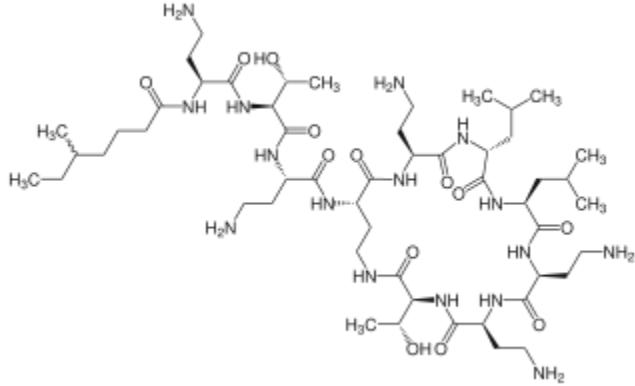


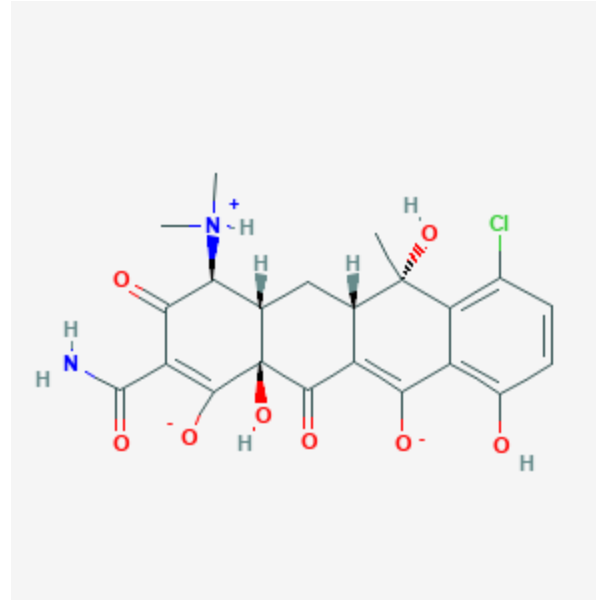


Dr. Yellapragada SubbaRow (1895-1948): He Transformed Science; Changed Lives
Pushpa Mitra Bhargava, Journal, Indian Academy of Clinical Medicine Vol. 2, No. 1 and 2 January-June 2001

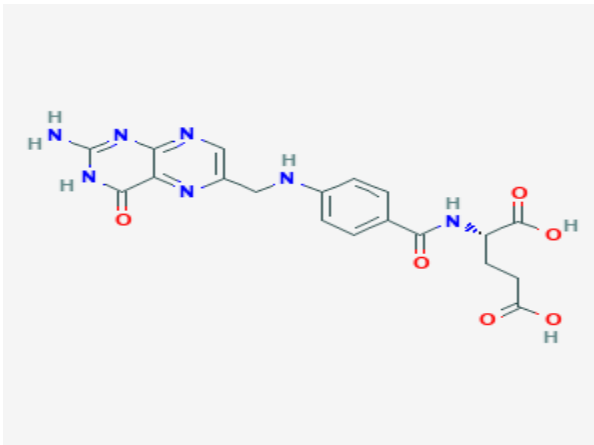
Polymyxin



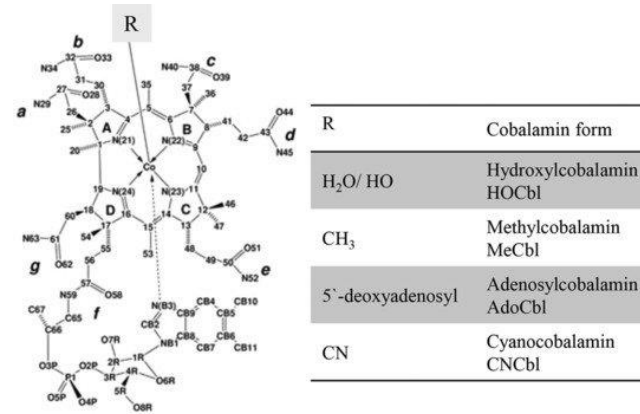
Aureomycin



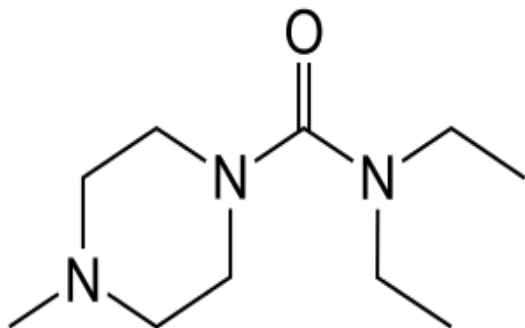
Folic Acid



Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin)



