

Newspaper Clips

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IIT LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME

HT Correspondent

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NEW DELHI: A school leadership programme, which will be conducted by Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, was inaugurated on Saturday.

The programme aims to train senior teachers and principals in the field of leadership.

The second edition of the four-week programme will be held between May 23 and June 18 and will be free of cost.

In the first edition of the programme, ₹45,000 were charged from each participant.

The programme will be conducted by the director of the Department of Management Studies, IIT Delhi.

The programme will be organised in the campus of the institute.

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IIT-D to groom school leaders

New Delhi: IIT-D announced the launch of its first social responsibility initiative in the domain of school education on Saturday. Under the month-long School Leadership Programme, the institute will groom young principals, vice-principals, heads of departments, etc, as future leaders of school education.

This is in response to the HRD ministry's call to higher educational institutions for developing quality delivery capability in schools. "The training programme will start from May 23. We will have teachers and heads from across schools, including those from Kendriya Vidyalayas and Delhi government schools. The programme has been developed in IIT," said Dr Harish Chaudhry, programme director of School Leadership Programme **TNN**

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Kamath, Shibulal to lead Infosys

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bangalore: Infosys Technologies, India's second largest software firm, on Saturday named veteran banker and seasoned business transformation maverick K V Kamath as the new chairman



NEW TEAM: Kamath, Shibulal

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of the company which is facing one of the toughest times in its three decades of existence. Kamath, 63, who is currently a member of Infosys' board of directors, will succeed the company's founder N R Narayana Murthy on August 21.

The nominations committee of the company also named current chief operating officer SD Shibulal as CEO and MD while the incumbent CEO S Gopalakrishnan was elevated to the post of executive co-chairman. Murthy, who turns 65 in August, will take over as chairman emeritus, a non-executive position.

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New Infy bosses will have to take innovative path

Pranav Namblar | TNN

Infosys is today in a spot similar to that of Yahoo and Microsoft. Solid foundations, good growth, but out-classed by rivals. If it is Apple and Google for Microsoft, Google and Facebook for Yahoo, it is TCS and Cognizant for Infosys.

And the challenge for its chairman designate, K V Kamath, and CEO designate, S D Shibulal, is to bring in fresh ideas that can restore the pioneering image that the company had for a long time.

The Indian IT sector has moved beyond increasing body counts to one that is increasingly becoming consulting-led, with new pricing models and efficiency standards. There is an emphasis on non-linearity, innovation and sustainability. And new technologies like cloud computing are bringing fresh challenges. In this new normal, Kamath and Shibulal need to find innovative paths, so that it can take back mind-share from the likes of TCS, Cognizant and HCL, all of who have been growing faster than Infosys over the past few quarters.

Some attribute the slower growth to the company's focus on high margins and lower re-investments in its business. As compared to Cognizant and HCL, the company's investment in marketing as well as experienced hires is lower. Also, growth across emerging geographies has been softer compared to peers in recent times.

R Chandrasekaran, MD for global delivery in Cognizant, said that re-investment in business is vital to drive repeat business from existing customers, while seeding

Challenge for chairman designate, K V Kamath, and CEO designate, Shibulal, is to bring in ideas that can restore the pioneering image of the company

growth for future years through new client wins.

Another area of concern is that despite having the largest pile of cash reserves amongst IT companies, Infosys is the least aggressive in acquisitions. Analysts say that acquisitions in fast growing areas such as product engineering, and emerging verticals like healthcare could fast track its growth.

Krishnan Chatterjee, VP for corporate marketing at HCL Tech, said that innovation has become a key factor at a time when even the Fortune 500 clients are not growing at rates that we saw pre-recession. Innovation does not mean coming out with software products, but IP-driven solutions that reduce costs and improve efficiencies, said Chatterjee.

But Arvind Rao, co-founder and CEO of OnMobile, a company incubated by Infosys in 2000, says Infosys needs to develop a strategy of incubating product companies to retain their image as pioneers and innovators. They are at a scale where they can incubate. They have the raw material for that in terms of technology savvy people. Earlier there were generalists, now there are a lot of people with domain expertise, who have the ability to come out with products to solve real life problems, he says.

'It's time IIMs give degree, not diploma'

HRD-Appointed Panel Says Move Necessary To Increase Global Competitiveness

Mathang Seshagiri | TNN

Bangalore: Apart from enviable pay packets, future managers will pass out from the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) with degrees instead of diplomas, if a HRD ministry-appointed panel has its way.

