

Newspaper Clips April 25, 2014

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Vic Gundotra, IITian who built Google+, quits

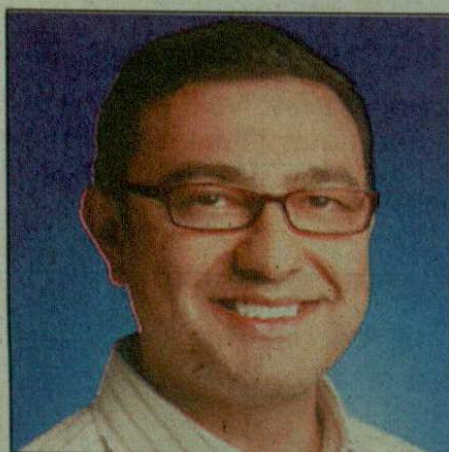
TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Vic Gundotra, the high-profile Indian executive who headed the Google+ team at Google, is leaving the company with immediate effect. The announcement was made by Gundotra on his Google+ page.

"Today I'm announcing my departure from Google after almost 8 years," wrote Gundotra. "I am excited about what's next. But this isn't the day to talk about that. This is a day to celebrate the past 8 years."

Gundotra, who earlier worked with Microsoft, is an alumnus of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. He earlier worked with Microsoft, handing the developers relations for the company.

He joined Google in 2007 and along with Sundar Pi-



I am excited about what's next. But this isn't the day to talk about that. This is a day to celebrate past 8 years, says Gundotra

chai, head of Android and Chrome division, Google Search boss Amit Singhal and Google business officer Nikesh Arora, formed a quartet of senior Indian executives who ran Google's day-to-day operations.

"Vic built Google+ from nothing. There are few people

with the courage and ability to start something like that and I am very grateful for all his hard work and passion. We'd like to wish Vic good luck with his next project after Google," Google CEO Larry Page said in a statement.

Google has undergone several executive shifts since co-founder Page became CEO in 2011. Executives including Marissa Mayer, who is now Yahoo's CEO, left the Mountain View, California-based company. Last year, Android operating system head Andy Rubin handed over the reins of the mobile software division to Pichai. Gundotra was appointed senior vice-president in 2011 and has been in charge of social initiatives. He was part of the so-called 'L-Team' that reports directly to Page and also includes other senior vice-presidents.

Hindustan Times ND 25/04/2014
P-14

HT.Com ND 25.04.2014 P-1

RESULT TIME

JEE candidates can see their OMR sheets today

Vanita Srivastava

■ vanita.shrivastava@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Nearly 11 lakh candidates, who appeared for the paper and pen Joint Entrance Exam (mains) exam on April 6, can see the Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) sheets of their answer papers and the recorded responses of the computer on Friday.

This is the first time that recorded responses of the computer will be uploaded.

This will enable candidates to ensure that there is no discrepancy in what was marked on the answer sheet and what was recorded.

"The scanned images of the OMR answer sheets of the candidates and the recorded responses will be put on the JEE(mains) website from around 10 am on April 25 till 2pm on April 28. Candidates whose recorded response differs from the ones marked on the OMR sheet can challenge the same online before 2 pm on April 28," said an official of JEE(mains).

Moreover, the answer key of the question papers will be uploaded on April 28 and will be available till April 29. Any candidate can challenge the answer uploaded during this period.

The results of JEE(mains) is likely to be declared on May 3.

