

Newspaper Clips
May 10, 2014

Business Line ND 10/05/2014 P-13

IIT Delhi graduate wins award for developing cyber attacks defence

INDO-ASIAN NEWS SERVICE

Washington, May 9

Sanjam Garg, a graduate of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, has won the 2013 Doctoral Dissertation Award for developing a technique to protect against cyber attacks.

He will receive the award presented by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) and its \$20,000 prize at the annual ACM awards banquet on June 21, in San Francisco. Financial sponsorship of the award is provided by Google Inc.

According to ACM, the innovator of breakthrough cryptography technology won the award for developing tools that enable the first secure solution to the problem of making computer programme code “unin-

He will receive the award presented by the Association for Computing Machinery and its \$20,000 prize on June 21, in San Francisco.

telligible” while preserving its functionality.

Garg’s “approach makes it impossible to reverse-engineer the obfuscated software without solving mathematical problems that could take hundreds of years to work out on today’s computers,” ACM said.

Mathematical tools

This problem, known as software obfuscation, conceals the programme’s purpose or its logic in order to prevent tampering, deter reverse engineer-

ing, or as a challenge to readers of the source code.

Garg, a Josef Raviv Memorial Postdoctoral Fellow at IBM TJ Watson Research Centre, completed his dissertation at the University of California, Los Angeles, which nominated him.

In his dissertation *Candidate Multilinear Maps*, Garg described new mathematical tools that serve as key ingredients for transforming a program into a “jigsaw puzzle” of encrypted pieces.

Corresponding to each input is a unique set of puzzle pieces that, when assembled, reveal the output of the programme.

Security of the obfuscated programme hinges on the fact that illegitimate combinations of the puzzle pieces do not reveal anything.

Hindustan ND 10/05/2014 P-6

आईआईटी छात्र को डॉक्टोरल डिस्टरेशन अवॉर्ड

नई दिल्ली। दिल्ली स्थित भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान से स्नातक संजम गर्ग को साइबर हमलों को रोकने के लिए विकसित की गई तकनीक के लिए वर्ष 2013 का डॉक्टोरल डिस्टरेशन अवार्ड दिया जा रहा है। उन्हें एसोसिएशन फॉर कम्प्यूटिंग मशीनरी द्वारा सैन फ्रांसिस्को में 21 जून को एक कार्यक्रम के दौरान अवॉर्ड के साथ 20,000 डॉलर की पुरस्कार राशि दी जाएगी।

Hindustan ND 10/05/2014 P-1

जेईई मेंस पास करने वाले लगभग 26 हजार अभ्यर्थियों ने जेईई एडवांस की परीक्षा के लिए पंजीकरण नहीं कराया

घर-परिवार के मोह में आईआईटी से दूर हो रहे छात्र

कुछ
अलग

नई दिल्ली | वनिता श्रीवास्तव

घर व परिवार से दूरी के डर से हर साल हजारों छात्र आईआईटी जैसे देश के प्रतिष्ठित तकनीकी संस्थान में दाखिले का मौका छोड़ रहे हैं। लगभग 26 हजार छात्रों ने अपने घर व परिजनों से दूर हो जाने के डर से जेईई एडवांस परीक्षा के लिए पंजीकरण नहीं कराया।

देश के 16 आईआईटी संस्थानों में दाखिले के लिए 25 मई को आयोजित की जा रही परीक्षा जेईई (एडवांस) के लिए पंजीकरण की समय सीमा शुक्रवार शाम पांच बजे खत्म हो गई। देश भर से आईआईटी

क्या है प्रवेश की पूरी प्रक्रिया?

