

Newspaper Clips

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4.8 lakh aspirants for 10,000 IIT seats

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Nearly 4.85 lakh engineering aspirants appeared for the IIT Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) 2011 held across 131 cities on Sunday, while 37,411 candidates had registered for it in Delhi.

Successful candidates will be eligible for nearly 10,000 seats in 15 IITs as well as IIT-BHU and ISM Dhanbad. From this year, scanned images of the answer scripts — Optical Response Sheets (ORS) — will be displayed with the candidates' details on the JEE website after the results are declared on May 25. Answer keys to JEE 2011 questions will also be uploaded on the JEE web-



BEST FOOT FORWARD

site by May 15 after the evaluation of the ORS is complete.

Printing errors had marked the examination in 2010, but this year there was no major confusion. However, many of them admitted that they had a tough time attempting the paper. "I found the first pa-

per of chemistry to be the easiest but the second one was really lengthy. I tried attempting as many questions as possible but if I don't make it this time, I will try again next year," said Nishu Jatain from Jind in Haryana who appeared for JEE in the city. The test was held at 1051 centres in the country as well as in Dubai.

JEE is held in two parts with three papers each — chemistry, mathematics and physics. Part I started from 9am to 12noon while Part II began at 2pm and continued till 5pm. While parents waited outside the test venues, candidates came out exhausted. Some of them sounded very hopeful. "This was my

second attempt and I hope to make it this time. And thankfully we will have our checked answer sheets available online now. At least, we will get to know our true performance," said Aman Raj from Orissa, who had been taking coaching in Delhi for the last one year.

Though the number of candidates who registered in the entire Delhi zone — that includes Delhi, Haryana, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Dubai — could not be confirmed, 71,353 students had applied last year of which only 2,264 could qualify for counselling. This year, the counselling process will start on May 30.

Five lakh take IIT entrance test

HT Correspondent

■ htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: About five lakh students appeared for the Joint Entrance Examination of Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT-JEE) across the country on Sunday. The reaction of Delhi aspirants was mixed.

While many felt that the Chemistry paper in the second part was very tough, others found it quite easy, saying that Mathematics was tough.

"The paper was easier as compared to the last time.

(The overall marking has become stricter. I am worried about that.)

ABHISHEK KIRAN
IIT aspirant

Chemistry was easy but Mathematics was a little difficult. There was ample time to complete the paper," said Dolly Jha, whose examination centre was in Dilshad Garden.

Many students were also worried about the change in the marking scheme.

"Though negative marking has been done away with in some sections, the overall marking has become stricter. I am worried about that as I am not sure what the result will be like," said Abhishek Kiran, a student who has appeared for the examination last year as well.

A total of 4,85,262 candidates appeared for the test which was held at 1,051 centres in 131 cities. There are more than 9000 seats in the 16 IITs across the country. Results of the entrance examination will be declared on May 25.

Pioneer ND 11.04.11 p-2

IIT-JEE: Wrong question in Maths, Chemistry easy



Students discuss before appearing for IIT-JEE examination at Modern School in New Delhi on Sunday — Vijay Kumar | Pioneer

STAFF REPORTER ■ NEW DELHI

Question number 54 of mathematic section, in paper-1 of the Joint Entrance Examination of Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT-JEE) 2011 examination held on Sunday was reportedly wrong and this created much confusion amongst the aspirants. Students also felt that mathematics paper was tough while chemistry paper was easy.

"Initially I got confused, I thought it was a tricky question, and decided to leave it," said Dishant Malik, an aspirant. "When I came out during the one hour recess, I discussed it with friends and realised that

the question was wrong. It gave me some relief," he added. "Mathematics was a bit tough and confusing, but chemistry was relatively easy," said Sagar Sachdeva another aspirant.

A faculty member of leading coaching institute also confirmed the same. "Yes the question was wrong. However, the paper was not difficult. It was relatively of the same level like last year," said the faculty.

The IIT-JEE exams are held in two sittings from 10 am to 1 pm and then from 2 pm to 5 pm in the second-half. "In paper-1, mathematics was difficult, while in paper-two students felt that chemistry was little bit tricky," added Antony.

