

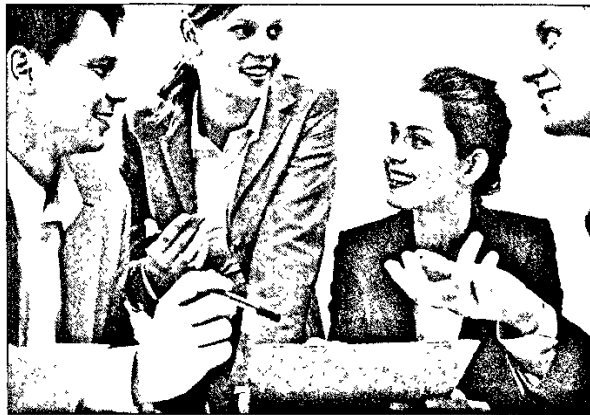
# Newspaper Clips

April 5, 2011

Economic Times ND  
05/04/2011 p-10

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## Wharton to Expand Presence in India



**SAUMYA BHATTACHARYA**  
NEW DELHI

The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, is planning to expand its presence in India in the next one-and-a-half years, according to its dean Thomas Robertson.

One of the world's top business schools will zero in on either Mumbai or Delhi for the expansion. "Our students are already coming to India. The difficulty is that the world does not know Wharton is in India," says Robertson.

He was in Delhi in connection with the signing of an agreement with Indian School of Business, Hyderabad, to develop Max Institute of Healthcare Management at ISB's new Mohali campus. Wharton School, along with Kellogg School of Management, are ISB's associate schools since its inception.

Wharton, has various points of presence in India - the healthcare institute with ISB, study trips of the executive MBA student faculty to India, and executive education programmes.

"All or some of this could be part of our physical presence model in India," says Robertson. He, however, ruled out plans for a campus in India at the moment.

Wharton's focus is on India and China, two of the fastest growing economies. Over the past two decades, Wharton has positioned itself as a global school. Close to 40% of its students and 35% of faculty are international.

The ISB campus at Mohali will have four specialist Institutes,

termed as Centres of Excellence, for promoting research and offering additional specialisations in the post graduate programme - Max Institute of Healthcare Management; Bharti Institute of Public Policy; BML Munjal Institute of Manufacturing and Operation Excellence and Punj Lloyd Institute of Physical Infrastructure Management.

"We are focusing on four national priorities in the country - manufacturing, infrastructure, public policy and healthcare. We have to build management capacity in all these areas," says Ajit Rangnekar, dean, ISB.

The Max Institute of Healthcare Management will impart industry-relevant skill sets to students in this programme to meet India's growing need for quality healthcare professionals. The Mohali campus will see its first intake of 210 students in April 2012.

On its part, Max Healthcare is transforming itself into an academic medical centre, and has bought 60 acres in Greater Noida to start a medical school. A healthcare provider is forging ahead into education and research in the area of healthcare science, says Ananjit Singh, chairman & managing director, Max India. He did not reveal details of the project.

Singh says the ISB venture is aimed at producing MBAs who are adept in managing medicine. "As customer expectations are changing towards healthcare, you need talent to take care of these," says Singh.

Hindustan Times ND  
05/04/2011

P-8

## IIM FACULTY GO PUBLIC WITH PRIVATISATION CHARGE

**Charu Sudan Kasturi**

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**NEW DELHI:** Not convinced by government assurances, the IIM faculty has decided to take their concerns over a series of proposed reforms to the public. There are concerns the reforms would effectively lead to the privatisation of the IIMs.

IIM-Calcutta on Monday placed on its official website, a detailed critique of the proposed reforms, 48 hours after HRD minister Kapil Sibal clarified that the changes were not aimed at privatisation.

But the IIM Calcutta move, sources in both the government and at the B-schools told HT, could further heat up the battle over the future roadmap for the IIMs. The teachers have in their 'position paper' also proposed alternative reforms. "It is extremely unusual for an IIM website to be carrying an open critique of proposed government reforms," a source said.

An HRD ministry panel under Maruti Chairman RC Bhargava has recommended that industrial houses gain seats in the managing society of an IIM for five years in exchange for a donation of ₹20 crore. Individuals and alumni can also gain seats on the societies for donations worth ₹5 crore under the panel proposals.

But faculty are arguing that the Bhargava panel's recommendation may place the reins of the IIMs in the hands of the private donors. "The proposed process of enlightened ownership would destroy the reputation built by IIMs over the last fifty years," the faculty document argues.