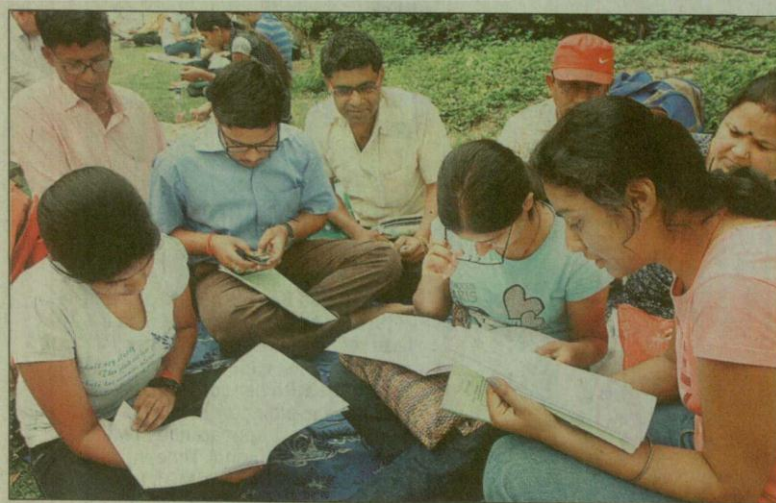
JEE MAINS: OMR SHEETS ON WEBSITE TODAY

Vanita Srivastava

NEW DELHI: Nearly 11 lakh candidates who appeared for the paper and pen Joint Entrance Exam (JEE mains) exam on April 6 can see the Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) sheets of their answer papers and the recorded responses of the computer on the JEE Mains website on Friday.

While the OMR sheets of the answer papers were uploaded last year as well, the recorded responses of the computer will be uploaded for the first time. This will enable the candidates to ensure that there is no discrepancy in what was marked on the answer sheet and what was recorded.

The results of JEE (Mains) is likely to be declared on May 3.



■ In physics, students found it challenging to solve at least 20% to 25% of the questions in recently conducted JEE

HT FILE

Physics challenged students in JEE 2014

HT Correspondent

Held between April 9 and 19, 2014, the JEE Main 2014 that was taken by around five lakh students from across India and abroad, did not throw up any surprises. There were no changes in the paper pattern. However, there was a change in the type of questions, ie there were no comprehension or reasoning-based questions this year. Only objective-type questions were asked.

Overall, there were 30 questions in each subject, taking the total questions to 90 for 360 marks. Candidates will be awarded four marks for each correct answer and one mark will be deducted for each incorrect response.

Analysing the paper, Aakash Chaudhry, director, Aakash Educational Services Ltd, says, "This year's online paper was similar to the offline version. In both the papers, the chemistry section was the easiest, while maths and physics were comparatively difficult. It's important to understand that the offline and online papers were similar because the Central Board of Secondary Education will not create differences between the difficulty level of both the papers. Talking about the preparation level required for the exam, we can say that the paper was based on the CBSE curriculum, but questions asked were above the level of standard questions given in the extbook."

Leaving aside the chemistry portion, the questions were competitive and an average student would have found it difficult to attempt beyond 40 to 45 questions.

The mathematics portion was as expected, with reasonably sound quality of questions, although nearly 8 to 10 questions were similar to those asked in previous IIT-JEE examinations.

Finally, the physics portion posed good challenge to students due to some questions requiring lengthy calculations. Here also, two to three questions were similar to previ-

JEE BASICS

Distribution of Class 11 and 12 syllabi in JEE (Main) 2014:

PHYSICS

Class 11 (53%) | Class 12 (47%)

CHEMISTRY

Class 11 (33%) | Class 12 (67%)

MATHEMATICS

Class 11 (50%) | Class 12 (50%)

ous years' questions, says Chaudhry.

Overall, the level of difficulty can be defined between moderate to high, as a good number of questions were above the standard level.

In physics, at least 20% to 25% questions were tough. Chemistry was an easy section with not more than 5% to 10% questions that can be termed as difficult. Mathematics also did not pose much of a challenge but had few tricky questions.

In terms of errors and slip ups, there was a slight correction in physics, where one of the questions did not have the correct option listed in the choices. Also, in another question, the options were mentioned in joule while it should have been in volt. In addition, in chemistry, there were some printing mistakes like the units of some quantities.

The overall paper of JEE (Main) was interesting and a good test of the students' knowledge. Most of the questions were meant to assess the in-depth understanding as well as numerical solving ability of the students.

An average student reading only the theory part would not have been able to perform well in this paper. It is expected that a student having a score of 110 to 115 marks would be in the list of top 1.5 lakh students who would qualify for JEE (Advanced).

