# Newspaper Clips

## January 16, 2013

Times Of India ND
16/01/2013 P-15

# IIM-A director may get ₹1cr pay package

Chitra Unnithan | TNN

**Ahmedabad:** An annual package of Rs 1 crore used to be a coveted corporate offer for students graduating from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Unable to find a new director, the top B-school is now working on a proposal to offer the same for its top job.

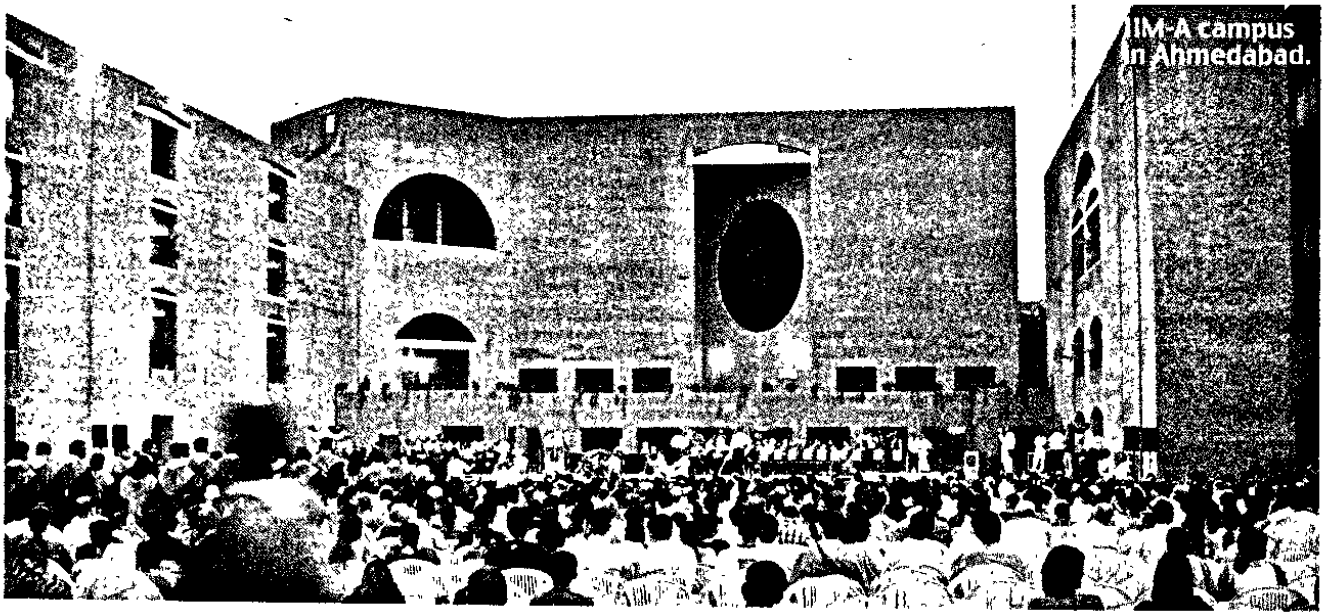
IIM-A is hunting for a successor to Samir Barua, now on an extension after his term ended on November 7, 2012. In July last year, the institute set up a five-member committee to shortlist candidates but members haven't been able to agree on names.

It is divided on whether someone from the faculty should be promoted or a corporate top honcho given the job. Others prefer an academic from a foreign university. Members of the committee who want to appoint a director from outside are keen to hike the present salary to attract the best from the industry.

"There have been a lot of deliberations on increasing the salary package of the director to Rs 1 crore annually, a five-fold rise from the current annual package of Rs 20 lakh. However, there is still no unanimity on whether to make the appointment from outside or from within the institute," said a source.

According to the source, some in the search committee believe a candidate from the corporate world or an Ivy league university will not settle for a Rs 80,000 per month salary.

Mail Today ND 16/01/2013 P3



IIM-A campus in Ahmedabad.

# A crorepati director for IIM Ahmedabad

By **Ritika Chopra** In New Delhi

WITH the search for the next director of IIM-Ahmedabad going international, the institute is now mulling a five-fold hike in the annual salary that will be offered to its new head.

According to sources in IIM-A, the five-member search committee has considered the possibility of footing a bill of ₹1 crore annually as salary for the new director in order to attract good talent for this post.

Currently, an IIM director gets a salary of ₹80,000 per month and earns anything between ₹18 to ₹20 lakh annually. If this proposal gets the nod of the board of governors (BOG) of the institute, then IIM-A would be paying the highest salary package to its head among 13 elite B-schools. The HRD ministry will also have to be kept in the loop. All IIMs, at this point in time, are financially independent and do not depend on the HRD ministry for funds to pay salaries to their faculty and director.

A.M Naik, managing director of Larsen and Toubro and head of the search committee and BOG of the institute, did not directly confirm if a salary hike was being considered but admitted that "all possibilities are being looked at".