Business Line ND 5/04/2011 P-22

# 'Bionic eye', hope for the visually-challenged

## Agence France-Presse

Glen Burnie, Maryland, April 4

For a man whose view of the world has slowly faded to black over 30 years, a device that allows him to see flashes of light has enkindled his hope of one day gazing upon his grandson's face.

A career electrician who grew up in Greece and came to the US as a young man, Elias Konstantopoulos first noticed his vision getting poorer when at age 43 he absentmindedly tried on a relative's eyeglasses and found he could see more clearly with them than without.

Soon after, he visited a doctor who tested his sight and discovered he was no longer able to see his outstretched arms from the corners of his eyes. His peripheral vision was deteriorating.

He was diagnosed with an incurable condition known as *retinitis pigmentosa*, which affects about 100,000 people,

or one in 3,000, in the US.

A leading form of hereditary blindness, the disease gradually eats away at the retina's rods and cones, which are photoreceptors that help people see light and identify colour and detail.

About 10 years later, he could no longer see well enough to keep working.

"You lose your sight, you pretty much lose everything," said Konstantopoulos, who is now 72 and lost his final bit of vision about five years ago.

When his doctor asked in 2009 if he would like to join a three-year trial of a futuristic technology involving an electrode array in his eye and a wireless camera mounted on a pair of glasses, Konstantopoulos was eager to take part.

Now, every morning he puts on the glasses, straps a wireless device to his waist and stands by the window or out in the yard waiting to hear the sound of a car approaching. When it passes, he says he can see a

block of light go by.

He can also distinguish light-coloured objects against dark backgrounds, and he can orient himself in a room by being able to see where there is an open window or door letting the sun in from outside.

The device, known as the Argus II, is made by a California company called Second Sight. It was recently approved for use in Europe, and in the US it has given a handful of test patients like Konstantopoulos cause for optimism.

The device is similar to the cochlear implants that have allowed hundreds of thousands of deaf people to hear again, and is part of a growing field known as neuromodulation, or the science that helps people regain lost abilities such as sight, hearing and movement by stimulating the brain, spinal cord or nerves.

Ear implants work by picking up sound through a tiny microphone, then converting those signals into electrical im-

pulses and sending them to an electrode array implanted in the patient. The electrodes gather the impulses and ship them to the auditory nerve, which hears them as sounds.

The retinal prosthesis follows a similar process. A tiny video camera on the glasses captures images and converts them into electrical signals that are fed to an electrode array that is surgically implanted in the patient's eye.

The visual signals are sent to the optic nerve and then to the brain, and the patient sees them as flashes of light and blurry shapes.

The implant is unnoticeable. The surgery took about three hours and caused hardly any pain, said Konstantopoulos.

According to Second Sight vice-president of business development Brian Mech, the latest generation of the technology has 60 electrodes, compared to an earlier version that had 16.

In all, 14 devices are being

used in the US and 16 in Europe. The Argus II costs about \$100,000.

The company plans to apply soon for a humanitarian device exemption with the Food and Drug Administration, and hopes for approval in 2012.

In the meantime, Konstantopoulos practices with the device one day a week in the lab with Dagnelie. At each session, Konstantopoulos traces objects he sees on a computer screen. Sometimes they walk arm in arm around the medical complex trying to spot certain objects.

He is gradually improving in his ability to interpret the light flashes and identify them as lines and shapes, the doctor said.

But among other patients, the response "varies quite a bit."

"We hope that 10-15 years from now we'll have something that is quite useful, clinically," said the Dutch-born doctor.

Financial Express ND 05-Apr-11 p-2

# Educational tribunals to have civil court powers

**Kirtika Suneja**

**New Delhi, Apr 4:** The proposed educational tribunals Bill, 2010, which aims to set up educational tribunals to adjudicate disputes in the higher education space, will have all the powers and jurisdiction of civil courts which would help them to expeditiously resolve disputes involving teachers, students and institutions.

The Bill allows the government to establish tribunals at the state and national level that would help it to speedily adjudicate disputes involving all stakeholders namely teachers, students and statutory regulatory authorities of the higher educational institutions.

"An order made by every state educational tribunal and the national educational tribunal, shall be executable as a decree of a civil court, and for this purpose, the state educational tribunal and the national educational tribunal shall have all the powers of a civil court," says the Bill.