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Before leaving office, UPA tries to appoint CSIR chief

Mahendra Kumar Singh | TNN

New Delhi: At the fag end of its tenure, UPA government's bid to appoint a new chief of India's premier scientific organization CSIR in the face of serious objections barely three weeks ahead of the Lok Sabha results could leave it deeply embarrassed.

The move to appoint Dr Suresh Das as director general (DG) of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been opposed by minister for science and technology Jaipal Reddy but the decision is being strongly pushed by the PMO.

The move is likely to provide fresh fodder to the opposition as the government is

set to ignore objections raised by Reddy who has questioned Dr Das's credentials for the top CSIR job.

Reddy had rejected the recommendation of the search-cum-selection committee headed by cabinet secretary Ajit Seth, but the panel returned with the same view.

Dr Das, who has a BSc from Poona University and MSc from University of Baghdad, was recommended by the search panel, bypassing 16 directors of CSIR labs who are senior to him.

The ministry has expressed reservations whether Dr Das enjoys the international recognition that the head of CSIR is expected to command.

Dr Das, who is currently

director of National Institute for Inter-disciplinary Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, has not received Bhatnagar award or Infosys award while five directors of CSIR labs have bagged Bhatnagar award and three have got Infosys award.

The search-cum-selection committee is headed by the cabinet secretary and includes principal scientific advisor R Chidambaram, former secretary of department of biotechnology Dr M K Bhan, former IISc Bangalore director Dr Govardhan Mehta, director of IIT Bombay Debang Khakhar and former AIIMS professor P N Tandon.

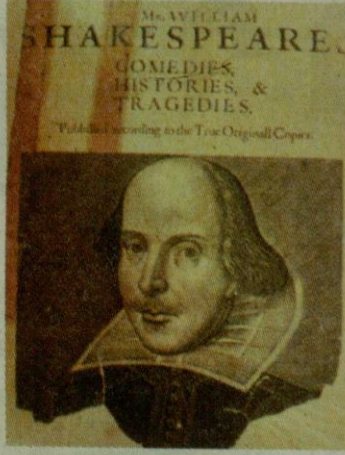
For the full report, log on to www.timesofindia.com

आईआईटी रुड़की में है शेक्सपियर की पहली पुस्तक

एसएससैनी

रुड़की (एसएनबी)। अपनी अमर कृतियों के लिए विश्वभर में विख्यात साहित्यकार विलियम शेक्सपियर की दुनिया में पहली बार प्रकाशित कृतियों की अमूल्य धरोहर आईआईटी रुड़की के केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय में सुरक्षित है। माना जाता है कि दुनिया में ऐसी मात्र 6 पुस्तकें ही मौजूद हैं, जिनमें से एक आईआईटी रुड़की में है। 1623 में प्रकाशित इस पुस्तक में शेक्सपियर की सम्पूर्ण कृतियों को संकलित किया गया है। शेक्सपियर का बुधवार 23 अप्रैल 2014 को 480 वां जन्म दिन था। इसी उपलक्ष में उनको पुस्तकालय में याद भी किया गया। डाउनकी साहित्यिक धरोहर रुड़की में होने को एक बड़ी उपलब्धि बताया गया है। उनके

आईआईटी रुड़की स्थित महात्मा गांधी केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय के पुरातात्विक विभाग में दुनिया भर की बेहद अमूल्य व दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का संकलन मौजूद है। वैश्विक स्तर पर ऐतिहासिक, तकनीकी व साहित्यिक महत्व के इस खंड में शेक्सपियर की रचनाओं की दुर्लभ कृतियों को चार बड़े लकड़ी के बॉक्स में बेहद सुरक्षित रखा गया है। इसे 1989 में तत्कालीन पुस्तकालय प्रमुख डा. राणा ने पुराने रिकार्ड में तलाशने में कामयाबी प्राप्त की थी। विलियम शेक्सपियर-कॉमेडी, हिस्ट्री, ट्रेजिडीज, पब्लिशड एकोर्डिंग टू द ट्रू ऑरिजिनल कॉपी नाम की यह पुस्तक 17वीं शताब्दी में दुनिया में पहली बार प्रकाशित पुस्तक है। इस पुस्तक की कम्पोजिंग विलियम शेक्सपियर की हस्तलिखित रचनाओं से की गयी थी। ब्रिटिश काल के दौरान यह पुस्तक यूरोप से थॉमसन कालेज लाई गई थी। आईआईटी के केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय के अध्यक्ष डा. योगेंद्र सिंह ने बताया कि यह



