## समाचार पत्रों से चियत अंश Newspapers Clippings

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## **COVID-19: DRDO's Contribution**



Sat, 25 April 2020

# तेजस युद्धक की तकनीक बचाएगी कोरोना मरीज़ों की जान

पायलटों के लिए विकसित प्रणाली पहुंचेगी कोविड-19 (COVID-19) अस्पतालों तक, डीआरडीओ (DRDO) वैज्ञानिकों की अनूठी पहल राजीव मिश्रा

#### बेंगलुरु.

स्वदेशी हल्के लड़ाकू युद्धक ( Light Combat Aircraft, LCA ) 'तेजस' (Tejas) के लिए रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन ( DRDO) द्वारा विकसित एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण तकनीक अब कोरोना संक्रमित मरीजों के इलाज में काम आएगी। जल्द ही यह प्रणाली कोविड-19 (Covid-19) अस्पतालों में स्थापित की जाएगी जिससे इस महामारी के खिलाफ लड़ाई में काफी मदद मिलेगी।

दरअसल, लाइफ साइंसेज से जुड़ी डीआरडीओ की बेंगलूरु स्थित रक्षा बायो-इंजीनियरिंग एवं इलेक्ट्रोमेडिकल प्रयोगशाला (DEBEL) ने ऑनबोर्ड ऑक्सीजन (OBOX) उत्पादन प्रणाली विकसित की है। यह प्रणाली तेजस युद्धक में लंबी अविध के मिशन पर उड़ान भरने वाले वायुसेना के पायलटों को कॉकिपट में निरंतर ऑक्सीजन की आपूर्ति करेगी। डीआरडीओ की इस प्रयोगशाला से अब यह तकनीक मेडिकल ऑक्सीजन प्लांट (MOP) के रूप में विकसित होकर कोविड-19 अस्पतालों तक पहुंचेगी। मेडिकल ऑक्सीजन प्लांट (MOP utilizes pressure swing adsorption (PSA) technique) एक ऐसी तकनीक है जो सीधे वायुमंडलीय हवाओं से ऑक्सीजन का उत्पादन करती है। तेजस युद्धक के लिए विकिसत इस प्रणाली को सेंटर फॉर मिलिट्री एयरवर्थनेस एंड सर्टिफिकेशन (CEMILAC) से मान्यता प्राप्त है। डीआरडीओ के सूर्यों ने बातया कि ऑक्सीजन का उत्पादन करने वाले उपकरणों का विकास डीइबीइएल ने किया है और उसकी तकनीक कोयम्बट्र स्थित एक फर्म को हस्तांतिरत कर दिया गया है।

#### अनुठी तकनीक, कारगर प्रणाली

इस परियोजना की निगरानी करने वाले डीआरडीओ के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि कोरोना महामारी के खिलाफ लड़ाई में यह मेडिकल ऑक्सीजन प्लांट (एमओपी) काफी कारगर साबित होगा। यह अस्पतालों में ऑक्सीजन की निरंतर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करेगा। इसे शहरी और ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी स्थापित किया जा सकता है। एमओपी की स्थापना से अस्पतालों की ऑक्सीजन सिलेंडर पर निर्भरता खत्म हो जाएगी। वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि यह प्लांट दुर्गम इलाकों अथवा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काफी उपयोगी साबित होंगे क्योंकि ऑक्सीजन सिलेंडर के परिवहन की चुनौती नहीं रहेगी। यह कम लागत वाला ऑक्सजीन का अत्यंत विश्वसनीय स्रोत है जो निरंतर (24 घंटे) वायुमंडल से ऑक्सजीन की आपूर्ति करने में सक्षम है। सीधे ऑक्सीजन की आपूर्ति करने के अलावा यह खाली ऑक्सीजन सिलेंडरों को भरने के काम भी आएगा। डीआरडीओ ने इस प्लांट की स्थापना लेह नहाख तथा उत्तर पूर्व के कुछ सैन्य अस्पतालों एवं प्रतिष्ठानों में की है। तवांग में वर्ष 2017 में ही यह प्लांट स्थापित किया गया था। यह आइएसओ 1008 अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानक और यूरोपीय, अमरीकी तथा भारतीय फार्माकोपिया मानकों के अनुरूप है।

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#### Cont....



#### स्वचालित प्रणाली, रखरखाव सरल

इस स्वचालित प्रणाली का रखरखाव (मेंटेनेंस) काफी सरल है। एमओपी में एयर कंप्रेशर, एयर इायर, ऑक्सीजन जेनरेटर और एक कंप्रेशर आदि होते हैं। यह प्लांट 60 कोरोना रोगियों को 5 लीटर प्रति मिनट (एलपीएम) की दर से ऑक्सीजन की आपूर्ति कर सकता है और हर रोज 60 ऑक्सीजन सिलेंडर को चार्ज भी कर सकता है। इसकी क्षमता अस्पतालों की जरूरत के मुताबिक घटाई-बढ़ाई जा सकती है। डीइबीइएल के वैज्ञानिकों ने तीन प्रकार के एल्युमीनियम सिलेंडर भी डिजाइन किए हैं जिनका उपयोग ऑक्सीजन भरने में किया जा सकता है।

#### तेजस में भी जल्द होगा इंटीबेट

तेजस ऑनबोर्ड ऑक्सीजन के लिए वैज्ञानिकों ने एक जिओलाइट आधारित तकनीक का उपयोग किया है जिसका जल्द ही परीक्षण होगा। डीआरडीओ के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि तेजस में इस प्रणाली का जमीनी परीक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और पायलटों ने इसपर संतोष जताया है। जल्द ही तेजस के किसी एक संस्करण में इसे इंटीग्रेट किया जाएगा। इसे सेमलिक ने भी प्रमाणित कर दिया है। भविष्य में इसका उपयोग नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय और रेलवे भी करेगा।

https://www.patrika.com/bangalore-news/drdo-offers-tech-from-tejas-onboard-oxygen-system-to-covid-19-patients-6035748/

## दैनिक जागरण

Sun, 26 April 2020

## जब इंसान की जान बचाने का आया सवाल तो हर किसी ने दिया अपनी तरह से योगदान, जानें कैसे

जब इंसान की जान बचाने का सवाल सामने आया तो सब इस काम में जुट गए। ये मेहनत हमारे सामने कई तरह के वेंटिलेटर के रूप में सामने आई है जो सस्ते भी हैं और पोर्टेबल भी हैं।

नई दिल्ली: हम हर किसी से सुनते आए हैं कि 'आवश्यकता ही अविष्कार की जननी होती है'। कोरोना के चलते ये बात साबित भी हो गई है। ऐसा हम मरीजों की जान बचाने में काम आने वाले वेंटिलेटर के लिए कह रहे हैं। पूरी दुनिया को अपनी पकड़ में जकड़ने वाले कोरोना वायरस की वजह से जब सब जगह वेंटिलेटर की कमी महसूस की जाने लगी तो इसमें वो कंपनियां, संस्था और कुछ स्वयंसेवी भी सामने आए जो इसको बनाने में जुटे हुए हैं। खास बात ये भी है कि इनमें से कुछ को इसकी तकनीक के बारे में काफी कुछ नहीं पता है। इसके बाद भी वो इस काम में पूरी शिद्दत के

साथ जुटे और कुछ ने इसके लिए तकनीकी मदद लेकर इसको कम लागत और कुछ दिनों में तैयार भी कर दिखाया। आज हम आपको ऐसे ही कुछ सस्ते वेंटिलेटरर्स के बारे में बता रहे हैं जो अब मरीजों की जान बचाने में अहम भूमिका

निभा रहे हैं।

### एक नजर वेंटिलेटर के इतिहास और कार्यशैली पर

आपको सबसे पहले बता दें कि वेंटिलेटर का इस्तेमाल उन मरीजों पर किया जाता है जिन्हें सांस लेने में परेशानी होती है। वेंटिलेटर में लगे पंप की मदद से ऑक्सीजन मरीज के फेंफड़ों में पहुंचाई जाती है जिसकी वजह से उसका दिल काम करता है और शरीर में खून की सप्लाई हो पाती है। ऐसा न होने मरीज की मौत हो जाती है। जहां तक वेंटिलेटर के श्रुआत या इतिहास की बात है तो ये भी काफी प्राना है।



जब इंसान की जान बचाने का सवाल सामने आया तो सब इस काम में जुट गए। ये मेहनत हमारे सामने कई तरह के वेंटिलेटर के रूप में सामने आई है जो सस्तेब भी हैं और पोर्टेबल भी हैं।

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औपचारिक तौर पर इसका इस्तेमाल 18वीं शताब्दी में शुरू हुआ था। इसे पॉजिटिव-प्रेशर वेंटिलेटर का नाम दिया गया। 1830 में एक स्कॉटिश डॉक्टर ने निगेटिव-प्रेशर वेंटिलेटर बनाया। 19वीं सदी में प्रसिद्ध आविष्कारक एलेक्जेंडर ग्राहम बेल का वैक्यूम जैकेट काफी लोकप्रिय हुआ था।

