Newspaper Clips
January 12-13, 2014

January 12

Deccan Herald ND 12/01/2014   P-7

IISc's four-year UG course creating waves across country

Steady rise in applicants; other varsities plan similar programme

Ramzauva Chhakchhuak

BANGALORE: The four-year undergraduate (UG) course at the Indian Institute of Science is seeing a steady increase in the number of aspirants applying for the programme since it was started three years ago.

A few institutes in the country have also communicated their interest to start a similar four-year UG course.

While the number of students pursuing science is rapidly dwindling in the State, a look at the number of applicants for the course at IISc suggests a reverse trend.

Last year, as many as 12,000 to 13,000 aspirants had applied for the course that has a total of only 120 seats, according to

> **The application forms for the UG programme will be available from February to April. The first 3 semesters are devoted to teaching the core subjects.**

Chandan Dasgupta, Physics professor and dean of UG studies at IISc.

The year before that, 10,000 to 12,000 aspirants applied for the programme. In 2011, when the programme was first started, 10,000 students had applied for it, said Dasgupta.

Dasgupta said: "In the three years since the inception, the eligibility criteria has been made more stringent. In the first year, for example, there was no cut-off and those who made it through the entrance test had a chance of getting in. In the second year, we brought in the cut-off. In the third year, we made the cut-off require-

ment even higher," said Dasgupta. As many as 50 per cent of the students who join the programme every year come through the Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana entrance exam and the rest are those who cracked qualifying entrances like IIT-JEE (mains and advanced).

The application forms for the UG programme will be available from February to April. The first three semesters are devoted to the teaching of core subjects at the end of

which, students will get to choose a specialisation in physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, materials and environment. The programme primarily stresses on promoting interest in research.

Dasgupta said that they had received a number of queries from various universities and institutes with regard to assistance and guidance to start four-year programmes.

"I have got emails from a few central universities in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and one

from Karnataka with regard to the BS course. These relate to the syllabus of the programme and others aspects," said Dasgupta. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has communicated about the need to "network" with other institutions and universities as a means to improve quality of science education.

"Measures like identifying 30 to 50 institutions for people to network and interact have been suggested," said Dasgupta. **DH News Service**

UGC approves new regulations for higher education

HT Correspondent

■ letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The University Grants Commission is understood to have passed two important regulations related to technical education and distance education.

At a meeting of the commission on Friday, the board members have passed the regulation as a result of which the technical colleges will now be regulated by the universities.

Under the new regulation, the universities have been empowered to grant recognition and approval to the colleges offering engineering programmes leading to an award of a degree.

According to sources, the universities have to establish their own mechanism for screening of proposal and inspection of institution prior to granting the approval.

However, sources said that the institutes offering diploma in management programme will continue to be regulated as per the existing practice.

The commission is also understood to have approved the regulation for distance education under which the universities offering the distance education programme will have to seek approval of UGC for programmes leading to the awarding of a degree.

However, the stand-alone institutions are likely to be not covered by the regulation.

Times Of India ND 12/01/2014 p-21

Scientists say they've discovered secret to writing bestsellers

Sophie Murray-Morris

© Wavebreak Media Ltd./Corbis

A high percentage of verbs, adverbs and foreign words could be the reason why some books are failing, according to the research

Ever wondered what the secret is to a novel's success? Computer scientists from the US think they might have discovered the secret.

The new technique, with an accuracy rate of 84%, can tell aspiring writers whether their book will shoot to fame or be a total slump even before it is published.

Researchers at New York-based Stony Brook University analysed over 40,000 books from a broad range of genres, as well as film scripts, to collate the findings. Notable titles included *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens and *The Lost Symbol* by Dan Brown.

The technique, called statistical stylometry, differentiates between highly successful literature and less prosperous literary works by using vast amounts of data to define variations in literary style between one writer or genre and another.

The researchers defined a book's success by looking at its download figures and Amazon sales records.

A high percentage of verbs, adverbs and foreign words could be the reason why some books are failing, according to the research. They may also rely on verbs that more explicitly describe actions and emotions, including words such as "wanted", "took", "promised", "cried", and "cheered". These books may also depend on overused words, such as cliché terms like "love" and their settings may be common geographical settings.

In contrast, more successful books use more conjunctions such as "and", "but", and "or". They also included more thought-processing verbs such as "recognised" and "remembered", the research revealed.