The committee comprises Hasit Joshipura, managing director of GlaxoSmithKline, Sanjay Lalbhai, chairman and MD of Arvind Group, Rama Bijapurkar, marketing and research consultant, Ashank Desai, co-founder of Mastek, besides Naik.

The panel is on a hunt for a successor to the present director Samir Barua (whose term ended in October 2012) as it placed a recruitment advertisement in *The Economist* in August last year.

According to sources, the committee has received several applications of candidates currently working at B-schools abroad.

The idea of the salary hike has been welcomed by Maruti Udyog chairman and chairman of the BOG of IIM-Ranchi, R.C. Bhargava.

**The institute is mulling a five-fold hike in the annual salary of its new director to attract good talent for the post**

"An IIM is an institution of excellence and its director is responsible for its day-to-day administration... The director is pretty much like a CEO. If you can't find a CEO of a company for an annual salary of ₹15 lakh, then why should the director of an IIM earn this little?" he said.

The current pay package of IIM directors is, indeed, quite less compared to what their counterparts are paid by top private management institutions. According to an IIM director, private management institute in the NCR region are willing to pay anything between ₹50 lakh and ₹80 lakh annually to a director

However, for P. Rameshan, director IIM-Rohtak, an annual pay of ₹1 crore would be a bit too much. "A director of an IIM is not motivated by money, but by the desire to build an institution of excellence. Although I agree that the current pay structure of directors should be revised and could be about ₹30 lakh, but mooting a sum of ₹1 crore as salary is too much. IIMs are public institutions after all," he said.

Indian Express Pune 15.01.2013 P-6

# *Study finds why IIT Bombay students do not study*

## Insight survey says distractions such as gaming, movies, Facebook keeping students away from academics

MIHIKA BASU
MUMBAI, JANUARY 14

AS UNREAL as it may sound, but IITians too do not study. Why? "Why don't we study at IIT Bombay?"

Insight, the student media body of the institute, asked this question on the campus and got the following answers.

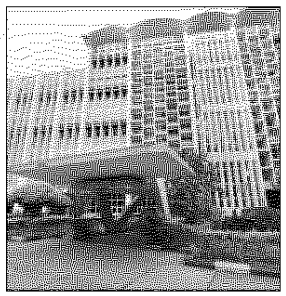
Pursuit of personal passions or interests — gaming, movies, Facebook or start-ups — keeps most students away from study books. Results of the survey have been published in the current edition of the Insight online newsletter.

Less than 20 per cent of the over 550 respondents studied for over three hours a day but 50 per cent did not study at all till there are "imminent exams".

The survey was to find out how much time IITians spend on academics and their distractions.

Coursework and research ranked lowest among priorities in the absence of academic deadlines.

"On the basis of our survey, we observe that there seem to be a variety reasons why students don't study at IITB. We aim to exclusively analyse how a lack of zeal for our courses is one of major reasons for academic apathy...In keeping with the institute's vision statement, passion in science and technology should ideally be the reason for a student to seek admission in IIT Bombay. However, we have come to find that many students generally don't tend to have a single concrete aim or reason for entering IITs and there is a clear mismatch of ideals at the entry point," the newsletter said.



**Coursework and research ranked lowest among priorities in the absence of academic deadlines.**

It said as an undergrad student at IIT Bombay, one was exposed to several activities.

"Pursuing one's interest certainly consumes a huge chunk of a student's time, which automatically implies that this set of students has less time to devote to courses."

The survey revealed 75 per cent of students do not spend time on academics unless there are upcoming assignments and about 15 per cent study in general when they are not "cornered" by deadlines.

"The little time devoted to academics is mostly spent on assignments and quizzes."

While many respondents said Facebook and movies distracted them, nearly 69 per cent said lack of space for a table and chair in hostels rooms, loss of privacy and increased disturbance due to shared accommodation also impacted academics. A majority of students also said they were unable to relate to courses and most professors were unsuccessful in making them feel interested.

HT Mumbai

# IIT STUDENTS STUDY AT LAST MINUTE: SURVEY

**HT Correspondent**
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**MUMBAI:** Students at the Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay (IIT-B), where every year the brightest of those clearing the Joint Entrance Exam choose to go, don't seem to be studying much.

A survey published in the student newsletter, Insight, and released on Sunday found in a poll of over 550 respondents that 50% didn't study unless faced with imminent exams. Less than 20% said they studied over three hours a day while 75% said they didn't do any academic work if there were no upcoming assignments.

Only about 15% said they studied even when there weren't any deadlines around the corner. However, of those polled, 70% did say that engineering was their preferred stream of study.

"Come the mid- semesters or end-semesters, this campus has more than the usual amount of caffeine and gets its act together in a couple of mind-numbing weeks. It's a matter of huge concern," said the article.