IIT-JEE 2011 was conducted on 131 cities all over India in 1,051 centres. 4,85,262 candidates have appeared for the exam. There are about 1,0000 seats in the 16 IITs and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

The result that was to be declared on the IIT website will have candidates details and their answers on the JEE website after May 25. The answer keys to JEE 2011 questions will be displayed on the website on May 15.

"After the results are declared, scanned images of optical response sheet (ORS) with the candidates' details will be displayed on the website," said SG Dhande, Director IIT-Kanpur.

Times of India ND 11/04/2011 p-12

Students spot errors in JEE paper, but find going easy

Hemall Chhapla and
Shreya Bhandary | TNN

Mumbai: The Joint Entrance Exam has the capacity to transform lives. So, when close to 5 million candidates stand for the race, an error is capable of wiping out several dreams. On Sunday, several students walked out after the first JEE paper and screamed that three questions in Maths were erroneous.

IIT-Kanpur's director Sanjay Dhande said he had not received any complaints, but would look into the matter and justice would be done, if the questions were indeed vague or incorrect.

Two questions on matrices (question 55 and 65 of paper number 5) did not have a matching answer in the options listed. "In the same paper, question number 69, when solved, gives us two answers, both of which were present in the options," said Krishna Kumar, CEO of an Andhra Pradesh-based class.



ACID TEST: Nearly 4.85 lakh aspirants appeared for the IIT-JEE

His statement was echoed by several other city-based tutorials. "Apart from the errors, our students found the papers easier as compared to the last year JEE," said Praveen Tyagi, proprietor of a Mumbai-based coaching class.

JEE-2011's marking pattern was the same as its predecessor: "Like last year the three-mark questions carried negative marking of one-mark; the two-mark and four-mark ques-

tions did not have any negative marking," said Ajay Antony of a pan-India tutorial chain.

The stakes got higher for close to 95,925 students, for whom this was the last chance of their lives to get into the premier IIT. The remaining 3.89 lakh were sitting for the test for the first time.

The JEE is a combination of two papers: each one quizzing students from a mixed bag of questions from physics,

chemistry and maths. Arpit Patel (17) found the first paper very easy but got stuck in the second paper. "The second paper was a little difficult as chemistry has never been my forte. But the rest of the paper was really good," said Patel.

However, a few found paper 2 lengthy. "The maths section was really tough while the other two sections were manageable. I just hope the results will be good," said Apeksha Sangneria.

In all, of the 4.85 lakh candidates, JEE-2011 saw the largest contingent of aspirants from UP (83,139), followed by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Close to 200 students sat for the JEE in Dubai. Report indicate that about 2-3% students, on an average, did not show up for the first session, read a press note from IIT-Kanpur, this years organizing institute.

Like students, Dhande told the media that the paper went off smoothly. All is well, he smiled.

Asian Age ND 11/04/2011 p-5

IIT aspirants want Class 12 weightage

N. ARUN KUMAR

CHENNAI

April 10: Several IIT aspirants say that the HRD ministry should consider providing more weightage for Class 12 Board exam marks with the score secured in the entrance examination while admitting a student instead of taking only marks from the JEE, as being done for over four decades.

Many students who wrote JEE on Sunday said that they had to prepare for the examination right from Class 6 itself, as the examination needed lot of hard-work and preparation.

"I had to go far away for IIT coaching class and study there for over three hours then come home and learn my school subjects. This made it difficult for me to study my school subjects but

somehow I managed to study," R. Rupesh, an IIT aspirant said.

Students also complain that many of the schools in the city object students undergoing coaching for IIT with private institutes. "My school principal and teachers pulled up several of my friends who are attending coaching class for IIT with a private coaching centre. They were asked to give an

undertaking that they will not attend IIT coaching class instead study school subjects. Hence I think IIT administrators can think of giving more weightage to Class 12 marks," a student said. Parents also felt that the IIT training institutes charge exorbitant fees for coaching their children.

"Look at Kota in Rajasthan where several of the coaching centres have become bil-

lionaires with the money collected from IIT aspirants. If the government revises the norms we can save our hard earned money," said S. Narayanan. In fact, the IIT Council constituted a committee headed by IIT-M's deputy director V.G. Idichandy to recommend reforms in the exam process, which suggested that 60 per cent of marks could be taken from Class 12 Board exams.

