

## Newspaper Clips

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# Sushil Vachani takes over as IIM-B Director

## OUR BUREAU

Bangalore, July 1

Sushil Vachani took over as director of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIM-B) on July 1.

Vachani had a 28-year career at Boston University, where he was a tenured Professor of Strategy and Innovation. He served in a range of leadership positions: Faculty Director of the International Management Programme in Japan; Chairman of the Strategy and Policy Department; Chairman of the Doctoral Programme and Special Assistant to the University's President for its India Initiative.

He also designed, taught and coordinated programmes for students, executives and policymakers in the US, Japan, China and India. Vachani serves on the board of trustees of the Deshpande Foundation (both US and India), which promotes economic and social development in the US and India through entrepreneurship.

Vachani received his doctorate in international business from the Harvard Business School, a Post-Graduate Diploma in Management from the



**Sushil Vachani**

Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and a Bachelor of Technology from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

On the corporate front, he has extensive managerial and consulting experience in both the US and India. He worked at the Boston Consulting Group, developing strategies for US, Japanese and European multinationals. He also worked in India with Philips, the Tata Administrative Service and Tata Motors.

Vachani's research interests include the global institutional environment of business, multinational-government relations, corporate social responsibility, climate change, strategy and innovation.

- 2 Jul 2014, Hindustan Times (Lucknow), HT Correspondent, htcitykanpur@hindustantimes.com

## **In a first, IIT-K to start online courses**

KANPUR: In a couple of months, students across the country would be able to benefit from the expertise of eminent academicians of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IIT-K).

In a first-of-its-kind initiative, the institute is planning to introduce online courses in different disciplines to assist engineering students across the country.

Dean of academics (DoA) at the IIT-K Dr Dheeraj Sanghi said, "In the first phase, an online course in computers would be

started on an experimental basis. In case the effort receives good response, lectures in other disciplines would also begin."

Sanghi said modalities of the course and its syllabus were being developed. "The modalities are expected to be completed by August 1 and interested students would be able to take up the course from September," he added.

According to Sanghi, senior professors at the department of computer science and engineering were engaged in preparing the course and expert lectures related to it.

It is not yet decided whether the course would be degree one or offer diplomas and certificates.

Sanghi said, "The IIT-K would take technical support of Google in putting the lectures online while Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) would be engaged for conducting online examinations. The students pursuing the course would have the facility to interact with senior teachers through e-mail."

The fee structure is yet to be decided by the institute authorities. Senior professor at the computer science department, who did not wish to be named, said, "There has been a huge demand for online engineering courses. It would prove to be a boon for them."

## **58 of top 100 rankers of JEE opt for IIT-B**

<http://paper.hindustantimes.com/epaper/viewer.aspx#>

MUMBAI: Out of the top 100 all-India rankers of the Joint Entrance Exam (Advanced), 58 have secured admission at IIT-Bombay, including the topper, Chitrang Murdia, who hails from Rajasthan. The first merit list for centralised admission across 16 Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian School of Mining, Dhanbad, was declared on Tuesday.

This has further established the reputation of the institute as the most popular of all the IITs. Last year, 67 of the top 100 All-India rank holders took admission at IIT-B.

IIT-Delhi has emerged as the second most popular institute after IIT-B, with 36 of the top 100 rank holders securing admission there, followed by four in IIT-Madras and two in IIT-Kanpur.

State toppers Kapil Vaidya and Shalaka Kulkarni (among girls) also secured admission at IIT-B in the Computer Science and Electrical Engineering streams respectively.

With 41 out of the 58 top rankers opting for Computer Science at IIT-Bombay, the course remained the most popular, followed by Electrical Engineering which found 11 takers.

After the first merit list, only three seats across all branches are left for the consecutive rounds at IIT-B. Those who have secured admissions have till July 4 to confirm their seats. The second and third rounds of counselling are scheduled for July 7 and July 12 respectively.

A mere 73 out of the total 9,784 seats across all 16 IITs and ISM Dhanbad are available for the second round, letting the hopes of many aspirants down.

K Narsimhan, JEE Advanced head at IIT-Bombay, said some students might not confirm their admission in the institutes they secured admission in the first round if it was not their first choice.