20वीं सदी में आयरन लंग नाम से वेंटिलेटर दुनिया के सामने आया। ये स्कॉटिश मॉडल यानी निगेटिव प्रेशर वेंटिलेटर तकनीकी पर काम करती थी। 1907 में जर्मनी में बाप बेटे ने मिलकर पुलमोटर मशीन बनाई जो पॉजिटिव-प्रेशर वेंटिलेटर तकनीकी पर काम करती थी। एक तरह का ट्रांसपोर्टेबल डिवाइस थी जो एक मास्क के जिए ऑक्सीजन का प्रवाह करती थी। 1950 में अमेरिकी सेना के पूर्व पायलट फॉरेस्ट बर्ड ने बर्ड मास्क 7 को ईजाद किया। कुछ लोग मास्क 7 को मॉर्डन मेडिकल रेस्पिरेटर मानते थे। दूसरे विश्व युद्ध में घायल जवानों को बचाने के लिए जो तकनीक सामने आई उसमें मरीज के फंफड़ों में हवा भरने के लिए पाइप का इस्तेमाल किया जाने लगा था। धीरे-धीरे यही तकनीक और अधिक विकसित होती चली गई। आज कोरोना से जंग में इंसान की जान को बचाने के लिए हर कोई इसमें अपनी तरह से योगदान दे रहा है।

#### वंटिलेटर बनाने को आए आगे

#### नासा का वाइटल

इसमें सबसे पहले नासा की बात करते हैं क्योंकि इसने कुछ समय पहले ही मरीजों की जान बचाने के लिए वेंटिलेटर बनाया है। दुनिया के कई देशों में इसकी कमी को देखते हुए अमेरिका की ये अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी इस काम में जुटी और अब इसका रिजल्ट सभी के सामने है। नासा ने अपने बनाए इस वेंटिलेटर को वाइटल नाम दिया है। वाइटल मतलब वेंटिलेटर इंटरवेंशन टेक्नोलॉजी एक्सेसिबल लोकली। इस वेंटिलेटर को कुछ अस्पतालों में सफलतापूवर्क टेस्ट कर लिया गया है। ये एक हाई प्रेशर वाला प्रोटो टाइप वेंटिलेटर है। एजेंसी के मुताबिक यह वेंटिलेटर न्यूयॉर्क के इकैन स्कूल ऑफ मेडिसिन के क्रिटिकल टेस्ट में पास हो गया है। नासा का कहना है कि इसको उन कोरोना मरीजों के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है जिनमें इस रोग के लक्षण दिखाई देते हैं।

नासा को उम्मीद है कि टेस्ट में पास होने के बाद इसको मरीजों पर इस्तेमाल की अनुमित दे दी जाएगी। नासा के चीफ हेल्थ एंड मेडिकल ऑफिसर डॉक्टर जेडी पॉक के मुताबिक आईसीयू में मौजूद कोरोना मरीजों को एक एडवांस्ड वेंटिलेटर की जरूरत है। इस कमी को वाइटल पूरा कर सकता है। इसको नासा की जेट प्रपल्शन लैब में बनाया गया है। यहां पर इसके कई पार्ट्स को यहीं डिजाइन किया गया और बनाया गया। जेपीएल के टेक्नीकल फैलो लियोन एल्कालाई के मुताबिक नासा अब तक अंतरिक्ष से जुड़ी चीजों का निर्माण करती रही है, मेडिकल फील्ड में कुछ बनाना उसके लिए एक बड़ी और नई चुनौती थी। इसकी सबसे खास बात ये है कि इसकी मेंटेनेंस और इस्टॉलेशन बेहद आसान है।

#### डीआरडीओ का वेंटिलेटर

आपको बता दें कि जिस तरह से नासा इस मुसीबत में आगे आई है, उसी तरह से भारत का रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (DRDO) भी इस मुश्किल घड़ी में आगे आया है। देश में वेंटिलेटर समेत अन्य प्रोटेक्टिव इक्यूपमेंट्स की कमी को देखते हुए डीआरडीओ ने अपनी लैब में सैनेटाइजर से लेकर मास्क तक का निर्माण किया। इतना ही नहीं लोगों की जान बचाने में इस्तेमाल आने वाला वेंटिलेटर भी बनाया। अप्रैल की शुरुआत में ही डीआरडीओ के चेयरमैन जी सतीश रेड्डी ने बताया था कि वैज्ञानिकों ने महज चार दिनों में एक ऐसा वेंटिलेटर विकसित किया है जिसको एक साथ 4-8 लोग इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। उनके मुताबिक मई तक ऐसे करीब 10,000 वेंटिलेटर बना लिए जाएंगे और जून-जुलाई तक 30 हजार वेंटिलेटर की आपूर्ति कर दी जाएगी। इस काम में उनका साथ आईआईटी (IIT) हैदराबाद भी दे रही है। उनके मुताबिक जो वेंटिलेटर डीआरडीओ ने तैयार किया है वो एक एनेस्थेटिया वेंटीलेटर है, जिसकी कीमत करीब 4 लाख रुपये तक होगी।

### ग्जरात का धामन

गुजरात के राजकोट की ज्योति सीएनसी कंपनी ने धामन-1 नाम से वेंटिलेटर बनाया है। यह पूरी तरह से स्वदेशी तकनीक से बनाया गया है। इसकी कीमत महज 1 लाख रुपहै। राज्य के सीएम विजय रुपाणी अपने हाथों इसको लॉन्च कर चुके हैं। करीब 150 लोगों की टीम ने इसको महज 10 दिनों में तैयार किया है। इसका परीक्षण अहमदाबाद के असरवा सिविल अस्पताल में भर्ती कोरोना मरीज पर किया जा चुका है।

### बेंगलुरू का सस्ता वेंटिलेटर

बंगलुरु की कंपनी डायनामेटिक टेक्नोलॉजीज ने एक ऐसा वेंटिलेटर विकसित किया है जिसको चलाने के लिए बिजली की जरूरत नहीं होती है। यह वेटिलेटर मरीज की जरूरत के हिसाब से शरीर में ऑक्सीजन पहुंचाने में सक्षम है। इस वेंटिलेटर की एक दूसरी सबसे बड़ी खासियत इसकी बेहद कम कीमत है। ये मात्र 2,500 रुपये का है। यह वेंटिलेटर डिस्पोजेबल है और इसको इस्तेमाल करना भी बेहद आसान है। इसका कॉम्पैक्ट साइट इसको कहीं भी आसानी से लेजाने में मदद करता है। नीति आयोग के सीईओ अमिताभ कांत ने ट्वीट कर इस वेंटिलेटर की तारीफ की थी।

कुरुक्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एनआईटी) के इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के अध्यक्ष प्रो. लिलत मोहन सैनी ने कम लागत वाला वेंटिलेटर तैयार किया है। उन्होंने इसको पेटेंट करवाने के लिए आवेदन भी किया है। इस वेंटिलेटर की कीमत महज 3500 रुपये है। यह वेंटिलेटर मरीजों को कृत्रिम सांस उपलब्ध कराने में बेहद सहायक है। इसमें लगे कंट्रोलर की मदद से इसके कृत्रिम सांस लेने की स्पीड को कम या ज्यादा किया जा सकता है। इसमें सात एएच की बैटरियां लगाई गई है जिससे बिजली न होने की स्रत में भी ये काम करता रहेगा। इस वेंटिलेटर को बनाने में तीन माह का समय लगा है। इसमें क्रैंक शिफ्ट मैकेनिज्म से एम्बयू बैग पर प्रेशर डाला जाता है। इसके बाद एम्बयू बैग से निकलने वाले कृत्रिम सांस को नाली के माध्यम से मरीज को दिया जाता है।

### अफगानिस्तान में कार के स्पेयर पार्ट से वेंटिलेटर बनाने की कोशिश

अफगानिस्तान में 14 से 17 वर्ष की चार युवितयां भी वेंटिलेटर बनाने में जुटी हैं। ये इसको कार के स्पेयर पार्ट से बना रही हैं। ये इस टीम को लीड कर रही सोमाया फारुकी यहां की रोबोटिक टीम का हिस्सा हैं और उन्हें इससे पहले कम लागत वाली सांस लेने की मशीन बना चुकी हैं। वह 2017 में अमेरिका में आयोजित रोबोट ओलंपियाड में शामिल हुई थी। सोमाया कहती हैं कि अफगान नागरिकों को महामारी के समय में अफगानिस्तान की मदद करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए हमें किसी और का इंतजार नहीं करना चाहिए। आपको बता दें कि उनकी रोबोटिक टीम को कई सम्मान भी मिल चुके हैं। उनकी टीम के सदस्य वेंटिलेटर के दो अलग अलग डिजाइन पर एक साथ काम कर रहे हैं। इनमें से एक का आइडिया उन्हें मैसेचुसेट्स इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (एमआईटी) के ओपन सोर्स से मिला था। इसमें वे विंडशील्ड वाइपर की मोटर, बैट्री बैग वॉल्व का एक सेट या मैन्युअल ऑक्सीजन पंप का इस्तेमाल कर वेंटिलेटर बनाना शामिल है।

#### रेल कारखाने का वेंटिलेटर

कप्रथला रेल डिब्बा कारखाना ने भी एक वेंटिलेटर विकसित किया है जिसको 'जीवन' नाम दिया गया है। रेलवे कोच फैक्ट्री द्वारा बनाए इस वेंटिलेटर की कीमत बिना कंप्रेसर के करीब दस हजार रुपए होगी। इसमें मरीज के सांस को चलाने के लिये एक वॉल्व लगाया गया है। मरीज की जरूरत के हिसाब से इसके आकार में बदलाव किया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा बिहार के जमालपुर रेल कारखाना ने वेंटिलेटर बनाया है। इस वेंटिलेटर की लागत महज 10 हजार रुपये है। महज 14 लोगों की टीम ने इस वेंटिलेटर को केवल 48 घंटों में ही तैयार करके दिखा दिया।

https://www.jagran.com/news/national-from-drdo-to-nasa-and-other-institutes-also-come-forward-and-developed-ventilator-jagran-special-20220551.html

## **DRDO Technology**



Sun, 26 April 2020

## The new Rustom-II UAV is loaded with new features ready for the first flight

An improved version of the Rustom-II (Tapas) – a medium-altitude long-endurance unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) – being developed by the Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE), soon to take to the skies is ready.