Hindustan Times ND 11/04/2011

p-13

hardat work

VIP PLANS HOLD UP INAUGURATION OF IIT RESEARCH PARK

Outgoing IIT Madras director MS Ananth has been waiting for months now for the Prime Minister, the human resource development minister or other senior government officials (including Tamil Nadu chief minister M Karunanidhi) to together inaugurate one of his landmark achievements — a unique Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Research Park. The Park is aimed as a first-of-its-kind hub for new research ventures to feed into each others' efforts, and HRD minister Kapil Sibal wants to



■ MS Ananth, director,
IIT-Madras

replicate the model at other locations, too. But despite repeated requests from Ananth, the inauguration has repeatedly had to be postponed because of last-minute changes in VIP plans. Ananth is quitting office

by July-end and the IIT community is now wondering whether the park be inaugurated under a new Director.

Hindustan Times ND 11/04/2011 p-12

AN EYE-OPENER*Indian blind kids help scientists solve mystery over eyesight***Charu Sudan Kasturi**

■ charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Scientists from India, the US and the Netherlands have answered one of the world's most famous philosophical questions - a 300-year-old problem that intrigued Locke, Hume, Berkeley and other legendary thinkers - aided by Indian blind children.

People born blind and taught to identify objects using touch likely cannot, on gaining sight, immediately identify the same objects using only vision, the researchers have concluded in findings published on Sunday in the journal *Nature Neuroscience*.

The findings are the most emphatic reply yet to the famous Molyneux Problem that has perplexed philosophers and neuroscientists since the 17th century when philosopher William



■ A scientist conducts the test. HT PHOTO

Molyneux posed the question to his friend, fellow thinker John Locke.

But the researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, Dr Shroff's Eye Hospital and Tilburg University also concluded that touch-vision correlation can be built within five days of gaining sight.

"Besides providing an answer to a long-standing philosophical question, this

result also has basic scientific and applied significance," MIT professor and one of the authors Pawan Sinha said.

The findings are based on experiments conducted with five children between the ages of 8 and 17 who were born blind - at the time they gained sight under Project Prakash, a research programme aimed at understanding how the brain understands objects, scenes and sequences.

The original problem posed by Molyneux - who had a blind wife - involved if a person born blind and trained to identify cubes from spheres using touch can, on gaining sight, immediately identify the same objects using vision. The research also suggests the brain can mould itself till late childhood to acquire proficiency across the visual and tactile - touch-based - senses.

Allow Profit in Education

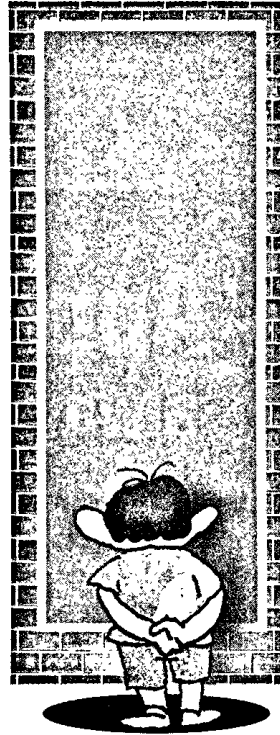
MANISH SABHARWAL

In 1992, the pass rate for Uttar Pradesh Board High School students fell to 15% from the before and after 25-year average of 40%. Why? This was the year that the chief minister, upset with government teachers because of political calculations, ordered the police to check identity cards and supervise exams to prevent cheating. Corruption and incompetence can exist anywhere, but I'd like to make the case that the performance challenges in government schools — teacher attendance, learning outcomes, performance orientation, student employability, etc — may be a child of the closer relationship between politicians and teachers in government and government-'aided' private schools. This relationship sabotages the 'thought world' shift of education policy from student enrolment to learning outcomes because this shift needs effective performance management — the fear of falling and hope of rising — which is currently missing for government teachers largely because of their importance as politicians or for politicians.

