Mappillai samba and Karunkuruvai have been identified for their unique nutritional, medicinal, and ecological qualities and above all, their climate resilience, said the release.

IIA's ready reckoners bust solar eclipse myths

BENGALURU, DHNS

Research students of the Bengaluru-based Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) have come out with short YouTube reels explaining the solar eclipse in local languages, including Kannada, to dispel myths surrounding the phenomenon and instill scientific temper among kids.

Apart from releasing short video clips - each about two minutes long - the IIA will also live stream Tuesday's partial solar eclipse on its YouTube channel from 4 pm.

Research student Akhil Jaini, who released a video clip in English, urged youth and children alike to participate in the IIA's #EclipseEating campaign to bust myths surrounding the solar eclipse.

"Many people often ask us whether we should cook



Apart from releasing short video clips - each about two minutes long - the IIA will also live stream Tuesday's partial solar eclipse on its YouTube channel from 4 pm.

and eat during the eclipse. Of course, we encourage people to break this myth. Eating

and eclipse have nothing to do with each other. Therefore, we are launching the selfie cam-

paign," he said.

He also stressed myths about pregnant women and answering nature's calls.

"Pregnant women can go out provided they don't directly see the sun with bare eyes. And, answering nature's calls won't invite any trouble. Not answering them in time can certainly invite trouble," he quipped.

'Not a bad omen'

Quoting Aryabhata, Jaini stated that the solar eclipse was not a sign of a bad omen, but a natural and scientific phenomenon.

Another IIA research student Amruta Rao, in a 1.53-minute clip, explained the solar eclipse in Kannada stating that the phenomenon occurs when the moon is positioned in between the sun and the earth for a few minutes.

In the case of a partial solar eclipse, the moon covers only some areas of the sun's disc.

She added that during the new moon (Amavasya) the sun, moon and earth almost come in a linear configuration, whereby from the earth we can see the moon without any sunlight falling on it.

"But at times, as on October 25, the sun, moon and earth will almost be on the same plane resulting in the moon appearing to cover the sun partially for a period of time causing a partial solar eclipse," she explained.

The IIA website stated that the explainer clips were available in seven languages - Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali, Garhwali, Punjabi and Gujarati by the IIA's Science Communication, Public Outreach and Education wing.



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'India's geospatial technology industry set to grow at 12.8%'

India's geospatial technology industry was expected to cross ₹63,100 crore by 2025 at a growth rate of 12.8%, Union Science Minister Jitendra Singh said at a briefing on Sunday to announce the second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress (UNWGIC) scheduled in Hyderabad from October 10 to 14. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is expected to address one of the sessions during the meeting. The conference is expected to be attended by over 2,000 delegates, including over 700 international delegates and participants from nearly 120 countries. It will also have participants from the Survey of India, NGOs and academia.



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Maiden M.S. Valiathan award for SCTIMST faculty member

Harikrishnan S., Professor of Cardiology, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram, has won the first M.S. Valiathan Award for Outstanding Research Investigator. The award, instituted in the name of SCTIMST's founder director and national professor Dr. Valiathan, was given to Dr. Harikrishnan for his quality research and publications in the field of Cardiology. Dr. Harikrishnan leads the National Centre of Excellence in Heart Failure (CARE-HF) at the SCTIMST, which is supported by the ICMR with a funding of ₹5 crore and the National Heart Failure Registry. He is a member of the committee developing the Universal Definition of Etiologies in Heart Failure.

भास्कर खास • कैंसर के इलाज में कारगर लाइकोपीन की मात्रा पता करने के लिए आईएनएसटी की टीम

कागज-मोबाइल कैमरा बताएगा टमाटर में कितना

ननु जोगिंदर सिंह | चंडीगढ़

दुनिया भर में बढ़ते कैंसर और अन्य बीमारियों ने लाइकोपीन का महत्व बढ़ा दिया है। इस नेचुरल एंटीऑक्सीडेंट को कई तरह के बेवरेज में डाला जा रहा है। इसका सबसे रिच सोर्स है टमाटर। लाइकोपीन की मात्रा के आधार पर ही फार्मास्यूटिकल कंपनी और फूड इंडस्ट्री से जुड़ी कंपनियां किसानों को टमाटर का मूल्य देती हैं। इसके लिए अभी तक लैब स्तर पर टेस्टिंग होती थी, जिसमें समय ज्यादा लगता था और जलीले आने में भी देरी होती। अब दमक



में लाइकोपीन की मात्रा कितनी है। साधारण मोबाइल कैमरे के जरिए स्कैन करके इसको जानना संभव होगा। कमलजीत दम

• टमाटर और भारत...

