

## Editor's Desk

*With heavy heart, I have to share another difficult to digest news of losing Prof. Rajendra Prasad of our Centre for Rural Development and Technology at IIT Delhi on May 9, 2021. He was the founding Coordinator of RuTAG IIT Delhi and the Principal Investigator of the project since its establishment in 2009. I took over from him in 2014. This was our second shock during the COVID pandemic after we lost Prof. R.R. Gaur, the past Chairman of the Core Committee of RuTAG IIT Delhi, in Dec. 2020.*

*Even though the period of last six months was coincided with the second wave of the COVID pandemic, we tried our best to cope up with the situation and still marching ahead with our activities. We could conduct our Core Group meeting online under the able leadership of Dr. Vibha Gupta (new Chairperson). We continued our effort supporting a new initiative from the Ministry of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development through the Office of the PSA to build a Smart Vending Cart, which is separately funded by the DST. Another important activity we carried out in last several months while mostly working from home is preparing the User's Manual of most of the products which are sold through Innovative Product Development of RuTAG IIT Delhi through FITT, IIT Delhi. They will make the use and maintenance of the products by the owners easy.*

Prof. Subir Kumar Saha

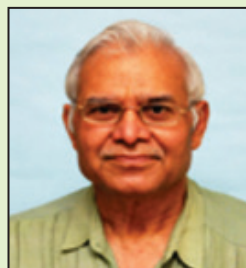
## Welcome to Dr. Vibha Gupta as the New Chairperson of Core Group



*RuTAG IIT Delhi welcomes its new Chairperson of its Core Group, Dr. Vibha Gupta! Dr. Gupta is the founder of Magan Sangrahalaya Samiti (MSS) at Wardha, Maharashtra, the National Museum of Rural Technology started by Mahatma Gandhi. She has immense contribution in the rural*

*development and women empowerment. Dr. Gupta received "Swami Rama Humanitarian Award" in 2016 by Swami Ramdev (Founder of Patanjali Yogpeeth) for her contributions to the society. All staff, collaborators, and well-wishers of RuTAG IIT Delhi will look forward to the guidance of Dr. Vibha Gupta.*

## A Tribute to Prof. Rajendra Prasad



My journey with Prof. Rajendra Prasad started more than two decades ago when one of our mechanical students approached me to help him in a carpet project under Prof. Prasad. Instantly, I refused telling him that carpet is Textile to me. However, with little insistence, I tried to understand and met Prof. Rajendra Prasad. It was the design of looms, cleaning mechanisms, etc. As a result, I agreed to be the Co-Principal Investigator. I vividly remember our Saturday meetings at Micro Model Complex of the Centre for Rural Development and Technology (CRDT) at IIT Delhi whose name is now changed to Gramodaya Parisar. We visited Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh together 'n' times where the project was getting implemented. His passion towards rural development was immense. Soon, we became family friends as we lived in the same apartment complex (Taxila) for a long time.

Later, when RuTAG was established in 2009, Prof. Rajendra Prasad and Prof. R.R. Gaur involved me in one of the projects on Tulsi Mala Bead making device for Bharatpur, Rajasthan. Again, our paths met. Soon I realized that we must tell young students and others about our work on rural development. Hence, this newsletter was born in 2013.

Comes 2014, when Prof. Prasad was retiring. With his suggestion, my first Regional Workshop as the coordinator of RuTAG IIT Delhi was held at Jashpur Nagar in Chattisgarh. The concept of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) was born during the discussion with Mr. Kripa Prasad Singh of Vanavasi Kalyan Ashram who was hosting the workshop. In 2014, when IIT Delhi was asked by MHRD (now Ministry of Education) to coordinate the UBA nationally, I was asked by the administration to coordinate. The first person I asked before I gave my consent was Prof. Rajendra Prasad. Later, due to my other administrative responsibilities as the Heads of ME Dept. and ITMMEC (now CART), I had to relinquish that responsibility, but journey continues under the leadership of Prof. V.K. Vijay of CRDT.

Even at times we had differences in working styles our motto was same, i.e., "Rural Development." I must salute him for his roles in rural development. Let his soul rest in peace and his message for the rural sectors carries forward!