This nexus is highlighted by Geeta Gandhi Kindon and Mohammed Muzammil in their work, *Teacher effort and accountability: Some political economy determinants*, which looks at Uttar Pradesh. Government teachers are the only government employees exempt from the office-of-profit provision and have used their job security to contest elections at all levels: over the last 20 years, they have accounted for 17% and 6% of the seats in the Uttar Pradesh legislative council and assembly respectively. Over 40% of government teachers in the state have 'met' or 'know' a legislator. Politicians are useful and effective in helping government teachers in undermining institutional accountability measures such as attendance, school inspections, character books, transfers, suspensions, withholding salary increments and much else.

This government-teacher nexus is not unique to India. *The Economist* recently reported that American National Education Association, the main teachers union, has 3.2 million members and an annual budget of \$300 million. In Brazil, teachers can retire after 30 years — 25 for women — on full pay but have recently organised huge marches against attempts to link promotion to performance and reduce the number of days they can take off without notice. In Poland, they are fighting against an increase in the number of working hours per week from the current measly 18. In Greece, they have fought four consecutive education ministers from different parties over performance reviews. In Britain, they are trying to kill 'free' schools, which can be set up outside local authority control. In the US, they have fought against charter schools — which are outside union rules about pay and promotion — and scholarship schemes — which give choice to parents. Eric Hanushek, an economist at Stanford University, argues that replacing the bottom 5-8% of American teachers with merely average performers could move the US from near the bottom to near the top of the international math and science rankings. But dismissing teachers on grounds of incompetence has been impossible because of local politics.

The Sixth Pay Commission means that most government teachers get paid three times more than their private sector counterparts — an entry-level teacher in Uttar Pradesh now gets Rs 21,000 per month — besides a generous index-linked defined-benefit pension for life linked to last-drawn salary. Unfortunately, this pay recalibration



was a lost opportunity to create performance parameters around attendance and learning outcomes. In fact, the lack of political will to confront powerful teachers and teacher politicians in government schools means that there are no consequences for the 25% daily government teacher absenteeism or 50% student dropout ratio. Since politics will always be local, systemic change may need an equivalent of the 1991 economic reforms in education: a large dose of competition, deregulation and entrepreneurship.

Rabindranath Tagore has a wonderful story called *Kartar Bhooth* where the perceived static wishes of a dead leader make life difficult and kill innovation. The ghost of non-profit in education

has similar consequences: 90% of education capacity created since 1991 has been for-profit but in the guise of non-profit because of legislation. This regulatory cholesterol reduces the ability of professionals like teachers to attract third-party capital for entrepreneurship. More dangerously, it rewards regulatory arbitrage abilities and, consequently, most education entrepreneurs today are land mafia, criminals or politicians. This low-quality private sector capacity creation becomes a self-reinforcing argument against legitimising a professionally-managed, well-regulated and quality-minded for-profit private sector. But the most expensive school is no school and the primary case for private sector is not quality but capacity and cost. We should not care whether a school is government, not-for-profit, not-for-loss, for-less profit or for-profit. All that matters is a good school or a bad school. Let biodiversity explode.

(The author is chairman of Teamlease Services)

AJIT RANGNEKAR/INDIAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

There has been no negligence on ISB's part

BY ANIL PENNA &
VISWANATH PILLA

HYDERABAD

The Indian School of Business' (ISB) class of 2011¹ received a record number of job offers at higher salaries, cutting across industries, in the last placements season. It was the 10th batch to have graduated from the Hyderabad-based institution, which has been in the news in recent years for the wrong reasons.

In 2009, dean M. Rammohan Rao resigned because of his association as an independent director with **Satyam Computer Services Ltd** after the company's founder-chairman B. Ramalinga Raju confessed to having misstated accounts to the tune of at least ₹7,136 crore over a period of years.

In March this year, the school's founder chairman Rajat Gupta, a former chief of the consultancy **McKinsey and Co.**, quit after US market regulator levelled charges of insider trading against him; Anil Kumar, another former McKinsey hand, resigned from the school's board last year after being implicated in the insider trading scandal.

Ajit Rangnekar, who last year became dean of the school, known as ISB, which is building a second campus in Mohali, near Chandigarh, spoke about these issues in a rare interview. Edited excerpts:

On the first 10 years of ISB's existence and the future:

If I have to use just one word to describe the last 10 years, it is exhilarating. We have had all kinds of challenges to deal with, but more than that, I think we have seen a lot of opportunities, which were probably not fully understood in the beginning. And on balance, we have probably succeeded way beyond our own expectations.