“However, those who get into top IITs such as Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Kanpur, barely change their mind. So students who have not featured in the first list are less likely to get into these four sought after IITs,” he said.



According to MK Panigrahi, Chairman of the JEE Advanced, there has been a slight rise in the number of students making it to the first list, despite there being a fall in the number of seats available this year.

## Students perform better in boards for IIT eligibility

<http://paper.hindustantimes.com/epaper/viewer.aspx#>

NEW DELHI: Children have performed better this year across different boards – as has been revealed by the higher 20 percentile cuts offs of different boards that were put on the JEE (advanced) website on Tuesday. As students competed to make it to the 20 percentile, the cut-off required to be in that bracket has gone up substantially.

The 20 percentile cut offs for different boards varies from 93.03 % in Andhra Pradesh board to 51% in Tripura.

The government had introduced a new format for IIT selection in 2013 that had pushed students to do better in their board exams. In this format, only the top-20 percentile students from each board could be eligible to get admission in the IITs. Before 2013, the only eligibility criteria that was required was admission to IITs was to get a 60% in the board exams.

Former president of IIT Delhi Faculty Forum Sanjeev Sanghi THE GOVT INTRODUCED A NEW FORMAT FOR IIT SELECTION IN 2013 THAT HAD PUSHED STUDENTS TO DO BETTER IN THEIR BOARD EXAMS told HT: “It has been two years since the format was introduced. It is time we go for a review of it and fix it at a certain level. We had earlier also suggested that there should be an option of either 20 percentile or

80%, whichever is lower. The percentile system does not work favourably for the boards that give very high marks.”

Agrees Dheeraj Sanghi, a professor at IIT Kanpur: “The 20 percentile system is a good criteria for making the students more focussed on boards. The problem arises when some boards start giving marks liberally. While this does affect IIT admissions to some extent, the bigger problem is for NIT admissions. We should review this format and what it has achieved in two years.”

## **FYUP fiasco: Who is to blame?**

<http://paper.hindustantimes.com/epaper/viewer.aspx#>

**UNANSWERED QUESTIONS Did the UGC act at the behest of the MHRD? Is the DU VC responsible for the FYUP mess? HT Education finds the answers**

When human resource development (HRD) minister Smriti Irani was asked to speak on the standoff between Delhi University (DU) and the University Grants Commission (UGC) over the former’s fouryear undergraduate programme (FYUP), the minister refused to comment on the matter, urging the media to not compel her to “breach constitutional propriety.” Questions were raised on whether the UGC had the authority to issue a diktat asking DU to scrap the FYUP and whether the ministry would intervene.



HT PHOTO Delhi

University’s decision to roll back FYUP has come as a great relief to students who wanted the three-year programme back

Interestingly, it was the Central government which had exercised powers vested in it under section 20(1) of the UGC Act, 1956, and issued directions on June 20, 2014 to the UGC to ensure the implementation of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, specifically in respect of the educational structure. “It was to further ensure that no university or institution of higher education violates the academic structure of 10+2+3 in respect

of undergraduate programmes in general higher education, and further directed the Commission to issue necessary directive to the University of Delhi to adhere to NPE 1986 and also take all such measures as deemed necessary to ensure implementation of the NPE, 1986,” states the UGC order.

According to MM Ansari, UGC member, “UGC’s secretariat has acted at the behest of MHRD, which has used emergency powers to direct UGC u/s 20(1) of the UGC Act to ask DU to scrap FYUP. The UGC has complied with MHRD dictate, as a good post office does, without taking the full commission in confidence. The legality of this action of UGC may be disputed. While UGC’s secretariat may justify its stand of acting fast on MHRD’s direction, without seeking endorsement of full commission, DU’s vice chancellor has no powers which enable him to ignore statutory bodies of the university, namely Academic and Executive Councils, on matters of approvals of various courses, such as the ones in question. It is to be seen during the ensuing days as to how DU’s VC will get undone what the proponents of FYUP in the university claim to have legally accomplished.”

