Newspaper Clips

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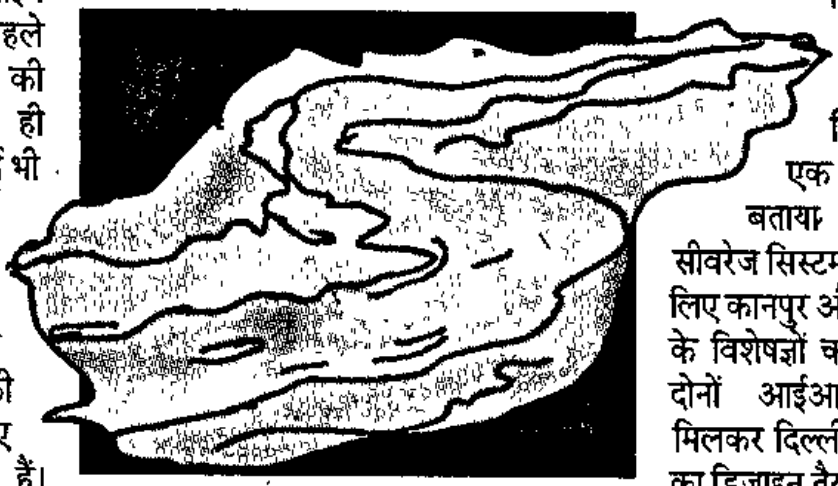
यहां का सीवरेज सिस्टम सुधारेगी कानपुर आईआईटी !

वरिष्ठ संवाददाता

- कानपुर और दिल्ली आईआईटी विशेषज्ञ तैयार करेंगे खाका
- दिल्ली में 45 फीसदी आबादी के लिए सीवरेज सिस्टम नहीं

नई दिल्ली। राजधानी में जलभराव और यमुना के प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए बेहतर सीवरेज सिस्टम बनाया जाएगा। सीवरेज सिस्टम का डिजाइन कानपुर और दिल्ली आईआईटी के विशेषज्ञ मिलकर तैयार करेंगे। आईआईटी का सिविल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग राजधानी के लिए सीवरेज के लिए डिजाइन तैयार करेंगे। इसके लिए पहले सेटेलाइट से ली गई तस्वीरों की मदद ली जाएगी। साथ ही विशेषज्ञों का दल यहां का सर्वे भी करेगा।



गौरतलब है कि पिछले दिनों केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया था कि दिल्ली की 45 प्रतिशत आबादी के लिए कोई सीवरेज सिस्टम नहीं हैं। इसके चलते इस आबादी का कचरा शीधे बिना शोधन के नालों के जरिए यमुना में पहुंच रहा है। जिसके चलते यमुना लगातार प्रदूषित हो रही है। रिपोर्ट में बताया गया था कि जिस तरह से राजधानी का सीवरेज सिस्टम बना हुआ है। वह दिल्ली की आबादी के लिहाज से कामयाब नहीं हैं। अभी सीवरेज सिस्टम को सुधारने के लिए जो प्रयास किया जा रहे हैं। वह नाकाफी हैं। यदि इसी गति से काम होता रहा हो पूरी दिल्ली को सीवरेज सिस्टम मुहैया कराने के लिए 15 से 20 वर्ष लगेंगे। दिल्ली की आबादी लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। ऐसे में जल्द से जल्द आबादी के लिहाज से सीवरेज सिस्टम को तैयार करना होगा। दिल्ली सरकार के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि राजधानी के सीवरेज सिस्टम को बेहतर बनाने के लिए कानपुर और दिल्ली आईआईटी के विशेषज्ञों की मदद ली जाएगी। दोनों आईआईटी के एक्सपर्ट मिलकर दिल्ली के सीवरेज सिस्टम का डिजाइन तैयार करेंगे। इसके लिए एक सर्वे भी कराया जाएगा। उसके बाद सीवरेज सिस्टम का डिजाइन तैयार किया जाएगा।

Times of India
19/01/2013 P-9

Extra marks to allow more girls at IIM-C

Jhimli Mukherjee Pandey | TNN

Kolkata: More women are set to join the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta this year, thanks to a new admission formula to break the traditional male domination on the prestigious campus. The IIM-C faculty expects at least 100 women — around double the number than the previous year — to take admission in the 2013 academic session.