Prof. Subir Kumar Saha

## PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

### 1. Aloe Vera Cream Making Compact Machine

**PI** – Prof. R. P. Saini, Dept. of Hydro and Renewable Energy, IIT Roorkee

**Collaborating NGO** – Society for Farmers Development, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh

Aloe Vera has been used by mankind for thousands of years in folk medicine for therapeutic properties, especially on skin.

Lots of machines are available to process Aloe-Vera but they are huge in size and cannot be afforded by low-income farmers. Even existing small size Aloe-Vera processing machine lacks in single unit for processing the Aloe-Vera. In existing machines, grinding blades are not efficient to grind the Aloe-Vera pulp. Due to this problem Aloe-Vera is processed in various stages which is time consuming and production rate become very slow. So, in order to solve the problem of the existing machine, new model of Aloe-Vera processing machine (Figure 1) has been developed. For execution of the operation of this machine, first of all, Aloe-Vera leaf are peeled to extract the pulp for grinding purpose then Aloe-Vera juice is made. After that bee's wax and mustard oil are mixed and indirect heating is given through water jacket for melting at higher temperature. At the end, the juice and the mixture is mixed and stirred together along with constant heat supplied to it for making moisturizing cream.

### 2. Improved Herbal Coil Machine

**PI** – Prof. P. B. Bhadoria, Agriculture and Food Engineering, IIT Kharagpur

**Collaborating NGO** – Not Available

The pedal operated mosquito coil making machine (Figures 2a and 2b) uses the concept of Impact forces. The material prepared with the help of a mould fixed at the top. While pressing the pedal, the lever mechanism connected to it converts the moment given by the pedal into vertical translatory motion. Cutting mould fixed right above its geometric centre. After the cutting action takes place, platform falls back under gravity, and to reduce the jerk, a spring is incorporated that supports the platform and takes it to its initial position of operation. On testing of the machine, it produces 7 mm thickness coils. The capacity of the machine is about 120 coils per hour.

### 3. Miniaturized Wool Carding Machine

**PI** – Prof. S. K. Saha, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, IIT Delhi, Prof. Rabisankar Chattopadhyay, Dept. of Textile Engineering, IIT Delhi

**Collaborating NGO** – Khamir, Village Kukma, Bhuj, Gujarat

The problem of Wool carding (Figure 3) came from an NGO, Khamir from Bhuj, Gujarat, during RuTAG IIT Delhi regional workshop in June 2019. Local artisans urgently need a solution for wool carding because Khamir currently uses carding from a mill in Bikaner, which is counterproductive as it increases the cost of the whole process, such as transportation and processing. Also, the quality of carded wool is not what the artisans expect. After all, it is contrary to the philosophy of local processing, production, and employment. Older second-hand machines are also available in the market, but they are expensive and require a lot of space to operate and maintain. On the other hand, the commercial carding machine fabricators show little interest in designing a small scale simplified machine for carding. To understand the problem, a questionnaire was prepared and shared with Khamir. Information was collected through discussions, interviews, and questionnaire. Further development is in progress.

### 4. Sand Terrain Cart to use in river island

**PI** – Prof S. K. Kakoty, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, IIT Guwahati

**Collaborating NGO** – Rural Economic and Development Society

RuTAG IIT Guwahati in collaboration with READS (Rural Economic and Development Society) developed a cart useful for carrying goods in the riverbank area. The problem has been identified from a place known as Sadiya, Tinsukia district.



Figure 1: Aloe-Vera Processing Machine



Figure 2(a): Dr. R. Chidambaram visiting Herbal coil making machine



Figure 2(b): Mosquito coil made by the Herbal Coil Making Machine



Figure 3: Wool carding machine  
(Picture source: Internet)

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Figure 4: Sand Terrain Cart

## PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

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The dairy business is very popular at this place and vendors from Tinsukia, and nearby places collect the milk from Sadiya. The problem faced by the farmers is that after taking out the milk from the cattle they have to transport these cans to the mainland from these islands. This method of transportation is full of drudgery and it is very slow. There is a gap of S&T intervention to improve the method of transportation and uplift the economy of the farmers. A tricycle cart (Figure 4) has been developed by RuTAG-IIT Guwahati team and field tested to drive in the sandy terrain of the riverbank area. It is propelled by a chain drive mechanism. The cart is suitable for transportation of various products and suitable for operation in those areas.