As a responsible institution, DU attempted to modernise its undergraduate degree programme on the pattern of a few universities in India and abroad. “The FYUP was conceived and launched in a short span of time so as to quickly address issues such as shortage of skilled persons, establish closer linkages with the job market and to integrate the Indian higher education systems and structure with the global practices. The intentions of DU, the objectives of the FYUP and the integrity of the proponents of the programme cannot be questioned on academic grounds. There are, however, unanswered questions pertaining to the elements and contents of the course as well as processes that have been followed in design and development of FYUP. These could be rectified over time,” says Ansari.

The DU VC, according to Ansari, is responsible for providing academic leadership as well as ensuring effective administration of the university. “He is expected to function autonomously but he has not been allowed to do so by the HRD ministry and UGC. The VC was under immense internal and external pressure and threatened of stoppage of government funding support. His authority has been undermined and VC has been humiliated. This has never happened in the past,” he says.

Abha Dev Habib, member of the DU executive council, holds DU responsible for the FYUP mess. “I hold the university responsible as it refused to address the issues even as the students enrolled in FYUP expressed their discontentment with its poor content and structure. The university, instead of engaging with the issues, focused on marketing FYUP through distribution of laptops and marks inflation. The university refused dialogue with collective bodies, DUTA and DUSU. This attitude of the DU VC was an extension of the manner in which FYUP and semesterisation were bulldozed without debate and discussion and through subversion of statutory bodies. Both semesterisation and FYUP were pushed by the then HRD minister Kapil Sibal. Last year, before the launch of FYUP, we raised issues of violation of the NPE, lack of infrastructure, additional financial burden on students, a faulty structure which offered same curriculum for three different degrees and the ill-thought 12 compulsory foundation courses. As the VC refused to engage with the issues, we approached other agencies responsible towards the university even last year and sent representations to UGC, the HRD minister, and the visitor. But in the name of autonomy, autocracy was allowed,” says Habib. Suppression of debate and hasty implementation cannot produce excellence, she adds.

Ansari says that certain deficiencies can easily be found in every programme, including FYUP, which require continuous efforts to revise the courses content, its teaching and evaluation systems. “It does not, however, mean that the entire programme should be scrapped at the whims of non-teaching staff and the students who are affiliated to various political parties,” he adds.

Experts believe that the entire FYUP controversy sets out a dangerous precedent for 700 universities and 40,000 colleges in India. “In fact, certain structural deficiencies of FYUP, the way it fits with the NPE and the process of approvals by various statutory bodies of DU, including the then government at the Centre, were duly pointed out both inside the DU, the UGC and outside, too. No one, however, paid due attention to the basic objections

to FYUP due to political and administrative support provided to DU by the MHRD and the UGC, which cooperated and functioned in tandem. The deficiencies of FYUP were ignored,” adds Ansari.

## **HRD Minister Received a Proposal for Establishing an IIT in Jammu**

<http://www.jagranjosh.com/articles/hrd-minister-received-a-proposal-for-establishing-an-iit-in-jammu-1404280022-1>

Minister of Jammu & Kashmir State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions Jitendra Singh has asked Human Resource Development Ministry to mull over setting up another Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) campus in Jammu and Kashmir.

Sing told HRD Minister Smriti Irani that state J & K possess great potential to produce commendable engineers. He added that Jammu's geographical and logistical advantages can prove to be an ideal place for opening such an institute.

At present, total 16 Indian Institutes of Technology are run within India, at different cities --Bhubaneswar, Mumbai, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Delhi, Indore, Kharagpur, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Madras, Gandhinagar, Patna, Roorkee, Ropar (Punjab), (Banaras Hindu University) Varanasi, Hyderabad, and Guwahati.

Union Minister Jitendra Singh, proposed, HRD Minister Irani to set up an IIT in Jammu. Upon this, Irani assured him to take this idea forward to be put in a right way, as per the release by personnel in Ministry.

Besides the IIT proposal, Singh also brought up various other issues related to J-K to the notice of HRD Minister. He urged to streamline the appointment of faculty as well as Vice Chancellors in various varsities in J-K. In addition, he suggested the optimal utilization of Central University, Jammu and another central campus be set up in Ladakh. Another request was made for an upgrade of the existing campus of Jammu University at Kathua region.

For betterment and for more avenues in education sector in the state, Singh asked Irani to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Doda, for which the land will be offered by taking permission from the government.