HT Indore

# IIM-I eyes Guinness record to show gratitude to Army

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The Mridang team from IIM-I which would dedicate the mosaic to the Indian Army.

**INDORE:** Indian Institute of Management, Indore (IIM-I) students would attempt to make a Guinness Book of World Record by making a greeting card mosaic with nearly 5,000 cards to show its gratitude towards the Indian Army.

These greeting cards would hold messages for the soldiers written by the students, faculty and visitors at IIM-I during their cultural extravaganza 'Mridang 2013' to be held in February. The mosaic would be a picture of an Indian soldier with the tricolor in the background.

In the backdrop of the incident where two Indian soldiers were killed, this activity would get a new meaning and help in boosting the morale of the army, opine students.

Talking to HT, Rahul Jaggannathan, joint coordinator for the event said, "We had sought approval from Guinness Book of World Records in the first week of December. We had already planned to dedicate the mosaic to our army and it is purely coincidental that it would follow the brutal killings at LoC."

Sahil Sambyal of the creative and design team said, "There was a record earlier with a 50-meter mosaic which we want to break. So, our mosaic would be

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

for their lives and fight for our country at the border. This mosaic would be a show of solidarity from us," said Sahil.

Mridang witnesses a footfall of nearly 10,000 and the organisers are planning to make sure that signatures of the visitors and messages appreciating the efforts of Indian Army reach the soldiers through these greeting cards.

Last year, IIM-I had successfully made an entry into the Guinness Book of World Records by making a pencil mosaic of 100 square meters. "We had distributed those pencils to school students as a part of social initiative. This year, we plan to make the best use of these greeting cards which would bring smiles to the faces of our soldiers," said Sahil.

**(WITH AGENCY INPUTS)**

## IIM-I EYES GUINNESS...

a design of 10x10 square meter." He added that the idea is to encourage the Indian soldiers and to recognise their efforts. "Our soldiers do not care

Dainik Bhaskar, ND
16/01/2013 p-8

# कैट में सौ फीसदी पर भी आईआईएम में एडमिशन तय नहीं

इंदौर | आईआईएम इंदौर में प्रवेश के लिए इस बार कैट के रिजल्ट के बजाए स्टूडेंट के एकेडमिक रिकॉर्ड को महत्व दिया जाएगा। यानी यदि आप कैट में सौ परसेंटाइल लाए हैं और 10वीं से आगे की पढ़ाई में अच्छे नंबर नहीं मिले हैं तो आपका एडमिशन खटाई में पड़ सकता है। आईआईएम इंदौर के डायरेक्टर डॉ एन. रविचंद्रन का कहना है कि कैट में प्रतियोगी छात्र की पढ़ाई व अन्य ज्ञान की परीक्षा हो जाती है। लेकिन अच्छे प्रबंधक बनने के लिए कई अन्य खूबियों की जानकारी लेना होती है। इसलिए अंतिम प्रवेश उसके पूरे एकेडमिक रिकॉर्ड, इंटरव्यू में सामने आने वाली खूबियों के आधार पर ही होगा।

Dainik Bhaskar, ND 16/01/2013 p-4

# सड़े गेहूं से पेट्रोल बनाने पर आईआईटी की मुहर

## टेलेंट : आईआईटी राजस्थान की युवा वैज्ञानिक प्रतियोगिता 'आइडियाज' में कोटा के स्कूली छात्र जितेंद्र का आइडिया चयनित

भास्कर न्यूज | कोटा

12वीं कक्षा के छात्र जितेंद्र चौधरी का प्रोजेक्ट आईआईटी राजस्थान के युवा वैज्ञानिक प्रतियोगिता आईडियाज,2012 में चयनित हुआ है। उसने सड़े गेंहूं से पेट्रोल बनाने का प्रोजेक्ट भेजा था। 19-20 दिसंबर को हुई प्रतियोगिता का रिजल्ट सोमवार को घोषित कर दिया गया। पांच सदस्यीय विशेषज्ञ ज्यूरी ने प्रतिभागियों के आइडिया का सोशल व कमर्शियल उपादेयता के आधार पर मूल्यांकन किया। चयनित प्रतिभागियों को जल्द ही आईआईटी-राजस्थान द्वारा पुरस्कृत किया जाएगा। 'कामयाब होने के लिए नहीं काबिल होने के लिए पढ़ो' फिल्म थ्री-इडियट के इस मंत्र पर अमल करते हुए गांव से यहां आए लार्ड कृष्णा स्कूल के छात्र जितेंद्र ने सड़े गेहूं से पेट्रोल बनाकर दिखा गया। उसने बैटरी के बिना जुगाड़ की एक चिप से मोबाइल चलाकर भी दिखाया।