## Visits and Training Programs

### Training on weaving technology for tribal weavers of Karbi Anglong, Assam

RuTAG IIT Guwahati provided a training from 19th – 23rd February 2020 on various weaving related technology developed by RuTAG IIT Guwahati (Figures 5a and 5b). These weavers came from Karbi Anglong, Assam and a handholding training was provided to them. The machines that are introduced to the weavers are Hank to Bobbin Winding Machine, Pirn Winding Machine, Sectional Warping Machine and Power Loom. Along with the hand holding support, the trainers were also taught about the importance of these machines in the weaving sector. With the use of technology, it will increase the productivity and uplift the rural economy. The weavers were also taught about the importance of various silk and their market demand in the international market. Various designs, market linkage and different government schemes were also discussed during the training programme.



Figures 5(a) and (b): A hands on training to the weavers



Figures 6(a): RuTAG and Khamir team with shepherds; (b) Visit to wool spinning cluster

### A visit to Bhuj, Gujarat

Mr. Yashwant Prasad (Project Associate) and Mr. Ashish Dahiya (Jr. Project Assistant) from RuTAG IIT Delhi have visited Khamir, NGO based in Bhuj, Gujarat, during Jan 15-21, 2021. The visit was to study the feasibility of Wool Carding Machine, Tawa Making cluster, and Sheep Shearing.

On the first day, RuTAG and Khamir Team visited a village 20 km away from Bhuj to meet the local shepherds (Figure 6a) and gather information about the availability of sheep and their breeds. The RuTAG team met the shepherds and asked them about their livelihood and the shearing method of their sheep. During this visit, it was also found that there are four types of breeds available in Bhuj, which are Patanwadi, Marwadi, Baradi, and Ghari. The Patanwadi and Marwadi breeds have good wool quality compared to other breeds in the region. The shepherds told them that they had to wander around the pasture and could not stay in a particular place to feed the flock. They also said that a sheep needs to be shorn twice or thrice a year. The hand-shorn wool does not have any commercial value; therefore, the shepherds need to throw it away. Khamir helps them by procuring the hand-shorn wool. The next day, the team visited a wool spinning cluster (figure 6b). In this cluster, 25-30 women were working on the spinning of the wool sliver. The Khamir team helps to operate this cluster by providing a carded sliver. The Khamir team procures the wool from the shepherds and then sends it to Bikaner for carding. The carded sliver gets distributed to the villages where the Khamir team has set up the spinning clusters. After spinning, the Khamir procures the thread from the clusters and then makes products like Bags, Kurtis, etc. The process involving the transportation of raw wool, carding of the wool, and sliver is very costly. Khamir team expressed their need to develop the miniaturized wool carding machine so that the whole process from wool to the product can be localized.

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On the last day, the team visited the earthen tawa-making cluster. A 6-ton motorized press was being used to make the tawa. The RuTAG team met Mr. Ramju Bhai, an artisan working in this field for more than 40 years. Ramju Bhai expressed the need to improve the furnace for tawa firing to the RuTAG team.

The RuTAG team expressed its gratitude to the Khamir team for the arrangements to make this trip a success.

*Mr. Ashish Dahiya (Jr. Project Asstt.), and Mr. Yashwant Prasad (Project Associate), RuTAG IIT Delhi*

### **CETSD (Center for Emerging Technologies for Sustainable Development)**

CETSD is the center at IIT Jodhpur which puts on the ground viable solutions through schemes combining the technology, funding, management, social, data and environmental touchstones. Communities, industries, government, students, academic institutes, individuals, and non-governmental organizations are a part of this trans-disciplinary center. In 2019, Prof Santanu Chaudhury, Director IIT Jodhpur said, that the Center for Emerging Technologies for Sustainable Development is the scientific social responsibility arm of IIT Jodhpur. The vision of CETSD is “To be a partner in tapping the potential of emerging technologies for creating a sustainable and prosperous future India”. There are five major broad missions on which CETSD is working. These are as follows:

1. To provide a platform for non-governmental and governmental collaborators to work together to apply emerging technologies for finding and implementing solutions towards achieving SDG targets.
2. To help develop scientific temper societies to understand technologies that are sustainable or technologies that are using sustainability aspects.
3. To innovate solutions and strategies towards challenges in location specific problems related to energy use, education, water management, infrastructure, traditional livelihood skills, and health.
4. To perform applied research in areas such agriculture, environment, healthcare, waste management, pollution, livelihood, knowledge dissemination and rural development.
5. To make synergistic policy suggestions to handle issues in energy use, agriculture, water management, local pollution in a region and its influences on health.