The six-member panel, headed by Professor N R Madhava Menon, has recommended bringing in an overarching legislation governing all 13 IIMs, allowing them to award

The committee has also proposed an academic review of departments once in every five years and complete autonomy to boards to appoint IIM directors

degrees without "any erosion of their existing autonomy." Unlike central universities and

IITs, the top B-schools currently award only diplomas.

"IIMs have not been set up through an Act of Parliament, but through the charitable societies route. When you are talking of increasing global diversity, diploma creates a confusion. When you have a whole global environment that is attracted to India, I feel a little more explaining has to be done with regard to a diploma or degree. I feel that allowing IIMs to award degrees is more of a

hygiene factor," IIM-Bangalore director Pankaj Chandra, who is part of the Centre's autonomy panel, told TOI.

This comes months after the HRD ministry rejected IIM-B's proposal to amend its Memorandum of Association — its primary rulebook — allowing it to confer degrees. The proposal was not acceptable to the ministry as it asked: "It is not understood how IIM-B can award a degree." The proposal is yet to be vetted by HRD.

The panel appointed to evolve a comprehensive policy of autonomy for higher education institutions, including IIMs and IITs, has also proposed a peer-based academic review of departments/areas once in every five years and complete autonomy to boards to appoint IIM directors solely via a search and selection panel. The Menon Committee has also called for a liberal flow of grants to all IIMs to enhance their competitiveness.

Indian Express, ND 01/05/2011 P-17

FROM A GENE CALLED HIPPO, A POSSIBLE HEART ATTACK THERAPY

Researchers have found genes that block the heart from growing new heart muscle cells in mice

NICHOLAS WADE

If you should ever have a heart attack, Hippo, Warts, Merlin, Yorkie, Scalloped, Shaggy, Frizzled, Dishevelled and Mob-as-tumour-suppressor may have a lot to do with why you don't get better in a hurry.

These are not characters from a Damon Runyon story but a crew of genes that work together to switch other genes on and off. A team of biologists led by James F. Martin and Todd Heallen of the Texas A&M System Health Science Center, US, has now found that these genes block the heart from growing new heart muscle cells, at least in mice.

Knock out Hippo, for example, and the mouse's heart grows two and a half times bigger than usual, they report in *Science*.

This and other advances, including the discovery this year that infant mice can regenerate their hearts for the first seven days after birth, is evoking considerable interest among researchers trying to develop new treatments for heart attacks. The findings "will mark a renaissance of interest in the genetics of cardiac muscle growth control because of the potential therapeutic applications," said Michael D. Schneider, a heart biology expert at Imperial College in London.

The reason that heart attacks are so serious is that when a large number of heart muscle cells die, they are not replaced. Yet the heart does slowly generate new muscle cells during a person's lifetime, showing that a growth program is in place. It is firmly repressed, presumably to avert the danger of cancer.

Surgeons have tried injecting stem cells of all kinds into stricken hearts, but despite many clinical trials, there is little evidence that the cells do much good. This setback has led to renewed interest in trying to unlock the heart cells' inherent growth program.

Martin started with the Hippo gene because it's known to regulate the size of a fruit fly's organs. Fruit fly biologists are often the first to recognise new genes. The names they confer on genes are colourful and often grotesque because they are inspired by what happens to the fly when you knock out a specific gene from its genome. If you delete the Hippo gene, the fruit fly grows an enormous head with folded skin around the neck. Hence Hippo. By engineering a mouse in which Hippo



was deleted just in the heart, Martin's team showed that the chain of genes in which Hippo acts serves as at least one of the natural restraints on the proliferation of heart muscle cells.

Zebra fish can regenerate the tip of the heart when it is cut off. Researchers have recently found the fish can even replace the scar tissue that forms when muscle cells die, which is often a problem for failing human hearts. The finding that infant mice can also regenerate the heart means that mammals, including people, may also have this ability, even though it is lost in adults. If the mouse and zebra fish have some natural way of escaping the Hippo gene's clamp on heart cell growth, it is possible that some drug could be developed that would close down the Hippo pathway in people for a few days after a heart attack, allowing the heart muscle

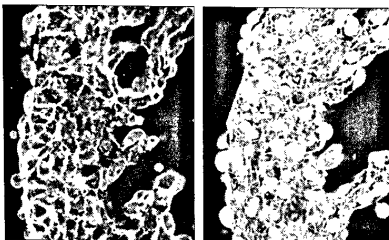
cells to enjoy a much-needed spurt of proliferation.