The new platform being read for its first flight (AF-6A) will be the seventh from the Rustom-2 flight line. The sixth prototype (AF-6) of Rustom 2 crashed near the Aeronautical Test Range (ATR) at Chalakere (Chitradurga District, Karnataka) on 17 September 2019. (Air force stands for a frame.)

It has now been confirmed that the accident was caused by a transient and simultaneous link loss to the UAV. Return home mode '. The platform was also confronted with a rough patch of turbulence beyond the capacity of the control law. Collision.

The behavior of UAVs is claimed to be according to the expected lines and design parameters. Sensor data was available to the ground station almost until its touchdown/crash.

Establishment of Aeronautical Development (ADE), DRDO, Bangalore, Karnataka, India. A laboratory of Rustam-2 UAV. Was responsible for the design and development of. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) was the lead integrator, while Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) developed the ground control station for the UAV.

The fuselage of the drone was built by Taneja Aerospace & Aviation, an Indian-based manufacturer of aircraft structural assemblies. The wind tunnel test for Rustom-2 was done by Aarav Unmanned System, which is also based in India.

The Rustom-II MALE drone is based on the Rustom-H unmanned combat air vehicle and features light airframes. It has a length of 9.5 meters and an empty weight of 1,800 kg.

It is equipped with mid-set, high aspect ratio wings spanning 20.6 meters. The tail section is configured with a high-mounted horizontal tailplane with a traditional T-type vertical stabilizer.

The UAV's tri-cycle landing gear allows it to perform safe take-off and landing maneuvers on safe surfaces. The center of gravity has a single front wheel and two single-wheel main gears.

The Rustom-2 UAV includes a data link developed by Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) Defense Electronic Application Laboratory (DEL) that transmits ISR data, metaphors, and video collected by payload at its ground control station in a timely manner.

It can fly in autonomous or manual mode. The onboard flight control system allows UAVs to execute missions autonomously using waypoint navigation. The manual mode of operation is performed by an operator of the ground control station.

Rustom-II MALE Power for unmanned aerial vehicles comes from two NPO Saturn 36MT turboprop engines mounted under the wings. Each engine generates a thrust of 450 kg-forces (kg) and is mated to a three-blade propeller to provide increased maneuverability.

The UAV can fly at a maximum speed of 225 km/h and can bear up to 24 hours. It has the capability to operate on the line of sight range of 250 km. The drone has a maximum flight of 35,000 feet above sea level.

https://www.defenceaviationpost.com/2020/04/the-new-rustom-ii-uav-is-loaded-with-new-features-ready-for-the-first-flight/



Sun, 26 April 2020

## Unofficial rendering of AMCA with DSI Intakes surfaces

By Satyajeet Kumar

Unofficial rendering of India's proposed 5th Generation AMCA fighter program one by Kuntal Biswas shows unique capabilities of the jet which is yet to come out in official channels. AMCA rendering features a diverterless supersonic inlet (DSI) air intake which also incorporates a 3D "bump" in front of the intake which has been confirmed by Aeronautical Development Agency

(ADA) but yet to be seen in official rendering and scale model.

The final design of AMCA was to be frozen by mid of this year and Vem Technologies Private Limited from Hyderabad being tasked to develop a 1:1 scale model of the AMCA for RCS testing along with a ground testing aircraft for stress and vibration tests.

Vigual range missile in its Internal weepons have

The second image shows AMCA flaunting

four Solid Fuel Ducted Ramjet (SFDR) Beyond Visual range missile in its Internal weapons bay and the third image below shows the cockpit layout of the AMCA as proposed by the ADA.

(Disclaimer: Articles published under "MY TAKE" are articles written by Guest Writers and Opinions expressed within this article are the personal opinions of the author. IDRW.ORG is not responsible for the accuracy, completeness, suitability, or validity of any information on this article. All information is provided on an as-is basis. The information, facts or opinions appearing in the article do not reflect the views of IDRW.ORG and IDRW.ORG does not assume any responsibility or liability for the same. article is for information purposes only and not intended to constitute professional advice. Article by SATYAJEET KUMAR, cannot be republished Partially or Full without consent from Writer or idrw.org)

https://idrw.org/unofficial-rendering-of-amca-with-dsi-intakes-surfaces/#more-225862

### **COVID-19: Defence Forces Contribution**



Sun, 26 April 2020

## Indian army puts best foot forward to fight Covid-19

While the Armed Forces have responded with speed and efficiency to the on-going pandemic, the Chief of Army Staff has assured the nation that this will in no way affect their core duty of protecting the nation from external aggression and defending our borders. In a laudable move, our men in uniform have decided to contribute one day's salary to PM-CARES Fund amounting to about INR 500 crores.

The very first tasks assigned to the Armed Forces were two missions to evacuate Indians stranded in foreign lands which had become hotspots for COVID-19. 112 Indian citizens and citizens of friendly foreign countries were flown back from Wuhan on 27 Feb 2020 in a C-17 Globemaster and 58 Indians were evacuated from Tehran on 10th March 2020. Indians evacuated from Iran have been hosted in an Army Wellness Facility at Jodhpur under 'Operation Namaste'. These centres provide holistic facilities for medical treatment, as also their physical and mental wellbeing. 50 years

#### **AFMS at Nation's Disposal**

The Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) is the backbone of the Armed Forces response to the pandemic. More than 8,500 doctors, 50,000 paramedical personnel and the vast infrastructure of the AFMS have been placed at the disposal of the nation. Twenty-eight service hospitals have been earmarked purely for coronavirus cases, according to Lt Gen Anup Banerji, Director General Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS), who chaired a meeting with medical chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Twenty-five thousand cadets of the National Cadet Corps (NCC) are being mobilised to assist the civil administration in traffic management, supply chain management, sensitization of the public about social distancing and other essential measures.

#### **Preventive Measures**

The armed forces have taken a raft of preventive measures to stop the spread of coronavirus within their ranks. These include cancellation of all non-essential training, conferences and travel; a freeze on postings and foreign assignments; avoiding any assembly that involves more than 50 personnel; postponing of all courses for officers; and encouraging personnel to work from home wherever possible.

#### **Indian Army Gets Innovative**

After setting up massive quarantine facilities at several places to counter COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian Army has now done multiple innovations to support the medical fraternity. The Army Base Workshop has experimented with using drones, normally used by the military for surveillance operations, to combat the global virus.

An Army official told The Week that owing to the spread of coronavirus, it is imperative to avoid physical contact with each other. Current thermometers in service, both mercury-based and digital, require physical contact with the patient thereby increasing the risk of spread of this contagious disease.

https://www.defenceaviationpost.com/2020/04/indian-army-puts-best-foot-forward-to-fight-covid-19/

## देनिक जागरण

Sun, 26 April 2020

## कोरोना वायरस से लड़ने में भारतीय सेनाएं किसी भी ऑपरेशनल टास्क के लिए तैयार: बिपिन रावत

जनरल बिपिन रावत ने कहा है कि भारतीय सेना अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझती है और कोरोना वायरस से लड़ने में किसी भी ऑपरेशनल टास्क के लिए तैयार है।

नर्ड दिल्ली: चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ जनरल बिपिन रावत ने कहा कि सशस्त्र बलों के रूप में हम कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) के खिलाफ लड़ाई में अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझते हैं। हमें यह स्निश्चित करना है कि हम स्रक्षित रहें, क्योंकि अगर हमारे सैनिक, नाविक और एयरमैन इस वायरस से प्रभावित होते हैं, तो हम

अपने लोगों की स्रक्षा कैसे करेंगे।

उन्होंने कहा कि कोरोना वायरस ने बहुत सीमित संख्या में तीनों सेनाओं को प्रभावित किया है। यह अनुशासन और धैर्य है जिसने हमें खतरे को फैलने से <mark>रो</mark>कने में मदद की है। चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ जनरल बिपिन रावत ने एएनआइ से बात करते हुए कहा कि यह एक ऐसा समय है जब <mark>क्</mark>छ दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं, जिनका हमें पालन करना होगा अगर हम महामारी के खतरे से लड़ना चाहते हैं। जनरल बिपन रावत ने कहा है कि भारतीय धैर्य और अनुशासन ही हमें कोरोना वायरस संकट को दूर करने में सेना अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझती है और मदद करेगा।



कोरोना वायरस से लड़ने में किसी भी ऑपरेशनल टास्क के लिए तैयार है।

उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे आपको यह बताते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि हमारे सभी लोगों ने आरोग्य सेत् ऐप <mark>को डाउनलो</mark>ड कर लिया है। हम यह स्निश्चित करने में सक्षम होंगे कि कोरोना वायरस का प्रसार न हो सके।

https://www.jagran.com/news/national-cds-bipin-rawat-says-indian-army-ready-for-any-operational-taskin-fighting-corona-virus-20222651.html



Sun, 26 April 2020

## Indian Air Force carried around 500 tons of goods amid lockdown

Even after Lockdown 2, the graph of corona infects in India has crossed 23 thousand. Between the lockdown and coronavirus outbreaks implemented in the country, various IAF aircraft have supplied about 500 tonnes to various states and UTs in support of COVID19 operations. The IAF said that WG Commander CJ Chetan, captain of an IL-76 aircraft, who is from Delhi, said that today we are carrying about 22 tonnes for Mizoram and Meghalaya.