Yejin Choi, assistant professor at Stony Brook University, said: "Predicting the success of literary works poses a massive dilemma for publishers and aspiring writers alike."

She added: "Based on novels across different genres, we investigated the predictive power of statistical stylometry in discriminating successful literary works, and identified the stylistic elements that are more prominent in successful writings."

"Our work is the first that provides quantitative insights into the connection between the writing style and the success of literary works." THE INDEPENDENT

Medicine sans doctors?

Futurists say we are headed for a day when revolutionary medical technology will edge the doctor out of the clinic. Not yet, say experts, as the most intelligent machine still needs to be guided

Malathy Iyer | TNN

Geriatric care is not a depressing affair for 50 of the 70-plus senior citizens in Mumbai's north-western suburbs. Rather it has an exciting technological edge to it. They are enrolled in a pilot project with Nanavati Hospital's telemedicine programme which allows doctors to remote-monitor their health. From pulse rate to ECG to lung function, their vital parameters are transmitted in real time, thanks to a made-in-India kit that costs Rs 1.25 lakh.

Tech is, it would appear, in a takeover mode in the field of medicine. The first thing you acquire in hospitals these days is a smart card. It's essentially your file number in an electronic avatar, allowing the hospitals and their doctors to instantly recall your medical history at a future date. At specialty clinics, you are likely to be handed a computer tablet to browse through health information before meeting the doctor.

Mobile-based healthcare apps that allow people to keep tabs on their body are already in use — these can monitor fertility, map distance walked or calories burnt. But the tech revolution that is likely to unfold in the next five years is even more exciting.

Heart surgeon Pavan Kumar who heads the telemedicine centre in Nanavati Hospital says heart care will see huge changes in the coming years. "At present, we give clot-busting medicine that is disbursed throughout the body, but we will soon have nano-robots that will deliver medicines specifically to the site," he says.

medical use possible. Such devices, the doctor believes, can change the rural healthcare setup in India.

Experts feel the march of technology will change medicine forever. At the sidelights of the NASSCOM meeting last September in New Delhi, Silicon Valley venture capitalist Vinod Khosla painted one such futuristic scenario: "I believe we don't need 80% of the doctors; technologies will take over many of the tasks." A lot of what he predicts is already happening — from meas-

> **Experts say that India is in a position to do to medical technology what it did to generic medicines: provide easy and cost-effective solutions for the masses**

uring a patient's vital parameters to performing a prostrate removal surgery using a robotic arm.

In the US, telemedicine is already at work monitoring those who cannot easily access medical services: for example, a driver on a remote highway. Closer home, a tie-up between Fortis Hospitals and GE Healthcare since July, 2012, manages critically ill patients in Raipur and Dehradun through an electronic remote monitoring programme

mours. An MRI machine fitted in some hospitals in India uses ultrasound to remove fibroids from uteruses. CT scanners already help perform some of the most difficult cancer and neuro procedures. Body sensors are already here.

But experts maintain that technology can only remain a tool for doctors. IIT–Bombay's Dr Jayesh Bellare, who has been working on developing nano-particles for use in medicine, says a doctor is still needed to handle and direct technology. Cardiologist Sandip Rane who, in collaboration with IIT-Bombay, developed ECG monitoring using mobile phones in 2009, says technology can make medicine more accurate but not quite replace the doctor.

Dr Rajiv Doshi, the Stanford University doctor listed among scientists who can change the world, concurs. "Technology has the potential to significantly improve the practice of medicine. Specifically, technology will lead to increased awareness about many medical conditions, facilitate more rapid diagnosis and lead to the development of less invasive and safer treatments," says Dr Doshi who has recently invented a device to help those suffering from sleep apnea.

Experts say that India is in a position to do to medical technology what it did to generic medicines: provide easy and cost-effective solutions. "In the US, there has been an explosion of medical technology over the past three decades which seems to parallel a dramatic increase in prices for these technologies. I feel that in the Indian context, there is an opportunity to create cost-effective medical devices for the masses," says Dr Doshi, who heads the Stanford-India Biodesign programme, a collaboration between Stanford University and the Government of India. The programme has developed low cost, reusable hearing screening device for infants.

What technology can do is to offer the

Last September, Dr JS Rajkumar used Google Glass to live transmit a surgery he was performing at the Lifeline Hospital in Chennai. Google Glass has a voice-controlled, wi-fi-enabled computer that makes such

called CritiNext.

