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Noida-Greater Noida e-way to be rectified of its dark spots

Lab Covered: CSIR-CRRI

9th January 2017
Vandana Keelor

Nearly two weeks after Deepak Agarwal, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Noida Authority took stock of the 24-km Noida-Greater Noida Expressway and decided to get rid of its dark spots, a detailed survey of the high-speed stretch was carried out by the Noida Traffic Cell (NTC). As per officials, plans have been drawn up in order to make the road smooth for commuters using it and to reduce accidents along its length. A report from Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) regarding improvements for the road connecting the twin cities of Noida and Greater Noida is awaited, officials told TOI.

Agarwal, who travels the stretch between Noida and Greater Noida every day, had pointed out that the entry and exit points to and from the e-way are haphazard and poorly designed. "Since the opening of the expressway in 2002, several haphazard ingress and egress points have been created along the both sides of the road, which are dangerous for commuters," said Agarwal. "The designs at some of the points along the expressway are also not as per the laid down norms for road safety and engineering," he explained. "Taking this into consideration, I directed NTC to survey the e-way and draw up a plan to rectify the infrastructural lapses," he added.

Speaking to TOI, Sandeep Chandra, Noida Authority's traffic cell in-charge said that the survey work has been completed and they have taken a comprehensive view of the expressway. "We have found that four entry and exit points along both carriageways of the e-way are regular and needed. In addition, there is one exit from the e-way near sector 105 and another entry to the expressway from sector 125, which are also necessary for commuters," he said. "However, an intersection near sector 108 on a 45-meter road near chainage 6.5-Km is haphazard and accident-prone," he explained.

Chandra further said that NTC has suggested three options, which need to be adopted to make the e-way ride smoother. "A rotary can be created at the intersection near sector 108. A curved road from the expressway near sector 93 towards Dadri road needs to be closed for traffic as it is very dangerous and traffic can be diverted. A central verge near 45-meter road near sector 108 be closed and two u-turns be provided at the point for smooth flow of traffic," he said. "We have also suggested several low-cost techniques, which will further smoothen traffic flow. Meanwhile, detailed work on rectifying the infrastructure of the e-way will be carried out only after the Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections and once the CRRI submits its report," he added.

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TOI **Source: bit.ly/2in0JMb**

CIMFR commences meet on new coal production technologies in Dhanbad

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The program was inaugurated by Directorate General of Mines Safety director Rahul Guha. In the meeting, Guha advised for a more comprehensive and coherent co-operation between coal companies and oil and natural gas companies to increase the coal-bed methane production in India.

A five-day training program began here on Monday at Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), in which participants from different companies like ONGC, CIL, Geological Survey of India and institutes like IITs, NITs, central universities and R&D Institutes discussed the need to speed up technological development and production of coal-bed methane in the country.

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Amalendu Sinha, former director, CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research)-CIMFR discussed the dual benefits of coal-bed methane production in relation with environment protection. He also listed the safety measures required to be adopted in the coal mines.

Guha also expressed his concerns over the slow catch-up for commercial scale CBM production in India.

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पुणे की लैब में खिला केसर

पुणे कार्यालय

पुणे. सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय रसायन प्रयोगशाला पुणे ने प्रयोगशाला के ग्रीन हाउस में केसर उगाने में सफलता हासिल की है. यह केसर बिल्कुल कश्मीर की तरह खिला है. इस सफलता का श्रेय जाता है बायोकेमिकल विज्ञान संकाय के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. सी.के. जॉन और उनकी टीम को. डॉ. जॉन और उनकी टीम पिछले कुछ समय से केसर की खेती के लिए तीन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर उसका विकल्प खोजने का कार्य कर रहे थे,जिसमे एक ऐसे प्रकार के केसर की उपज हो सके, जो कि एक व्यापक वातावरण वाली स्थिति और उपायुक्त पैरामीटर में उच्च सघन ग्रीनहाउस में भी उसकी पैदावार हो सके.केसर की खेती के लिए जैसी उपयुक्त मिट्टी और वातावरण की आवश्यकता होती है, वह ग्रीनहाउस में मौजूद थी.

मॉडिफाइड ग्रीनहाउस में पंखों की ली मदद

केसर उगाने से पहले , सर्वप्रथम कश्मीर की जिस मिट्टी में केसर उगता है, उसका विधिवत अध्यन किया गया और सही तरीके से उसे रोपने का तरीका अपनाया गया. जिसमें पैसे व एनर्जी बचाने के लिए एक मॉडिफाइड ग्रीनहाउस तैयार किया गया. केसर धनकंद कश्मीर से लाकर उसे प्रयोगशाला में नेचुरल तरीके से लगाया गया, जिसमें पौधे के लिए किसी भी प्रकार से पंखा,ऐसी ऐसे भी कृतिम वस्तु की सहायता ली जा रही है. अच्छे से उगाने के लिए साधारण तरीके से ठंडा पानी डालना पौधे की जड़ो के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त होता है, और प्रयोगशाला में यही किया गया. साथ ही दूसरी चुनौती थी की अच्छी देखभाल के साथ धनकंद को प्रतिस्थापित करना जो की तंदुरुस्त पत्तियों पर निर्भर होता है, और यह परिवर्तन पौधे के लिए बहुत जरुरी होता है. इस पूरी प्रक्रिया के बाद जब केसर उगना शुरू हुआ तो वह पूरा कश्मीर के केसर जैसा था. बस उसकी पैदावार में २-3 हफ्ते का समय ज्यादा लगा.

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