मप्र के रतलाम जिले में रीछ गांव के निरक्षर किसान उदयसिंह चौधरी व मां श्यामू बाई का बेटा जितेंद्र स्कूली परीक्षा में कभी 90 फीसदी अंक नहीं ला सका। लेकिन, अनूठे आइडिया के दम पर उसने आईआईटी विशेषज्ञों को भी चकित कर दिया। उसका कहना है कि स्वयं पर भरोसा हो तो 50 प्रतिशत अंक लाकर भी 90 फीसदी वाले छात्रों से आगे निकला जा सकता है। वह पढ़ाई के साथ रोज एक घंटा प्रोजेक्ट आइडिया पर काम करता है।

मोबाइल डिवाइस बताता 12वीं का छात्र जितेंद्र कुमार।

### अगला प्रोजेक्ट दो शहीदों के नाम

इन दिनों जितेंद्र एक नए प्रोजेक्ट का डिजाइन तैयार कर रहा है, जिसे हाल ही पुंछ में शहीद हुए दो सैनिकों लांसनायक हंसराज व सुधाकर को समर्पित करना चाहता है। डॉ.कलाम को आदर्श मानकर वह किसी अच्छे संस्थान से एयरोनॉटिकल इंजीनियरिंग करके अपने गांव में एक ऐसा स्कूल खोलना चाहता है, जहां बच्चे हर टॉपिक को प्रैक्टिकल करके सीख सकें।

HT Mumbai

# Connect with France! Quality of Indian students quite high

Ayesha Banerjee
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France wants Indian students. "When former French president Nicolas Sarkozy visted India in 2010, it was felt that the number of Indian students in France should increase from the current 3000 to 6000 by 2013," says Helene Duchene, director of mobility and attractiveness at the French ministry of foreign and European affairs.

India is important for France because both countries share the same views when it comes to democracy. France supports India's bid for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, the countries are collaborating on the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project and IIT Rajasthan has been founded in collaboration with France, among many other things," Duchene adds.

**Education France: How the numbers add up**

- **85** Public universities
- **224** Engineering schools
- **220** Business schools
- **291** Doctoral departments
- **1,200** Research laboratories
- **1** out of every **3** French doctoral degrees is awarded to a student from outside France

Source: Campus France

Fabienne Couty, also from the ministry, says, "The quality of students coming from India is quite high, especially those from the IITs. So far, about 226 MoUs have been signed between schools and universities of the two countries," she says.

When compared to the US or UK, the most preferred destinations of Indian students, France is relatively cheaper. "Education makes up 40% of the country's budget – fees for the students is funded by the state, which comes to about €16,000 per student," says Couty. For the country this is an investment for gaining high quality students, she adds. International students also get some financial help for accommodation.

Eric Chevreul, another official from the ministry who looks after the student mobility programme, says many collaborative research projects have been successful thanks to the Indo-French Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research, funded through an annual corpus of Euro three million with India and France equally contributing €1.5 million each. The Eiffel France Scholarships for international students have also been attracting many talented Indians to the country.

About Indian students finding it difficult to cope with the French language, Chevreul says, "about 700 courses are taught in English. Interestingly, the Chinese are coming to France to learn French as they want to focus on some fast-developing French-speaking nations in Africa. At the master's level, you need to take English and not French." French universities and grande ecoles are increasingly using English as the medium of instruction, especially in areas like management, engineering, political science etc.

International students have a right to work if they are enrolled in an institute participating in the national student health-care plan. Those who are not nationals of European Union member countries must also hold a valid residency permit.

Those with a master's degree can apply for a one-time temporary residency authorisation valid for six months after their student residency permit expires. This authorisation enables students to work at any job up to the limit of 60% of the official work week.

Business Line, ND 16/01/2013 p-9

# Bridging India's knowledge gap

*As in the US, there needs to be a link between undergraduate teaching and research. This would bring university science teaching to life.*

Priyamvada Natarajan

**India's** research institutes may be world class, but we need more of them. — Johney Thomas

**INDIA IN TRANSITION**

**This article is by special arrangement with the Center for the Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania.**

With the emergence of India on the global scene as a player buoyed by the information technology revolution, its aspirations have received a new boost. Aside from being an economic power, it now aspires to be a knowledge power; a centre of innovation and creative ideas. However, it is not on track to do so. While India has the resources to make this happen, the absence of fundamental institutional change makes reaching this goal very unlikely.

Historically, the set-up of the Indian S&T enterprise stemmed from the Nehruvian vision of the significant role expected of S&T in the country's development. With Nehru's patronage, the renowned scientists of that generation such as Meghnad Saha, Vikram Sarabhai, Homi Bhabha, and C. V. Raman all pushed for building scientific research as a high priority in order to rapidly cultivate a homegrown scientific community and achieve technical self-sufficiency with expediency. Scarce resources were therefore directed to a few elite research centres inspired by the model in the USSR; a few national laboratories in specific subjects. There was lively debate between Meghnad Saha and Homi Bhabha on the locus of where pure and applied research should be situated.