Can doctors truly become redundant in future as Khosla suggests? Trials are on in the West to use nano-robots to deliver medicines to the most inaccessible of brain tu-

priceless opportunity for less trained healthcare providers to perform more sophisticated functions. Given the global scarcity of doctors, technology couldn't have provided a better solution.

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Sandhya Soman | TNN

It was a meeting to explore an academic partnership. While the Wikipedia editor made his pitch, the vice-chancellor submitted a pen drive with his bio and a request. Could the expert write a nice article about him on Wikipedia, asked the academician? At the first hint of deal-making, the editor said that he wrote only about people and subjects that he was interested in. The vice-chancellor was crestfallen, and the partnership had an early death.

"My friends were offered hefty salaries to join a political party's campaign recently. They didn't take it up," says the Bangalore-based editor. Another Wikipedia writer says he has been saying 'no' every other day to at least two corporates wanting a jazzed up page and offering to pay for it.

For every such marketing opportunity that is turned away, there are several paid writing options that are lapped up by freelance writers and social media marketing agencies. What their clients — who comprise mainly seasoned businessmen, celebrities, garage entrepreneurs and a few politicians — are looking for is a seemingly unbiased article in Wikipedia, the world's largest online encyclopaedia run by volunteers.

In early December, EA Barbour, who is researching paid editing on Wikipedia, alleged that a Wiki editor manipulated data posted on the Wiki page of a Delhi-based business school to keep out negative information about the institute from the years 2010 to 2012. The blog post, titled 'Indian Fakers Teach Wiki

PR', alleges that the editor used his knowledge of Wikipedia's policy to remove unfavourable reports about the business school.

Even before the post came out, the issue was heatedly debated by Wiki editors, who are users that post regularly on the site and determine its content through popular opinion. As a result, information edited out of the 'Controversies' section on the B-school's Wiki page was more or less reinstated.

Most social media agencies admit they work on Wiki requests as part of their Online Reputation Management packages which cost anywhere from Rs 50,000 to Rs 3-5 lakh a month. A few outsource Wiki work to experts but most rely on in-house teams. "When we ask Wiki editors for help, some refuse as their entries aren't driven by clients, but by their own interests. Some take up the assignment," says Sorav Jain, CEO of Chennai-based online marketing company EchoVme, whose clients include IT companies and spiritual organizations. However, he denies ever paying an editor. Punit Pahuja, CEO of digital media marketing firm Webenza, says several clients approach the agency for help in increasing their social media presence. "A small percentage of them do insist on Wiki articles," he says, adding that it's still a nascent practice in India.

Wiki editors this paper spoke to claim they are directly approached by clients willing to pay for their Wiki entries to be

managed. Some say they get feelers from acquaintances or requests via Twitter. A Tamil Nadu-based entrepreneur, who had just discovered this 'amazing' product that prevents hair fall, wanted to know how to use Wiki to market it even before setting up operations in India. "When we told him that the brand had to prove its worth before being written about, the businessman got upset, saying Wiki is a platform to showcase regular people like him," says an editor.

Internationally too, Wikipedia has been roiled with controversy. On January 9, Wikimedia Foundation, the non-profit which runs Wikipedia, fired its employee and long-time Wikipedian Sarah Stierch for apparently doing paid editing. This controversy comes in the wake of the volunteer editors uncovering a major ring of "sock puppets," or bogus user accounts that were allegedly used to edit articles on behalf of paying clients. The accounts were shut down, and the Texas-based PR firm which was reportedly behind the manipulation warned in November 2013.

Digital marketing agencies agree that it is tough to get biased or insufficiently researched articles or updates past the sharp gaze of admins (Wikipedia's core group of editors). "I have got requests to update pages for people after they have won awards. But if the information hasn't been published in credible news organisations, the edit won't get approved (by Wiki editors)," says Adhvith Dhuddu, CEO and founder of Bangalore-based social media agency AliveNow

whose clients include actors, politicians and sportspeople. "The few times we posted or updated an existing post on the insistence of clients, the work was taken down by senior editors in a few hours," claims Dhuddu, adding that even the language used on the site is being monitored by editors who stress on a style that is impersonal rather than promotional.