जेईई (मेंस) परीक्षा के आधार पर शुरुआती सफल डेढ़ लाख छात्रों को एडवांस परीक्षा में बैठने का मौका मिलता है। जो इन डेढ़ लाख छात्रों में शामिल नहीं हो पाते हैं, उन्हें एनआईटी व अन्य केंद्रीय तकनीकी संस्थानों में दाखिले का मौका मिलता है। यहां पर उनके अंतिम स्कोर के आधार पर दाखिला दिया जाता है। यह स्कोर बोर्ड की परीक्षा के परिणाम घोषित होने के बाद मालूम होगा। 7 जुलाई को यह परिणाम आएगा।

में दाखिले की प्राथमिक परीक्षा ज्वाइंट इंट्रेंस इक्जाम (मेंस) पास करने वाले 153981 छात्रों में से 126990 छात्रों ने ही जेईई एडवांस परीक्षा के लिए पंजीकरण कराया। यह

पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। पिछले साल भी लगभग इतने ही छात्रों ने जेईई एडवांस के लिए पंजीकरण नहीं कराया था। जेईई एडवांस परीक्षा 2013 के अध्यक्ष एचसी गुप्ता के

जेईई मेंस में पास छात्र

आंध्र प्रदेश	21,818
उत्तर प्रदेश	19,409
महाराष्ट्र	13,626
राजस्थान	10,037

पिछले साल आंध्र प्रदेश से 18% राजस्थान से 17% और यूपी से 12% उम्मीदवार जेईई मेंस में सफल हुए थे।



अनुसार घर और परिजनों से दूरी के डर से छात्र मुख्य परीक्षा छोड़ रहे हैं। देखा गया है कि ऐसे राज्य जहां राज्य सरकार की ओर से इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों के लिए कोई प्रतियोगी परीक्षा

आयोजित नहीं की जाती, वहां के छात्र स्थानीय इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में जेईई (मेंस) में प्राप्त रैंक के आधार पर दाखिला चाहते हैं। जेईई (एडवांस) परीक्षा के लिए योग्यता रखने वालों में इस वर्ष नेपाल और भूटान के भी आठ छात्र हैं। फिलहाल प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर अभी यह कहना मुश्किल होगा कि उन्होंने आईआईटी में दाखिले की अंतिम परीक्षा के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया है या नहीं। आंध्र, राजस्थान व उत्तर प्रदेश के लगभग 38 प्रतिशत छात्रों ने जेईई एडवांस परीक्षा के लिए मेंस परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की है। **hindustantimes**

HT Jaipur

26,000 give JEE (advanced) a miss

Vanita Srivastava

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NEW DELHI: Despite the hype over IITs, more than 26,000 students have not registered for the Joint Entrance Exam (JEE advanced), the entrance exam for admission to 16 IITs. Registrations for the exam closed on Friday at 5pm.

According to official sources of the top 1, 53,981 students who had been filtered from the Joint Entrance Exam (JEE mains), 1,26,990 have registered for the JEE (advanced) exam to be held on May 25.

Last year also roughly around the same number of students had not registered for JEE (advanced).

“There are many students who do not want to be away from their home and parents. There are some states which are no more conducting their own engineering exam. In such a case, the child prefers to take admission in a state

JEE (MAINS) IS THE FILTERING EXAM FOR JEE (ADVANCED). MORE THAN 12 LAKH HAD APPEARED FOR MAINS

engineering college on the basis of his rank in JEE (mains),” said HC Gupta, JEE (advanced) 2013 chairperson.

According to preliminary data of those who have qualified for the JEE (advanced) exam, eight students from Nepal and Bhutan had also qualified for the IIT entrance exam this year.

Interestingly students from Andhra Pradesh, UP and Rajasthan accounted for nearly 38% of those who have qualified for JEE (advanced). JEE (mains) is the filtering exam for JEE (advanced). More than 12 lakh students had appeared for JEE (mains).

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

IIT-Gandhinagar to strengthen industry partnerships

Ruma Mukherjee Parikh, TNN | May 9, 2014, 09:40 PM IST

AHMEDABAD: Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar (IIT-Gandhinagar) saw leading industrialists from across the country discuss ways to strengthen industry-academia relationship on Friday. Termed 'Industry Partnership Retreat', it was held for the first time as a part of IIT-Gandhinagar's plan to expand and scale-up its engagement and communication with industry.