## WRONG MODEL

This illustrious generation of visionaries and strong personalities was deeply influenced by the European and Russian models, rather than the research universities in the US. This institutional template choice has left us impoverished today.

Research universities are the backbone of invention and innovation in the US. The tight coupling of undergraduate and graduate training, along with a strong research base, has provided natural incubators to nurture new ideas that could potentially translate immediately into applications, as well as more long-term basic science research that might not produce immediate commercial benefits.

However, as a consequence of this initial historic cleavage in India, university research has failed to garner adequate support and the structural changes required to invigorate and reshape universities to do so, never took root. In the meantime, more and more research institutes have been created in the sciences and social sciences outside the university system.

The foremost casualty of this separation of research from teaching has been undergraduate education in the sciences and technology. It has robbed the undergraduate curriculum of its richness by preventing the building up of critical-thinking skills in post-secondary education, and it has impoverished universities by offering very little incentive to its faculty for becoming scholars, producing a disenchanted generation of academics.

The research centres on the other hand have all mostly thrived, and some clearly are world class. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Inter University Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics (IUCAA), National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), and the Indian Institute of Science are exemplars. However, India needs to vastly increase the scale of the research enterprise.

## CORRECTIVE STEPS

India should urgently reintegrate research and teaching. Universities need to provide time in the form of research leave and resources for faculty to jump-start their research. They need to encourage collaborations with colleagues at research institutes, and funding needs to be provided to do so.

This can be easily accomplished via a targeted grants programme within the Government of India's Science and Engineering Research Council's (SERC's) existing Fund for Improvement of Science & Technology Infrastructure programme. SERC can incentivise this by allocating a grants programme solely for such collaborative ventures. The benefit of launching and actively fostering scientific collaborations between research institutes and teaching colleges is that it will provide channels for undergraduates to be involved in research.

In turn, universities can then introduce undergraduate research projects at least for all honours degree courses. Setting up such a cycle of research involvement will require extending the undergraduate degree to four years.

One move in the right direction that partially addresses this lack of integration of research into undergraduate education has been the setting up of the Indian Institutes for Science Education and Research (IISERs). Five of these institutes have been set up with substantial funding in Mohali, Pune, Bhopal, Kolkata, and Thiruvananthapuram. Research is part and parcel of the undergraduate science curriculum and every student gets a taste of it at the IISERs. However, there is no such analog for the humanities and social sciences.

Another pressing and related issue is the lack of breadth in an undergraduate education. Requiring a broad core curriculum that includes quantitative reasoning, critical thinking, writing skills, and basic mathematical competency needs to be part of undergraduate education at all institutions for all degree courses, including specialised science, engineering, or medical colleges.

The current revolution in online teaching and learning provides an opportune moment to spur and implement a radical shift in educational culture. Initiatives such as Coursera and edX have started offering Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) that can be streamed anywhere in the world and material accessed either free or at modest cost. The scale on which these courses can be delivered is staggering. For example, 154,000 people from around the world enrolled this spring in the Circuits & Electronics class taught by Ananth Agarwal, an MIT professor and Director of the edX initiative.

MOOCs offer an attractive option to deliver course material on the scale that is needed for India, especially given the sheer number of young people who need to be educated. In post-secondary education, MOOCs can be used to supplement and update current undergraduate courses by offering a blended classroom with live streamed content, thereby giving faculty more time to invest in their research agendas. MOOCs can standardise course delivery, curriculum, and teaching. They can help bridge the urban-rural divide, as well as transform primary and secondary education.

Another channel to spark research activity in universities is to encourage undergraduate science student involvement in so-called Citizen Science projects. Periodically organising national S&T contests and a National Science Festival celebrating science modelled on the World Science Festival held in New York City, would entice young people to pursue science as a career.

Tapping into international networks would also help. The elite IITs, for instance, were set up with international collaborations. Perhaps renewing ties to the research universities that helped set them up in the first place would help boost the research programmes of current IIT faculty.

With decisive policy interventions, India could shift its educational culture within a generation. India looks to S&T to provide new and innovative solutions to many challenging global problems such as climate change and the growing demand for scarce resources like energy, water, and food.