THE SOCK PUPPET PROBLEM

Sock puppets, or fake identities, are sometimes used to praise, defend or support a person or organisation or to circumvent a suspension or ban from a website. Unlike a pseudonym, a sock puppet poses as an independent third-party unaffiliated with the puppeteer who has created him/her to garner support for his cause. While investigating the Wiki-PR case, Wikimedia Foundation came down hard on their practice of creating sock puppets.

The community's rigour is why digital agencies and Wiki editors both believe blatant violations are unlikely to become commonplace on Wikipedia. About the IIPM controversy, Wikimedia Foundation's spokesperson Jay Walsh says, "It's the role of the volunteer editing community to manage the article and make any changes. It's also a Wikipedia article, which means it's going to be a work in progress."

WIKI-PAID-YA?

Money can buy Facebook likes, Twitter followers and YouTube viewers. Now, digital agencies and editors reveal Indian clients are paying to have their Wikipedia pages airbrushed

HT Kolkata

Kejriwal may attend IIT-K meet on January 17

KOLKATA: The alumni meet of the Indian Institute of Technology-Kharagpur (IIT-K) beginning on January 17 may be attended by Delhi chief minister Arvind Kejriwal, who graduated in mechanical engineering from the institute in 1989, the alumni cell of the institute said on Saturday. **IANS**

HT Lucknow

India needs inclusive growth: Pitroda

UPTU CONVOCATION Calls upon techies to use Indian model for development, says western formula not suitable

HT Correspondent
▪ hcorreportersdesk@hindustantimes.com

LUCKNOW: National Innovation Council chairman Sam Pitroda, 72, said here on Saturday that development in the Indian way, low cost and affordable, was essential for sustainable and scalable solutions of public problems.

Addressing the passing out students at the 11th convocation of Uttar Pradesh Technical University, Pitroda called upon the techies to be innovative and think differently for the country's development by using only Indian models because the western pattern was not a solution to address the problems of India. Pitroda said, "If we focus on innovation in the Indian way, we will be able to find solutions that are affordable, scalable and sustainable. India needs inclusive growth."

Pitroda, who is also the adviser to the Prime Minister on public information infrastructure and innovations, said, "Western technologies and ideologies will not apply to India's growth. We need to focus on the bottom of the pyramid and create our own model that is affordable, sustainable and scalable. The western model is not scalable and workable in many ways. We need to innovate in our way," he said. The government had invested R 1 lakh crore for creating a public information infrastructure and it could "transform India," he said .

"Efforts are on to connect around 2.5 lakh panchayats by optical fibre in the next two years. Universities across India will also be connected with this. And with 4G technology coming into play, Internet penetration in the country is bound to increase.

Access to information will help in the transformation of the country," he said.

On education and its purpose Pitroda said, "To me education is an answer to many problems. It has the potential to liberate people from poverty, empower the people, teach discipline and bring about creativity. It is all about work and most importantly helps you to be a good human being." He asked students to build their own character before taking the responsibility of building the nation. Only a person with a good character could build the nation, he said, adding that knowledge led to concept, creation, application and services.

CHALLENGES BEFORE US

"India today faces a massive challenge of expansion of higher education. More universities and colleges are required to cater to a vast population. Between 25 to 30% students have access to higher education. This percentage has to increase if India is to develop. In the 11th five year plan, the government of India had increased the budgetary provision for education sector. Not just education but quality and equity in education is essential so that the poorest of the poor can pursue higher studies," Pitroda said,

POOR MOBILE SERVICES

"The telecom companies are to be blamed for all of this. The craving to mint money and increase profitability is so high that they do not invest adequately in setting up infrastructure. So there is a connectivity problem. If they spend enough on network and boosting infrastructure, there will be no problem".

▪ Jubilant students celebrate after receiving their degrees and (below) Governor BL Joshi and Sam Pitroda awarding a degree to a student during the 11th UPTU convocation. ASHOK DUTTA/HT PHOTO

BOFORS, CORRUPTION CHARGES ALL BOGUS

Showering praises on late Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi, Sam Pitroda described the Bofors scam and other corruption allegations as nothing but 'fabricated reports' that cost the Congress the 1989 elections.

Pitroda said even today there was a campaign to discredit the UPA. "The govt laid emphasis on education, but these things never get highlighted because in India, corruption sells like anything," he said.

RTI IS THERE BUT WHERE IS THE INFORMATION?