शेक्सपियर की पुस्तक के कवर पेज का दृश्य।

स्पष्ट नहीं है कि लंदन से इस बेशकीमती पुस्तक की प्रति को यहां कौन लाया। लेकिन अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि थॉमसन इंजीनियरिंग स्कूल के प्रथम प्रिंसिपल जेम्स थॉमसन ही इसे यहां लाये थे। तभी से यह पुस्तकालय में रखी है। लेकिन अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद लोग इसे भूल गये और समय की मार ने इस पुस्तक को भी नहीं बखशा। पुस्तकालय अध्यक्ष योगेंद्र सिंह ने बताया कि नेशनल म्यूजियम सेंटर से विलियम शेक्सपियर की इस अमूल्य कृति का ट्रीटमेंट कराने के बाद सुरक्षित रखा गया है।

चार बड़े बॉक्स में इसके एक-एक पन्ने को बेहद



आईआईटी के पुस्तकालय में चार लकड़ी के बॉक्स में सुरक्षित रखी गई है पुस्तक।

करने और सावधानी से रखा गया है। उन्होंने बताया कि कई बार इस पुस्तक को विश्वस्तरीय ऑक्शन में बेचने के प्रस्ताव भी आए। लेकिन पहले रुड़की इंजीनियरिंग विश्वविद्यालय और अब भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान ने इसे नीलाम करके अरबों रुपये कमाने के बजाय इस अमूल्य विरासत की नीलामी के प्रस्तावों का स्वीकार नहीं किया।

डा. योगेंद्र सिंह ने बताया कि इस पुस्तक को न सिर्फ बेहद सावधानी व सुरक्षा में, बल्कि गोपनीय तरीके से भी रखा गया है। पुस्तक का डिजिटलाइजेशन कर इसे इंटरनेट पर डालने की योजना पर भी विचार किया गया था, लेकिन स्कैनिंग के दौरान इस पर पड़ने वाली किरणों से किसी संभावित नुकसान की आशंका में इस योजना को नहीं माना गया। डाउनकी साहित्यिक धरोहर रुड़की में होने को एक बड़ी उपलब्धि माना गया है। उनके

आईआईटी रुड़की स्थित महात्मा गांधी केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय के पुरातात्विक विभाग पुस्तकालय के तीन भागों में विभाजित आर्काइवल सेक्शन में थॉमसन कालेज के दुर्लभ दस्तावेज व प्रकाशित पुस्तकें भी रखी

गयी है। इसमें विश्व प्रसिद्ध रुड़की ट्रेटाइज, रुड़की मैनुअल्स, कालेज के सुप्रसिद्ध शिक्षकों द्वारा लिखे गए क्लास नोट व कालेज कैलेंडर भी इस हिस्से में रखे गए हैं। द गंगा कैनल कलेक्शन नाम के इसके दूसरे हिस्से में गंगनहर के डिजाइन एवं निर्माण से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज संकलित किए गये हैं।

आर्काइव का तीसरा सेक्शन टी कॉर्टले को समर्पित है। इसमें गंगनहर, ईस्टर्न यमुना या दोआब कैनल से संबंधित स्वप्नदर्शी कॉर्टले के लिखित दस्तावेज रखे गए हैं। इस पुस्तकालय की खास बात यह भी है आईआईटी बनने के बाद मौजूदा अध्यक्ष डा. योगेंद्र सिंह ने ही गंगा कैनल डिजाइन के दस्तावेजों के अध्ययन के बाद भारत में पहली बार गंगनहर के निर्माण के दौरान रुड़की व पिरान कलियर के बीच चले रेल इंजन का भी डिजाइन भी 2002 में मिला था। इस रेल इंजन का प्रयोग इंग्लैंड से लाये गये छोटी मालवाहक ट्रेन को खींचने में किया गया था। यह ट्रेन मिट्टी होने में प्रयोग की गई थी। इसी इंजन का मॉडल तैयार कर रेलवे बोर्ड ने रुड़की रेलवे स्टेशन के प्रांगण में स्थापित कर रखा है।

New IIT for Residual Andhra Pradesh: Proposal to Set up New IIT in Vijayanagaram or Prakasam?