- भारत टमाटर पैदा करने वाला दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है
- दुनिया भर की प्रोडक्शन का 11% टमाटर पैदा होता है
- सबसे ज्यादा टमाटर उत्पादन आंध्र प्रदेश में है
- हरियाणा में 753.72 हजार टन टमाटर पैदा होता है
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में 481.94 टन टमाटर पैदा होता है
- पंजाब में 224.26 टन टमाटर पैदा होता है
- मध्यप्रदेश में इसकी प्रोडक्शन लगातार बढ़ रही है

कमलजीत बताती हैं- इस समय लाइकोपीन का बाजार बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। फूड एंड बेवरेज फार्मास्यूटिकल व कॉस्मेटिक इंडस्ट्री

प्रभाव नहीं का भाव है। इसकी जरिए की कागज ब की कोटिंग से तैयार में उनको जब टमाट जाएगा तो उपयोग क जागी औ



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PM to inaugurate UN World Geospatial Information Congress on Tuesday

New Delhi: Prime Minister Narendra Modi will inaugurate the UN World Geospatial Information Congress (UNWGIC) in Hyderabad on Tuesday, where India is set to showcase the strides it has made in the sector over the past several years.

The five-day conference will see participation of over 550 delegates from 115 countries to discuss issues related to development and strengthening of integrated geospatial information management, its capacities and capabilities.

"We will present the geospatial 'Chaupal' initiative that seeks to link village communities with geospatial services," Science and Technology Minister Jitendra Singh told reporters here.

AGENCIES

Partial solar eclipse enthralled stargazers

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: A partial solar eclipse on Tuesday evening enthralled stargazers, who pointed their telescopes towards the sun to watch the celestial tango, while the faithful bathed in lakes and rivers at pilgrimage sites to mark the occasion.

Astronomical telescopes at Hanle in Ladakh, Nainital in Uttarakhand and several amateur and professional astronomers watched the eclipse that began at 4:17 pm as the moon started covering the solar disc.

A solar eclipse occurs on a new moon day when the moon comes in between the earth and the sun and when all the three objects are



The moon partially covers the sun during the partial solar eclipse, in the foreground of the Taj Mahal in Agra, on Tuesday PTI

aligned. A partial solar eclipse will occur when the lunar disk covers the solar disk partially.

Astronomy clubs set up public viewing of the eclipse at several locations across the country and even distributed special eyewear to

watch the eclipse.

In Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath witnessed the eclipse at the Veer Bahadur Singh planetarium with a telescope and special glasses.

The partial solar eclipse was observed in several parts of the country with Srinagar witnessing the maximum obscuration of the solar disc at 55 per cent. In Delhi 43 per cent of the solar disc was covered by the shadow of the moon, Jammu (52 per cent), Bengaluru (9.9 per cent), Kochi (5.1 per cent).

Students from the High School at Hanle in Ladakh had gathered at the Indian Astronomical Observatory located in **Continued on P6**

Solar spectacle eclipses all other activities

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■ NEW DELHI

Stargazers were glued to their telescopes on Tuesday evening to watch the partial solar eclipse that saw millions of the faithful taking purifying baths in lakes and rivers at pilgrimage sites to mark the occasion. The eclipse started at 4:17 pm as the moon started covering the solar disc.

The partial solar eclipse was observed in several parts of the country with Srinagar witnessing the maximum obscuration of the solar disc at 55 per cent. In Delhi 43 per cent of the solar disc was covered by the shadow of the moon, Jammu (52 per cent), Bengaluru (9.9 per cent), and Kochi (5.1 per cent).

Students from the High School at Hanle in Ladakh had gathered at the Indian Astronomical Observatory located in the region to watch the eclipse, while the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research had thrown open their lawns for public viewing of the celestial phenomenon.