But when I look ahead, we now see our role a lot more clearly, and I think our role is in three parts. The first is to provide the best possible education that anybody can aspire to. We will continue doing that using our current portfolio model of our own faculty plus bringing the best faculty from



Challenges ahead: Ajit Rangnekar.

INTERVIEW

abroad. The second is to do world-class research.

There's a third thing that really excites me the most; and that is the work we are doing which will have a major impact on the society that we live in. I think both Tunisia and Egypt clearly showed that just having a high GDP (gross domestic product) is not an answer. Egypt had a GDP (growth rate) of something around 6% per annum—certainly not a bad rate—and yet they had a revolution simply because that growth was not inclusive.

In our country, we have had a government which, since 2004, has been talking about inclusive growth.

But I think as a society, all of us have to really understand what that means and make sure that whatever we do meets the overall greater interest of society.

On the changing role of business education in the post-crisis world:

It certainly has changed in the US. To some extent, it has changed in Europe. But I am not convinced that in our country we have felt more than a small tremor of that earth-

quake.

If you look at our country, the issues and challenges are somewhat different and to some extent the fact that we did not have a major, traumatic incident is actually going to be a problem for us. Change happens when either there is an enormous opportunity, as it was perceived during the dot-com boom, or when there is a big catastrophe, as it's now happening in the West. I think we have to ensure that there is a far more inclusive world.

On the departure of top ISB people in the face of controversy:

None of this has happened in ISB. ISB has had nothing to do with it. Let me turn around and ask you a counter-question. In 2008, or 2007, would *Mint* or any other publication have told us that these were wrong people for us to have on our board? If there was any negligence on our part in having these people, I'm willing to take the blame for it. That's number one. I do not think that ISB has been at all negligent. Now let's look at what happened and let me start with poor Rammohan Rao.

All that one can blame him for was for being an independent director and head of the

audit committee of a company in which massive fraud was created by somebody else. He was unfortunate rather than an active participant in anything...

Anil Kumar and Rajat Gupta were both independent directors; they were not executive directors of ISB. ISB is being led by a dean and the dean's council. None of these people, in their actions, or ISB, has shown any low standards. They have all shown exemplary high standards; they have all done extremely useful work for ISB, for building this institution up.

So, as far as we are concerned, we feel bad that they are now in this situation, but it is entirely something which has nothing to do with ISB.

On ISB's initial stand that Rajat Gupta would be vindicated:

The correct thing, instead of conducting a trial by media, the world should wait for the trial to be over. I think everyone who knows Rajat or knew Rajat, had exactly the same viewpoint. That here is a man of absolutely impeccable background, and everyone, therefore, said exactly what we said, that we are surprised and we are confident that he will be vindicated...and we shall await (breaks off)...there's no point in our speculating on something which is completely outside our this thing...we shall wait.

On the latest placements season:

I place a lot less emphasis on placements than the world outside does. I am far more concerned about what long-term careers my students get. This year we have rolled out very ambitious life-long learning programme for our alumni, where we will have programmes, meetings, networking opportunities, which help them to keep themselves ready for their future growth.

On the state of management education:

I think, frankly, there is a fair bit of angst and confusion at the moment. The recent AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) regulations, to say the least, have been extremely unhelpful.

AICTE wants everyone to have a common admissions test, they will decide the curriculum... Which world are they living in? It's simply not rational and it's not in national interest... Regulation by definition has a negative connotation whereas what we need is accreditation, what we need is a growth-oriented accreditation policy.

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Times of India ND 11/04/2011

p-17

How Pacific nations became world's fattest

Nuku'alofa: On Tonga's supermarket shelves, huge cans of corned beef the size of paint tins replaced traditional fare such as fish and coconuts long ago — contributing to an obesity epidemic that sees the Pacific region ranked as the fattest in the world.