Hetrazan, or diethyl carbamazine



Used against malaria and elephantiasis

Yellapragada SubbaRow was not born great; his mother had to sell the little jewellery she possessed to provide for his education. Nor was greatness thrust upon him. He achieved greatness by imagination, self-confidence, love of fellow humans, and an inner compulsion to alleviate human suffering. And he did what no other Indian had ever done till then on foreign soil: he made some of the most important and seminal contributions that were destined to transform a whole range of basic and applied sciences and save innumerable human lives. If there were a Nobel Prize for those who died virtually unknown but whose accomplishments lit the path of many who came later, SubbaRow would surely be among the first to receive it. Even today in our country very few people know of him. The efforts of the Centenary Committee succeeded in getting the government issue a stamp in his honour in 1995. But he has not been given the appropriate recognition by the nation till today. We have given the Bharat Ratna posthumously to others. Why not to Yellapragada SubbaRow? – Dr. Bhargava.



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GENOME™
HYDERABAD VALLEY

Life Sciences Hub of India



© 2000 Psychology - Thomson

There were 12 empires that colonized the entire world, see above

And today there are more than 200 independent countries across the world

SIXTY- YEAR STORY

1950s, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s and the current decade

1950s

SMALLPOX VACCINATION, NMEP

**2000 x 2000 km; 300 million people,
sustained campaign, disease eliminated**

Alas, malaria has hit back!



**“Lab to Land”
Green Revolution-
“ship to mouth” → “silo to ship”**



1960s



WHEAT: YIELD 2003-04 =	78 MTons
RICE	93
SUGARCANE	320
OILSEEDS	27

The Government of India have accordingly decided that the aims of their scientific policy will be –

- to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science,**
- and scientific research in all its aspects**

- pure, applied, and educational;**

- to ensure an adequate supply, within the country,**

- of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognize their work**
- as an important component of the strength of the nation;**

- to encourage, and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the
- training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate
- to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry,
- and defence;
- to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and
- finds full scope in scientific activity;

- to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge,
- and for the discovery of new knowledge,
- in an atmosphere of academic freedom ;

and, in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge

6. Science has developed at an ever-increasing pace since the beginning of the century, so that the gap between the advanced and backward countries has widened more and more.