*(The author is Professor, Departments of Astronomy and Physics, Yale University.)*

Hindustan Times ND 16/01/2013
P8

# STUDY TO FIND SOURCES OF AIR DUST IN DELHI

**Press Trust of India**
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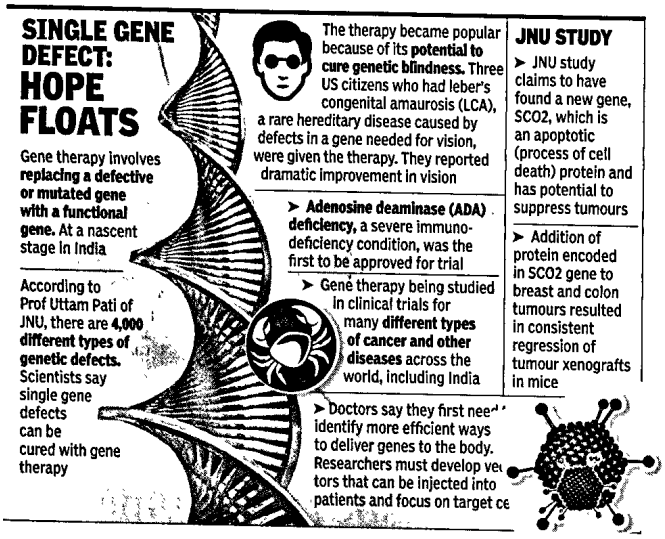
**LONDON:** A new study of dust sources in Delhi will provide important insights into how individual sources of airborne matter contribute to the overall concentrations, measured in the atmosphere, scientists said on Tuesday.

Researchers from the IIT, Delhi, University of Birmingham, UK and the Desert Research Institute in Nevada, USA, are collaborating to provide scientific evidence in this area which will assist in the development of targeted policy instruments to control air pollution.

Prof Roy M Harrison, head, environmental health sciences group, University of Birmingham, said, "Exposure to particulate matter has negative consequences for human health but cost-effective abatement measures depend upon a quantitative knowledge of the contributions of different sources in the atmosphere." **PTI**

Times of India ND 16/01/2013 P-4




# JNU decoding answer to cancer

## Scientists Pinpoint Gene That Can Inhibit Tumour Growth

Jayashree Nandi | TNN

**New Delhi:** There is great excitement at Jawaharlal Nehru University's School of Biotechnology. Scientists here claim to have found that the SCO2 gene has potential tumour-suppressing qualities and that it can be a treatment for different kinds of cancer. Their research paper has been published in the current issue of the journal, Molecular and Cellular Biology.

Till now, it was known that p53 gene is a tumour suppressor protein and is involved in preventing cancer. But according to research studies conducted by the JNU School of Biotechnology along with Ohio State University Medical Centre and other universities, p53 recruits SCO2 gene and gives it this quality.

"We injected SCO2 protein encoded in SCO2 gene in both breast and colon tumour xenografts in mice. It resulted in consistent regression of these tumours. A combination of SCO2 along with cancer drugs like cisplatin and tamoxifen resulted in more than 85% hypoxic tumour regression in four weeks," Professor Uttam Pati, the lead researcher, said.

> The finding of SCO2 as a potential tumour suppressor is an important step... Gene therapy has not yet matured in clinical practice and needs much more work
>
> Dr Biju Jacob | RESEARCHER

SCO2 enhances reactive oxygen species (ROS) production to activate apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (ASK1) which then regresses tumour growth rate. ROS is a type of unstable molecule that contains oxygen and that easily reacts with other molecules in a cell. A build-up of ROS in cells may cause damage to DNA, RNA, and proteins and may cause cell death. But SCO2 promotes ROS for a good purpose which is to activate cell death and shrinking of tumours.

But translating the finding into actual therapy may take time. "The finding that SCO2 is a potential tumour suppressor is an important step in our continued effort to understand the mechanistic causes of cancer. Gene therapy has not yet matured in clinical practice and needs work," head of research and healthcare innovations at Mazumdar-Shaw Cancer Center in Bangalore Dr Biju Jacob said.

"All genes involved in cancer cell metabolism are important and need to be discovered and understood. With advanced therapies in near future, cancer will hopefully no longer be a disease that will scare people," Dr S J Patil, consultant, Clinical Genetics Centre for Molecular and Metabolic Diagnostics & Research, Narayana Hrudayalaya Health City, said.

Hindustan Times ND 16/01/2013 P18

# DRINKING MILK CAN WIN YOU A NOBEL

## Countries consuming large quantities of milk and its products also tend to have a lot of Nobel laureates

| Country | Nobel winners per 10 million population | Milk consumed per head per year |
|---|---|---|
| Sweden | 33 | 340 kg |
| Switzerland | 32 | 300 kg |

- China has the lowest number of Nobel laureates in its population. But it also has the lowest milk consumption of the countries studied — at around **25 kg per head per year**
- A previous study had reported a strong association between a nation's chocolate consumption and Nobel laureate prowess
- This got the authors of the new research thinking. As chocolate is often combined with milk, could it be the amount of milk/milk products consumed per head that fuels Nobel Prize success?
- They looked at milk consumption data and info provided by the author of the chocolate theory, and found a significant link.