## **Irani seeks suggestion from IITs on curriculum changes at school level**

<http://post.jagran.com/irani-seeks-suggestion-from-iits-on-curriculum-changes-at-school-level-1404200519>

**New Delhi:** Union HRD Minister Smriti Irani has asked IITs to suggest curriculum changes at the school level so as to align them with higher educational institutions and help in setting up innovation labs at district level to infuse a culture of research and innovation among students.

# HRD runs check on UGC chief's foreign trip

ANUBHUTI VISHNOI  
NEW DELHI, JULY 1

**W**HEN the controversy over the UGC's order to roll back Delhi University's controversial Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) was at its peak last week, the Union Human Resource Development Ministry had shot off a letter to the UGC chairman, raising queries on his trip to Mauritius in January this year.

Sources confirmed that the Smriti Irani-led HRD ministry last week sent a communication to the UGC, seeking de-

tails of its Chairman Prof Ved Prakash's trip to Mauritius in January 2014 to sign a MoU. The ministry sought to know if ministerial approval had been taken for the trip. While the UGC chairman responded to the ministry's communication, stating that due permissions were taken, it is learnt that the issue is being examined by the vigilance department of the HRD Ministry.

With protests by BJP's student wing ABVP against FYUP getting shriller, the UGC may have directed the FYUP rollback last month but it is learnt there was some dis-

comfort within UGC and the Commission members as well over the decision to ask DU to withdraw the FYUP. Incidentally, UGC with Prof Ved Prakash at the helm had supported FYUP in 2013 when the UPA was in power arguing that as per the Kothari Commission report duration of an academic programme may vary.

The UGC directive to DU on the FYUP rollback also came after the HRD Ministry directed the apex higher education regulator on June 20—under Section 20(1) of the UGC Act—to ensure that all varsities including DU adhere

to the National Policy of Education that mandates a 10+2+3 format.

The move raising questions about the UGC chairman's Mauritius visit has come months after the trip was made.

The UGC chairman, it is learnt, responded to the HRD Ministry's communication on his Mauritius trip on Monday sending details of the trip along with documents that indicate approval had been taken from the then HRD Minister Pallam Raju. He is said to have gone to Mauritius to renew an ongoing 1992 MoU with the Tertiary Education Commission

of Mauritius that requires renewal every three years.

However, sources in the HRD Ministry said as per their records there is no ministerial approval for the UGC chairman's trip in January 2014. It is learnt that the issue is now being examined by the HRD Ministry's vigilance department for any discrepancies. Discrepancies on the matter will be read as violation of code of conduct rules. While the UGC is an autonomous body under the HRD Ministry, rules that apply to government servants also apply to the UGC chairman and vice-chairman.

Mint ND 2/07/2014 P-23

## otherviews



### Educational outcomes, not inputs

Ashish Dhawan  
is founder and CEO of  
Central Square Foundation.

**A**s the new government prepares to deliver its maiden budget on 10 July, its plans to revive economic growth must include the strengthening of the education system.

In the last decade, the Union government's contribution to the overall education expenditure increased substantially from 14% to 25%. Currently, India spends ₹3.5 trillion, or 3% of its gross domestic product (GDP), on education every year. The new government has promised to increase this spending to 6% of GDP. However, evidence from our existing input-based system shows that improvement in inputs does not necessarily correlate with improved outcomes. Today, 97% of children are enrolled in Class 1. However, only 35% reach Class 12. The 2013 ASER survey reveals that nearly half Class 5 children are unable to read Class 2 level text. India's children may be in school but they are certainly not learning.

Increased spending must be accompanied by a paradigm shift from an input-oriented system—that focuses on more

infrastructure and teachers—to an outcomes-based system. So what can the Centre do differently to promote an outcomes-based system?

First, the ministry of human resource development must revamp its results framework document (RFD) to focus on learning outcomes. The RFD, which is used to review the ministry's performance, presently measures success of central government schemes, largely based on financial outlays, activities and input. Redesigning the RFD to focus on outcomes will enhance the effectiveness of our public spend in achieving improved learning for all our children as outlined in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Second, the Union government must start monitoring state performance for all centrally-sponsored schemes and tie a part of its funding to improvement in outcomes. This will improve state accountability and motivate them to enhance implementation. For instance, 1.3 million anganwadi centres function under the Integrated Child Development

Scheme (ICDS), with the mandate to provide health, nutrition and pre-primary education to children. And yet, nearly half children in Class 1 can't even recognize letters. The result might have been drastically different if states were aware that a portion of their funding was contingent on improvement in learning.