With mission 4, CETSD also aligns itself with the decree of the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (now Ministry of Education) to set rural development centers at all IITs. CETSD will work towards all the 17 UNSDGs but will concentrate on a handful of them at a time on a priority basis as per the requirement and funding availability.

Health, water management, education tools and management, industry partnerships and collaborative programs are the major focus at CETSD. At present, CETSD has live projects on the ground at Sirohi contributing to the Aspirational District Scheme of the Government of India. Silicosis prevention clinics and camps using telemedicine, AI technologies and Genomic intervention and dust extraction solutions are deployed in certain mines across Sirohi. Here other institutions such as CEERI Pilani, CSIR-IGIB, AIIMS Jodhpur are also collaborative partners.

Water technologies such as membrane-based purification devices, water production devices, and household water purification has been installed in various locations at different district of Western Rajasthan. For example, more than five installations of UF hybrid water purification technologies have been installed in rural schools across Jhunjhunu, Pali, Sirohi and Jodhpur. CETSD faculty also has IITJ campus Site C, which is almost 5 acres, to pilot their technologies and demonstrate them to the common public. The functioning of the Ministry of Education’s Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) Regional Coordination Center is also accommodated within CETSD. CETSD faculty gets involved with Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) IIT Delhi to enable the rural grass root communities of artisans and farmers with novel technologies, for example, modified pitcher Irrigation.

CETSD also hosts the popular ETSD (Emerging Technologies and Sustainable Development) seminar series where academicians, industrialists, and knowledge bearers from across the world share their expertise and know-how to the different stake holders including the different regional educational institutions in Rajasthan and India. CETSD is also starting the Doctoral program on Sustainability and Technology as well as also modular certificate courses aligned to the thoughts of technology for sustainable development.

With a strength of 20 faculty members, CETSD team strives to enable optimal usage of renewable natural resources, showcases responsible orientation of technologies and institutional abilities to serve the society towards attaining their sustainable futures.

*Prof. Anand Palapally, IIT Jodhpur*



## A Multilingual Glance at Our Recent Newsletters

For original articles in English of RuTAG newsletters Vol. 8, No. 2, July 2020, and Vol 9, No. 1, Jan 2021, kindly visit the link:

<http://rutag.iitd.ac.in/rutag/?q=rutag-newsletter>

### Projects

Bengali

**সেচ ব্যবস্থার উপযোগী কাদা মাটির তৈরি আবদ্ধ এবং প্রবেশ পথ যুক্ত উন্নত মানের কলস্**

প্রধান তদন্তকারী: ডক্টর আনন্দ প্লাস্বাল্লি, মেকানিকাল ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং বিভাগ, ইন্ডিয়ান ইন্সটিটিউট অফ টেকনোলজি যোধপুর, রাজস্থান

সহযোগী বেসরকারি প্রতিস্থান (NGO): এস. এম. সেহগাল ফাউন্ডেশন, (রাজস্থান শাখা), গুরুগ্রাম, হরিয়ানা

বাংলা অনুবাদ: ডক্টর প্রসেনজিৎ সরখেল, অ্যাসিস্ট্যান্ট প্রফেসর, মেকানিকাল ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং বিভাগ, ইউনিভার্সিটি কলেজ অফ ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং অ্যান্ড টেকনোলজি, ভিনোবা ভাবে ইউনিভার্সিটি, হাজারীবাগ, ঝাড়খণ্ড