**Photo: Thinkstock; Text: PTI**

Times Of India ND 16/01/2013

P-21

# The milky way spawns galaxy of Nobel winners

## 'More Laureates In Nations Consuming Dairy Products'

**London:** Countries that consume large quantities of milk and its products also tend to have a lot of Nobel laureates among their populations, according to new research. A previous study published in the New England Journal of Medicine had reported a strong association between a nation's chocolate consumption and Nobel laureate prowess, speculating that the flavonoid content of chocolate was behind the boost in brain power.

This got the authors of the new research thinking. As chocolate is often combined with milk, could it be the amount of milk/milk products consumed per head that fuels Nobel Prize success?

In a paper published in journal Practical Neurology, they looked at the 2007 data from the Food and Agriculture Organization on per capita milk consumption in 22 countries as well as the information provided by the author of the chocolate theory, and found a significant association.

Sweden has the most Nobel laureates per 10 million of its population (33). Although, it hosts the Nobel committee, which some might argue could introduce an element of bias; it also consumes the most milk per head of the population, getting through 340 kg every year.

And Switzerland, which knocks back 300 kg of the white stuff every year, has a Nobel haul of similar proportions (32).

At the other end of the scale, China has the lowest number of Nobel laureates in its population. But it also has the lowest milk consumption of the countries studied - at around 25 kg a year.

There does seem to be a ceiling effect, however, noted the authors, with no discernible impact beyond an annual per capita consumption of 350 kg, as Finland's Nobel haul seems to attest.

"Is milk consumption therefore simply a reflection of a strong educational system, or do Nobel Prize winners celebrate by drinking it?" the authors queried. But there is a plausible biological explanation for the link: milk is rich in vitamin D, and this may boost brain power, the evidence suggested.

"So to improve your chances of winning Nobel prizes you should not only eat more chocolate but perhaps drink milk too: or strive for synergy with hot chocolate," they concluded. PTI

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**FUTURE BOOSTER**

Economic Times , ND 16/01/2013 p-10

# टैबलेट से होगी पढ़ाई आसान

तकनीक के बिना आज जिंदगी कुछ अधूरी-सी लगती है, साथ ही इससे आपको शिक्षा भी अधूरी सी है। आने वाला समय अब थ्री जी से आगे 4जी के युग मे पहुंच जाएगा। ऐसे समय मे तकनीक को समझना ही काफी नहीं होगा बल्कि इसका बेहतर उपयोग भी करना होगा। युवाओ के साथ बच्चों के लिए भी गैजेट्स की अहमियत ज्यादा होगी। इसके लिए कई स्कूलों से लेकर कॉलेजों तक में अभी से तैयारी पूरी की जा रही है। कुछ गैजेट्स ने इस तकनीक की राह में थोडी मुश्किलें भी खड़ी कर दी है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे जहा आकाश टैबलेट से कुछ लोगो की उम्मीदे पहले ही टूट चुकी है, वहीं महंगे आईपैड और विभिन्न कंपनियों के टेबलेट की ओर भी लोगो का रूझान बढ़ता दिखाई दे रहा है।

### टैबलेट वही, बस उपयोग नया

आईपैड और आईफोन के दीवाने पूरी दुनिया मे देखने को मिलते हैं। क्वालिटी और महंगे गैजेट को खरीदना हर किसी के बस की बात नहीं है। फिर भी आईपैड इन दिनो भारत और दूसरे देशो में धूम मचा रहा है। इसने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे बदलावों की नई शुरुआत कर दी है। डिजिटल टेक्स्ट बुक के लिए आईपैड के लिए एप्पल ने आईबुक्स 2 सॉफ्टवेयर लांच किया। इससे किताबों की दुनिया भी पूरी तरह बदल सकती है। आईपैड पर यह सॉफ्टवेयर मुफ्त मे दिया गया है और इसके साथ कई अन्य इंटेरेक्टिव फीचर्स भी है। इसमे डिजिटल टेक्स्ट बुक की तरह पैसा लगेगा। एप्पल ने आईबुक्स ऑथर नामक एक और सॉफ्टवेयर मुफ्त में दिया है जिसकी मदद से कोई भी आईपैड पर डिजिटल बुक बनाई जा सकती है।

### कंपनियों में भी कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा

आने वाले समय में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को और हाइटेक बनाने मे सबसे बड़ा माध्यम टैबलेट पीसी होगे। अभी तक केवल इंटरेक्टिव बोर्ड व कुछ ई लर्निंग तकनीक का ही उपयोग किया जाता है। अब टैबलेट के आने के बाद आकाश, आई पैड, सैमसग और डेल जैसी कपनियो की बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ गई है। एप्पल के डीलर कहते है कि एप्पल खासतौर पर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के लिए कई एप्लीकेशन लाने में जुटा हुआ। भले ही यह आईपैड 2 थोड़ा महंगा है लेकिन परफार्मेंस के मामले मे यह सबसे आगे है। इसमें कोई भी अपनी ईबुक्स को बना सकता है। इसमें इंटरनेट, थ्रीजी, डयुएल कैमरा सहित कई शानदार एप्लीकेशन है। यह गैजेट 29 से 45 हजार रुपए से अधिक की रेंज मे उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं। इस आईपैड का एक ही नुकसान है यह थोड़ा महगा है और इसे थोड़ी ज्यादा केयर करना पड़ती है।