Third, the Union government must aim to increase investments in such initiatives that will strengthen the education system in the long term. The current spend on strategic initiatives linked to quality such as teacher education and development, headmaster training, student learning assessments, R&D and ICT is less than 2% of the education budget. Increasing these investments will allow for greater quality in the system.

Finally, a portion of the budget allocation to states should be contingent upon the adoption of education policies that focus on student learning. In specific, the Union government can create a "state performance fund" to incentivize states that implement measures such as large-

scale student assessments, merit-based head master selection, specialised leadership training of headmasters and transparent teacher recruitment process.

In the US, President Barack Obama's "Race To The Top" programme has done exactly this. In 2009, the federal government created a performance fund of \$4.35 billion (just 0.2% of the overall education budget), and used this to provide competitive grants to reward states for pioneering education innovation and reform. Forty-five of the 50 US states modified their policies to access this pool of funds.

In India, central schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission have successfully used a similar approach for influencing state policies. The new budget could be a turning point in India's fight against education inequity. The government should use its as an opportunity for a drive towards quality education for all.

Comments are welcome at  
otherviews@livemint.com

# FEW TAKERS FOR CENT PERCENT

**DAY 1** SRCC almost full; colleges asking for 100% to scale down cut-offs

HT Correspondent

**NEW DELHI:** High cut-offs in Delhi University colleges did not deter applicants from taking admission in top colleges on the first day of admissions on Tuesday.

Shri Ram College of Commerce (SRCC), which declared its cut-off for economics between 98.25% and 97.50%, saw 102 out of 123 seats getting filled up on the first day itself. The college is expected to fill all its seats in the course by Wednesday.

The three colleges that had declared cut-offs of up to 100% saw a dismal number of candidates taking admission.

In Acharaya Narendra Dev College, 20 applicants took admission for computer science. The college had declared a cut-off of between 95% and 100% for the course.

At Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College, another college that declared a cut-off of up to 100%, no admission took place in

## MISSION ADMISSION



Despite high cut-offs students thronged top North Campus colleges for securing admissions

### SEATS FILLED

SRCC  
370/624

Hindu College  
250/729

Miranda House  
188/1000

■ Aspirants line up for admissions at SRCC

SUSHIL KUMAR/ HT

the course. At Atma Ram Sanatan Dharm College, which had also declared the cut-off for computer science as 100%, only one student took admission.

However, all three are sure to reduce their cut-offs in the second list. Admissions are open in all colleges till Thursday.

A massive response was seen at Ramjas College, with the seats filling up in

English, history and political science on the first day itself.

Other colleges too saw a good response, with Hindu College seeing 250 seats out of 1,000 filled up, mostly in history and political science. At Lady Shri Ram College for Women, there was a good response for psychology despite the college declaring a high cut-off of 97.25%.

## DUTA ready to revise 3-yr course

DELHI UNIVERSITY Teachers' Association (DUTA) on Tuesday called upon the varsity to expeditiously restructure the courses for students admitted to FYUP last year. DUTA also thanked teachers, principals and student volunteers for putting all efforts to smoothen the start of the admission process.

The outline of course restructuring should be readied at the earliest so that Committees of Courses or General Bodies of teachers at the level of each subject or department can apply their mind as to how the papers would be sequenced within a three-year format, DUTA's president Nandita Narain said.

She also said that the revised admission schedule and policy guidelines were not put on the first page of university's website even when the admission process got delayed and aspirants were spending uncertain moments.

PTI

# Future soldiers to be immune to bio-weapons

## Experts Create Genetically Modified RBCs Which Will Deliver Drugs To Fight Chemicals

Kounteya Sinha | TNN

**London:** The next generation American soldiers may be immune to biological weapons.

Scientists have for the first time genetically modified red blood cells (RBC) to carry a range of valuable payloads — from drugs, to vaccines, to imaging agents — for delivery to specific sites throughout the body. RBCs normally carry oxygen from the lungs to the living tissues and are the most numerous of all the cells, accounting for about a quarter of the 100 trillion cells of the human body.