Martin said his next step would be to grow adult mice with a disabled Hippo gene and see if they recover faster after a heart attack. He also plans to see if human heart muscle cells grown in a laboratory dish proliferate better if the Hippo pathway is disrupted. In fruit flies, an organ can produce more cells only if two gene promoters, called Yorkie and Armadillo, penetrate the cell's nucleus and switch on the suites of genes required for the cells to grow and divide. But when Hippo is active neither Yorkie nor Armadillo can do its work. The signal that activates Hippo in the fly is called Dachous, which must first trigger a receptor protein called Fat in the cell's surface. But receptors like Fat can respond to many different signals. So it is not yet clear that the mouse or human

counterparts to Dachous and Fat are the triggers for the effect Martin's team has seen, Schneider said. If the human counterparts are identified, then a drug that blocked them, switching off Hippo, might let heart muscle cells regenerate themselves, leading to a novel treatment for heart attacks.

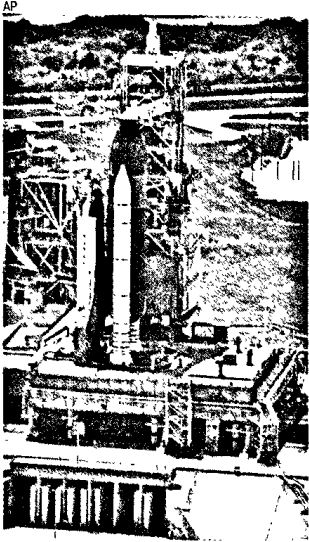
But Hippo, Warts, Merlin and crew would not be part of the story. When mouse researchers look for the counterparts of fruit fly genes in mice, they give them new and duller names. Human geneticists are even more fearful that colourful gene names will create an aura of frivolity that discourages serious grant money. "They ruin it," Martin said. The gene that fly biologists call *Mença-a-trois 1* is called *MAT-1* by human geneticists. As for Hippo, mouse researchers have already decolourised it to *MST-1*.

NYT



(Left): The Hippo gene restrains the proliferation of heart cells in mice; knock it out and a heart grows to two and a half-times bigger

Mail Today ND 1/05/2011 P-9



THE CARRIER: Space shuttle Endeavor.

Pint-size satellites to help us get wind of solar chemistry

By Max Martin in Bangalore

WHEN the Nasa space shuttle *Endeavor* takes off finally, it will carry on board three fingernail-sized satellites that will eventually drift in the solar wind.

Developed by three Cornell University students, the prototype satellites meant to study the solar wind's chemistry, radiation and particle-impact, will be mounted on the International Space Station (ISS). The three chips, called Sprite look identical, but have different transmissions. But on Friday, a faulty heater forced

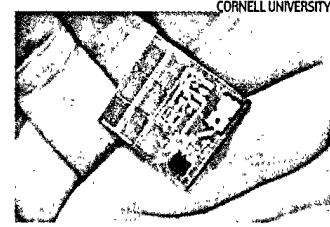
NASA to defer its biggest event in years, till beyond the weekend

So on Monday, Sprite will be mounted to the Materials ISS Experiment (MISSE-8) pallet, which signifies a set of experiments on the ISS to study the effects of long-term exposure to the harsh space environment.

The flight dynamics of the chip satellite are fundamentally different. "Their small size allows them to travel like space dust," says Mason Peck of Cornell, "Blown by solar winds, they can 'sail' to distant locations without fuel." This is called solar sailing.

He said Cornell is trying to test the barest minimum design for communication from space.

The solar sail is a form of spacecraft propulsion that makes use of the



One of the Cornell Sprite chip satellites.

radiation pressure of light from stars, on very thin materials—like mirrors or booms. Indian Space Research Organisation satellites like the INSAT use them to offset the asymmetric solar pressure on their solar panels.

Scientists see solar sailing as the future of deep space missions.

Last year Japan launched IKAROS, which they claimed was the first interplanetary satellite that uses solar sailing as the main propulsion. NASA's NanoSail-D spacecraft launched this year is the first-ever solar sail to circle the earth.

When the MISSE-8 is removed and returned to earth in a few years, the survival of Sprite will be assessed — and so, its future.