This, said sources, was possible because women were given extra points at the time of admission, a "bold experiment" that is being observed with interest by two other bigger IIMs — the ones at Ahmedabad and Bangalore.

Candidates who have cleared the CAT (common admission test) have to clear a written "ability test" and an interview to finally secure a seat in an IIM.

According to the new admissions formula adopted by IIM-C this year, women were given three extra points at the pre-interview stage. That has allowed more women to appear for the interview, said sources.

IIM-A students opt for Chinese

About 70 out of 380 second-year students at the IIM-Ahmedabad have opted to learn Mandarin — one of the world's most difficult languages — this year. "China is the big elephant and people have realized they will have to deal with China now," said IIM-A communications professor MM Monippally. TNN

HT Chandigarh

Ropar IIT to hold first convocation on February 2

HT Live Correspondent
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RUPNAGAR: Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar, will hold its first convocation on February 2.

Planning Commission of India member Dr K Kasturirangan will be the chief guest at the convocation, during which 96 graduates will receive their degrees.

Ropar IIT was among seven IITs, which were established by the ministry of human resource development in 2008 in the country.

The state government had provided 500 acres of the Birla farm at Rupnagar for constructing IIT.

However, only the boundary wall of the IIT has been completed so far and the construction of the main buildings is yet to start.

Currently, Ropar IIT is functioning from its transit campus in Rupnagar and is likely to shift to its permanent campus in the next two or three years.

The institute also offers admissions for PhD in computer science and engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, physics, chemistry, mathematics and humanities and social science.

Ropar IIT has already started to make a mark among the new IITs set up in the country.

The students of the institute have been excelling in various national-level competitions.

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3.5bn years ago, a river used to run across Mars?

Sat Images Show Signs Of 1,500Km Water Flow

London: New astonishing pictures by the European Space Agency have revealed a 1,500km long and 7km wide river that once ran across Mars. The agency's Mars Express imaged the striking upper part of the remnants of Reull Vallis river on Mars with its high-resolution stereo camera, ESA said.

Reull Vallis, is believed to have formed when running water flowed in the distant martian past, cutting a channel through the Promethei Terra Highlands before running on towards the floor of the vast Hellas basin. This structure, which stretches for almost 1,500 km, is flanked by numerous tributaries, one of which can be clearly seen cutting in to the main valley towards the upper (north) side.

The images show a region of Reull Vallis where the channel is 7 km wide and 300 m deep. The sides of Reull Vallis are sharp and steep. These structures are believed to be caused by the passage of loose debris and ice during the "Amazonian" period due to glacial flow along the channel. They were formed after it was originally carved by liquid water during the Hesperian period, which may have ended 3.5bn to 1.8bn years ago. PTI

LUNAR ODYSSEY

Nasa beams Mona Lisa to Moon with laser

In a major advance in laser communication, Nasa scientists have beamed a picture of Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, Mona Lisa, to a powerful spacecraft orbiting the Moon. The first laser signal carrying the iconic image, fired from an installation in Maryland, beamed the Mona Lisa to the Moon to be received 384,400 km away by Nasa's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO), which has been orbiting the Moon since 2009. The Mona Lisa transmission is a major advance in laser communication for interplanetary spacecraft, Nasa scientists said. By transmitting the image piggyback on laser pulses, the team achieved simultaneous laser communication and tracking. The success of the laser transmission was verified by returning the image to Earth using the spacecraft's radio telemetry system. "This is the first time anyone has achieved one-way laser communication at planetary distances," said Lunar Orbiter Laser Altimeter, LOLA's principal investigator, David Smith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. PTI