In his statement, IL-76 Loadmaster Sergeant SN Mishra said that after each mission, the aircraft is cleaned with chemicals. All surfaces in the aircraft are erased to ensure that it is disinfected. Our team members wear masks and gloves at all times to ensure that we stay away from any infection.

At present, the number of corona infected in the country has crossed 23 thousand. In view of the increasing cases, the Central Government has extended the period of lockdown of 21 days till May 3. The central government is constantly taking steps to keep the supply of goods going smoothly. https://www.defenceaviationpost.com/2020/04/indian-air-force-carried-around-500-tons-of-goods-amidlockdown/

## Defence Strategic: National/International



Sun, 26 April 2020

### Drones are the new threats in India

Air Marshal (Retd) Dhiraj Kukreja

While the Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicles—UCAVs—are in the news for their use by the United States against terrorist targets, human and physical, mainly in West Asia, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, as a "bolt from the blue", the possibilities of other uses are endless: the drones are also being used as "Kamikaze" drones, or suicide drones, wherein loaded with explosives, a UAV

crashes into a target, as was probably done in the attack on Saudi oil facilities.

If put to use for criminal and terrorist activities, such as spying on people and areas, smuggling drugs and weapons into prisons, as well as terrorist attacks on people, vehicles or buildings, possibilities become endless; the ISIS has reportedly used drones in Iraq and Syria to descend vertically over tanks/vehicles and drop explosives or act as booby traps. Drones have become more powerful in recent with altitude, vears. range. endurance, air speed and precision of a news conference in Riyadh on September 18, 2019. navigation having improved appreciably, giving the drone the capability to carry more load.



A Saudi defence ministry spokesman displays on a screen drones which Saudi government said attacked an Aramco facility, during

The number of incidents of drones entering no-fly zones is on the rise; they have been sighted at airports—both in India and abroad—or large gatherings; until now such incidents have not caused any major harm, but drones can also be used for specific terrorist purposes. Consequently, security authorities are getting increasingly alarmed, as no effective defence system has been devised to date.

In 2014, a drone with a flag displaying Greater Albania was suddenly seen floating above the football field in Belgrade, during a European Football Championship qualifier between Albania and Serbia. With passions already running high, this triggered riots, resulting in the entire game

being called off. What if the drone was carrying explosives, instead of the flag? Another instance occurred in broad daylight on August 4, 2018, in Venezuela, when President Nicolas Maduro, was apparently targeted with an off-the-shelf consumer drone. As early as in 2013, a small quadcopter flew within a few feet of German Chancellor Angela Merkel during a campaign rally, hovering briefly in front of the stage before crashing onto it. Even a small explosive charge or a grenade aboard the drone would have been catastrophic—and defending against such attacks is extremely difficult, to say the least.

The precision drone attack by the Houthi rebels of Yemen, targeting the economic heart of Saudi Arabia, on September 14, 2019, has finally given the proverbial "David" a weapon to measure up to his "Goliath" like opponents. The attack was a total surprise for the Saudi air defence, which, equipped with the latest of US-supplied radars and anti-ballistic missile defences, was caught totally unaware. It was carried out with precision, on targets more than 800 km away from their place of launch! As drones become smaller and quieter, they are easier to transport and launch, while being harder to detect and intercept, thus making them deadlier. Their relatively low cost and easy availability of material and components lower the technical threshold for their fabrication in a rough and ready environment. A tactical success by a relatively small player can deal a strategic blow with wider ramifications.

Immediately after the attack on Saudi oil installations, there have been two reported instances of drones flying across the International Border from Pakistan into Punjab; the first was in late September in the Amritsar area, wherein, eight sorties were flown under cover of darkness, over a period of 10 days, while the second intrusion was in the Hussainiwala sector in Ferozepur area. The drones were reported to be carrying arms, ammunition, satellite-phones and other equipment for initiating terrorist activities by sleeper cells in Punjab and J&K, of which some have been recovered.

In so far as the ramifications of the attack on Saudi oil facilities, India's vulnerability is obvious. Apart from the security angle, it has economic issues too, as India is the world's third-largest oil consumer, importing 83% of its oil needs; Saudi Arabia is India's second largest supplier after Iraq. While Saudi Arabia assured India of meeting its requirements and got the oil terminals running within 10 days, India does not have enough reserves amongst the importing nations.

However, more worrisome for India are the drone-intrusions in Punjab from Pakistan, which has sleeper-cells on our side, to provide real-time information for any inimical activity. Media reports of September 29, 2019 have revealed that India has an estimated over 600,000 rogue or unregulated drones of various sizes and capacities and any one of these can be used for launching a terror act. Agencies are presently looking at specific anti-drone techniques to intercept and immobilise suspicious and probable lethal drones, which include tracking, jamming, kinetic and hybrid measures through hijacking and cyber approaches; such and other counter-drone measures are already in place in some countries. BSF has been given instructions to shoot down any suspicious drone below 1,000 feet, as anything above that height could be an aircraft and needs appropriate clearances for any action to be taken.

As drones become smaller and faster, new solutions will be required to disable them. It is important for anti-drone technology to be relatively future-proof, as drones will now be far smaller, maintain higher altitudes, and be equipped with advanced cameras with improved zooming systems. Smaller, lighter and more complex drones with multi-tasking ability are coming. We need an integrated national-level approach against the looming threat involving Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs and the industry, in conjunction with the National Security Adviser and overseen by the Prime Minister's Office. Security agencies, including the armed forces and the police forces have to join hands and work in tandem on a war footing.

Drones are a new security threat. India has to catch up with counter-drone technology. We cannot afford any laxity or delays in tackling this threat.

(Air Marshal (Retd) Dhiraj Kukreja is an alumnus of National War College, United States, having the unique distinction of being the first IAF officer and only the fifth from the Indian Armed Forces, to have undergone a post-graduation course in "National Security Strategy".)

(Having held many important staff and field appointments, during his 40 years in the IAF, he retired as the AOC-in-C of Training Command. Post-retirement, he has been writing extensively on defence and diplomacy. He is a "Distinguished Fellow" with the Centre for Airpower Studies (CAPS) and a defence analyst.)

https://idrw.org/drones-are-the-new-threats-in-india/#more-225918



Sun, 26 April 2020

## The Indian National Army – Patriots, traitors or a mix of both?

The INA is often best described as "The Forgotten Army," it was made up of former British Indian soldiers, many of whom took part in a heroic rearguard action against the Imperial Japanese Army during the invasion of the Malaya Peninsula in early 1942. As prisoners of war, those Indian soldiers were recruited by the Japanese and subsequently took part in an invasion of India as allies of Japan By Peter Suciu

In Esplanade Park in Singapore there is a plaque that was erected in 1995 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, and it stands on the site of an original memorial—one that was a bit controversial. That memorial, which was built just before the Japanese surrender, was dedicated to an unknown soldier who served in the Indian National Army (INA) and featured the motto: Unity (Etihaad), Faith (Etmad) and Sacrifice (Kurbani). When British forces returned to Singapore, Lord Mountbatten, commander of the Southeast Asia Command, ordered the memorial demolished.

The INA is often best described as "The Forgotten Army," it was made up of former British Indian soldiers, many of whom took part in a heroic rearguard action against the Imperial Japanese Army during the invasion of the Malaya Peninsula in early 1942. As prisoners of war, those Indian soldiers were recruited by the Japanese and subsequently took part in an invasion of India as allies of Japan. The 1944 campaign, which was the Japanese military's last hope to turn the tide, ended in failure, but it was the INA that perhaps took the loss the hardest. As a military force the INA's combat record was undistinguished, however, it proved effective in other ways.

While its first incarnation, under the leadership of Mohan Singh, a member of the Indian Independence Movement, only lasted from February to December 1942; the revamped force under Indian Nationalist Subhas Chandra Bose proved to be a far more effective political/propaganda tool.

Civilians with little to no military experience expressed interest in joining the force, and some estimates suggest a million civilians volunteered to join the INA. While those numbers were likely exaggerated, a CIA report from June 1945 noted, "Many Indians doubtless sincerely believed that by joining the INA they would participate in achieving real independence. Furthermore, they were told that they would be welcomed by the British Indian Army, which would refuse to fight them, and that all India would rise to welcome them."

While the morale was high, the optimism quickly disappeared, especially after the ineffectiveness of the INA was revealed during the campaign to invade India. British-Indian troops would fight the enemy the CIA report noted, "Whether he was Indian or Japanese." By the time the Japanese were defeated in Burma in mid-1945 the INA had crumbled.

Yet, since the end of the Second World War the question has been whether these men were "freedom fighters" or British Army deserters.

The answer may be both.

Bose died in a plane crash while en route to the Soviet Union, where he hoped to possibly elicit aid—but whether such aid would have come even with a Cold War brewing is debatable at best. Yes, Bose's death marked a turning point in another way.

The British misjudged the situation, and publicly put some of the former INA soldiers on trial, which only altered the entire population to the INA's existence. During the war the British censors had kept its very existence a secret, but by making the trials public allowed it to become almost a mythic force. The second mistake the British mad was to select three soldiers to put on trial—and this included a Hindu, Muslim and Sikh.