People throng Nehru Planetarium in New Delhi to watch solar eclipse

Ranjan Dirmir | Pioneer

A solar eclipse occurs on a new moon day when the moon comes in between the earth and the sun and when all the three objects are aligned.

A partial solar eclipse will occur when the lunar disk covers the solar disk partially.

Astronomy clubs set up public

viewing of the eclipse at several locations across the country and even distributed special eyewear to watch the eclipse.

In Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath witnessed the eclipse at the Veer Bahadur Singh planetarium with a telescope and special glasses.

Since the eclipse began in the evening, the ending of the celestial phenomenon was not visible as it took place after sunset.

The Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru, the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences, Nainital and Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune had set up live streams on YouTube from the sites of their telescopes to view the eclipse.

Thousands of devotees in various parts of the country took a holy dip in rivers and lakes. In Haridwar, devotees gathered to offer prayers at Har Ki Pauri ghat on the banks of the

Ganga.

In Haryana, people thronged the Brahma Sarovar, Sannihit Sarovar, Jyotisar Tirtha, Pehowa Tirtha and other sites of the Kurukshetra, the land of Mahabharata.

According to Hindu beliefs, a bath in the holy tanks at Kurukshetra during a solar eclipse is considered auspicious. Many important temples remained closed.

In Telangana, Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple in Yadagirigutta, Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy temple in Vemulawada, Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple in Dharmapuri and Sri Gnana Saraswathi Devi temple in Basar are among those remain closed.

In southern and central India, the eclipse was observed just before sunset with Nagpur experiencing the eclipse from 4.49 pm to 5.42 pm. In Bengaluru, the eclipse began at 5.12 pm and reached its maximum at 5.49 pm and ended at 5.55 pm.

Continued on Page 2

ಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ದತ್ತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಸಿಸ್

ಹೋಡಬಹುದು

ಅನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ
ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಿಸ್
ಸ್ಥಾನೀ ಜರ್ಗಳಿಗೆ
ಂದು ಕಂಪನಿ
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4,000 ಜನರು
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ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು
ಗೇಲ್ ಪರೇಟ್
ತ್ಯಮಾಸಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ

ದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ : ಭಗವಂತನ ಸಾನಿಧ್ಯದ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ನಾವು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಬಲರಾಗಬೇಕು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಜನ ಜ್ಞಾನವಂತರಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಂತರಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಯಾವುದೇ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬದುಕ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ದೇಶಪ್ರವಿಮವನ್ನು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಬಿಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಆದಮಾರು ಮಠದ ಶ್ರೀ ಈಶಪ್ರಿಯಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬಿದಲೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಳಿಯ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿಪಿಎಎಸ್ ಆರ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕರಾದ ವಿಭುದೀಪ ತೀರ್ಥ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿಗಳ ಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಥ ಖ್ಯಾತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಾದ ಬಿಎಲ್.ವಿ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ರವರ ವಿಶೇಷ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಸಾನಿಧ್ಯ ವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಇದುವರೆವಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಹಲವು ದೇಶಗಳು ಅಗ್ರಮಾನ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿವೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದು ಬೆಡ ನಮ್ಮ

ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನು ಆಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬರಲಿದೆ ನಾವು ಆದ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಎಲ್ಲದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಥರಿದ್ದೇವೆ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಕಡೆ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ ನಾವು



ಇಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಡೆಯುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾವೂ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ದೇಶದ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠತೆಗೆ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸೋಣ ಎಂದರು. ಎಎಂಇಎಫ್ ಹಾಗೂ

ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿಯವರು ಅಡಿಗಲ್ಲು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು ಈಗ ಇದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈವರೆವಿಗೂ 25 ಜನ ಪಿಎಚ್.ಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆದ್ಯಾತ್ಮದ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

ಮಾಡಲಿದೆ ನ್ಯಾನೋ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಂ ಯಾವ ರೀ ಮಹತ್ವ ವ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೇಷನ್ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯಾವ ರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇ ಪಿಪಿಎ ಆನಂದ ಬಿ ನಡೆದ ನ್ಯಾನೋ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂ ಬಹಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋ ಹೊಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೆಮಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಎ ಬಹುಪಯೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾ

ಮಾಡಲಿದೆ ನ್ಯಾನೋ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಂ ಯಾವ ರೀ ಮಹತ್ವ ವ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೇಷನ್ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯಾವ ರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇ ಪಿಪಿಎ ಆನಂದ ಬಿ ನಡೆದ ನ್ಯಾನೋ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂ ಬಹಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋ ಹೊಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೆಮಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಎ ಬಹುಪಯೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾ

Construction responsible for recurring Kedarnath avalanche?