"The government of India has armed people with the Right to Information. But those in power are not willing to pass on or share even the public information and offer the plea that it is a government file. For me, all discussions, decisions and deliberations of the planning commission should be made public because it is all public-related and public-oriented work. There is a cultural problem among government officers of sharing information with public. All information is not confidential," Pitroda said.

UPTU to simplify admission process from next session

LUCKNOW: UP Technical University vice-chancellor RK Khandal on Saturday promised that the process of admission would be further simplified from the next academic session and the schedule prepared in such a manner that students find the whole exercise, from filling the applications till counselling, easy.

"We must give enough time for institutions to fill the vacant seats at their level and this year, we will ensure it. Whatever the factors causing delay, the aim would be to eliminate them this year. The institutes will be involved in the whole process from the beginning itself and their capacity would be utilised at all stages of admission." According to the V-C, the complete plan of action would be ready by end of January. Governor BL Josh underlined the importance of the positive role that must be played by graduating students for the development of the nation.

Meritorious students, who received medals from National Innovation Council chairman Sam Pitroda couldn't stop smiling. They also learnt life lessons from the renowned businessman and policy advisor Sam Pitroda, who spoke about how they could serve the nation and society now that they

ACCORDING TO THE V-C, THE COMPLETE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE MOVE WOULD BE READY BY END OF JANUARY

were armed with engineering degrees. With the university conferring the Honoris Causa D Sc degree on Pitroda, he to became, in theory, an alumnus of the university and the medallists eagerly posed for picture with him as they were called on stage one last time.

State minister for technical education Ram Sakal Gujar listed the achievements of the state government, including distribution of laptops of class 1 passouts in the state.

In a first-of-its-kind initiative the UPTU this time introduced Quick Response (QR) code alongside the usual bar code on degrees given away to students. The QR code has detailed year-wise marks obtained by the students in an encrypted format that can be decoded and read with the help of a scanning device, like mobile phones.

UPTU officials said putting marks in the form of QR code on degrees would help prevent tampering. The degree holders welcomed this move.

HRD minister Pallam Raju inaugurates IUC in Kakinada

Press Trust of India | Rajahmundry (AP) January 12, 2014 Last Updated at 21:15 IST

Stressing that Centre is committed toward providing quality education, Union HRD Minister M M Pallam Raju today said Rashtriya Ucchatar Shiksha Abihyan (RUSA) for higher education, will spread over two plan periods.

"We are in second year of the 12th five year plan. The government is taking all necessary steps to provide quality education to all the youngsters in the country," Raju said after inaugurating the Inter University Centre for Teachers Education (IUC), at Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU) at Kakinada near here.

Kakinada is Lok Sabha constituency of Pallam Raju.

The Kakinada IUC is fourth such entity functioning within the university system in the country.

"For first time in the country, UGC has sanctioned Rs 150 crore for setting up IUC at JNTU in Andhra Pradesh," Raju said.

The minister informed that after setting up Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, the government is planning a Urdu commission for development of that language.

"Around 95 per cent of higher education in the country is being brought under RUSA," Raju informed.

RUSA, a Rs 90,000 crore flagship scheme for higher education, was approved by Cabinet last year. The scheme will focus on state higher educational institutions and pave the way for far reaching reforms at the state level.

A total of 316 state public universities and 13,024 colleges will be covered under RUSA.

Addressing the gathering, UGC chairman Ved Prakash said various steps were being taken under RUSA.
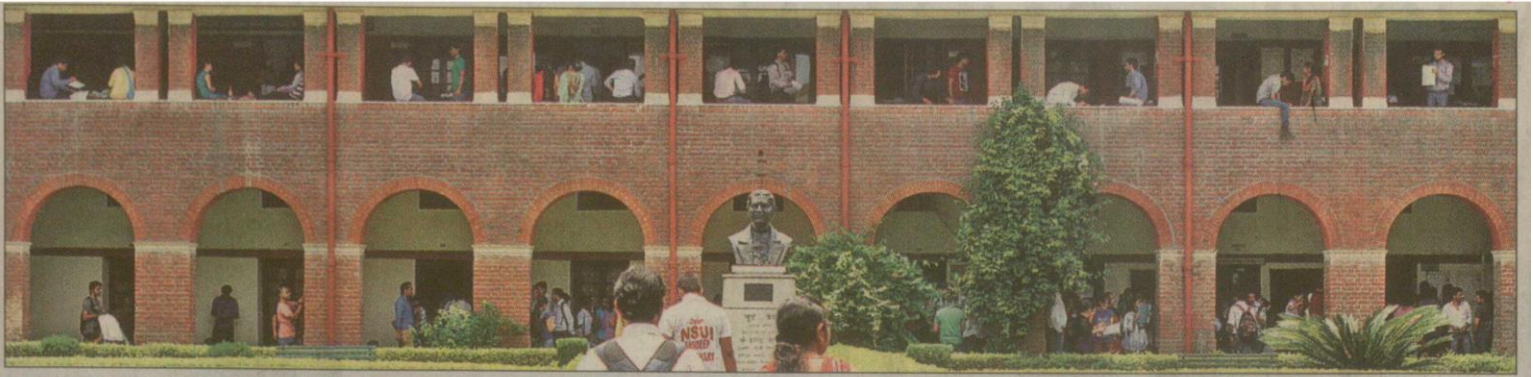
National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) Chairman Santosh Pandey said a staggering 95 per cent of teachers appearing for eligibility test are failing to clear it due to lack of training centres.