The rationale was too likely to show even-handedness but this only served to unite rather than divide the populace, and essentially allowed sympathy among each of India's major religious groups. Finally, the location of the trial was a serious misjudgment—Delhi's Red Fort, a symbol of India's once-mighty Mughal Empire but also of the Indian mutiny that began in 1857. Any effort to cast the INA as traitors backfired.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee and the Labor Party, who was elected in July 1945, saw that independence for India couldn't be delayed. Rather than facing another Indian mutiny—which actually did occur with the Royal Indian Navy in February 1946—and with civil war looming between the far factions in the subcontinent, the British granted independence. Attlee considered Indian Independence his "finest achievement," but it may not have happened had the INA not attempted to win it on the battlefield.

https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/indian-national-army-%E2%80%93-patriots-traitors-or-mix-both-148091



Sun, 26 April 2020

## Indian Air Force considers TU-160 to counter Chinese Bomber H-6

The Indian Air Force needs a strategic bomber such as the Russian TU-160 to counter a growing fleet of Chinese bombers. The Russian supersonic bomber Tu-160, also known as the White Swan, is the most powerful and largest missile carrier in the world.

The Tupolev TU-160 White Swan is a supersonic, variable-sweep wing heavy strategic bomber designed by the Tupolev Design Bureau in the Soviet Union in the 1970s. It is the largest and heaviest Mach 2+ supersonic military aircraft ever built and second only to the XB-70 Valkyrie in overall length. It is the largest and heaviest combat aircraft, the fastest bomber now in use and the largest and heaviest variable-sweep wing airplane ever flown.



Entering service in 1987, the TU-160 was the last strategic bomber designed for the Soviet Union. As of 2016, at least 16 aircraft are in service in the long-range aviation arm of the Russian Air Force. [4] Since the early 2000s, the Tu-180 is being upgraded to active fleet electronics systems. The Tu-160M modernization program has begun with the first updated aircraft delivered in December 2014.

The Tu-160 is a variable-geometry wing aircraft. The aircraft employs a fly-by-wire control system with a mixed wing profile, and full-span slats are used on the major sides, with double-slated flaps on the rear edges and cruciform tails. The T-160 has a crew of four (Pilot, Co-Pilot, Bombardier, and Defensive System Operator) in K-36LM ejection seats.

The TU-60 is powered by four Kuznetsov NK-32 powered turbofan engines, the most powerful for a fighter aircraft. Unlike the American B-1B Lancer, which reduced the original Mach 2+ requirement for the B-1A to achieve shorter radar cross-sections, the TU-160 retains variable intake ramps and is capable of reaching Mach 2.05 speed at altitude. The TU-160 is equipped with a probe-and-drogue in-flight refueling system for extended-range missions.

https://www.defenceaviationpost.com/2020/04/indian-air-force-considers-tu-160-to-counter-chinese-bomber-h-6/



Sun, 26 April 2020

## India is buying U.S. Harpoon missiles and torpedoes

A big upgrade or a waste of time?

By Charlie Gao

On April 13, the United States Department of Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) announced that the Department of State approved two foreign military sales of naval weapons to the Republic of India. The sales were for the AGM-84L air-launched Harpoon anti-ship missile, and the Mk54 Lightweight Torpedo.

However, the sales are relatively small—only ten Harpoons and sixteen Mk54s—though support equipment and practice torpedos are included in the package. The weapons are also set to be solely used on India's fleet of P-8I Poseidon Maritime Patrol Aircraft, giving the aircraft strike as well as surveillance capability. The small numbers probably mean that the armament is meant to be an in

small numbers probably mean that the armament is meant to be an interim capability while India integrates their own torpedoes and anti-ship missiles onto the P-8I.

But it's not yet clear whether the sale will go through, as the DSCA's announcement simply means that the sale may happen; it does not confirm that a sale will happen. There likely will be internal resistance to the sale, as India's own Defense Research and Development Organization has a lightweight torpedo of their own, the Shyena, which is a mature product. The Shyena was delivered to the Myanmar Navy in July 2019, and is supposedly in service in the Indian Navy. However, India has had P-8Is for over five years at this point, so DRDO has had plenty of time to integrate their own design.

The sale of Harpoons is more understandable. While India has the joint Russian/Indian BrahMos missile, the missile is very large, and likely would have significant dimensional and technical difficulties integrating with the P-8I. While the BrahMos has been integrated onto the Su-30MKI fighter, this process has taken a long time, and only recently was completed.

The sale also poses geopolitical concern in the region. Both DSCA announcement emphasized that their respective sale would not upset the military balance in the region, but despite that Pakistan has complained that the arms sale is destabilizing, with a Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesperson even giving the possibility that India may conduct a false flag attack while global efforts are focused on combating the COVID-19 coronavirus. Pakistan also operates Harpoon antiship missile, albeit in earlier versions, though it does not operate the Mk54 Lightweight Torpedo.

In the larger picture, this follows the trend of India wanting to "buy American" weapons, continuing on their procurement of AH-64 Apaches and Sig Sauer, Inc. rifles. This is a marked change from their earlier policy of primarily buying European or Russian equipment, though Russian equipment is still heavily represented in the Indian military. However, it has been reported that the Indian military was not satisfied with the performance of Russian missiles during the 2019 India/Pakistan border skirmish.

But as stated above, this has the possibility of pushing Pakistan, which has traditionally bought American too, away. Pakistan seems to be increasing their defense cooperation with China, and will likely continue to do so into the near future. Pakistan already cooperates with China on the *Zulfiquar*-class frigate, which is set to be armed with a fully Chinese armament set. Chinese and American equipment may face each other for the first time in combat during a India/Pakistan skirmish.

https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/india-buying-us-harpoon-missiles-and-torpedoes-148121



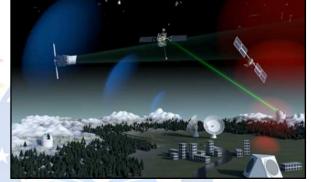
Sun, 26 April 2020

## India's ISR capabilities: Implications for Pakistan

Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) per se are not a new concept and have existed since early time of wars depending upon their need and utility in a particular event. For

hundreds of years the intrinsic value of ISR remained unchanged, yet the character has considerably evolved.

Within the South Asian context, India is fast keeping up with the evolving technological advancements. One of the major requirements of the Indian armed forces is maintaining and strengthening its Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. This is the reason that India is actively looking for foreign



ISR capabilities while simultaneously working towards indigenized ISR capabilities. In fact, in 2017, Indian Army Chief Gen. Bipin Rawat realised the need for indigenized ISR capabilities.s

States need sophisticated and advanced ISR capabilities for conventional and nuclear deterrence to prevail, both in the times of peace and war. A state cannot win a battle without the right knowledge of enemy's capabilities and whereabouts.

Peacetime information gathering allows for a vantage point deterring the adversary from engaging into a conflict. Hence conflict avoidance is a highly probable by-product here coupled with a cut above preparedness for future challenges. However, information can only be gathered with the help of surveillance and reconnaissance.

Being prepared during peacetime in all aspects enhances a state's operational readiness for wartime especially when it is integrated with command and control along with communication. This explains India's focus on enhancing its ISR capabilities. Availability of battlefield intelligence in the real-time will provide India the capability to read the current situation, broadly define the future course, assess the difference between the two, and envision major actions that link them.

An Indian Multi Agency Centre and National Intelligence Grid play an integral role in synergizing intelligence. India's ISR capabilities include space-based ones like INSAT, Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, Radar Imaging Satellite, aerial ones like UAVs that include Lakshya, Nishant, Kapothaka, Puma to name a few, and aircraft and helicopters and Airborne Early Warning Radars and Control Systems (AEWACS).

 $\underline{https://www.defencenews.in/article/India\%e2\%80\%99s\text{-}ISR\text{-}Capabilities\text{-}Implications\text{-}For\text{-}Pakistan-}830308}$ 



Sun, 26 April 2020

## Pakistan Navy successfully test-fires anti-ship missiles

The successful demonstration of missile firing is a testament to the Pakistan Navy's operational capability and military readiness, the official said. On the occasion, Admiral Abbasi said that the "Pakistan Navy is fully capable to respond enemy's aggression befittingly". The Navy did not divulge more details

Islamabad: The Pakistan Navy on Saturday successfully test-fired a series of anti-ship missiles in the North Arabian Sea, a spokesman said.

The missiles were fired from surface ships, fixed and rotarywing aircraft, the Navy's spokesperson Rear Admiral Arshid Javed said.

Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Zafar Mahmood Abbasi witnessed the firing of the missiles, he said in a statement.

"The anti-ship missiles were fired at the sea level by warships and aircraft," according to the statement.

The successful demonstration of missile firing is a testament to the Pakistan Navy's operational capability and military readiness, the official said.

On the occasion, Admiral Abbasi said that the "Pakistan Navy is fully capable to respond enemy's aggression befittingly".

The Navy did not divulge more details.

Relations between India and Pakistan are strained and they further nose-dived after the Indian government abrogated Article 370 that granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir in August last year. Pakistan downgraded diplomatic relations with India and expelled Indian High Commissioner.

India has maintained that Jammu and Kashmir is an internal matter of India and does not want anyone's interference in it.

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/pakistan-navy-successfully-test-fires-anti-ship-missiles/articleshow/75375298.cms

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## **Science & Technology**



Sat, 25 April 2020

## The Long-Term Effects of COVID-19 on Field Science

By Claudia Geib

If this winter had gone as planned, Bethany Jenkins would be getting ready to board a 274-foot research vessel called Atlantis right about now to head east across the Atlantic Ocean. But everything changed when the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 began to infect people worldwide and touched down on U.S. shores. In mid-March, the University of Rhode Island microbiologist received word that her team's trip had been suspended. The future of their research project — a three-ship, multi-institution investigation of ocean ecosystems that has been over a decade in the works — is now uncertain.