Scientists Conducting Ground Probe, Aerial Survey Call For Ban

Gaurav Talwar & Shivani Azad | TNN

Dehradun: A multi-institutional team constituted to undertake geological, glaciological and geomorphic investigations around Kedarnath to ascertain the causes of recurring avalanche activity has sought a "complete ban on constructions on unstable and active debris slopes around the Himalayan shrine". The panel of experts and

scientists from the State Disaster Management Authority, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology and Indian Institute of Technology carried out both aerial survey and ground investigation in the first week of October. The slew of avalanches had initiated almost 6km uphill of the Kedarnath temple from the accumulation zone of 'Companion glacier' at an elevation of 4,800-5,800m, adjacent to the Chorabari glacier.



The first avalanche occurred around 3-4 km from the Kedarnath shrine on September 22, followed by two others on October 1 and October 2

er, the scientists have observed in the report. The first avalanche occurred around 3-4 km from the

dia. A third avalanche, above the Chorabari glacier, was reported on October 2.

The report further said: "The presence of fresh snow may have facilitated an avalanche to the north of Kedarnath. Snow avalanche is a common geomorphic process in the glacial terrain during early summer, late summer and winters, and is a function of snowfall intensity and temperature variability. In the present case, avalanche activity is attributed to the snowfall during September 2022."

Acknowledging the "major threat" posed by avalanches in the high-altitude re-

gions of the state, the committee recommended several measures to minimise risk in and around Kedarnath.

Apart from the suggestion to "completely ban constructions of buildings or any form of shelters" near the holy shrine, the other recommendations included "construction of concrete wedges along the mid-slope of avalanche chutes to prevent and divert the force of descending ice mass".

Avalanches are a major threat in the high-altitude regions of the state. As per official data, over 100 people have died in avalanche incidents over the past decade.



Geospatial technology can also be applied in the tribal areas for their betterment and their welfare. With help of this technology, a large amount of research work is being carried out.

Brindha Devi, A student

Geospatial tech can be used for betterment of tribals: C

ENS @ Hyderabad

Highlighting the importance of deploying geospatial technology to reach out to patients as well as general public even in remote areas, Governor Tamilisai Soundararajan on Thursday said that the same tech can also be applied for betterment of tribals.

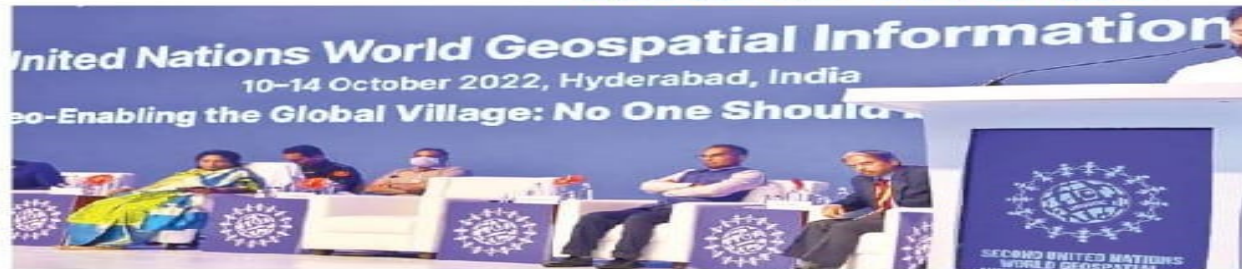
The Governor was speaking at the valedictory function of UN World Geospatial Information Congress organised at Hyderabad International Convention Centre.

"As a doctor I am really de-

nated. This technology in reaching out to the last person," she said.

"Geospatial technology can also be applied in the tribal areas for betterment of and their welfare. It was difficult to reach out to people and analyse their health conditions but now with the help of this technology, a large amount of research work is also being carried out," she added.