ভারতবর্ষের শুষ্ক অঞ্চলে বসবাসকারী সম্প্রদায়গুলি কলস সেচ ব্যবস্থার ব্যবহার করে আসছেন বহু যুগ ধরে এবং এই ব্যবস্থা উদ্যান পালনের জন্য যথোপযুক্ত বলেই বিবেচিত হয়। (Figure 7) এই পদ্ধতি অনুযায়ী, প্রায় গোলাকৃতি এবং সঙ্কুচিত গলা যুক্ত জলপূর্ণ কলসগুলিকে মাটির পৃষ্ঠের ঠিক নিচে স্থাপন করা হয়। গাছপালাগুলি রোপণ করা হয় ঢাকনা আবৃত কলসের চারপাশে। সময়ের সাথে সাথে কলসের গায়ে জড়িয়ে থাকা গাছের শিকড়গুলি জলের চাহিদা পূরণ করে ছিদ্রযুক্ত কলসের দেওয়ালের মধ্যে দিয়ে। উদ্যান পালনের ক্ষেত্রে, এই পদ্ধতি জল আহরণে কার্যকরী হয় এবং বাষ্পীভবন জনিত ক্ষতি হ্রাস করে। যদিও এই কলসগুলি কার্যকর হয়, তবুও এগুলিকে অপসারণ করার সময় পার্শ্ববর্তী মাটি ঘেঁটে ওঠে। এছাড়াও অধিক ছিদ্রযুক্ত লবণাক্ত মাটির প্রতিকারের জন্য অধিক মাত্রায় অনুভূত) এইরূপ গোলাকৃতি কলসগুলিকে অনায়াসে উৎপাদন করা যায় না। এই ধরনের সমস্যার প্রতিকারের জন্য, উপরের অংশ কাটা এমন একটি শঙ্কু আকৃতির ছিদ্রযুক্ত চীনা মাটির পাত্র (সাব-সারফেস পোরাস ভেসেল বা এস. এস. পি. ভি.) এখানে বানানো হয়েছে, যার উপরের এবং নিচের অংশ অপেক্ষাকৃত বেশি ও কম ব্যাসার্ধ যুক্ত। উপ-পৃষ্ঠ ছিদ্রযুক্ত এমন আকৃতির পাত্র কৃষি সংরক্ষণের অনুশীলন কে অনুমোদিত করে। এইভাবে নির্মিত পাত্রটির বেড়, সহনশক্তি এবং ছিদ্রতা সংশোধন করা যেতে পারে কোনো একটি বিশেষ অবস্থানে মাটির চরিত্র অনুযায়ী। জৈব সারের সহযোগে এইরূপ পাত্র ব্যবহৃত জমি পরীক্ষা করে (যা ছবি ১ তে দেখানো হয়েছে) অপেক্ষাকৃত ভাবে বন্যা প্লাবিত সেচ ব্যবস্থায়, রাসায়নিক সার দ্বারা উর্বর করা জমির ফলনের তুলনায় ৮০-৯০ % উৎপাদন ক্ষমতার ইঙ্গিত পাওয়া যায়। এই পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করে, জমিতে জৈব কার্বন মাত্রার বৃদ্ধি এবং মাটির লবণাক্ত ভাবের অত্যধিক হ্রাসও লক্ষ্য করা যায়। বর্তমানে রাজস্থান সরকারের অধীনস্থ যোধপুর জেলার সোশ্যাল জাস্টিস অ্যান্ড এম্পাওয়ারমেন্ট ডিপার্টমেন্টের সরকারি আশ্বেডকার হস্টেলগুলি এই প্রযুক্তি গ্রহণ করেছে।

*Translated by Dr. Prasenjit Sarkhel, Dept. of Mechanical Engg. UCET, VBU, Hazaribagh*



Figure 7: SSPV being retrieved without disturbing soil



Figure 8(a): Stacking of Tawa; 8(b): Firing of Tawas; 8(c): Tawa



*Malayalam*

*Continued to Page 7*



തലകീഴായ മൂലവണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ ആകൃതിയിൽ ഉള്ളതും എന്നാൽ വിസ്കാരം കൂടിയ അടിഭാഗം ഉള്ളതുമായ കുന്നുകൾക്ക് ചുറ്റും കമ്പോസ്റ്റ് കൊണ്ട് വരമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അതിനെ സുഷിരങ്ങളുള്ള കളിമൺ പാത്രങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ജലസേചനം നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനു ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്ന കളിമൺ കൊണ്ട് നിർമ്മിച്ച സുഷിര പാത്രങ്ങൾ ജോയ്പൂരിലെ പ്രാദേശിക കുശവന്മാർ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ജലം ഭൂമിയിലേക്ക് ഊറിക്കൂടുകയും അങ്ങനെ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗത്തെ മുഴുവൻ വ്യവസ്ഥാപിതമായ രീതിയിൽ ജലസേചനം നടത്താൻ കഴിയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഊറിവരുന്ന ജലം മണ്ണിലെ ലവണാംശത്തെ മാത്രമല്ല മറ്റ് മാലിന്യങ്ങളെക്കൂടി മാറ്റുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. 9 ലിറ്റർ കൊള്ളുന്ന സുഷിരപാത്രത്തിന്റെ ഉയിഷ്ടഫലം മൂന്ന് മണിക്കൂർ കൊണ്ട് 12 സെന്റിമീറ്റർ കനവും പൊള്ളയായതുമായ ഒരു ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ ലവണാംശത്തെയും ചുണ്ണാമ്പു എക്കലിനെയും 3 മണിക്കൂർകൊണ്ട് വിമലീകരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും എന്നതാണ്. അതെ അവസരത്തിൽ, മൺപാത്രങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ഇങ്ങനെ ഊറിവരുന്ന ജലം കമ്പോസ്റ്റ് വരമ്പുകൾക്ക് സമീപഭാഗങ്ങളെ കുതിർക്കുകയും മണ്ണിലെ കാർബൺ അംശത്തെയും ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ഠ വർധിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.