The approach has captured the attention of the US military and it's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (Darpa), which is supporting the research in the interest of



BLOODY REVOLUTION

developing treatments or vaccines effective against biological weapons. "We wanted to create high-value red cells that do more than simply carry oxygen," says Whitehead found-

ing member Harvey Lodish who collaborated with Whitehead member Hidde Ploegh in this pursuit. "Here we've laid out the technology to make mouse and human RBCs in cul-

ture that can express what we want and potentially be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes."

The scientists believe the applications are potentially vast and may include RBCs modified to bind and remove bad cholesterol from the bloodstream, carry clot-busting proteins to treat ischemic strokes or deep-vein thrombosis, or deliver anti-inflammatory antibodies to alleviate chronic inflammation.

RBCs are an attractive vehicle for potential therapeutic applications for a variety of reasons, including their abundance — they are more numerous than any other cell type in the body — and their long lifespan (up to 120 days in circulation). Perhaps most importantly, during RBC produc-

tion, the progenitor cells that eventually mature to become RBCs jettison their nuclei and all DNA therein. Without a nucleus, a mature RBC lacks any genetic material or any signs of earlier genetic manipulation that could result in tumour formation or other adverse effects. A study has shown that the technique works well when carried out on laboratory mice, and that modified human red blood cells stay circulating in the body for up to four months, giving transfusion patients long-term protection, scientists said.

Exploiting this characteristic, Lodish and his lab introduced genes coding for specific slightly modified normal red cell surface proteins into early-stage RBC progenitors. As the RBCs approach maturity and

enucleate, the proteins remain on the cell surface, where they are modified by Ploegh's protein-labeling technique.

Referred to as "sortagging" the approach relies on the bacterial enzyme sortase A to establish a strong chemical bond between the surface protein and a substance of choice, be it a small-molecule therapeutic or an antibody capable of binding a toxin. The modifications leave the cells and their surfaces unharmed.

"Because the modified human red blood cells can circulate in the body for up to four months, one could envision a scenario in which the cells are used to introduce antibodies that neutralize a toxin," says Ploegh. "The result would be long-lasting reserves of anti-toxin antibodies".



# Charting new territories for foreign degree

**Aanchal Bedi/Vandana Ramnani/  
Gauri Kohli**

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** Indian students are flying to new shores in the hope of an international degree giving the slip to the traditional favourites — US and UK.

With the tightening of visa rules in the UK and the economic slowdown in the US, students from the country are exploring other European and South Asian countries, said an Assocham report.

Singapore, France, Canada and Germany are emerging as new education destinations for Indians. The Assocham report says that Norway, Malaysia, China are also attracting students from India. "There are several factors behind the exodus of Indian students to foreign countries. Scholarships availability, possibility of good saving after expenditure and high employability after the degree are some of them," said DS Rawat, secretary general, Assocham.

Experts cite low tuition fees and affordable living expenses, global exposure, cultural experiences and internship and placement opportunities, etc, as some reasons to explain the interest in studies abroad among young Indians.

The number of students travelling abroad for higher education has risen by 15%-20%, the Assocham study says.

"The recent years have witnessed a change in student mobility worldwide. Besides the conventional destinations of higher education, students are seeking newer ones in Europe as well as Asia. Stringent visa regulations, limited or non-existent employment opportunities in the host-country after graduation and social threats in the traditionally popular destinations are some of the factors behind the changing trend," said Christiane

RECENT YEARS HAVE WITNESSED A CHANGE IN STUDENT MOBILITY WORLDWIDE. BESIDES THE CONVENTIONAL DESTINATIONS, STUDENTS ARE SEEKING NEWER ONES IN EUROPE AS WELL AS ASIA.

CHRISTIANE SCHLOTTMANN,  
director, DAAD, New Delhi

Schlottmann, director, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), regional office, New Delhi.

There are over 7,500 Indian students registered at German universities — an increase of 114.2% over the number in 2008. Close to 80% of Indian students go to Germany for higher studies in science and engineering.