But as Jenkins and her team begin to pick up the pieces, she doesn't like considering what might have happened if the trip had gone ahead.

"The people on these ships leave their families behind," she said. "If I'm at sea, I won't be able to help anyone on land." The opposite is true as well: "On these research cruises, there are four people sharing each bathroom, mates sharing a wheelhouse, professional crew in the engine room and sharing berths. If something went wrong

crew in the engine room and sharing berths. If something went wrong, it would be really bad."

As the coronavirus has spread, reaching every continent except Antarctica and infecting over half a million people, scientific institutions all around the world have shut down or suspended field research like Jenkins', leaving many of these scientists' work in limbo. Governments and health officials have told people to try to work from home using remote communication tools. But for the most part, field scientists can't do that; their projects rely on gathering new information out in the

world. Unfortunately, many attributes of field research — international travel, limited access to medical testing or care, long periods spent sharing close quarters — are also the very things that can help the coronavirus spread.

This halt has left scientists feeling stranded, uncertain of the future, and with more than a few logistical headaches. As grants approach their completion dates and researchers miss out on oncea-year or even once-in-a-lifetime observations, they're beginning to grapple with how this temporary crisis will have permanent reverberations in the scientific community. The path forward for students and junior researchers, who rely on

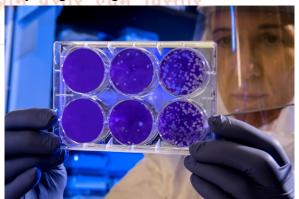


Figure 1 A scientist examines the result of a plaque assay, a test that allows scientists to count how many flu virus particles are present in a mixture. Photo: CDC/Unsplash

fieldwork to learn essential skills and collect data to begin research of their own, is now filled with obstacles, creating a knock-on effect for future scientific expertise. What's more, the pause may mean delays for important advancements in many areas, from fighting climate change to preventing the next pandemic.

"Right now, we're in a time of acute societal need that requires good science," said Jenkins. "So there's a real mandate to keep going forward with good science, while being empathetic with the health of the people that are really struggling during this."

"You can't Skype meetings with corals," said Emily Darling, a scientist with the Wildlife Conservation Society, who coordinates monitoring for increasingly threatened coral reefs all over the globe. "Being underwater, and being with the communities that rely on reefs, is the only way we have information about the health of a reef. That information is not available remotely."

Right now, though, human health is Darling's priority. Her team has canceled travel to their study sites, asking all researchers to stay at home for the time being. She was particularly worried about team members visiting remote villages in countries like Kenya and Fiji, where communities might be isolated from the coronavirus until an outsider carries it unwittingly into their midst.

"While our national staff might have access to health care in urban centers, they'd be traveling into communities that don't have that same level of care," she said.

As her researchers shelter in place, life in the sea churns on, and Darling knows they'll miss out on important observations. One concern is that they may not be able to adequately monitor an outbreak of a different kind this spring: an often-fatal reaction to high ocean temperatures called coral bleaching, which is currently moving across the warming South Pacific. Some information can be gathered by flying above reefs in small aircraft, but few institutions currently have access to such flights, nor do they want to expose their researchers to the cramped quarters of a bush plane.

The nature of field work makes it difficult to reschedule around delays. Field research often can't simply be pushed off by a few months; by then, the natural events scientists want to observe may have already ended. And research vessels and field stations might be shared by hundreds of institutions, requiring scientists to get in line years in advance.

Take the case of Jenkins' research trip, part of a broad NASA-led effort called Exports, or Export Processes in the Ocean from Remote Sensing, that's seeking to investigate how the oceans take up and store carbon from the atmosphere (including climate-warming carbon dioxide), potentially for thousands of years. Their cruise would have monitored tiny, floating ocean plants — phytoplankton — that have their biggest bloom in the North Atlantic for only a few weeks in the spring. Because any projects currently planned for after the quarantine will still go ahead, it will likely be at least two years before her team can book a new trip.

Over the coming months and years, delaying field work also means delaying the publications that would have come out of it. Down the line, that could affect policy decisions that would ideally be based on the best and most current scientific data. This is especially concerning for scientists and policymakers tackling issues that are already on borrowed time — like in the case of Exports, which is collecting data that will allow more accurate predictions of global climate change.

With hundreds to thousands of other projects also put on pause, Jenkins sees how echoes of this shutdown will spread through the field of climate science: "If field programs that measure climate-relevant variables are being canceled or put on hold, this is a step backwards for our contributions to understanding a rapidly changing ocean."

Ravinder Sehgal, an associate professor in the biology department at San Francisco State University, worries that delays in his field due to coronavirus could hinder the collection of data that might help prevent the next pandemic. Sehgal studies how deforestation allows disease to spread from animals to humans, and his field work, which includes following the spread of malaria by mosquitoes and birds in Cameroon, is currently suspended. Projects like his all over the world rely on detailed timelines of how diseases progress that will now likely feature gaps of months to years.

"Without the continuity of yearly monitoring of populations, we don't have the data we need for long-term study," he said.

Like most science, field research often relies on grant funding that is given only for a specific time period. Because of this, chief among many scientists' concerns is how project delays will impact early-career scientists, including Ph.D. students and postdoctoral researchers.

When principal investigators apply for a project grant, they often will request funding to support a Ph.D. student or a postdoctoral researcher. These funds may now expire before students can gather the data needed to finish their degrees or leave postdocs without a salary while they are still working on a project.

Matthew Smart could finish his degree without completing his field research, "though it would be a tremendous disappointment," he said. A Ph.D. candidate in geochemistry at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Smart planned to complete his dissertation using data from a trip to eastern Greenland scheduled for this summer. His research uses samples from a particularly well-preserved outcrop of rocks there to learn about what happened when Earth's ancient plants developed roots and began to make soil. But that trip is only possible during a short window from August to September when the study site is not blocked by ice.

Smart is still holding out hope, but he said it's becoming increasingly likely the work will be canceled. That will push him and his adviser past the time limits on the grants funding their work, meaning Smart likely won't be a student anymore by the time he returns to Greenland.

"There's a significant health element to this crisis that trumps science, frankly," Smart said. "We have to make sacrifices in order to 'flatten the curve," he added —in other words, keep the rate of infection low enough to avoid overburdening health systems.

Some grant-funded projects may be able to extend their funding to make up for lost time. For example, all National Science Foundation grants are automatically eligible for a one-year no-cost extension, as well as additional extensions contingent on the foundation's approval. Many universities and private foundations are developing special exceptions for research delayed by the Covid-19 pandemic.

However, these extensions don't necessarily guarantee any additional money — just extra time. This could leave research teams in a tight spot, especially if a grant must cover salaries during the delay in addition to travel expenses.

"If this continues for long enough, my main concern is that students will either drop out of their research altogether or move to other fields," said Sehgal. "They can't afford to not be doing anything."

Like the hundreds of millions of others around the world currently held in stasis outside of normal life, scientists are thinking about the future of their work in the space between communal sacrifice and self-interest. Interruptions to normal habits are necessary, and they're saving lives. But it's also understandable to process the conditions of this social contract through a personal lens: as disappointing, frustrating, and worrying.

The Wildlife Conservation Society's Darling, though, sees the pandemic in another light: as an opportunity for scientists to rethink some of the ways they carry out field research. Her organization already relies chiefly on researchers based in-country, rather than flying in scientists from elsewhere in the world. That's a model she sees as potentially helpful for other projects.

One big benefit of doing this is that it reduces their research's carbon footprint, but that's not the only advantage. "We know so much about the inequity of scientific resources and training, where Western researchers can travel and fly and do 'helicopter science,'" Darling said, using a term for when a researcher spends only a brief stint in a place to gather data before heading home.

"That's not a model that's sustainable, and it's not a model that's ethical," she said. "So this new reality gives us a chance to develop online tools for collaborations, for conferences, for workshops, and identify where we really need to travel and be face-to-face with our work."

For now, most researchers are still trying to get a grip on the situation before beginning to plan for the future. They'll teach classes remotely, revise their writing, and read long-put-off papers. They'll look for ways they can help. Many are donating gloves, masks, and chemicals that they now won't need for their work. Some are volunteering their expertise on the ground. Given their training in microbiology, Jenkins and some of her colleagues have signed up to assist with Covid-19 testing.

And they'll wait — perhaps missing the dramatic sweep of Arctic landscapes or the stark beauty of the middle of the ocean, but staying focused on the present.

"We're really hoping that this passes, as I'm sure the rest of the world is, so we can get back out there," Darling said. "But this is a fast-moving crisis, and we need to take care of people first."

Claudia Geib is a science writer and editor based on Cape Cod, who specializes in Marine and Environmental Science. Her work has appeared in National Geographic, Hakai Magazine, and Atlas Obscura, among other publications. She is a graduate of the MIT Graduate Program in Science Writing.

(This article was originally published on <u>Undark</u>)

https://science.thewire.in/the-sciences/the-long-term-effects-of-covid-19-on-field-science/

## The Asahi Shimbun

Sun, 26 April 2020

## Scientists create new way to find endangered dugongs

By Hayato Murai

OTSU, Shiga Prefecture--Researchers have developed a new way to locate habitats of the elusive dugong, an endangered type of sea cow, by analyzing DNA left behind in the water from its skin and saliva.