Times of India ND 01-May-11 p-21

Soon, material thin as paper, stronger than steel

A composite material based on paper thin graphite and 10 times stronger than steel is set to revolutionize the automotive, aviation, electrical and optical industries, experts predict. Graphene paper or GP, developed by a team from the University of Technology Sydney, can be processed, reshaped and reformed from its original raw material state. Compared to steel, the prepared GP is six times lighter, five to six times lower in density, two times harder with 10 times higher tensile strength and 13 times higher bending rigidity, the Journal of Applied Physics reports.

Hindustan ND 1/05/2011 P-4

आज पसीने छुड़ाएंगे गर्मी और पेपर

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

देश की सबसे प्रसिद्ध परीक्षाओं में एक एआईईईई और मेट की परीक्षा आज है। दोनों परीक्षाओं में कुल बारह लाख से ज्यादा छात्र बैठेंगे। मेट मैनेजमेंट के छात्रों के लिए है और इंजीनियरिंग के छात्रों के लिए एआईईईई है। इस साल एआईईईई की परीक्षा में कई बदलाव और कई नई चीजें शामिल हुई हैं।

सीबीएसई द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षा एआईईईई (ऑल इंडिया इंजीनियरिंग/आर्किटेक्चर इंट्रेस एजाम) की परीक्षा में इस बार करीब ग्यारह लाख छात्रों ने आवेदन किया है। इसमें करीब चार हजार छात्रों ने ऑनलाइन फार्म भरे हैं। पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल करीब पांच प्रतिशत ज्यादा छात्र इस परीक्षा को देंगे।

पूरे भारत में होने वाली इस परीक्षा के लिए छात्र अलग-अलग इंस्टीट्यूट से कोचिंग लेते हैं। इस वर्ष एआईईईई की परीक्षा देने वाली प्रियंका निगम का कहना है कि वह इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंफोर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी में दाखिला लेना चाहती है। इसके लिए उन्होंने एक साल पहले से ही परीक्षा की तैयारी शुरू कर दी थी। दूसरी ओर मैनेजमेंट के छात्र भी रविवार को मेट की परीक्षा देंगे। मेट के स्कोर पर देश के कई बी स्कूल छात्रों को दाखिला देते हैं। यह परीक्षा साल में दो बार होती है। इस साल की पहली परीक्षा आज है। वहीं मेट के स्कोर पर कॉलेज निर्भर करता है।

2010 के आंकड़े

पिछले साल करीब ग्यारह लाख छात्रों ने एआईईईई के लिए अपने आप को रजिस्टर करवाया था। 10,58,152 परीक्षार्थियों ने एआईईईई की परीक्षा दी थी।



12 लाख से ज्यादा छात्र दोनों परीक्षाओं में बैठेंगे।

10 लाख से ज्यादा छात्र पिछले साल हुए थे शामिल

फाइल फोटो

जरा संभलकर, चढ़ रहा है पारा

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

राजधानी का तापमान बढ़कर शनिवार को 41.1 डिग्री सेल्सियस पर पहुंच गया। इस मौसम का यह सर्वाधिक तापमान है और सामान्य से तीन डिग्री सेल्सियस अधिक है। यहां तक कि न्यूनतम तापमान भी बढ़कर सर्वाधिक ऊंचाई 27.9 डिग्री सेल्सियस पर पहुंच गया। यह भी सामान्य से चार डिग्री सेल्सियस अधिक है। मौसम विभाग का अनुमान है कि रविवार को भी पारा 40 से नीचे गिरने वाला नहीं है। इस भीषण गर्मी में रविवार को सात लाख बच्चे इंजीनियरिंग और मैनेजमेंट की प्रवेश परीक्षा में शामिल होंगे।

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए सलाह

- 20 मिनट से अधिक समय तक लगातार धूप में न रहें। इससे लू लगने से बचा जा सकता है।
- धूप में छाता लेकर चलें ताकि सीधी किरणों से बचाव हो सके। अगर छाता नहीं है तो सिर पर तैलिया रख लें।
- अपने साथ पीने का पानी जरूर रखें और बीच-बीच में पीते रहे। गर्मियों को शारीरिक क्रिया के लिए अधिक मात्रा में पानी की जरूरत होती है।
- खाली पेट नहीं रहें। इससे लू लगने का खतरा बढ़ जाता है लेकिन सामान्य से अधिक मात्रा में खाना भी ठीक नहीं है।