There are some subject-wise favourites too. For design and fashion, the most desired destinations for Indian students are Italy and France. For hospitality management, students prefer Switzerland and Australia. Russia is among the favourites for those seeking to study medicine and technical courses. "As many as 90% of Indian students prefer to enroll for medical courses and the rest for courses in aviation and engineering," said Dr Dinesh Singla, director, Rus Education.

Finland is also emerging as a key destination for Indian students. In 2012, there were 639 Indian students in Finland.

According to Statistics Finland — the national statistical institution — Indian students mostly took up courses in engineering and natural sciences. Postgraduate degrees and research are also popular among Indian students.

# आईआईटी मुंबई ने बताए गुर

## पांच दिवसीय ऑनलाइन कार्यशाला का हुआ शुभारंभ

नेशनल दुनिया

**गुडगांव।** केआईआईटी कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग में आईआईटी मुंबई द्वारा मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के सहयोग से कम्प्यूटर नेटवर्किंग पर पांच दिवसीय ऑनलाइन कार्यशाला का शुभारंभ हुआ। इस कार्यशाला में अध्यापकों को बताया जाएगा कि कम्प्यूटर नेटवर्किंग छात्रों को कैसे पढायी जाएं। आईआई टी मुंबई की टीचर ट्रेनिंग योजना के तहत दस हजार अध्यापकों

### कार्यशाला

- भारत सरकार से भी मिला है सहयोग
- दस हजार अध्यापकों को दी जाएगी ट्रेनिंग

को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। इस कड़ी के तहत इस तरह की कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया जाता है। इस कार्यशाला में एमिटी यूनिवर्सिटी, डब्लूआईटी, आईटीएम यूनिवर्सिटी, अंसल विश्वविद्यालय जैसे संस्थान

भाग ले रहे हैं।

कार्यशाला में विभिन्न कॉलेजों की फैकल्टी को एंड्रोइड एप्लीकेशन की प्रोग्रामिंग के तहत एंड्रोइड बिल्डिंग ब्लॉक्स, लेआउट व यूआई कंट्रोल, एंड्रोइड एप्लीकेशन रिसोर्स, डाटा स्टोरेज, वेब एप्लीकेशन डेवलपमेंट आदि के बारे में बताया जायेगा। मंगलवार को आईआई टी मुंबई के प्रोफेसर भास्करन रमन ने ऑनलाइन ट्रेनिंग दी और उन्होंने बताया की स्टूडेंट्स के प्रोजेक्ट को कैसे हैंडल करें

दिल्ली एनसीआर के करीब 10 कॉलेज, एमिटी यूनिवर्सिटी, आई टी एम्, अंसल यूनिवर्सिटी के फैकल्टी हिस्सा बने और डाटा बेस मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम पे जानकारी प्राप्त की। इस अवसर पर नीलिमा कामराह, रजिस्ट्रार, केआईआई टी कॉलेज ने कहा की मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के सहयोग के माध्यम से चलाए जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा मिशन के तहत पढाई को रोचक व हाईटेक बनाने की योजना शुरू की गई है। उम्मीद है कि यह लाभकारी होगी।

# 'Smell' of malaria attracts mosquitoes

**Washington:** Malaria may alter the way people smell to make them more alluring to mosquitoes, according to a new study that can help detect the deadly disease non-invasively through body odour.

An infection with malaria pathogens changes the scent of infected mice, making those infected more attractive to mosquitoes, experts have found. Malaria is transmitted to humans by the anopheles mosquito. The pathogen is a protozoan of the genus Plasmodium.

Researchers from ETH Zurich

and Pennsylvania State University show that the plasmodium parasite appears to manipulate its host by changing the characteristics of the infected person's body odour, which makes the carrier more attractive to

## 'DELICIOUS' ODOUR

mosquitoes. Mosquitoes were most attracted to infected mice with a high concentration of gametocytes, the parasite's reproductive cells, in their blood. When the mosquito consumes these cells along with the

blood, a new development cycle starts in the mosquito's gut.

However, the pathogens do not appear to trigger the expression of unique scent components. "There appears to be an overall elevation of several compounds that are attractive to mosquitoes," said Consuelo De Moraes, from ETH Zurich. The researchers believe it is logical that infected people smell more attractive but do not form highly specific body odours, especially given that the malaria pathogen can also have adverse effects on mosquitoes. PTI