

KU2022 - Rego - 17443



डॉ. राजेश सु. गोखले

सचिव

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग, तथा  
महानिदेशक

**Dr. Rajesh S. Gokhale**

Secretary

Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and  
Director General



भारत सरकार

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग

Government of India

Ministry of Science and Technology

**Council of Scientific & Industrial Research**

Department of Scientific & Industrial Research

D.O.No. 03/MI/ RS-CSIR-AMPRI/ TMD -2022

Dated: 23/05/2022

Dear Secretary,

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, DSIR, Ministry of S&T is implementing the 'New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI)' program, which is the first public-private-partnership effort within the R&D domain in the country. It looks beyond today's technology and thus seeks to build, capture and retain for India a leadership position by synergizing the best competencies of publicly funded R&D institutions, academia, and private industry. The Government finances and technical expertise of CSIR play a catalytic role here. It is based on the premise of consciously and deliberately identifying, selecting, and supporting potential winners. NMITLI has so far evolved 60 largely networked projects in diverse areas viz. Agriculture, Biotechnology, Bioinformatics, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, Materials, Information and Communication, and Energy [ref.: (<https://www.csir.res.in/nmitli>)].

Recently, under the CSIR-NMITLI program, CSIR constituent laboratory, namely, CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (CSIR-AMPRI), Bhopal in collaboration with M/s Technos Instruments Jaipur has developed the country's first commercial Make in India high-resolution Raman spectrometers, at par with international standards. These have been approved for marketing. The first commercial order for the same has been also received.

As you are aware, Raman spectrometer provides detailed information about chemical structure, phase and polymorphy, crystallinity and molecular interactions. It works based upon the interaction of light with the chemical bonds within a material. It is used in various fields including in Pharmaceutical and cosmetic ([identification of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API), identification of polymorphic form, in vivo analysis and skin depth profiling, dosage and content uniformity], Material sciences, Geology and Mineralogy, Environmental science and life science. A copy of the brochure is enclosed.

However, even though the Raman effect was invented in India in 1928 and awarded the first-ever Nobel prize in science for any Asian in the year 1930, nearly a century after the discovery in India, the country is still importing Raman spectrometers for use. Since the indigenous Raman spectrometers are now readily and commercially available in India, I therefore seek your kind intervention for wider publicity/circulation/due consideration in your department/organization's purchase of Raman spectrometers before going for Global Tender Enquiry.

With kind regards,

Warm regards,  
ms. Rajesh  
Upload website  
University  
Yours sincerely  
A. Gokhale  
(Rajesh S Gokhale)

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