

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Survey of India is the only authorized national mapping agency entrusted with the responsibility of preparation of official maps of India depicting international boundaries. These maps are based on authenticated records available with Survey of India. Publication of maps by any Government or private agency showing international boundaries requires certification by Survey of India. Publication of Maps of India which are not in conformity with the maps of India as published by Survey of India, is a cognizable offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961 (Act No. 23 of 1961).

(c) Occupation of some Indian territory by China is not related to publication of wrong maps by any agency. This matter is being separately addressed.

(d) Yes, Sir, policy exists for demarcation of our land borders.

(e) Regular discussions with concerned countries at appropriate political, diplomatic and technical levels are held to resolve all issues relating to settlement and demarcation of International boundaries.

#### **New Invention Projects of CSIR**

3388. SHRI BHARATSINGH PRABHATSINGH PARMAR :  
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new invention projects carried out by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) during the last four years and how it is beneficial to common people; and

(b) the details of invention projects under implementation by CSIR in Gujarat during the last five years:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) CSIR developed innovative technologies in some key economically important sectors such as: drugs and pharmaceuticals; food and food processing; water; innovative farm machinery; housing and construction; infrastructure engineering including roads; glass and ceramics; agrochemicals; aromatic and medicinal plants; leather; petroleum and petrochemicals; mining, minerals and metals which are significantly benefitting the common people.

As a socially conscious organization, through CSIR 800 programmes, CSIR is strategically providing S & T needed for the masses at the base of economic pyramid, so as to enhance their quality of life and remove drudgery. There is special focus to train rural women so as to generate self employment opportunities for them through desired S&T intervention and enhance family income.

Some recently developed technologies benefitting the masses include : Streptokinase (a drug for cardiovascular disease); Risorine (a cost effective bioavailability enhanced anti-tuberculosis drug); Soleckshaw (an innovative rickshaw to remove drudgery of rickshaw pullers); Krishishakti - nano (a lost cost mini-tractor); Wood without trees (an innovative material from agri and plastic waste); Liquid fertilizer from sea weeds; Ashwagandha variety (released to farmers for enhancing their income); Terafil (an innovative very low cost water filter for the rural masses); Products based on aromatic and medicinal plants such as nutraceuticals, deodorants, biofertilizers and disinfectants; Lavender Park set up in J & K (helping women in a significant manner); Organized mushroom cultivation introduced in North-Eastern states; Post harvest technology centres in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh; and Leather products (Eg., Diastep, a special low cost footwear for low risk diabetics).

(b) In Gujarat, the focus of continuing research through CSIR constituents is on: affordable healthcare; enhancing potability of water; sustainable energy solutions; specialty chemicals; salt; potash; glass & ceramics; leather products; and value added products from sea weeds.

Through a unique public-private partnership in the domain of affordable healthcare, CSIR has developed and commercialized a drug named Risorine for tuberculosis. Risorine is a cost effective drug which has characteristics of enhanced bioavailability and low toxicity. In partnership with the Salt Department, Government of India, CSIR has developed a technology for double fortified salt to prevent iron and iodine deficiencies. CSIR has developed a technology for vitrified tiles which has led to replacement of the Ukraine clay and major reduction of import of the Ukraine clay, thus saving the foreign exchange. A process for sulphate of potash – a novel technology for self reliance has been developed. Presently muriate of potash is totally imported in the country. Commercialized carbon fiber technology has been developed to create indigenous capacity. The carbon fiber is a strategic material used in defence and space applications. Through a joint initiative of CSIR-CSMCRI and Forest Department, Government of Gujarat, a process for B100 Jatropha Biodiesel has been developed. As part of a multi-institutional NMITLI project funded jointly by CSIR and MoES, CSIR has developed a process for marine microalgal biodiesel. Several technologies on water purification, including waste water treatment have been developed by CSIR.

The recent high impact making technologies commercialized in the State of Gujarat are provided as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the Technology	Name of the Company
1	2	3
1,	Risorine	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad

1	2	3
2.	Carbon Fibre Technology	Kemrock Industries and Exports Ltd., Vadodara
3.	Vitrified Tiles	A large number of small and medium enterprises
4.	Fention Activated Carbon Catalytic Oxidation (FACCO) system for waste water treatment	M/s Vapi Waste and Effluent Treatment Management Co. Ltd.; and M/s Aarti Industries Limited.
5.	Leather Processing: Training on identified CSIR technologies	40 Leather Co-op. Societies in Gujarat have been imparted training on relevant CSIR leather technologies.

#### Plagiarism by Scientists

3389. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister's top scientific advisers along with three other scientists were found involved in a plagiarism row wherein they were found for plagiarizing the work of others in their names;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the scientists and the posts held by them;

(c) the action Government had taken or would take against these scientists responsible for bring bad name to the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) It was reported that the research paper published in 'Advanced Materials' (*Adv. Mater.* 2011, 23, 5419-5424, Published online on July 22, 2011) authored by Basant Chitara and S.B. Krupanidhi of Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and L.S. Panchakarla and C.N.R. Rao of Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore had reproduced 4 sentences from another paper appeared in 'Applied Physics Letters' (*Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2010, 96, 163109, Published online on 22 April 2010) authored by Surajit Ghosh et al. without attributions. Chitara and Panchakarla are research scholars and Krupanidhi is a Professor of IISc and C.N.R. Rao is a Linus Pauling Research Professor at JNCASR, Bangalore who is also the Chairman of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. It is learnt that Prof. C.N.R.Rao sought to withdraw the paper when the oversight of "non-attribution" was brought to his attention by writing a letter to the