<http://www.aegindia.org/2014/04/new-iit-for-residual-andhra-pradesh-proposal-to-set-up-new-iit-in-vijayanagaram-or-prakasam/2151738.html> **New IIT for Residual Andhra Pradesh: Proposal to Set up New IIT in Vijayanagaram or Prakasam?**

Prestigious Indian Institute of Technology is going to be set up in Seemandhra region after the bifurcation of the state. Union human resource department is making proposals to set up the institute in either Prakasam or Vijayanagaram districts. Central government write a letter to Andhra Pradesh governor Narasimhan to acquire land to set up the educational institute near to road, rail or airport.

Vijayanagaram: Union human resource minister Pallam Raju mentioned in the letter that central government of India is ready to set up an IIT in Andhra Pradesh in 12th five year plan. Land around five hundred to six hundred acres is needed for setting up IIT and the weather conditions should also be comfortable to the students.

Since the new IIT will be visited by lecturers and scientists from other countries and the representatives of foreign universities will also come to take up classes at the institute twice in a week, the institute should be near an airport.

Central government has already confirmed setting up to IIT in Kakinada and the newly allotted IIT is likely to be set up in either Prakasam or Vijayanagaram district. According to Seemandhra leaders and officials there are thousands of acres of government lands in Prakasam district and Chennai airport is nearer. The district is also well connected by road, rail ways and national highways pass through these districts thus there will be no problems even if the institute is set up in either of the two districts.

There is an IIT in Peeleru in Chittoor district in government and private partnership and thus there are no chances that it will be set up in Rayalaseema districts. Kurnool, Kadapa, Anantapuram, Chittoor and Nellore have universities and Chittoor district has Sri Venkateshwara University as well as Mahila universities and thus the newly allotted IIT will not be set up in Chittoor district.

Coming to Kadapa district an engineering college was set up six years ago. The district also has Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and thus it is doubtful whether the new IIT will come to this district. Kurnool has no airport and Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari districts are already educational hubs. Thus setting up IIT in Prakasam or Vijayanagaram districts is most likely possible.

Land acquisition for the newly allotted IIT will begin after the completion of general elections in the state. there are high chances that the institute will start functioning in this very academic year.

IISc team turns sewage into drinking water

By Niranjana Kaggere, Bangalore Mirror Bureau | Apr 25, 2014, 02:00 AM IST

<http://www.bangaloremirror.com/bangalore/cover-story/IISc-team-turns-sewage-into-drinking-water/articleshow/34167624.cms>



Sewage is let into the wetland for purification before reaching Jakkur Lake (in the backdrop)

If adopted across lakes in the city, it holds the promise of replenishing and purifying the declining water table

Water scarcity in summer, and flooding in low-lying areas during the monsoon are at the two extremes of Bangalore's environmental reality. Researchers have pointed fingers at destruction of water bodies, mismanagement of lakes, and overuse of underground water. Ecologists have been experimenting with various models to address these problems. One of them, by scientists at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), deserves a closer look for at once being simple and effective. It's known as the Integrated Wetland System, and it's been set up at Jakkur Lake by the Environmental Information System (Envis), Centre for Ecological Sciences, IISc. Recycled toilet water meets up to 30 percent of Singapore's water requirements. Therefore, the IISc project holds promise for Bangalore, if it passes muster with the regulators.