"IUC will help them by imparting modern techniques in education," he said.

http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/hrd-minister-pallam-raju-inaugurates-iuc-in-kakinada-114011200772_1.html

January 13

■■ Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is ranked as one of the best for economics research, followed by the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Delhi School of Economics   FILE PHOTO

DELHI LEADS IN RESEARCH

RANKINGS Indian Statistical Institute has been rated first in the country and the city campus second in economics research

Press Trust of India

The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) has been ranked first in the country in economics research, according to a study by Stanford University.

The ISI's Delhi campus has been rated first in the country and the city campus second in economics research.

The ISI is followed by the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Delhi School of Economics.

The Indian universities and institutes are ranked based on productivity in social science research in four categories.

"The rankings presented here are based on a limited set of variables, namely the number of peer-reviewed journal articles produced by an institution and the number of citations these articles received," said the study.

The data used for the rankings are derived from Thomson's ISI Web of Knowledge.

The raw data included any article published in one of the 3015 social science journals indexed by ISI, including Indian journals as well as international journals, by an author affiliated with a university or institute located in India between 2000 and 2010.

The institutions are ranked according to their research productivity (citations and publications) in their respective categories.

In the sociology, demography and family studies category, Delhi University topped the list followed by the JNU.

In psychology also Delhi University has stayed ahead of all others followed by Allahabad University and IIT Kharagpur.

In research in business and management, the elite IIMs led the way with Bangalore, Delhi and Kolkata campuses.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES RANKINGS ARE BASED ON PRODUCTIVITY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

RANKINGS MEASURED ON

International Collaboration: The proportion of articles co-authored with international collaborators

Average citations: The sum of the citations received by the articles produced by an institution divided by the total number of articles

Number of Publications: The total number of publications in the journals belonging to the category (e.g. Economics) authored, co-authored by person affiliated with the institution

Citation Adjusted Publications: This measure is a relatively straightforward combination of the Avg Cite and Pubs measures

IN DEPTH

Sociology, Demography and Family Studies

Rank	Name
1	**Delhi University — All Others**
2	Jawaharlal Nehru University
3	Institute Of Economic Growth, Delhi University
4	University of Hyderabad
5	Delhi School of Economics

Economics Research

Rank	Name
1	**Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi**
2	Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
3	Jawaharlal Nehru University
4	Delhi School of Economics
5	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai

PSYCHOLOGY

Rank	Name
1	**Delhi University — All Others**
2	Allahabad University
3	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
4	Banaras Hindu University
5	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

Business and Management Research

Rank	Name
1	**Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore**
2	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
3	Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta
4	Indian School of Business, Hyderabad
5	Management Development Institute, Gurgaon

Business Standard ND 13-Jan-14 P-2

B-schools welcome compromise between UGC and AICTE

**MANU BALACHANDRAN
& KALPANA PATHAK**
New Delhi, 12 January

Institutes offering Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) courses have welcomed the compromise formula reached by the ministry of human resource development (MHRD), according to which the University Grants Commission (UGC) will regulate B-schools offering a masters' degree in management and are affiliated to universities, while the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) will regulate independent B-schools offering PGDM.

Private B-schools, however, want the decision to be formalised and announced soon. A senior official at a private B-school said the decision was informally conveyed to them by the MHRD. The decision was taken after a Supreme Court order had left AICTE in the role of an advisor, a shift from being a regulator earlier.