Meat in Tonga almost invariably comes in a tin, whether it be turkey breast, meat loaf, luncheon meat or spam, which can be bought in a variety of forms including smoked, with chilli or laced with cheese for an extra calorie hit. The common denominator, Tonga's chief medical officer Malakai Ake says, is that the "junk meat" is loaded with salt and saturated fats, meaning islanders' waistlines continue to expand.

"This is the biggest issue facing Tonga," he said, citing soaring levels of weight-related coronary disease, diabetes and strokes among islanders. "Every other day there's a funeral, a next-door neighbour, a relative, a friend. It's always heart disease, diabetes, it's ridiculous."

The Tongan health department says more than 90% of the total population is classed as overweight and more than 60% is obese. According to WHO data released last year, Pacific island nations account for eight of the



WEIGHTY ISSUE

top 10 countries where the male population is overweight or obese.

Weight-related diseases are responsible for three-quarters of deaths in the region, Fiji-based WHO nutritionist Temo Waqanivalu said, with diabetes rates in some Pacific nations close to 50%. "It's a problem that health systems are struggling with," he said. "If you walk into a hospital in any Pacific countries, about 75-80% of the surgeries are the result of non-communicable diseases linked to obesity." AFP

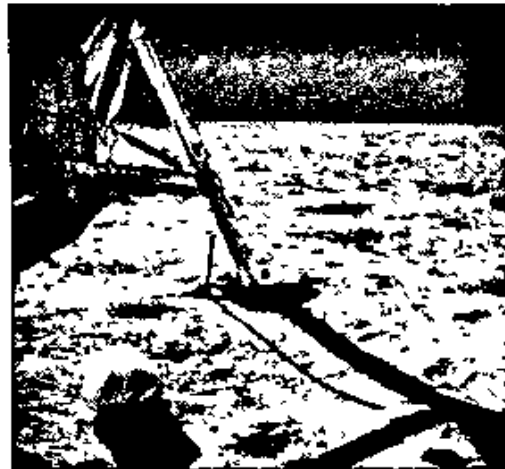
Gravity-defying plan: Mine moon

© Corbis

Boston: A Silicon Valley start-up, founded by an Indian-American entrepreneur, plans to mine the moon and is in the process of building robotic rovers that will search the lunar surface for precious metals and rare metallic elements.

Moon Express Inc or MoonEx, co-founded by Naveen Jain, is building the robotic rovers alongside scientists at Nasa's Ames Research Centre near San Jose, a report in the 'Los Angeles Times' said. While there is no guarantee that the moon is "flush" with these materials, MoonEx thinks it "may be a gold mine of so-called rare earth elements."

"From an entrepreneur's perspective, the moon has never truly been explored," the report quoted Jain, chairman and company co-founder, as saying. "We think it could hold resources that benefit Earth and all humanity."



NEW FRONTIER: The company is in the process of building robotic rovers that will search the lunar surface for precious metals

MoonEx's machines are designed to look for materials that are scarce on Earth but found in everything from a Toyota Prius car battery to guidance systems on cruise missiles, the report added.

"MoonEx should be ready to land on the lunar surface by 2013," Jain said. "It's our goal to be the first company there and stay there." PTI

Times of India ND 11/04/2011 p-17

Now, kidneys can be grown in labs

Breakthrough Made By Tweaking Stem Cells; May End Organ Shortage For Transplants

London: Scientists claim to have grown kidneys in a laboratory by manipulating stem cells, a major breakthrough which could help tackle the shortage of organs for transplant.

A team at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland has actually used stem cells, which are the building blocks of the body, to form the structure of a kidneys.

The newly created organs measure half a centimetre in length — the same size as a kidney in a foetus; and, the team hopes the tiny kidneys will be able to grow to maturity after being transplanted into human bodies, 'The Scotsman' reported.

In fact, the kidneys were grown in the lab using a combination of cells from amniotic fluid — the fluid which surrounds all babies in the womb — and animal foetal cells. The technique holds out the prospect of doctors being able to collect amniotic fluid at birth to be stored until needed at a later date if a patient develops kidney



The newly created organs measure half a centimetre in length — the same size as a kidney in a foetus; and, the University of Edinburgh team hopes the tiny kidneys will grow to maturity after being transplanted into human bodies

disease, say the scientists.