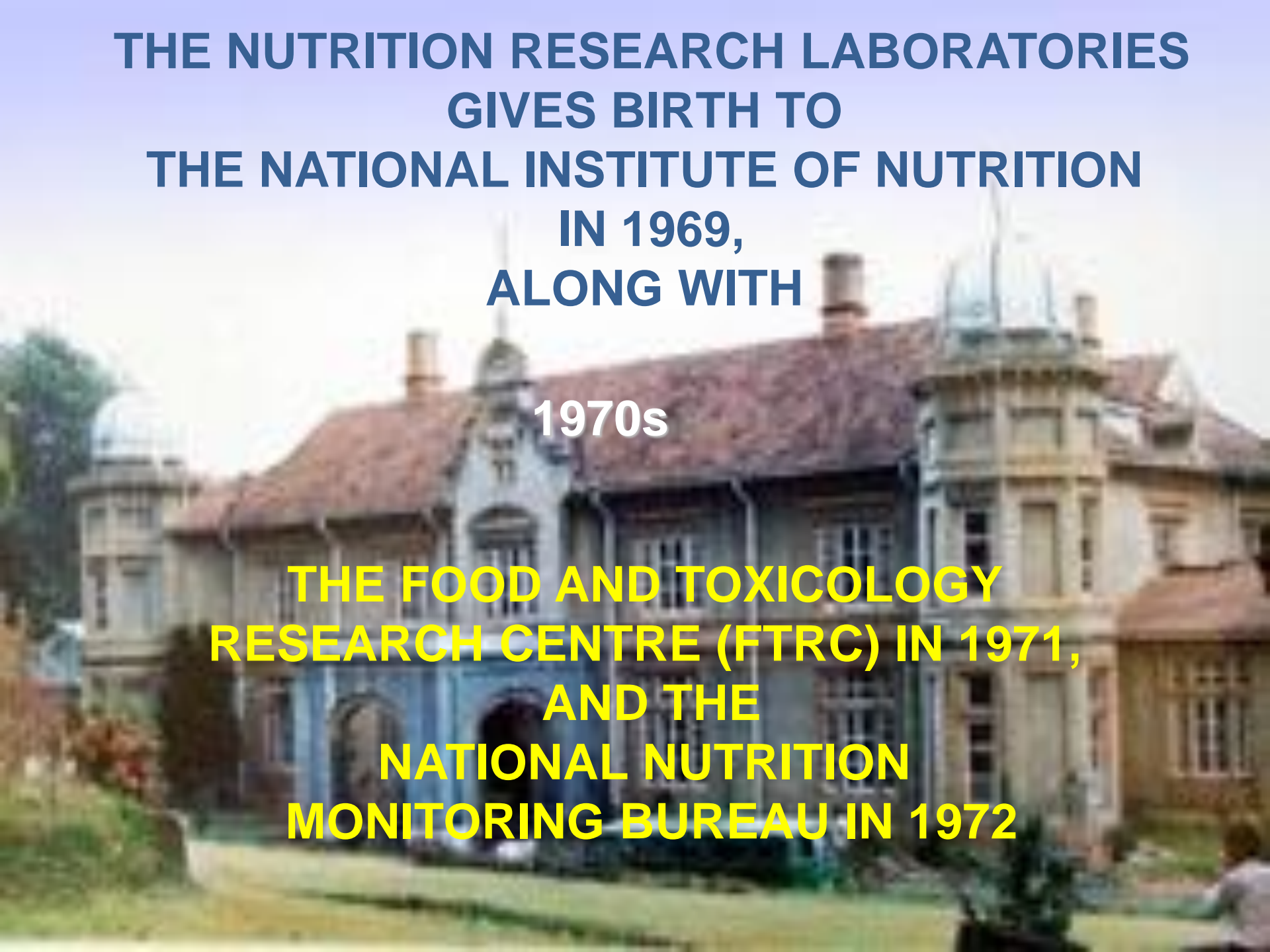
It is only by adopting the most vigorous measures and by putting forward our utmost effort into the development of science that we can bridge the gap. It is an inherent obligation of a great country like India, with its traditions of scholarship and original thinking and its great cultural heritage, to participate fully in the march of science, which is probably mankind's greatest enterprise today.



**THE NUTRITION RESEARCH LABORATORIES
GIVES BIRTH TO
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION
IN 1969,
ALONG WITH**

1970s

**THE FOOD AND TOXICOLOGY
RESEARCH CENTRE (FTRC) IN 1971,
AND THE
NATIONAL NUTRITION
MONITORING BUREAU IN 1972**



1970s: DECADE OF TRANSLATIONAL NUTRITION

**TREATING
GOITRE**



**IODIZED SALT
PROPAGATION**



**TREATING
NIGHT BLINDNESS**



VITAMIN A MEGADOSE

**1970s also important because of the revised
Indian Patents Act- the process patent regime**

NO MORE DEPENDENT ON DRUG IMPORTS OVER

**COSTS OF DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS
FAR LOWER THAN OTHER COUNTRIES**

MEETING STRICTEST QUALITY STANDARDS

EMPLOYMENT TO OVER 500,000

PHARMA INDUSTRY GROWS REMARKABLY

HEALTH CARE BECOMES ACCESSIBLE TO MANY

1990s- BIOTECH BOOM IN INDIA

**RECOMBINANT VACCINES:
“BENCH TO AVOID BEDSIDE”**

Vaccines manufactured

**DPT BCG MMR OPV
HepB Rabies Leprosy, Rotavirus**

Poultry vaccines (FMD, Blue Tongue)

Vaccines under clinical trial

HPV HIV JEV TypBar