### सस्ते आकाश से उम्मीद बड़ी

आकाश टैबलेट पाने की चाह कई गैजेट यूजर की है। पहले दौर में ही आकाश का खराब प्रदर्शन काफी चिंताजनक रहा है। यूजर इस टैबलेट से ज्यादा खुश नजर नही आए। सस्ते आकाश को और बेहतर बनाकर जल्द ही यूजर के बीच लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इतनी कम कीमत मे शायद ही कोई टैबलेट बाजार मे मिल सके। आकाश से ज्यादा कीमत में कई टैबलेट आज बाजार मे उपलब्ध है। आकाश के प्रोसेसर 366 मेगाहर्टज का है जबकि सैमसग [illegible] गिगाहर्टज, आईपैड [illegible] गिगाहर्टज । आकाश की [illegible] सैमसग की 16 जीबी, आईपैड की 16 जीबी है। आकाश की रैम 256 एमबी का है, जबकि सैमसग का 512 एमबी, आईपैड का 256 एमबी है। इन टैबलेट्स मे आकाश का काफी सस्ता होना उसे शिक्षा के प्रचार के लिए अहम बनाता है। आकाश की कीमत 2,276 रुपए है, जबकि आईपैड की करीब 29 हजार से लेकर 45 हजार रूपए से अधिक है। सैमसंग टैबलेट की 23 हजार रुपए से अधिक है।

### बदलेगा शहर में शिक्षा का क्षेत्र

सहोदय ग्रुप के सेक्रेटरी कहते हैं कि पांचवी तक के बच्चों को मानक चीजों से पढ़ाना कोई नई बात नही है लेकिन अब बच्चे आधुनिक युग के हिसाब से तकनीकी चीजों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे है। ई लैब हो या फिर ई लर्निंग आज हर तकनीक बच्चे अपनाने के लिए तैयार है। ये सभी तकनीक तभी सार्थक है जब

बच्चे और शिक्षक इसमे रुचि [illegible] तो टैबलेट की पढ़ाई केवल एक मूवी देखने जैसी ही रह जाएगी।

### आईपैड : हर मीटिंग्स में उपयोगी

मात्र 600 ग्राम वजन का आईपैड अपेक्षाकृत हल्का, पतला और लाने-ले जाने में आसान है। ब्राउजिंग, पढ़ना, प्रेजेंटेशन, नोट लेना, संपादन, सूचना एकत्र करना, डिजिटल पर्सनल असिस्टेंस, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग आदि सभी इस छोटी सी स्लेट से सभव है, जिसमें 65 हजार से अधिक टैबलेट आधारित एप्लीकेशन हैं। आईपैड के टैप, पिंच, जूम, फ्लिक आदि सुविधाएं मीटिंग्स में दिखाने के लिए भी आसान रहती है। आम धारणा के विपरीत आईपैड मात्र कन्टेंट सहेजने, वेब ब्राउजिंग, ई-मेल या गेम्स के लिए ही नहीं होता। इसमें कई ऐसी सुविधाएं है जो सफर में आपके काम को लैपटॉप के बिना भी आसानी से अजाम देती हैं। वर्ड प्रोसेसिंग के लिए फैच पेजेस है, प्रेजेंटेशन के लिए की नोट है, और स्प्रैडशीट्स के लिए नंबर्स है। यह प्रति एप्लीकेशन 450 रुपए के करीब हैं। इसी तरह वर्ड, एक्सेल और पावर प्वाइंट फाइलें बनाने और एडिट करने के लिए डॉक्युमेंट्स टु गो, डॉक्युमेंट्स और क्विक ऑफिस के समूचे सूट डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं। स्क्रीन पर टाइप करने की दिक्कत से उबरने के लिए बेहद कारगर हार्डवेयर की-बोर्ड विकल्प भी मौजूद है। थ्रह सभी एप्लीकेशंस माइक्रोसॉफ्ट एप्लीकेशनो से आदान-प्रदान करता है और गूगल डॉक्स से सबंध और पीडीएफ बनाने की सुविधा है। पीडीएफ की बात करें तो गुड रीडर नाम एक एप्लीकेशन आपको किसी भी डॉक्युमेंट को आईपैड पर उस फॉर्मेट मे [illegible]

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