Figure 9: Mound Based Sub Surface Porous Vessel with hybridized Compost Patch

ഇങ്ങനെ സുഷിരപാത്രങ്ങൾ വഴിയുള്ള ജലസേചനത്തിലൂടെ വേർ മേഖലയെ പരമാവധി സാർത്ഥകമായ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്താനും അതുവഴി കുന്നുകളെ ജ്യോതിയമായി മാറ്റം വരുത്താനും കർഷകന് സാധിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു മീറ്റർ വ്യാസമുള്ളതും 30-35 സെന്റിമീറ്റർ ഉയരമുള്ളതുമായ ഇത്തരം കുന്നിന്റെ ഖണ്ഡത്തിന് പ്രതിമാസം 15 മുതൽ 18 കിലോഗ്രാം വരെ പച്ചക്കറികളും കിഴങ്ങു വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിക്കാൻ കഴിയും എന്ന് തെളിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. പച്ചക്കറികൾ, കിഴങ്ങുവർഗങ്ങൾ (മധുരക്കിഴങ്ങ്, മരച്ചീനി തുണ്ടങ്ങിയവ) എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള നാനാതരം കൃഷികൾ ഇത്തരം കുന്നുകളിൽ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഈ കർഷകർക്ക് കഴിയുന്നതു വഴി അവരുടെ കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളുടെ പോഷകാഹാര സംരക്ഷണത്തിന് സഹായിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. മണ്ണിന്റെ ഫലപുഷ്ടിയുമായുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കാതെ പോഷകാഹാരക്കുറവിനെ ചെറുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നന്നേ ചെലവ് കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു സാങ്കേതിക പരിഹാരമായി ഇതിനെ കരുതാം. കുന്നിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയുള്ള ജൈവ കൃഷി രീതി രാജസ്ഥാനിലെ ജോയ്പൂർ അർബ്ബ ജേർബ്ബ മ്യൂസിയം പരിസരത്തും ജോയ്പൂർ ബ്ലോക്കിലെ സാമൂഹ്യ ക്ഷേമ- ശാക്തീകരണ വകുപ്പിന്റെ കീഴിലുള്ള ഹോസ്റ്റലിലെ അടുക്കളത്തോട്ടങ്ങളിലും പച്ചക്കറികൾ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിക്കാൻ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.

Translated by Dr. Susha Lekshmi S. U., NPDF, IIT Delhi

## फेस मास्क के टेलीऑपरेशन के लिए डिवाइस

Hindi

पी. आई.: 1. डॉ विनय गुप्ता, प्रोफ़ेसर, आई. ई. सी. कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग एंड टेक्നोलॉजी, ग्रेटर नोएडा, 2. डॉ रामा कृष्णा के., सहायक प्रोफ़ेसर, आई. आई. टी. दिल्ली

वर्तमान कोविड -19 स्थिति में, कोविड -19 वायरस से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए फेस मास्क महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। हालांकि, घंटों लगातार चेहरे पर मास्क लगाये रखना मुश्किल होता है।