More than 30 industrialists took part in the discussions that had Professor Sudhir K Jain, director, IIT-Gandhinagar, and several senior faculty members participate. IIT-Gandhinagar currently has industry relations with Underwriters Laboratories (UL), The Ricoh Company Ltd and Nielsen LLC. The event will help develop a roadmap for engaging with industry in an effective and sustainable manner.

The discussions covered topics like how industry looks at academia and how to build effective communication channels that can bridge the gap between different expectations of academia and industry. They also identified various ways in which IIT-Gandhinagar can contribute to industry.

"IIT-Gandhinagar has benefited immensely from its engagement with several eminent people from industry, in the area of research, academic and professional programmes. This retreat will help us widen this relationship and identify our priorities towards it over the next few years," said Professor Jain.

Hindu ND 10/05/2014 P-9

The case against privatisation of education

The state must remain in higher education as the private sector is yet to demonstrate its capacity to create knowledge on a sufficient scale

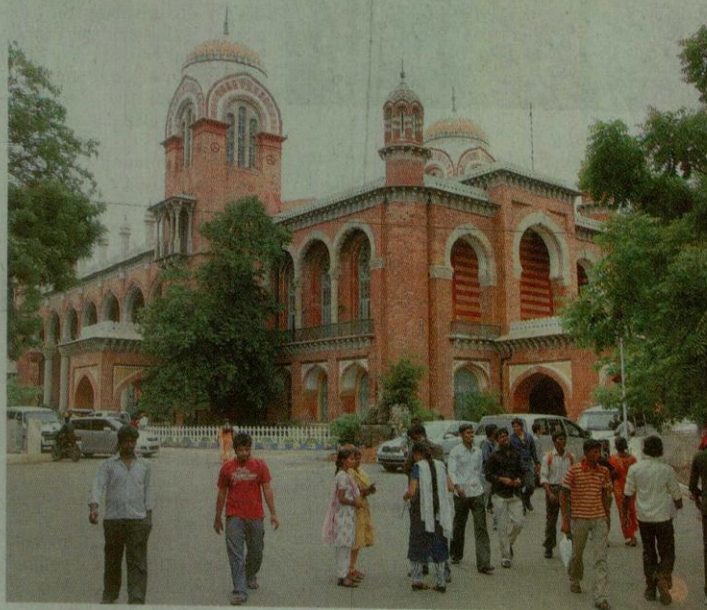
Pulapre Balakrishnan

The impending inauguration of a new government finds interested parties bringing into the public arena matters of importance to them. One of the issues that has been raised recently is whether higher education in India should be privatised. This question merits serious attention. And though interest is usually confined to the so-called professions, namely, engineering and medicine, it is important to consider the entire higher education sector. After all, the purpose of higher education is the creation of knowledge, and we don't want to place this knowledge in silos.

Proponents of private education

Proponents of private education start with the observation that the supply of publicly provided professional education has not expanded commensurately with the growth in demand, thus signalling a failure. This is entirely well taken, and prima facie makes a strong case for allowing private entry. However, the associated argument often found, that the government should cease regulating institutions that it does not fund, is surely wrong. The case for regulation in education is motivated by considerations no different from the concern for a patient's well-being, which leads us to prescribe standards of medical practice. Similarly, we insist on a driver's licence to ensure the safety of pedestrians on our roads. Note that public intervention here is guided by the motivation to defend private interests, as the actions by doctors and drivers, undertaken in their private interest, have an impact on the well-being of others. So, what is so special about educators? Their performance actually determines the life chances of a very large number of individuals in society.