The patient's own amniotic fluid cells can then be used as the base for creating a new kidney. Using the patient's own cells will also end the problem of rejection that arises when an organ from a deceased donor is used.

Team leader Prof Jamie Davies said: "The idea is to start with human stem cells and end up with a functioning organ. If you have got a bunch of stem cells sitting in a test tube, that's a long way from being a beautifully, anatomically organised organ like a

kidney that is a complicated structure. "So we are working on how you turn cells floating about in liquid into something as precisely arranged as a kidney. We have made pretty good progress with that. We can make something that has the complexity of a normal, foetal kidney but not an adult one yet."

To get to the stage where transplants into humans may be possible, research teams in Scotland and the US have been working on the different techniques required.

A team in Michigan has taken

embryonic stem cells and manipulated them, using chemicals, to become kidney stem cells. Using a related technique, the scientists in Edinburgh were able to create human kidney cells from human amniotic fluid stem cells combined with animal foetal kidney cells. The scientists now want to work out what signals are being passed between the two cell types to make them become kidneys, so they can achieve the same result using only human amniotic stem cells.

"At the moment we throw amniotic fluid away when babies are born. But if we kept it and froze down the stem cells of everybody born in the UK, there would be cells that could build kidneys waiting for them, frozen, in case they ever needed them.

"It wouldn't be that expensive. It sounds a bit like science fiction-like, but actually it's not. Freezing a few cells is cost-effective compared with the cost of keeping someone on dialysis for years," Davies said. ■

Dainik Bhaskar ND 11/04/2011 p-2

आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा | यहां 80 हजार तो देशभर में 4.85 लाख परीक्षार्थी बैठे

गणित ने खूब छकाया

भास्कर न्यूज़ | नई दिल्ली

इंजीनियरिंग में दाखिले के इच्छुक छात्रों के लिए देशभर में रविवार को आईआईटी-जेईई की परीक्षा आयोजित की गई। राजधानी में जहां इस परीक्षा में 75 से 80 हजार परीक्षार्थी मैदान में थे, वहीं देशभर में यह आंकड़ा 4.85 हजार रहा। दो चरणों में हुई इस परीक्षा में पहले प्रश्न पत्र में पूछे गए गणित के एक-दो सवालों ने परीक्षार्थियों को खूब छकाया, परीक्षा देकर निकले छात्रों की मानें तो कुछ ने तो एक सवाल को गलत ही ठहरा दिया। हालांकि यह परेशानी एक सेट के परीक्षार्थियों के साथ देखने को मिली।

प्रवेश परीक्षा की तैयारी कराने वाले टाइम इंस्टीट्यूट के कोर्स डॉयरेक्टर अजय एंटोनी ने बताया कि आईआईटी की प्रवेश परीक्षा में पहले पेपर में 240 अंकों के लिए 69 सवाल थे। इनमें केमिस्ट्री, फिजिक्स व मैथमेटिक्स के 23-23 सवाल पूछे गए थे। इसमें केमिस्ट्री का हिस्सा आसान रहा, जबकि गणित ने छात्रों को खूब परेशान किया। गणित का हिस्सा न सिर्फ अपेक्षाकृत मुश्किल था, बल्कि इसमें एक 4 नम्बर का सवाल तो ऐसा पूछा लिया गया था, जिसका हल ही नहीं था। जो विकल्प मुहैया कराये गए थे, वह जवाब में आ ही नहीं रहे थे। इसी तरह जब गणित की परेशानी पर फिट्जी के



रविवार को आईआईटी की प्रवेश परीक्षा देकर मॉडर्न स्कूल से बाहर आते छात्र-छात्राएं।

दक्षिणी दिल्ली केन्द्र के प्रमुख विनोद अग्रवाल से पूछा गया तो उनका कहना था कि एक नहीं, दो सवाल परेशान करने वाले थे। विनोद अग्रवाल ने बताया कि जब पड़ताल हुई तो पता चला कि इन 3 व 4 अंकों के सवालों के लिए उपलब्ध कराये गए विकल्पों में ही सही जवाब नहीं था। दोपहर 2 बजे से 5 बजे के सत्र में हुए दूसरे प्रश्न पत्र में 240