Speaking on the occasion, Union Minister Kishan Reddy explained how the Congress is a wonderful platform for exchange of ideas. "This kind of conferences bring all stakeholders to disc-



Kishan Reddy lauds UNWGIC goal of empowering people

HANS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD

UNION Minister for Culture and Tourism, G Kishan Reddy on Thursday lauded the efforts of the United Nations for being at the forefront in evolving a global framework for a better world.

Addressing the valedictory ceremony of the Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress (UNWGIC) at Hyderabad International Convention Centre here, he said that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood focus of the United Nations have made it a platform for humane development. Also, the theme of the Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress (UNWGIC) is Geo-enabling the Global Village - No one should be left behind. That makes, the Congress not only about Geospatial Technology but empowering people towards better lives and livelihoods.

The wonderful platform that allows stakeholders to discuss the applications of geospatial technologies as a force of good.

He said that the exchange of ideas, joint drafting of best practices,

► Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress concludes

► Appreciates efforts of United Nations for being at forefront in evolving global framework for a better world

behind. Now, India's evolving Geospatial Information System, India's competence, capacity make it ideal to end leader in the domain. The Union Minister stated that youth have their innovations in the domain for a sustainable world where women and member states have demonstrated geo-empowerment and livelihood. The new guidelines for the sector and the police will realise the sector to a new field. Further, it will access to its geospatial services, including maps, entities, except sensitive security-related data. The new policy will

సాంకేతికత ఏదైనా సామాన్యులకు చేరాలి

- గవర్నర్ తమిళిసై, కేంద్ర మంత్రి కిషన్ రెడ్డి సూచన
- ముగిసిన ప్రపంచ జియోస్పేషియల్ సదస్సు

ఈనాడు, హైదరాబాద్: సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానం ఏదైనా అట్టడుగు ప్రజలకు, సామాన్యులకు ఉపయోగపడేలా ఉన్నప్పుడే ప్రయోజనం ఉంటుందని రాష్ట్ర గవర్నర్ తమిళిసై సొందరరాజన్, కేంద్ర మంత్రి కిషన్ రెడ్డి అన్నారు. గ్రామీణులు, గిరిజనుల అభ్యున్నతికి తోడ్పడేలా జియో స్పేషియల్ ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ టెక్నాలజీని అన్వయించాల్సిన అవసరం ఉందన్నారు. హైదరాబాద్ లో నాలుగు రోజులుగా జరుగుతున్న ఐక్యరాజ్యసమితి ప్రపంచ జియోస్పేషియల్ ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ కాంగ్రెస్ ముగింపు కార్యక్రమంలో తమిళిసై, కిషన్ రెడ్డి పాల్గొన్నారు. గురువారం నోచాటిల్ లో జరిగిన ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో గవర్నర్ మాట్లాడుతూ, ఐటీ, పార్కా హాట్ గా ఉన్న హైదరాబాద్ ప్రపంచ



సదస్సు ముగింపు కార్యక్రమ వేదికపై వివిధ దేశాల ప్రతినిధులతో గవర్నర్ తమిళిసై, కేంద్రమంత్రి కిషన్ రెడ్డి, అధికారులు

జియోస్పేషియల్ సదస్సుకు వేదిక కావడం సంతోషించ దగిన అంశమన్నారు. సదస్సు ముగింపు కార్యక్రమంలో కేంద్ర మంత్రి కిషన్ రెడ్డి కీలకపన్యాయం చేశారు. వేదిక నిర్వహణ, మానవాభివృద్ధి సూచికలో మెరుగైన స్థానం వంటి అంశాలకు ప్రధాని నరేంద్రమోదీ నేతృత్వంలోని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ప్రత్యేక ప్రాధాన్యం ఇస్తోందని తెలి

స్తూన్నట్లు తెలిపారు. జీ-20 దేశాలకు సంబంధించి అత్యంత ప్రతిష్టాత్మకమైన సదస్సులకు వచ్చే ఏడాది బారత్ ఆతిథ్యం ఇవ్వబోతోందని ఈ సందర్భంగా కిషన్ రెడ్డి తెలిపారు. జీ-20 దేశాలకు సంబంధించి 45 రోజుల పాటు సుమారు 250కి పైగా సమావేశాలు మన దేశంలో జరగనున్నాయని వెల్లడించారు.