While state tribunals will deal with matters concerning teachers, employees and students of institutions in the respective states, the national tribunal will deal with matters concerning regulatory bodies in higher education and

disputes between higher educational institutions. The former will comprise three members and the latter, nine members. The Bill was passed last year in the Lok Sabha but awaits clearance from the Rajya Sabha. Moreover, it has provisions for imposing penalties on offenders which may range from imprisonment for three years to fine upto ₹10 lakh. "The tribunal only curtails the period of dispute from 10-12 years in a civil court to a few months. However, the recourse of going to the high court is still there. The Bill doesn't bar it," a HRD ministry official said.

The state educational tribunal will have powers and authority in relation to service matters of a teacher or an employee and affiliation of any higher educational institution. The national educational tribunal will have powers and authority regarding disputes between any higher educational institution and any appropriate statutory regulatory authority.

"The bill does not challenge the autonomy of the institutions and will be an option only after all remedies of the respective institution are provided for. The institutes have to go to their own appellate authorities and get a final order before approaching the tribunal," the official added.

Times of India ND 05-Apr-11 p-17

# 5 more genes tied to Alzheimer's found

**London:** In a breakthrough which may pave the way for an effective treatment for Alzheimer's, scientists have identified five genes which they say raise risk of the disease.

With the discovery of the five new genes, a total of 10 genes are now known to be linked with the most common form of dementia, says the international

team of scientists from the US and Britain. Lead scientist Professor Julie Williams of Cardiff University said that with the breakthrough, it may soon be possible to identify patients most at risk from Alzheimer's disease, and offer them drugs to prevent it.

"I can envisage in 10 to 15

years' time we may be taking a number of drugs to prevent the onset of Alzheimer's in the same way as we take statins now to prevent heart disease," Prof Williams said.

The research involved analysing the DNA of nearly 60,000 people with and without the disease. Prof Williams said that eventually a simple blood test could be used to identify signs of the disease.

She said: "What is exciting about our findings is that the genetic variations we've found all fit together. Modern technology has allowed us to complete this work and we're really getting to the crux of what causes Alzheimer's. PTI

## **HOPE FOR CURE**

# Soon, an assembly line for hearts

## Using Stem Cells, Experts Look To Grow Made-To-Order Organs

**London:** Coming soon: Artificial hearts, say scientists who are growing the human organs in laboratory using stem cells, an experiment which they claim would offer hope for millions of cardiac patients worldwide.

A team, led by Doris Taylor of the University of Minnesota, which is carrying the experiment, believes the artificial organs could start beating within weeks, and would pave the way for livers, lungs or kidneys to be made to order.

To create the artificial hearts, the scientists have removed muscle cells from donor organs to leave behind tough hearts of connective tissue. Subsequently they injected stem cells which multiplied and grew around the structure, turning into healthy heart cells, the Daily Mail reported.

### 'Cow valve' to cut need for open-heart op

A new type of heart valve made with cow tissue and inserted by catheter was hailed as a major breakthrough that could eliminate the need for open heart surgery in some patients, US doctors said. The method is aimed at high-risk patients who suffer from severe aortic stenosis, a clogged valve that impedes the pathway of oxygen-rich blood by making the heart work harder to pump blood through a narrowing opening. The technique of inserting the bioprosthetic valve through a tube in the artery is less invasive than the conventional surgery and showed similar survival rates to conventional surgery, but also raised the risk of stroke and other major heart complications. AFP

"The hearts are growing, and we hope they will show signs of beating within the next weeks. There are many hurdles to overcome to generate a fully functioning heart, but my prediction is that it may one day be possible to grow entire organs for transplant," Taylor was quoted as saying.

Patients given normal heart

transplants must take drugs to suppress their immune systems for the rest of their lives. This can increase the risk of high blood pressure, kidney failure and diabetes. If new hearts could be made using a patient's own stem cells, it is less likely they would be rejected. The lab-grown organs have been created using

these types of cells — the body's immature "master cells" which have the ability to turn into different types of tissue.

The experiment follows a string of successes by the team trying to create spare body parts for transplants. They have already created beating rat and pig hearts. Although they were too weak to be used in animals, the work was an important step towards tailor-made organs. In their latest research, reported at the American College of Cardiology's annual conference in New Orleans, they created new organs using human hearts taken from dead bodies.