AICTE Chairman Shankar S Mantha said he was not aware of a decision. "AICTE is not fighting for PGDM institutions alone. We are here for technical education.

As an Act of Parliament, AICTE's powers must be restored."

H Chaturvedi, director, Birla Institute of Management Technology, said: "This is a good move but we want this to be formalised."

With Common Admission Test results being announced on Tuesday, B-schools wanted a speedy resolution to this issue, as AICTE's permission is needed to run programmes and for expansion of seats. These institutes were planning to approach the Supreme Court, as the imbroglio threatened to derail their plans for the next academic session.

Chaudhari Prasad, chairman-admissions at TA Pai Management Institute, said: "The general feeling is that independent B-schools should not be overseen by the UGC. But we cannot comment unless the government comes out with an announcement. The students should not be affected by all this confusion."

Private B-schools are also expected to meet the MHRD later this month. They propose the creation of an All India Board of Management Study to specifically deal with PGDM courses.

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION

Despite the drop in registration numbers for the Common Admission Test, only one in 58 students will make the cut to the hallowed precints of the Indian Institutes of Management. With CAT results slated for Tuesday, *Business Standard* gives you a lowdown on the numbers so far:

		IIMs seats on offer:	Seats on offer at 160 non-IIM B-schools:
Candidates registered for CAT in 2012:	0.21 mn	**3,335**	**10,000**
Candidates registered for CAT in 2013:	0.19 mn		

Competition ratio at IIMs over the years (no of students per seat)					
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1:153	1:125	1:101	1:68	1:60	1:58

Candidates appeared for CAT in 2012	0.19 mn
Candidates appeared for CAT in 2013	0.19 mn

"Only the students who are unlikely to make it to the top institutes have backed out. We still have the top 40,000 students competing for the top 25 management institutes, including IIMs and others. Hence, the level of competition is still high"

GAUTAM PURI
vice-chairman & managing director, Career Launcher Educate.

Amar Ujala ND 13-Jan-14 P-7

आईआईएम समेत सैकड़ों प्रबंधन संस्थानों में नई व्यवस्था लागू

'एनडीए' के बिना नहीं मिलेगा रिजल्ट

● अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

● कैट के ऑनलाइन एग्जाम के दौरान नॉन डिसक्लॉजर एग्रीमेंट करना था जरूरी

नोएडा। आईआईएम समेत सैकड़ों प्रबंधन संस्थानों में दाखिले के लिए हुए कॉमन एडमिशन टेस्ट (कैट) के रिजल्ट में नई व्यवस्था लागू की गई है। ऑनलाइन कैट एग्जाम के दौरान नॉन डिसक्लॉजर एग्रीमेंट (एनडीए) एक्सेप्ट करने वाले छात्रों का ही रिजल्ट जारी किया जाएगा। टेस्ट के दौरान कैट की निर्धारित पॉलिसी न मानने वाले, किसी फ्रॉड या गैर जिम्मेदार गतिविधि में लिप्त पाए गए अभ्यर्थियों का भी रिजल्ट जारी नहीं किया जाएगा।

कैट के ऑनलाइन टेस्ट में इंडियन कॉन्ट्रेक्ट एक्ट 1982 के तहत नॉन डिसक्लॉजर एग्रीमेंट साइन करना होता है। इसमें परीक्षा देने के बाद उसकी कोई भी जानकारी किसी भी रूप में (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, सोशल, प्रिंट) सार्वजनिक न करने का प्रावधान होता है। एग्रीमेंट का उल्लंघन करने पर तीन साल की सजा और दो लाख रुपये आर्थिक दंड का प्रावधान है। इस बार एनडीए एक्सेप्ट न करने वाले परीक्षार्थियों का रिजल्ट रोक लिया जाएगा। दरअसल, कैट के नतीजे 14 जनवरी को सुबह 9 बजे घोषित किए जाएंगे। इसमें एक लाख 74 हजार छात्रों की किस्मत का फैसला होगा। नोएडा-ग्रेटर नोएडा के भी लगभग 4800 छात्र कैट नतीजों के इंतजार में हैं। आवेदकों में सबसे ज्यादा संख्या दिल्ली-एनसीआर के छात्रों की ही है।