If it proves effective, it could lead to better preservation of a species nearing extinction.

The new technique, created by scientists from the Ryukoku University's Graduate School of Science and Technology in Otsu and the Toba Aquarium in Toba, Mie Prefecture, is expected to lead to a better understanding of the marine mammal's ecology and distribution.

"It is really difficult to locate dugongs in the vast expanses of the ocean," said Yoshihito Wakai, deputy

A dugong named Serena swims at the Toba
Aquarium in Toba, Mie Prefecture, in September director of the Toba Aquarium. "If their habitats are 2018. (Takunori Yasuda)



located with the recently devised method, it will become possible to take focused environment protection measures in specific waters."

Yumiko Hiraishi, 24, a graduate student at the school, and her colleagues, used polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology to make copies of their DNA sequences for analysis. The researchers isolated a DNA arrangement unique to dugongs from available sequences of the marine creature, allowing them to produce an artificial copy of its DNA.

The Toba Aquarium, the only facility in Japan with a dugong, named Serena, provided water samples collected from Serena's tank. The new method was also successfully tested using a DNA sample from a dead dugong found in March 2019 in Okinawa.

Manatees are a species closely related to dugongs, but manatee DNA copies cannot be made using this technique. That makes it unlikely that the DNA sequences of other animals can be mistaken with those of dugongs when using this method.

Currently, scouting for dugong habitats requires a lot of work and money for aerial location or diving surveys.

But the new discovery is expected to lead to discovering where they live much more easily through lab examinations of seawater samples from many different locations--specifically, by identifying environmental DNA discharged from debris the animals leave behind floating in the water, like saliva and peeled skin fragments.

That would eliminate the need for experts to travel to research sites.

Dugongs used to inhabit a wide range of areas from the Yaeyama island archipelago to Okinawa's main island. But their numbers plummeted after many were caught in fishing operations.

Only a few of dugongs are said to now live in waters off Okinawa's main island.

For that reason, the dugong is listed by the Environment Ministry in the "Endangered Class IA" category, meaning the species has a high likelihood of going extinct in the wild in the very near future.

http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/13266588

## Telangana Today

Sun, 26 April 2020

## ISRO invites proposals for tech relating to human space travel

According to Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) its Human Space Programme will endeavour to send humans to destinations from low earth orbits and beyond

Chennai: The Indian space agency which plans to send Indians has called for proposals from national research and academic institutions for developing affordable indigenous technologies for human survival in low earth orbit.

The space agency has sought technological proposals in the areas of: radiation hazard characterisation and mitigation, space food, inflatable habitats, human robotic interfaces, thermal protection systems, environmental control and life support systems, green propulsion, debris management and mitigation, energy harness and storage, in-situ 3D manufacturing; fluid technology and management, space bioengineering, bio-astronautics, simulated gravity; human psychology for long term missions, space medicine and diagnostics and others.

The last date for submission of the proposals is July 15, 2020. According to Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) its Human Space Programme will endeavour to send humans to destinations from low earth orbits and beyond.

Human Space Mission requires innovations and creative technologies for space explorations which will lead to widening of scientific knowledge, economic growth, value addition to the quality of life of a common man and thus national development, said ISRO.

The Indian space agency said there is need to build capabilities to derive scientific benefits from ISRO's Human Spaceflight Programme.

"There is also a need to establish long term research as well as plan for necessary facilities, human resource developments for optimal utilisations of experimental applications and technological development for societal usage," ISRO said.

This opportunity will enable national research/academic institutions to harness their expertise and capabilities towards development of technologies for space exploration.

According to ISRO, the Principal Investigator (PI) of the proposal should (a) Provide necessary details and usage of technology/solution for human space programme which can Abridge the gap in terms of affordability and indigenisation and (b) Be capable of developing a space qualified payload/solution.

https://telanganatoday.com/isro-invites-proposals-for-tech-relating-to-human-space-travel



# ISRO ने मानव अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम के लिए तकनीकी विकास के मांगे प्रस्ताव

इसरों के मानव अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम निदेशालय ने 18 संभावित प्रौद्योगिकी विकास क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए हैं। मानव अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम निदेशालय द्वारा 18 अस्थायी प्रौद्योगिकी विकास क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रस्ताव मांगे गए हैं। विकास तिवारी

भारतीय अंतिरक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने भारतीय मानव अंतिरक्ष कार्यक्रम और स्पेस रिसर्च से संबंधित स्वदेशी तकनीक विकसित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव मांगे हैं। इसरो के मानव अंतिरक्ष कार्यक्रम निदेशालय ने 18 संभावित प्रौद्योगिकी विकास क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए हैं। मानव अंतिरक्ष कार्यक्रम निदेशालय दवारा 18 अस्थायी प्रौद्योगिकी विकास क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रस्ताव मांगे गए हैं।

इसरों ने 18 क्षेत्रों में प्रस्तावों को दाखिल करने के लिए 15 जुलाई अंतिम तिथि तय की गई है। इन क्षेत्रों में रेडियेशन खतरों का लक्षणीकरण और उन्हें कम करने की तकनीक, अंतरिक्ष भोजन व संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियां, मानव रोबोटिक इंटरफेस, पर्यावरण नियंत्रण और जीवन समर्थन प्रणाली, लंबी अविध के मिशनों के लिए मानवीय मनोविज्ञान और कृतिम गुरुत्वाकर्षण प्रौद्योगिकियां शामिल हैं।

### मुख्य बिंदु

- इसरों ने एक सस्ती स्वदेशी तकनीक विकसित करने के लिए अनुसंधान और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए हैं जो कि गगनयान मिशन की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगे। इसरों का मानना है कि अभी भी मिशन को प्राप्त करने और कार्यक्रम से वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान को चलाने के लिए आगे की क्षमताओं का निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है।
- इसरों को विश्वास है कि मिशन का परिणाम सभी मानव जाति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होगा। इसने कहा कि निष्कर्षों से एक आम आदमी के जीवन की गुणवत्ता और राष्ट्रीय विकास की दिशा में मूल्य जोड़ने में मदद मिलेगी।
- प्रस्ताव का मुख्य रिसर्चर आवश्यक जानकारी दे और तकनीक के इस्तेमाल के बारे में बताए या मानव अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम के लिए ऐसे समाधान मुहैया कराए, जो सामर्थ्य और स्वदेशीकरण के संदर्भ में अंतर का पाट सके और अंतरिक्ष ले जाने योग्य पेलोड विकसित करने की क्षमता भी रखता हो।
- इसरो प्रस्तावों की जांच के लिए एक चयन सिमिति का गठन करेगा। प्रस्तावों को वैज्ञानिक प्रासंगिकता,
   लाभ, तकनीकी सामग्री और व्यवहार्यता के पिरप्रेक्ष्य के आधार पर प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा।

भारत का पहला मानवयुक्त अंतिरक्ष मिशन 'गगनयान' 2022 में लॉन्च किया जाना है। इसके लिए मॉस्को में वायुसेना के चार लड़ाकू विमान पायलटों का प्रशिक्षण चल रहा है और इस मिशन के लिए संभवत: वे ही उम्मीदवार होंगे। इस गगनयान प्रोजेक्ट सफल होने पर इंसान को अंतिरिक्ष भेजने वाला भारत चौथा देश बन जाएगा।

 $\underline{https://www.jagranjosh.com/current-affairs/isro-invites-proposals-for-development-of-technologies-for-human-space-programme-in-hindi-1587794098-2$ 

### **COVID-19 Research**

## अमर उजाला

Sat, 25 April 2020

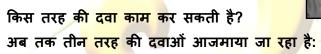
# किन तरीकों से हो रहा कोविड-19 का इलाज, कैसे ठीक हो रहे हैं कोरोना के मरीज?

कोविड-19 से होने वाली मौतों का आंकड़ा दो लाख के करीब पहुंच गया है, लेकिन अबतक कोई ऐसी दवा नहीं है, जो डॉक्टरों को इसका इलाज करने में बहुत ज्यादा असरदार साबित हो रही हो। हम इसकी दवा खोजने में अब तक कहां तक पहुंच पाए हैं? इलाज खोजने की दिशा में क्या हो रहा है?