क्या है नया

इस साल पहली बार एआईईईई एक लाख छात्रों को ऑनलाइन परीक्षा दिलावाएगी। इसके लिए छात्रों का चुनाव पहले आओ-पहले पाओ के आधार पर किया गया है। यह देश के 20 राज्यों में आयोजित की जाएगी।

कहां मिल सकता है दाखिला

एआईईईई की परीक्षा पास करने के बाद कई बेहतरीन संस्थानों में दाखिला मिल सकता है। इसके माध्यम से नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंफोर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी, दिल्ली टेक्नोलॉजिकल विश्वविद्यालय आदि में दाखिला मिलता है। दूसरी ओर मेट परीक्षा देने के बाद देश भर में करीब तीन सौ बी स्कूलों में छात्र अपने मेट स्कोर और इच्छानुसार दाखिला ले सकता है।

Rashtriya Sahara ND

01/05/2011 P-3

अब पत्राचार में भी सेमेस्टर सिस्टम!



राकेश नाथ/एसएनबी

► नए शैक्षणिक से
सेमेस्टर सिस्टम लागू
करने की सिफारिश
► बीए और बीकॉम में
दाखिले के लिए अंक
प्रतिशत 40 फीसद से
घटाकर 33 फीसद करने
की भी सिफारिश

नई दिल्ली। डीयू के पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों में भी सेमेस्टर सिस्टम लागू हो सकता है। विश्वविद्यालय के स्कूल ऑफ ओपन लर्निंग (एसओएल) के तहत चलने वाले पांच स्नातक कोर्सेज में सेमेस्टर सिस्टम लागू करने की सिफारिश की गई है। यह सिफारिश एसओएल की एडमिशन कमेटी ने की है। कमेटी ने बीए और बीकॉम में दाखिले के लिए बारहवीं में 40 फीसद को घटाकर दोबारा 33 फीसद करने की भी सिफारिश की है। कमेटी की सिफारिश को स्कूल के कार्यकारी निदेशक के पास भेजा जाएगा। जिसके बाद इसे पत्राचार के स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में सेमेस्टर सिस्टम लागू हो सकता है। हालांकि एक और अहम परिवर्तन के तहत स्कूल का एमकॉम का कोर्स शैक्षणिक 2011-12 के तहत सेमेस्टर सिस्टम में चलेगा। एसओएल को इस संबंध में विश्वविद्यालय से स्वीकृति मिल गई है।

बता दें कि डीयू के पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों में डीयू के कुल विद्यार्थियों के 60 फीसद विद्यार्थी दाखिला लेते हैं, जबकि 40 फीसद विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला नियमित कॉलेजों में होता है। डीयू के स्कूल ऑफ ओपन लर्निंग में हर साल करीब एक लाख विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला होता है। नए शैक्षणिक सत्र में दाखिले के लिए अभी हाल ही में एडमिशन एंड स्टूडेंट्स वेलफेयर कमेटी की बैठक हुई। स्कूल सूत्रों के अनुसार बैठक में पत्राचार के पांच स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों मसलन बीए, बीकॉम, बीकॉम ऑनर्स, बीए राजनीति शास्त्र ऑनर्स और बीए अंग्रेजी ऑनर्स में सेमेस्टर सिस्टम लागू करने की बात कही गई है। बैठक में कहा गया है कि जब डीयू के नियमित कॉलेजों में सभी स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम में सेमेस्टर सिस्टम में लागू होने जा रहे हैं, तो इसे पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों में भी लागू होना चाहिए।

बैठक में कहा गया है कि पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों में सेमेस्टर सिस्टम लागू करने के लिए किसी तरह की परेशानी नहीं है। केवल डीयू द्वारा नियमित कॉलेजों के लिए तैयार किए गए सेमेस्टर कोर्सेज सिलेबस को ही पत्राचार में लागू किया जा सकता है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि अब डीयू कुलपति द्वारा नियमित कॉलेजों के स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में सेमेस्टर सिस्टम लागू करने के लिए विद्वत और कार्यकारी परिषद के अधिकार भी ले लिए गए हैं। डीयू कुलपति स्वयं पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों में सेमेस्टर सिस्टम स्वीकृत कर सकते हैं। पत्राचार का स्नातकोत्तर के बाकी कोर्सेज पहले से ही सेमेस्टर सिस्टम में चल रहे हैं।