However, the race to create a working heart faces many obstacles. One of the biggest is getting enough oxygen to the organ through blood vessels. PTI

Hindu Chennai 03.04.11 p-10

# Get Sampark, go multilingual

## Basic version translates four Indian language pairs

Swathi V

**HYDERABAD:** It is generally understood that translation from one language to another requires an adaptive human brain, and not the rule-based rigidity of a machine. Even to a human being, it poses the trickiest of problems, and a successful translator jubilant over his product would have brought it only closer to the original.

However, in a 'Robotesque' effort to infuse 'thought' into a gizmo, a consortium of 11 academic and research institutions across the country came together to design the 'Sampark Machine Translation Systems for Indian Languages,' which was launched here on Wednesday by the former President, A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

It was the most successful among the three machine translation systems released at the World Wide Web International (W3I) Conference, the others being AnglaMT and Anuvadaksh providing translation from English to Indian languages.

Conceived to deliver translation in 18 Indian language pairs, Sampark is ready in its basic version for four among them — Punjabi to Hindi, Hindi to Punjabi, Urdu to

- **Within a year, 14 other language pairs will be covered**

- **Inbuilt Morphological Analyser and Parser do the translation**

Hindi and Telugu to Tamil.

Within a year, translational capabilities in 14 other bi-directional language pairs too will be launched. These include Tamil-Hindi, Telugu-Hindi, Hindi-Urdu, Kannada-Hindi, Punjabi-Hindi, Marathi-Hindi, Bengali-Hindi, Tamil-Telugu and Malayalam-Tamil, said Rajeev Sangal, Director of the International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad, which was part of the consortium. The project was executed under the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme of the Department of Information Technology.

The programme is aimed at multiplying web content in Indian languages and improving Internet usage among these language speakers. In short, Sampark is a web application that translates content available in one

Indian language into another. It can offer better quality in translation if the input text conforms to standard language, say the developers. To address the syntactic differences of grammar in various scripts, Computational Paninian Grammar is used as the unifying logical framework, Professor Sangal said.

"To begin with, large chunks of data are taken, and each word is tagged with the respective part of speech to enable the machine to learn. Then, the machine is fed with data to allow it to tag the words on its own. The work is then analysed to discover conflict areas and address them," Rahmat Yousufzai, the IIT-H professor who spearheaded the Urdu-Hindi team, said, explaining the 'machine learning' process.

Understanding the meaning, performing a dictionary look-up and structure transfer will be the components of the machine translation towards generating the target language output.

As soon as the text is fed, the in-built Morphological Analyser begins identifying the verb in each sentence, and the Parser uses Paninian grammar rules to zero in on the kind of nouns it can support and arrive at the apt one.

Long names such as those of institutions (e.g. University of Hyderabad), are made out to be proper nouns through recognition of repeated collocations. All unidentified words are considered proper nouns and transliterated. However, literature is a big no-no for translation on this system, as it cannot identify metaphors.

"We are at present focussing only on comprehensibility and not fluency. So, there may be errors of grammar at times. We hope to bring in future improvements based on user feedback," Professor Sangal said.

AnglaMT System translates from English to Bengali, Malayalam, Punjabi and Urdu, while Anuvadaksh does it from English to Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Oriya, Urdu and Tamil. The other institutions involved in the development of Sampark include IIT-Bombay and Kharagpur, C-DAC, Noida and Pune, the University of Hyderabad, Jadavpur University, Anna University-KBC Research Centre, Tamil University, IIT-Allahabad, and IISc-Bangalore.

In all, 200 researchers worked on the project, which began in 2006. The three systems are available on [www.tdil-dc.in](http://www.tdil-dc.in).

Dainik Jagran ND 05-Apr-11 p-1

# आइआइटी की प्रवेश परीक्षा में बैठेंगे छह लाख विद्यार्थी

नई दिल्ली, जागरण संवाददाता : देश के पंद्रह इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (आइआइटी) और तीन अन्य प्रमुख इंजीनियरिंग संस्थानों में दाखिले के लिए प्रवेश परीक्षा 10 अप्रैल को होगी। परीक्षा के दिन नजदीक आने के साथ ही आइआइटी में दाखिले का सपना संजोने वाले लाखों छात्रों के दिल की धड़कने तेज होने लगी है।

करीब दस हजार सीटों के लिए आइआइटी जेईई की इस बार की परीक्षा में करीब 6 लाख छात्र बैठेंगे। बीते साल यह आंकड़ा 4.92 ल था। परीक्षा

## रहें तैयार

- ◆ 10 अप्रैल को है आइआइटी की संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा

का पैटर्न इस बार भी बीते साल की तरह होगा जिसमें दो पेपरों को हल करना होगा। आइआइटी में दाखिले के लिए विद्यार्थी रविवार को प्रवेश परीक्षा देंगे। पिछले वर्ष की भांति ही छात्रों को तीन-तीन घंटे के दो पेपरों से रुबरु होना होगा। गणित, भौतिकी, रसायन के विषयों से संबंधित प्रश्नों को हल करेंगे। पहली परीक्षा नौ बजे से 12 बजे तक व दूसरी परीक्षा दो से पांच बजे तक होगी। इस परीक्षा में आई रैंकिंग के आधार पर दाखिले मिलेंगे। इसके आधार 15

आइआइटी में दाखिले होंगे, जिसमें रुड़की, दिल्ली, कानपुर, मुंबई, चैन्नई, गुवाहाटी, खड़गपुर, गांधीनगर, मंडी, राजस्थान, रोपड़, इंदौर, हैदराबाद, भुवनेश्वर व पटना में दाखिला मिलेगा। साथ ही बीएचयू वाराणसी और इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइंस धनबाद में भी दाखिला मिल सकेगा। परीक्षा में नेगेटिव मार्किंग होगी इसलिए छात्र प्रश्नों को ध्यान से हल करें। परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे क्षितिज रस्तोगी व गौरव ने बताया कि इस परीक्षा में दोनों पालियों में बेहतर करना जरूरी होगा अन्यथा रैंकिंग में दिक्कत आएगी।

घबराएं नहीं, धैर्य बनाएं रखें छात्र : काउंसलरों ने छात्रों से कहा कि आइआइटी की प्रवेश परीक्षा होने में कुछ ही दिन बचे हैं। ऐसे में छात्र धैर्य बनाएं रखें। अधिक बेचैनी में पढ़ाई प्रभावित हो सकती है। सीबीएसई की काउंसलर गीतांजलि कामे ने कहा कि यह देश का सबसे प्रतिष्ठित इंजीनियरिंग प्रवेश परीक्षा है, लिहाजा छात्रों का थोड़ा घबराना स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन इस घबराहट को तैयारी पर हावी नहीं होने दें। जितना तनावमुक्त रहेंगे तैयारी उतनी ही अच्छी होगी और बच्चे ज्यादा सवालों के जवाब दे पाएंगे।



Navbharat Times ND 05.04.2011 p-12

## आईआईटी की आंसरशीट अब दिखेंगी वेबसाइट पर



एनबीटी ॥ मुंबई

10 अप्रैल को आईआईटी-जेईई परीक्षा में बैठने वाले 4.8 लाख से अधिक परीक्षार्थी चेक की हुई अपनी आंसरशीट वेबसाइट पर देख सकेंगे। आईआईटी कानपुर के डायरेक्टर जी.एस. धोंडे के मुताबिक, सभी प्रत्याशियों की स्कैन कॉपियां वेबसाइट [jee.iitd.ac.in](http://jee.iitd.ac.in) पर दिखाई जाएंगी। आईआईटी पहली बार कॉपियां दिखाने जा रहा है।

डॉ. धोंडे के मुताबिक, ये कॉपियां एक पासवर्ड द्वारा देखी जा सकेंगी ताकि छात्र अपनी कॉपियां ही देख सकें। दोनों पेपरों के सही उत्तर भी परीक्षा के दो दिन के भीतर वेबसाइट पर दिए जाएंगे। इससे दुनिया की सबसे कठिन मानी जाने वाली परीक्षा में पारदर्शिता की उम्मीद है।

पिछले कई वर्षों से छात्र और विशेषज्ञ इस तरह की मांग कर रहे थे। बिहार के मशहूर कोचिंग सेंटर सुपर-30 के संस्थापक आनंद कुमार ने कहा कि अब

सभी छात्रों को अपने नंबर जानने का मौका मिलेगा। अब तक केवल चयनित छात्रों को ही रिजल्ट दिया जाता था। इससे कोचिंग सेंटर्स का कारोबार ठंडा पड़ेगा क्योंकि एक-दो नंबर से रह गए छात्रों का खुद पर भरोसा बढ़ेगा। इस समय जेईई को लेकर कई विवाद पेंडिंग हैं। आईआईटी खड़गपुर के राजीव कुमार ने याचिका दायर करके मांग की है कि आंसरशीट की कार्बन कॉपी ले जाने की इजाजत दी जाए।