Continued to Page 8



इस कठिनाई के कारण लोग सुरक्षित स्थिति होने पर अपना मास्क उतारना और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर फिर से पहनना पसंद करते हैं। मास्क को उतारने और पहनने के लिए उसे हाथ से छूना पड़ता है। मास्क जब चेहरे पर हो तो उसे हाथ से छूना सुरक्षित नहीं माना जाता क्योंकि इससे वायरस के स्थानांतरण की संभावना रहती है। इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए, अगर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा सके, जिससे मास्क को आसानी से टेलीऑपरेट (अर्थात्, कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने मास्क को सीधे छुए बिना ही पहन और उतार सके) किया जा सके तो ये बहुत उपयोगी सबित हो सकता है। बाजार में तरह-तरह के मास्क विभिन्न आकारों और नाप में उपलब्ध हैं। मास्क बहुत नरम सामग्री से बने होते हैं। N-95 जैसे कुछ मास्क थोड़े सख्त होते हैं। मास्क को टेलीऑपरेट करने के लिए कुछ पहनने योग्य डिवाइस मदद कर सकती हैं जिस पर मास्क लगाया जा सके। प्रारंभिक कार्य के रूप में, एक डिवाइस की अवधारणा की गई है और अवधारणा के प्रमाण के रूप में उसी का एक प्रोटोटाइप बनाया गया है। स्व-व्याख्यात्मक चित्र 10(a), एवं (b) देखें। हालांकि, चिकित्सा आवश्यकता, एर्गोनॉमिक्स, लागत, इत्यादि जैसे पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए विस्तृत अध्ययन और विश्लेषण कर डिवाइस को विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है।

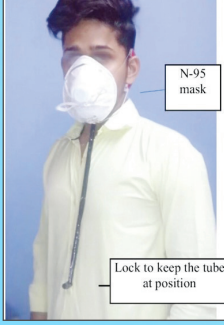


Figure 10(a): Mask at closed position



Figure 10(b): Mask at open position



Figure 11: Interactive session with EPICS

ट्रांसलेटर: श्री आशीष वैद

### ರುಟಾಗ್ - ಎಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ಪಡ್ಯೂ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಸಂವಾದಾತ್ಮಕ ಅವಧಿಗಳು

Kannada

ಪಡ್ಯೂ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ, ಯು.ಎಸ್.ಎ ರವರ 'ಎಪಿಕ್ಸ್'ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಡನಾಟವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ರುಟಾಗ್ ಐಐಟಿಡಿಎಂ ವೆಲ್ಡ್-ಆರ್(ವೀ ಲರ್ನ್ ಥ್ರೂ ಡಿಸ್ಕಶನ್ಸ್ ಫಾರ್ ರುಟಾಗ್) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಂಟಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೧೮ ಮತ್ತು ನವೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦, ೨೦೨೦ ರಂದು ಮೈಕ್ರೋಸಾಫ್ಟ್ ಟೀಮ್ಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರು (Figure 11) ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರುಟಾಗ್ ಐಐಟಿಡಿಎಂ ಮತ್ತು ಎಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಎಪಿಕ್ಸ್-ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ತಂಡವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಮೂರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ - i. ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಲ್ಯಾಬ್ಸ್ (ಐಐಟಿಡಿಎಂ ತಿರುಪತಿಯ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ); ii. ಬುಲಕ್ ಡ್ರಿವನ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ (ರುಟಾಗ್ ಐಐಟಿಡಿಎಂ); ಮತ್ತು iii. ಸ್ಪೋನ್ ಡೆಸ್ಕ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಲೇಷನ್ (ರುಟಾಗ್ ಐಐಟಿಡಿಎಂ). ಇಂತಹ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳು ಸಮಾಜವು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಡ್ಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರೊ. ಸಾಹಾ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕಳೆದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಪ್ರೊ. ವಿಲಿಯಂ ಓಕ್ಸ್, ಸಮಾಜದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಲು ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮುಂಬರುವ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ಪಡ್ಯೂನ ಇತರ ತಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಅವರು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೦೨೧ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Translated by Mr. Suraj Bhat, Ph. D. Scholar, IIT Delhi

### RuTAG CENTERS

IIT DELHI	rutag.iitd.ac.in
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IIT ROORKEE	www.rutagiitr.wordpress.com

### Contacts:

For technical advice and collaboration:  
 Prof. S. K. Saha, Editor  
 Ph. 011-26591135, E-mail: sahaiitd@gmail.com  
**For general queries:**  
 Mr. Davinder Pal Singh/ Mr. Raj Kumar Gupta  
 RuTAG IIT Delhi Office  
 Ph. 011-26591385  
 Email: davinderiitd@gmail.com  
 : rajkumarddr@gmail.com