अंकों के लिए 60 सवाल पूछे गए। केमिस्ट्री, फिजिक्स व मैथमेटिक्स के इन सवालों फिजिक्स व मैथमेटिक्स का हिस्सा जरा परेशान करने वाला था, जबकि पेपर एक के मुकाबले पेपर दो में केमिस्ट्री के सवाल भी मुश्किल थे।

परीक्षार्थियों की बात करें तो उनकी नजर में इस बार परीक्षा में सवालों में ज्यादा मेहनत करनी पड़ी,

नतीजतन पेपर को हल करने में मिला समय कम ही लगा। एक परीक्षार्थी ने बताया कि गणित विषय के सवाल को लेकर ज्यादातर छात्र परेशान थे और जब एक सवाल का हल ही नहीं हुआ तो परीक्षा कक्ष में भी उसे लेकर चर्चा हुई। हालांकि, फिलहाल किसी तरह की कोई राहत परीक्षार्थियों को नहीं मिली है। प्रवेश परीक्षा के नतीजे 25 मई को जारी होंगे।

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आइआइटी प्रवेश परीक्षा में गणित ने उलझाया

नई दिल्ली, जागरण संवाददाता : इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (आइआइटी) की संयुक्त इंजीनियरिंग प्रवेश परीक्षा में रविवार को गणित के प्रश्नों को हल करने में छात्रों को परेशानी हुई। गणित के एक प्रश्न को लेकर छात्रों में भ्रंति रही कि प्रश्न सही है या गलत। गणित में उलझे कुछ छात्रों के प्रश्न छूट भी गए। परीक्षा में इस बार उत्तर पुस्तिका का फॉर्मेट बदला गया है। यह छात्रों के परिणाम में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए किया गया है। दरअसल, इस बार 25 मई को परीक्षा परिणाम ऑन लाइन घोषित किया जाएगा। ऑप्टिकल रेस्पांस शीट्स (ओआरएस) को भी ऑनलाइन किया जाएगा।

देश के 15 आइआइटी सहित तीन अन्य प्रमुख इंजीनियरिंग संस्थानों में दाखिले के लिए संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा दो चरणों में आयोजित हुई। पहले चरण की परीक्षा में 240 अंकों के लिए छात्रों से कुल 69 सवाल पूछे गए। दूसरे चरण की परीक्षा में इतने ही अंकों के लिए 60 प्रश्न पूछे गए। छात्रों को रफ कार्य के लिए दो पन्ने दिए गए थे। परीक्षा में भौतिकी, रसायन और गणित विषय पर आधारित प्रश्न पूछे गए।

आइआइटी टाइम कोचिंग के अजय एंटनी ने बताया कि गणित के कोड जीरो में मैट्रिक्स और डिटरमिनेंट का प्रश्न गलत था। पेपर में 54वें नंबर पर पूछे गए इस प्रश्न ने छात्रों को काफी उलझाया। छात्रों के समय की बर्बादी भी हुई। गणित के प्रश्नों को हल करने में छात्रों को समय



आइआइटी जेईई की प्रवेश परीक्षा देने के बाद मॉडर्न स्कूल के बाहर बातचीत करते विद्यार्थी। जागरण

ज्यादा लगा, जिससे गणित का कटऑफ कम रह सकता है। रसायन विषय के प्रश्न आसान रहे।

आइआइटी-जेईई की परीक्षा में बैठे गौरव ने बताया कि उसने सभी सवालों को निर्धारित समय में पूरा कर लिया था। गणित में कुछ परेशानी हुई। अब तो परिणाम आने पर ही पता चल सकेगा कि परीक्षा कितनी अच्छी रही। सभी प्रश्नों के जवाब ओआर शीट के गोलों में भरकर देना था। उसमें

कोई परेशानी नहीं हुई। दूसरे चरण की परीक्षा में गणित, रसायन और भौतिकी से 20-20 प्रश्न पूछे गए थे। पहले पेपर में हर क्षेत्र से 23-23 प्रश्न पूछे गए थे।

बता दें कि इस बार प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिए देश भर से 1,051 केंद्र बनाए गए थे। परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए चार लाख 85 हजार 918 छात्रों के आवेदन स्वीकार हुए थे।