अबतक दुनिया भर में 150 से ज्यादा अलग-अलग दवाइयों को लेकर रिसर्च हो चुकी है। इनमें से ज्यादातर दवाइयां अभी प्रचलन में हैं जिन्हें इसके इलाज में आजमाकर देखा जा चुका है।

• विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने सबसे कारगर इलाज के आकलन के लिए एक सॉलिडैरिटी ट्रायल शुरू किया

- ब्रिटेन का कहना है कि उसकी रिकवरी ट्रायल सबसे बड़ी है। इसमें 5000 से ज्यादा मरीजों को अब तक शामिल किया जा चुका है।
- इसके अलावा दुनिया भर में कई सारे रिसर्च सेंटर ऐसे हैं जो कोरोना से ठीक हो चुके मरीजों के खून का इस्तेमाल इलाज में कर रहे हैं।



- एंटीबॉडी ड्रग्स जो सीधे कोरोना वायरस के शरीर के अंदर रहने की क्षमता को प्रभावित करता है।
- ऐसी दवाएं जो प्रतिरोधक प्रणाली को शिथिल करती है। मरीज उस वक्तत गंभीर रूप से बीमार पड़ जाता है जब उसकी प्रतिरोधक प्रणाली ज्यादा काम करती है इससे शरीर को दोतरफा नुकसान पहुंचता है।
- ठीक हुए मरीजों के खून से एंटीबॉडी तैयार करना या फिर लैब में तैयार एंटीबॉडी का इस्तेमाल करना जो वायरस पर हमला कर सकता है।

#### कोरोना वायरस की सबसे कारगर दवा क्या है?

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के डॉक्टर ब्रुस आइलवर्ड का कहना है कि चीन के दौरे बाद उन्होंने पाया कि रेमडेसिवीर एकमात्र ऐसी दवा है जो असरदार नजर आती है। इबोला की दवा के तौर पर इसकी खोज की गई थी लेकिन यह जानवरों पर किए गए अध्ययन में दूसरे कई जानलेवा वायरस वाले बीमारियों में कारगर साबित हुआ है। मसलन मर्स और दूसरे सांस संबंधी बीमारियों में। उम्मीद जताई जा रही है कि यह कोविड-19 के खिलाफ भी असरदायी होगा।

शिकागो यूनिवर्सिटी के नेतृत्व में हो रहे परीक्षणों के लीक सूचनाओं के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह असरदायी है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन सॉलिडैरिटी ट्रायल के अंतर्गत जिन चार दवाइयों पर परीक्षण कर रहा है, उसमें यह दवा भी है। इससे बनानी वाली कंपनी गीलिड भी इसे लेकर परीक्षण कर रही है।

### क्या एचआईवी की दवाएं कोरोना वायरस के इलाज में काम कर रही हैं?

इसको लेकर बहुत बातें की जा रही हैं लेकिन इस बात के प्रमाण बहुत कम हैं कि एचआईवी की दवा लोपीनावीर और रिटोनावीर कोरोना वायरस के इलाज में असरदायी होगा। लैब में किए परीक्षण में जरूर इस बात के प्रमाण मिले हैं कि यह काम कर सकता है लेकिन लोगों के ऊपर किए गए अध्ययन में निराशा हाथ लगी है।

कोविड-19 के गंभीर मरीजों में इन दवाओं की वजह से कोई सुधार होता नजर नहीं आया है।हालांकि ये दवाएं बहुत गंभीर मरीजों (इनमें एक चौथाई की मौत हो गई थी) पर इस्तेमाल की गई थीं। इससे इस बात की संभावना भी बनती है कि इसे देर से देने की वजह से यह संक्रमण पर काम नहीं कर सका।

#### क्या मलेरिया की दवा कोरोना वायरस के खिलाफ असरदार है?

मलेरिया की दवा सॉलिडैरिटी ट्रायल और रिकवरी ट्रायल दोनों ही प्रयासों का हिस्सा है। क्लोरोक्वीन और उससे बने हाइड्रोक्सीक्लोरोक्वीन में वायरस प्रतिरोधी और इंसानों की प्रतिरोधक प्रणाली को शिथिल करने के गुण मौजूद है। यह दवा उस वक्त बड़े पैमाने पर चर्चा में आई जब राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने कोरोना वायरस के इलाज में इसकी संभावनाओं की बात कही लेकिन अब तक इसके असरदार होने को लेकर बहुत कम प्रमाण मिले हैं।

हाइड्रॉक्सी-क्लोरोक्वीन का इस्तेमाल अर्थराइटीस में भी किया जाता है क्योंकि यह रोग-प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को नियमित करने में मदद कर सकता है। लैब टेस्ट में पता चला है कि यह कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण को रोक सकता है और इसके अलावा डॉक्टरों का अनुभव भी यह कहता है कि यह मरीजों के ऊपर असर कर रहा है। हालांकि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने कहा है कि इसके असर को लेकर कोई निश्चित प्रमाण अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं।

### इम्यून के लिए दी जाने वाली दवा का असर

अगर प्रतिरो<mark>धक प्रणाली वा</mark>यरस के खिलाफ ज्यादा काम करती है तो फिर पूरे शरीर में सूजन हो सकता है। संक्रमण से लड़ने में प्रतिरोधक प्रणाली पर भरोसा करना मददगार है लेकिन इसकी अधिकता पूरे शरीर में दूसरे तरह के नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं और यह जानलेवा भी हो सकता है।

सॉलिडैरिटी ट्रायल में इंटरफेरॉन बीटा का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है। इसका इस्तेमाल कई तरह की परेशानियों और सूजन को कम करने में किया जाता है। इंटरफेरॉन एक तरह का रसायन है जो वायरस के हमला करने की स्थिति में शरीर में निकलता है। ब्रिटेन के रिकवरी ट्रायल में डेक्सामेथासोन का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है। यह एक तरह का स्टेरॉयड है जो सूजन कम करने के काम आता है।

### क्या ठीक हुए मरीजों के खून से कोरोना वायरस ठीक हो सकता है?

जो मरीज कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण से ठीक हो गए हैं उनके शरीर में इसका एंटीबॉडी होना चाहिए जो वायरस के खिलाफ असरदायी हो सकता है। इस इलाज के तहत ठीक हुए मरीज के खून से प्लाज्मा (जिस हिस्से में एंटीबॉडी है) निकाल कर बीमार पड़े मरीज में डालते हैं। अमेरिका ने 500 लोगों को इस तरीके से अब ठीक किया है। इसे कॉनवैलेसेंट प्लाज्मा कहते हैं। दूसरे देश भी इस तरीके का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

#### अभी डॉक्टर कैसे कर रहे हैं इलाज?

अगर आप कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित है तो ज्यादातर मामलों में यह कम गंभीर हालत वाली बात नहीं है। ये बेड रेस्ट, पैरासिटामोल और खूब अधिक मात्रा में तरल पदार्थ लेकर ठीक हो जाएगा। लेकिन कुछ लोगों को इंटेंसिव केयर में रखने और ऑक्सीजन देने के लिए वेंटिलेशन की जरूरत पड़ती है।

#### हमारे पास कब तक इलाज होगा?

यह जानना अभी थोड़ी जल्दबाजी होगी कि दुनिया के पास कब तक कोरोना की दवा होगी। हालांकि अगले कुछ महीनों में हमारे पास ट्रायल के परिणाम आने शुरू हो जाएंगे। इसके टीके (जिससे संक्रमण से बचा जाए ना कि होने के बाद जिससे इलाज हो) की बात करना अभी और जल्दबाजी होगी क्योंकि डॉक्टर अभी पहले से मौजूद दवाओं का ही परीक्षण कर रहे हैं कि उनका इस्तेमाल कितना सुरक्षित और असरदायी है।

टीका बनाने का काम तो शून्य से शुरू करना है। कुछ बिल्कुल नई दवाइयों का भी लैब में परीक्षण किया जा रहा है लेकिन अभी वो इंसानों पर इस्तेमाल के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जितनी जल्दी इसका इलाज खोज लिया जाए उतनी जल्दी यह लोगों की जान बचाने के लिहाज से तो अहम है ही साथ ही साथ यह लॉकडाउन की आफत को कम करने में भी मददगार होगा। एक असरदार इलाज की खोज के बाद यह एक मामूली बीमारी बन कर रह जाएगी।

https://www.amarujala.com/photo-gallery/lifestyle/fitness/coronavirus-treatment-how-are-covid-19-patients-getting-cured-now-a-days



Sat, 25 April 2020

# Covid-19: आंखों से भी कोरोना संक्रमण की पहचान संभव, जाने क्या कहता है शोध

मदन जैड़ा

न्यूयार्क: आंखों का गुलाबी होना कोरोन<mark>ा संक्रमण</mark> का शुरुआती संकेत हो सकता है। साथ ही इसका

वायरस 21 दिन तक आंखों में भीतर टिका रह सकता है। इटली के नेशनल इंस्टीट्<mark>यूट फॉर इन्फे</mark>क्शियस डिजीज के शोधकर्ताओं ने एक अध्ययन के बाद यह बात कही है।

उन्होंने 65 साल की एक बुजुर्ग महिला में पहली बार संक्रमण विकसित होने के 21 दिनों तक उनकी आंखों में कोरोना वायरस पाया।



अब तक दुनियाभर से कई कोरोना संक्रमित व्यक्तियों की आंखें गुलाबी होने की रिपोर्ट सामने आई हैं। लेकिन ऐसे लक्षण वाले रोगियों की संख्या काफी कम है।

शोधकर्ताओं का कहना है कि आंखों से निकलने वाले आंसुओं से भी संक्रमण फैल सकता है। हालांकि कोरोना वायरस मुख्य रूप से खांसने और छींकने पर निकलने वाली बूंदों के माध्यम से फैलता है। आंखों का लाल या गुलाबी होना कई वायरस या बैक्टीरिया के कारण हो सकता है।

वहीं, न्यू इंग्लैंड जर्नल ऑफ मेडिसिन में प्रकाशित एक अध्ययन के अनुसार चीन के एक हजार कोरोना पीड़ितों में से सिर्फ नौ लोगों को नेत्र संक्रमण हुआ था। एनल्स ऑफ इंटरनल मेडिसिन में प्रकाशित एक अन्य अध्ययन में 30 मरीजों में से केवल एक में कंजिन्टवाइटिस का मामला देखा गया। आंखों का संक्रमण निश्चित रूप से लगातार बना रह सकता है।

https://www.livehindustan.com/lifestyle/story-covid-19-recent-research-on-coronavirus-says-it-is-possible-to-identify-corona-infection-through-eyes-pink-eyes-symptoms-of-covid-19-3173853.html