

BIOCUMBH 2016 Allahabad. General Information

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General Information

The papers presented at the Conference of BIOCUMBH at Allahabad in February 2016 represent a kind of general introduction to the Biotechnology to prove that this new interdisciplinary science is not devoted to the Genome alone but that it englobes many other different aspects having not found until now their place in the Biotechnology but resulting from what is its fundamental basis, the Cellular and Molecular Biology®.

The 18 papers presented in this number represents the written contributions of the oral contributions of several aspects of this scientific domain which has made immense progresses in the last several years, which affords new complementary information's in regard to the traditional knowledges and considers new aspects normally not or very few considered previously like, by example the everyday greater becoming impact of the enzymes, the general metabolites, the anti-oxidants, the nanoparticles and nanotubes, the stem cells, new immunologic insights in heart and rheumatic diseases, new drugs for skin diseases. Such a rapid overview demonstrates that biotechnology is progressing more rapidly than never any other science previously.

To establish such a Conference it has been called upon a limited number of eminent scientists from India, together with the founder of the Cellular and molecular biology, in order to give such a survey which, even if it does not cover all aspects, gives nevertheless an excellent global overview of the biotechnology. It has been attended by several hundred scientists from entire India highly interested in this new science at a moment which can be considered as the birthday of a provisional endpoint of the development of this interdisciplinary science, having begun with the Anatomy in the Middle Age and even long before, followed by the histology and the embryology in the XIXth century, the biology at beginning of the XXth century, followed by the histochemistry at the beginning of the XXth century, with shortly thereafter the histoenzymology, then at mid XXth century, with the cellular and molecular biology together with molecular biology, crowning now with the actual situation, this definitively, or at least supposed so complete interdisciplinary science linking cell and material science, both intermingled with biochemistry and biophysics so that there is no more a trace of a frontier between all these disciplines.

We are in a permanent scientific evolution since the beginning of the 19th century, whereas the politicians and the economists pretend we are in recession period what gives water to the tenants of the STAGNATION theory, saying that the scientific progression is too small and too slow to compensate the nefarious effects of the ageing and of the disinterestedness towards new methods, provoking mass unemployment and lack of satisfaction in the jobs. Such a theory existed already when at the end of the 19th century the same tenants already pretended that the effects of the steam machines were exhausted and that there is no view nor hope for better times.

This concept has been largely spread in the common public whereas historically these sycophants have always been wrong and have overseen and missed the new times. Their fundamental error was that they have overseen that a new technique needs always a time to become available to a large public as it is demonstrated with the cars,

the planes, the high-speed trains which progress much more rapidly than the Gutenberg printing machine 500 years back.

This period was followed by the atomic energy development and the informatics which reached more rapidly their apogee than any other development period and actually we are in a transition period towards the artificial intelligence, the virtual concepts, the automatic electric cars and new energy sources by connected objects. But we can already preview the « to-morrow » even in this happens after a longer time, so the use of the gravitational forces through the « graviton » permitting in time-spaces machines to visit, in a much shorter time than previewed actually, the moon and the planet Mars which will become « colonized » and sometime later, using the forces of the « anti-material » permitting in a reasonable time to reach as well exo-planets in our solar system as well in other solar systems, where possibly we will meet people living a nature but of another constitution than ours, as some anticipation films have shown it.

It has to be considered that the end of a period is always a period of outdated of the machines and of the instruments and that the initiation of the new period is always very costly and requires new machines and new instruments, what explains the difficult economic relations with these periods and whose reciprocal repercussions are unavoidable, as so more that the methods of measurement of the productivity consequently the calculations of the financial investment variations become as well outdated and have to be renewed, what explains the problems of the politicians to equilibrate correctly these relations. When a technique is at its apogee the quantity of the products on the market becomes enormous and as well as the producing of goods increases immensely whereas the selling costs diminishes parallelly at a moment the new products are still present in low quantities but with high prices.

It is unavoidable that the workers in each of these periods are submitted to the constraints of the development of the techniques, because becoming aged they are no more useful whereas new techniques are developed becoming more and more sophisticated what will be favorable for new younger generations. The arrival of a new technique is not always the proof of an increase, at a short time, of the productivity. It may be as well provoke a period of recession during a long time and that because of the need at a long term of education and training of the technicians and the progressive elimination of the outdated techniques and machines having lost their value. That may be the reason that the percentage of the productivity evaluated initially

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at a specific value of 4 in the year 1970 may have diminished to only 2 or 1 twenty years later, in 1990, but forgetting that during this period a considerable improvement of the quality of the products has been obtained at the prejudice of the quantity. In other words the creation of new products provokes the destruction of ancient products in a « creative destruction.

If we consider all the progresses made since the two past centuries we have to recognize that more advances have been realized in all domains than since the beginning of the humanity thanks to all the developments and progresses made in science and medicine, in which the biotechnologies occupy an eminent position, not so much concerning its financial output but merely about the varieties of advances it has realized, so by example in increasing the mean age of the humans, even if there are great differences between the countries, conditioned by nutritional and sanitary factors which include the elimination of diseases which were very common in the past centuries.

We are pleased to add at the end to these contributions an ADDENDUM representing two new forms of information, that are first the summary of all figures presented during this BIOCUMBH which have pleased so greatly to all attendants and whose matters may be considered as constituting the main general substratum from which can be extracted the program of a future First World Congress on Biotechnology if the conditions are realized to held it.

The other element is represented by a BTD or Bio Tech Dictionary,

from which we represent the first great lines constituted by frequently encountered words in Biotechnology and in scientific papers and reviews, which are related to facts and new results having either a specific signification or are important to understand words and expressions not well explained elsewhere.

This BTD is designed to evolve so that each published edition at any given moment will contain new names but always in an alphabetical order, englobing the already published names and definitions. We would like to put this dictionary at the free disposal of any scientist of the entire world, biotechnologist or not, requesting that any scientist having found a new word or a definition to submit it to the founders of the BTD who will consider if they are fit to be accepted, and who decide to go ahead or not to publish it. The manner to establish such elements is very easy. If any scientist finds in a scientific journal or review a paper which describes a new biotechnique, or related to it, he extracts it from what he considers to be a new word or a new scientific event and he describes the most shortly possible this event, presenting the most characteristic event. The maximum admitted lines is 20. But in order to avoid to be overloaded with unnecessary correspondence it is recommended to present each time more than one word or definition and preferently one page which may contain until 10 elements. We hope that it will please to all lecturers, scientific or not, as a reference work, which with the time will certainly become important so as to become an OPEN BOOK on line in the manner of Wikipedia.