Another argument for privatisation of professional education that has been made is that doctors and engineers, trained using the tax payer's money, have now begun to enter politics. As a democracy, we should actually be rejoicing that public life is now attracting individuals from a more diverse educational gene pool. Of course, there could be a problem if all our young doctors and engineers deserted their original professions, but this does not appear to be the case yet. On the other hand, it is only a false consciousness that makes us proud when many of them who have been trained using the tax payer's money leave the country to practise overseas. But the answer to this malaise is surely not the privatisation



MORE INVOLVED: Even in 'professional' courses there is more research in public institutions than in the private ones. - PHOTO: V. GANESAN

of professional education, but to expect that these youth in question serve in India, if not in the public sector itself, for a brief period after graduation, in lieu of which they repay the cost of their education. Versions of this principle are invoked in many parts of the world while we have not given much thought to the issue.

Regulation

When calling for the regulation of even privately funded professional colleges, it must be flagged and not merely acknowledged that India's regulatory agencies can be ham-handed in their interventions and are perceived to be corrupt. No public interest is served by an overbearing government, and we need continuing social audit of regulation in higher education. Also, it is believed that politicians influence the regulator to further the interests of private institutions owned by them or their clients. But this deficit only provides an argument for drastically reforming how our regulatory bodies are populated and run rather than a case for dismantling them.

We have all read reports of professionals with dubious qualifications performing surgery or flying passenger aircraft. The counterpart to this is the regulation of education. While the government has

the private sector is yet to demonstrate its capacity to create knowledge on a sufficient scale. Where is the research that creates knowledge? Even in these 'professional' courses there is more research in public institutions than in the private ones. There are exceptions such as the Christian Medical College in Vellore whose alumni now reside in some of the major research universities of the world. But it is germane to the context that the college is not a profit maximiser. Similarly, one of the reasons for greater knowledge creation in public medical schools is that they often have large hospitals attached to them. This enables the apprentice to learn by doing, arguably the best way to learn. The practice of combining teaching with the provision of medical care, which requires huge investments, is directly related to the feature that the underlying objective is not the pursuit of profit. But leaving out research, and outside of medical education, even when it comes to the mere training of professionals, it would be difficult to hold that a significant number of private institutions have yet surpassed the IITs and the IIMs.

The arts and sciences

It is when we go outside the professions altogether that we find the case for retaining the public sector in higher education the strongest. The private sector is not a presence much felt among the arts and sciences as these subjects do not always command high exchange value. But we take our cue from the market only at our peril. The function of the arts and sciences is to hold a mirror to society so that it can form an image of itself, which helps us understand where we come from and see where we are going. A profit-oriented private sector is unlikely to be interested in such a task.

There is much that must leave us unhappy about the functioning of India's public higher education sector. It has held the country back in many ways, principally by not responding with solutions for our pressing needs. It cannot be left the way it is. So it is time that its record be subjected to open social audit, prior to it being thoroughly reformed. All expansion should be put on hold till the latter task is completed. But there is no case for it to be privatised wholesale, not even its professional colleges. Equivalently, once an effective regulatory framework is in place, it makes little sense to stymie the growth of the private sector in higher education.

(Pulapre Balakrishnan is Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.)

Even when it comes to the mere training of professionals, it would be difficult to hold that a significant number of private institutions have surpassed the IITs and the IIMs

at times intervened intrusively, especially when it comes to admission, it has by and large left ungoverned the functioning of even aided public colleges. The most egregious instance of this is the practice of publicly aided colleges auctioning their faculty positions. State governments have chosen to look the other way for fear of hurting vested commercial interests and electoral vote banks. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's incisive observation about India's economy, that it is over-regulated but under-governed, especially rings true in the educational sector. This must make us reflect upon how the higher education system is to be governed to serve public interest.

But the most important reason for the state to remain in higher education is that

HT Jaipur

Joshi urges Prez to stop V-Cs' appointment in central varsities

COMPLAIN In his letter, the BJP leader questions the urgency in appointment of V-Cs in 15 varsities

Arvind Singh

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JAIPUR: The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has raised an objection on the ongoing process for appointment of vice chancellors (VC) in 15 Central universities.

Senior BJP leader Murli Manohar Joshi on May 8 has written a letter to the President of India complaining that the process of appointing VCs is being carried out despite the election model code of conduct being in force.