THREE-STEP PROGRAMME

In layman's language, the project works like this. Out of the 49.63-hectare span of Jakkur Lake, 4.63 hectares have been set aside adjoining the BWSSB's existing sewage treatment plant (STP) to create a man-made wetland integrated with an algal pond. First, sewage is treated at the plant using the regular process. In the second stage, the treated water is let out into the man-made wetland where aquatic plants and algae remove contaminants. In the final stage, wind and

sunlight do another round of cleaning before it's released into the lake proper.

T V Ramachandra, Coordinator, Energy and Wetlands Research Group at IISc, gives us the scientific perspective. "The STP cannot fully remove the nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous) from the sewage. Hence it has to be purified in a natural way using wetlands. When raw or partially treated sewage is let into a wetland containing aquatic plants and algae, through contact with biofilms, roots and rhizomes, process contaminants like nutrients, heavy metals, etc. are removed. Microbial activity aided by wind, sunlight and other factors, further clear the contaminants, and the water flows into the main lake spanning over 45 hectares."

Sounds elegant, but does it work? For the past eight months, a team of six scientists led by Ramachandra, have been trying to find out exactly that. They fanned out into groups to monitor and analyse the water quality. "At about nine locations within the lake we used to collect water samples twice at 45-day intervals. The pH was measured at the spot and algal samples too collected for analysis based on colour and other characteristics," Ramachandra said.

The results are now out. "There was gradual increase in the quantity of dissolved oxygen level in the water after algal treatment. Besides, the level of total dissolved solids was also found reduced in the centre of the lake," Ramachandra said. To put it in simple words, the team found that while the STP and the man-made wetland remove 70 percent of the contaminants in about 4-5 days, wind, sunlight, and plankton in the lake proper do the rest of the cleaning. "The water is potable with disinfection (solar). If arrangements are made for activities in the lake (like washing clothes), the water is fit for domestic use," Ramachandra said. The team will soon submit a report to both the state and union governments to replicate the model in other lakes as well.

For those interested in scientific nitty-gritty, Ramachandra breaks down the process further. "Collectively the artificial wetland with macrophytes and algae helped in removing 45 per cent of COD (chemical oxygen demand), 66 per cent of BOD (biological oxygen demand), 33 per cent of nitrogen and oxides, and another 40 percent of phosphorous and related oxides. The water is further purified naturally in the main lake by radiation." And will it pass muster with the regulators? "The synergistic mechanism...helps in the complete removal of nutrients to acceptable levels according to the Central Pollution Control Board," Ramachandra explained.

THE FRIGHTENING REALITY

The timing of the project is fortuitous. The team is of the view that if replicated in other lakes, it will lead to replenishment of purified water into the city's underground water table. We are staring at some pretty harsh reality. "Between 2001 and 2011, the population in Bangalore shot up from 5.6 million to 9.5 million. Similarly, the 203 wetlands in 1973 were reduced to a mere 93. Also, water is pumped from the Cauvery, located 100 km away from the city, by using 75-100 Mw of power. Water demand in Bangalore is roughly about 150 litres per day per person, while domestic requirement for the whole city is about 1,400 million litres per day (MLD). But the water available from all four stages of Cauvery and Arkavathy is only 975 MLD. Besides, the number of borewells has alarmingly shot up from 5,000 to 4.08 lakh in the last three decades, allowing 40 percent of Bangalore to directly depend on them. Between 2001 and 2007, groundwater level in Bangalore declined by seven metres at the rate of about one metre per year," the researchers said in their report entitled Integrated Wetlands Ecosystem: Sustainable Model to Mitigate Water Crisis in Bangalore. The co-authors of the report, besides Ramachandra, are Asulabha KS, Sincy Varghese, Durga M Mahapatra, Sudarshan P Bhat, and Bharath H Aithal.

The scientists are hopeful that their efforts will not go waste. "Reports gather dust in government offices rather than get implemented. Hopefully, BWSSB will look at this result once you disseminate the information," Ramachandra said.

The Process

The water treated at BWSSB's sewage treatment plant is let out into the Integrated Wetland System. In this man-made system, aquatic plants and algae remove contaminants. In the final stage, wind and sunlight do another round of cleaning before it's released into the lake proper.