పారు. జియోస్పేషియల్ ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ టెక్నాలజీ వినియోగంలో భారత్ ఇప్పటికే ముందుందని తెలిపారు. ప్రభుత్వ కార్యక్రమాల అమలు, గ్రామీణ-పట్టణాభివృద్ధి, విపత్తుల నిర్వహణ, వాతావరణ మార్పులను గుర్తించడం, అడవులను కాపాడటం, జలవనరుల నిర్వహణ తదితర అంశాల్లో ఈ సాంకేతికతను వినియోగి

అన్ని వర్గాలకూ అభివృద్ధి ఫలాలు

జియోస్పేషియల్ సదస్సులో గవర్నర్ తమిళనై, కేంద్ర మంత్రి కిషన్ రెడ్డి

హైదరాబాద్, అక్టోబరు 13: సమాజంలోని అన్ని వర్గాల వారికీ అభివృద్ధి ఫలాలు అందడంలో జియోస్పేషియల్ ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ టెక్నాలజీ కీలకపాత్ర పోషిస్తుందని గవర్నర్ తమిళనై సౌందరరాజన్ అన్నారు. వ్యవసాయం నుంచి పరిశ్రమల వరకు అన్ని రంగాల్లో కచ్చితమైన నిర్ణయాలు తీసుకునేందుకు ఈ టెక్నాలజీ ఉపయోగపడుతుందని ఆమె చెప్పారు. ఐక్యరాజ్యసమితి, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం సంయుక్తంగా నాలుగు రోజులుగా నిర్వహిస్తున్న అంతర్జాతీయ జియోస్పేషియల్ సదస్సు ముగింపు వేడుకల్లో ఆమె ప్రసంగించారు. ప్రపంచ దేశాలు మరింత పురోగతి సాధించేందుకు, గిరిజనులతో పాటు సమాజంలోని అట్టడుగు వర్గాల అభ్యున్నతికి ఈ టెక్నాలజీ ఉపయోగపడుతుందని తమిళనై ఆశాభావం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. అమ్మతోత్సవాలు జరుపుకుంటున్న సందర్భంగా అంతర్జాతీయ సదస్సుకు భారత్ వేదిక కావడం సంతోషంగా ఉందని కేంద్ర మంత్రి కిషన్ రెడ్డి అన్నారు. వైద్యం, ఉన్నత విద్య, పర్యావరణం, మౌలిక వసతులు, రక్షణతో పాటు మానవాళి వికాసానికి అవసరమైన అన్ని రంగాల్లో మరింత అభివృద్ధి సాధించేందుకు ఈ టెక్నాలజీ తోడ్పడుతుందన్నారు. స్మార్ట్ సిటీలు, సమామి గంగ, జలజీవన్ మిషన్తో పాటు డిజిటల్ ఇండియా సాధనకు జియోస్పేషియల్ టెక్నాలజీ ఉపయోగపడుతుందని తెలిపారు. పర్యాటక రంగ పురోగతికి, వైవిధ్యమైన భౌగోళిక పరిస్థితులు ఉన్న ఈశాన్య రాష్ట్రాల అభివృద్ధికి ఈ టెక్నాలజీ దోహదపడుతుందని చెప్పారు. ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తంగా ఉన్న జియోస్పేషియల్ శాస్త్రవేత్తలు ఈ టెక్నాలజీని మరింత విస్తృతంగా అందుబాటులోకి తెచ్చేందుకు సదస్సులో ఫలవంతమైన చర్చలు జరిపారని కేంద్ర శాస్త్ర, సాంకేతిక శాఖ కార్యదర్శి శ్రీవారి చంద్రశేఖర్ చెప్పారు. వందకు పైగా దేశాల ప్రతినిధులు పాల్గొన్నారు. ముగింపు వేడుకల్లో ఐక్యరాజ్య సమితి ప్రతినిధి స్టీఫాన్, జియోస్పేషియల్ కాంగ్రెస్ అధ్యయి జరీ కమిటీ సారథి టిమ్ ట్రైనర్, సర్వే జనరల్ ఆఫ్ ఇండియా సునీల్ కుమార్, ల్యాండ్ రికార్డ్స్ శాఖ కార్యదర్శి అజయ్ తదితరులు మాట్లాడారు.



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