रिजल्ट के दिन लगभग सभी छात्र एक साथ वेबसाइट एक्सेस करेंगे, ऐसे में सर्वर डाउन होने की दिक्कत को देखते हुए रिजल्ट मिलते ही छात्रों को तुरंत अपने स्कोर कार्ड का प्रिंट लेने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं। ऑनलाइन जारी होने वाले रिजल्ट को लीक होने से बचाने के लिए भी पुख्ता इंतजाम किए गए हैं।

AICTE was meant to co-ordinate, never control

While the education fraternity furiously debates over the fate of AICTE, PaGaLGuY managed to speak to none other than the Father of AICTE, Prof Ashok Chandra. The founding director of IIML and also a former Special Secretary to Indian government, Prof Chandra drafted the whole AICTE Act. At one time, the entire higher education system was in his hands. Besides, holding various important positions at the Centre and on missions abroad, he has over 100 publications to his credit.

Below, in a **3-part** series, Prof Chandra tells us everything we ever wanted to know about AICTE – obviously, since he created it.

The recent SC judgement goes against AICTE?

Technical education defined under section 2 (g) does include management. Unless the Act is modified 'management' will be part of technical education. Nature of management education has nothing to do with the statutory position. Co-ordination of technical education at all levels is the responsibility of the AICTE under the Act. Elsewhere also the ACT speaks of coordinated development of technical and management education.

However, coordination does not mean control.

How does UGC then come into the picture?

Section 2 (h), defines technical institutions. This specifically excludes universities. Therefore universities and affiliated colleges are not 'technical institutions, under the control of the AICTE. AICTE can provide guidelines, norms, standards , but these have to be enforced by the University and/or the UGC. Both UGC and AICTE were set up under the same provision laid under the Union List, entry 66, which provides for co-ordination and maintenance of standards of higher education and research in the country.

Is AICTE a stronger body than the UGC?

AICTE Act does not supersede the UGC Act and does not take away their powers, but it does have the responsibility to 'co-ordinate' technical education throughout the country wherever that may lie, just as, say, in the case of medical education and the role of the Medical Council. For facilitating co-ordination, UGC is represented on the AICTE through its Chairman. MoUs were developed with Pharmacy Council, and Council of Architecture so that they worked with the AICTE in their respective areas and helped achieve AICTE's statutory responsibility of co-ordination and maintenance of standards. AICTE can cause inspection of institutions of technical education but in co-ordination and consultation with the University and the UGC, and can only make recommendations to them for appropriate action.

So AICTE has the powers to approve new institutes?

Section 10 (K) provides AICTE authority for approval of 'new technical institutions' and 'new courses' in 'consultation with concerned agencies.' By definition of technical institution in section 2(h) university 'approval' for establishment of new technical education institutions under the UGC' are ruled out, but 'co-ordination' is not, and AICTE can provide 'norms and standards' even for these institutions. The UGC can then enforce those standards in institutions in its own domain.The same logic was responsible for AICTE and UGC setting up separate NBA and NAAC respectively.- Prof Ashok Chandra

http://www.pagalguy.com/news/aicte-meant-co-ordinate-not-control-says-prof-a-18528275/

Students exhibit talent at IIT-Kanpur

TNN | Jan 13, 2014, 04.47 AM IST

KANPUR: On the third day of [Vivekanada Youth Leadership Convention](#) at IIT-Kanpur on Sunday, competitions were held for students in the age group 13-18 years. The event began at 10 am and continued till 3 pm. A variety of contests were held to test the intelligence of the students.

A poster making competition was held, which helped the participants to display their artistic talent and creativity. The youngsters made posters on 'I dream...' and 'Repairing earth'. Ruchi and Jayant Dubey from Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kanpur Cantt bagged the first prize.

Essay writing tested the literary skills of the students and conveyed that a pen can be mightier than a sword.

[Vaishali Shukla](#) from [Prabhat Senior Secondary School](#) won the best essay prize among several write-ups that were submitted on 'My vision for India 2030' and 'Truth is courage'.

Orators like Raghav Trivedi from [Jai Narayan Inter College](#) and others got the platform through the extempore competition with a realisation that spontaneity, confidence and ides can stir any audience. Raghav bagged the first prize.

[Hari Om Pandey](#) from Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT-K won the quiz competition.

The subject of the quiz was Indian culture and heritage. Caption writing competition was held for all who came to participate to teach them to form opinions, interpret situations and uniquely express their thoughts. Raghav Trivedi'a caption emerged the best as he bagged the prize again.