SINGAPORE FEAT

Globally, Singapore leads the efforts to use treated sewage water for consumption. According to the country's public

utilities board (PUB), reclaimed water — popularised under the brand name NEWater — meets up to 30% of that country's water requirements. According to PUB, NEWater is primarily used for industrial purposes. But a small percentage of the recycled toilet water is blended with reservoir water, treated, and supplied to consumers as tap water. NEWater production in Singapore is an estimated 114 million imperial gallons (mpg). PUB says "NEWater has passed more than 100,000 scientific tests and surpasses World Health Organisation requirements".

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STILL A POPULAR AND GOOD CHOICE

MAIN SUBJECTS FOR HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CLASSES XI & XII |
Languages, history, political science, geography, economics, psychology, philosophy, sociology, home science, mathematics

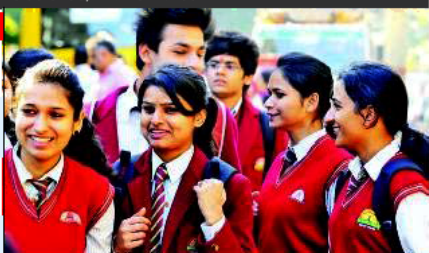
Major combinations

- ▶ Language, mathematics, economics, political science & another subject
- ▶ Language, economics, political science, history, philosophy
- ▶ Language, political science, history, philosophy, sociology

Students can also opt for one elective in place of one of the 4 non-language subjects

- ▶ Painting, graphics, sculpture, applied/commercial art, fashion studies, dance, entrepreneurship, multimedia and web technology, heritage crafts, graphic design, mass media studies, knowledge traditions and practices of India, legal studies, human rights and gender studies, NCC, theatre studies, health education and public relations (Class XII), library administration and management

Note: Options available may vary from school to school



Career options | Mass communications, law, business administration, design, fashion, journalism, public relations, education, civil services, foreign languages, development studies, international studies, social work, anthropology, psychology (with maths and economics practically all options that are open to commerce students are also open for humanities students)

Myth: Science students' logical thinking is better than students with humanities. There are more options for science & commerce students

Truth: Arts and humanities students are as good analytical and critical thinkers as their science counterparts

Institutions exclusively for liberal arts

- ▶ Ashoka University, Sonapat
- ▶ Ambedkar University, Delhi
- ▶ OP Jindal University, Sonapat
- ▶ Symbiosis School for Liberal Arts, Pune

Note: The list may not be exhaustive

New interest in humanities

Good Students Take It Up For Interesting Career Options

Manash Pratim Gohain | TNN

New Delhi: Even good students in Class X, who are eligible for science or commerce, are not shying from humanities and social sciences at the senior secondary level. This is not just because of the plentiful and interesting career opportunities they bring to you but also because, everywhere, the liberal arts seem to be finally getting their due importance. Two private universities recently came up exclusively for liberal arts. In 2007 Delhi got its own in the form of Ambedkar University.

Rise in interest for humanities is evident from the fact that schools which didn't have these subjects have now started offering them and others have increased their intake. There was no humanities stream at Amity International School in Saket and Noida three years ago. The Indian School, which has over 25 students in the humanities section, had just three students in 2007-08. Springdales, Pusa Road, cut

down one science section and divided the extra student strength between commerce and humanities.

So what has changed? According to Pervin Malhotra, career guidance expert, "About eight years ago, whoever was good in studies opted for science. Only the average students and poor performers opted for humanities. Whenever someone bright wants to pursue humanities at school level, they faced resistance. But this is not true any longer. For good jobs in the service sector, one needs a master's degree and that degree doesn't mandate any specific course at the bachelor's level. Over the years, it's being seen that those who studied humanities and social sciences have a strong understanding of the social undercurrent and the environment as well as art and culture which makes for a well-rounded and cultivated personality."

Amita Mohan, principal (additional charge), Amity International, Pushp Vihar, Sa-

ket, informed that not only are some of the brightest students in her school opting for humanities but the kind of exposure and specialization humanities offers post-Class XII makes it all the more interesting. "The scene was different even three years ago. Now there are so many students, especially young women, interested in doing political science, history and economics. They go on to do well in areas like civil services and inter-

WHICH COURSE AFTER CLASS X?

national relations. Science is chosen mostly for engineering and medicine and there is an engineering college in every nook and corner. But look at the quality of humanities students graduating out of Lady Shri Ram, St Stephen's and Hindu College!" she said.

Schools have realized that students pursuing humanities have gone places and earned a reputation across fields—be it journalism, design, international relations,

civil services or developmental studies. "Some of my successful alumni are those who graduated in humanities. Many students who have done science ended up doing humanities in college," Tania Joshi, principal, The Indian School, said.

On the biggest advantage of humanities, Rooma Pathak, principal, MM Public School, Pitampura, said, "All those who study arts and humanities come out as well-rounded personalities and good thinkers. They also bring in a different perspective as they have done a broad range of specializations and, as technology blurs global borders, the need for appreciation of varied experiences increases."

Many schools have begun to offer combinations such as mathematics and economics. "In America and other developed countries liberal arts is given a priority and is so popular. And today we are seeing the emergence of many institutions offering liberal arts in India as well," Malhotra said.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

PUTIA relieved as SC restores powers of AICTE

Deepak Yadav, TNN | Apr 24, 2014, 08:32 PM IST

CHANDIGARH: Punjab Unaided Technical Institutions Association (PUTIA) felt relieved as Supreme Court of India has restored the powers of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). There are mixed reactions in Education Industry over this decision. There are over 13,000 Technical and Management Institutions in India and majority of them have felt sigh of relief with the decision.

While welcoming the decision, Dr J S Dhaliwal, President, Punjab Unaided Technical Institutions Association (PUTIA) said that AICTE has been Regulatory Body for Technical Institutions of India for decades. With the AICTE role, the Colleges maintain better infrastructure, faculty, Lab Equipment, Library etc. resulting into better studies and placements.

Dr Anshu Kataria, Convener, PUTIA and Chairman, Aryans Group of Colleges, Chandigarh said that in the previous few years, in AICTE, the corruption has been ended and more transparency has come in the system. AICTE has made entire Approval Process online which has gained the popularity among th

Institutions in last few years. So Supreme Court order has come as a relief to the existing and new Education Industry.

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DU prof held for molesting student

Punjab Policeman, Gym Trainer Also Arrested In City For Similar Crimes

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Three incidents of molestation have been reported from south and south-east Delhi areas. Those accused have been arrested and sent to judicial custody.

In the first incident, a professor of Dyal Singh College has been arrested on charges of molestation levelled by a student in November 2013. The political science professor, identified as Mani Bhushan, had allegedly misbehaved with the girl saying he would pass her in the exam. Police had regis-

tered an FIR based on a complaint by her family members. However, the arrest was made when the victim created a ruckus with her mother, a cop, at the college premises on Wednesday evening.

The professor was called for questioning at Lodhi Colony police station on Thursday afternoon and was placed under arrest after there was evidence found against him. He has denied charges. He has been sent to judicial custody.

In another incident, a national level shooter, who

worked as a constable of Punjab Police, has been arrested on charges of molestation. The incident was reported last week when the

alarm and informed the police who arrested him. A case under Section 354 of IPC was registered and he was sent to judicial custody.

The professor was called for questioning at Lodhi Colony PS on Thursday afternoon and was placed under arrest after there was evidence found against him. He has been sent to judicial custody

policeman had come to the city with a 20-year-old woman, her acquaintance.

They were staying at a hotel in CR Park where the cop tried to force himself upon her. The woman raised

The accused has been identified as Tarun Sood, police said.

In her complaint, the woman said the man had given her a weight reduction medicine mixed with a sedative and had molested her when she felt dizzy after having it. He had threatened her with dire consequences if she revealed the matter to anyone.

The man was arrested on the basis of her complaint. Police said he has confessed the crime. A case under Section 354, IPC, has been registered against him.

In the third incident, Sarojini Nagar police have arrested a gym trainer for molesting a woman who runs an NGO in south Delhi. The woman is married and in her late twenties, police said.