"In most of the Central universities, the search committees have submitted the panel of three names despite the model code of conduct in force.

The attempt of the present government to appoint 15 VCs is in advance stage and it appears that the selection panel on direction of the ministry of human resource development (MHRD) has shortlisted the candidate so that all appointments can get speedy approval," wrote Joshi said.

"Such undue haste in these matters leads one to suspect extra academic reasons in these appointments," he added.

According to the letter written by Joshi, accessed by HT, the appointment of VCs for Central universities of Rajasthan, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Garhwal, Punjab, Bihar, Gujarat, Kashmir, Jharkhand, Haryana,

SUCH UNDUDE HASTE IN THESE MATTERS LEADS ONE TO SUSPECT EXTRA ACADEMIC REASONS IN THESE APPOINTMENTS

MM JOSHI, senior BJP leader

Jammu, Odisha, HN Bahuguna University, Guru Ghasi Das University, Hari Singh Gaur University, is currently underway.

Joshi also alleged that the selection committees have not been constituted properly and in many of the committees the

convener is junior to its members. According to the rules, a search committee, comprising academicians of high repute, is appointed for the selection of VC at each university. The committee selects the names of probable candidates for final selection of one candidate by the MHRD.

For Central University Rajasthan (CURAJ) the VC search committee, headed by Professor AK Ganguly, comprises professor JAK Tareen and professor VS Prasad as members. One of the committee members, GK Chaddha, passed away recently. According to sources, the committee in its last meeting held in Jaipur on April 27 had decided three names

OBJECTIONS

- The process of appointing VCs is being carried out despite the election model code of conduct being in force
- The appointment of VCs for Central universities of Rajasthan, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Garhwal, Punjab, Bihar, Gujarat, Kashmir, Jharkhand, Haryana, Jammu, Odisha, HN Bahuguna University, Guru Ghasi Das University, Hari Singh Gaur University, is currently underway

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DU prof arrested for 'Maoist links', flown to Mumbai

Raj Shekhar | TNN

New Delhi: In an operation that lasted two hours, a Maharashtra Police team picked up Delhi University professor G N Saibaba from North Campus on Friday and took him away to Mumbai on charges of alleged links with the banned CPI (Maoist).

Police sources said the wheelchair-bound English teacher at Ram Lal Anand College, who has been questioned twice in the past eight months,

FRAMED, SAY KIN



► **G N Saibaba, 47**, is an English teacher at Ram Lal Anand College

- Stopped by Maha cops near Daulat Ram College around 2pm, **flown out in 2 hrs**
- Family, activists say **he was framed, 'abducted'** by cops

was in touch with CPI (Maoist) chief Ganapathy and central committee members through a series of couriers and car-

ried out their directives.

Sources said Saibaba has been booked under sections 13, 18, 20 and 39 of Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA). He was produced before a magistrate for transit remand and taken to the airport around 4pm. Saibaba's family and activists, at a press conference in the evening, called it a case of abduction by plainclothesmen and said the professor was being framed.

► **'We were blindfolded', P 4**

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi; Date: May 10, 2014; Section: Times Global; Page: 26;

Harvard students to adopt honesty pledge

New York: Harvard University is set to adopt a student honesty pledge in which pupils will promise not to plagiarize or cheat in their coursework and exams, according to a media report.

It will be the first time the US university has asked students to make a public commitment not to plagiarize or cheat. The proposals will mean students at Harvard from 2015 agreeing to an "affirmation of integrity", BBC reported. "Honour codes" are used by US universities as a way of discouraging students from cheating in exams or

submitting material that has been copied from the internet. The faculty of Arts and Sciences has voted to introduce an honour code and to create a board to supervise it.

The honour code will mean Harvard students have to commit themselves to academic work that "adheres to the scholarly and intellectual standards of accurate attribution of sources, appropriate collection and use of data, and transparent acknowledgement of the contribution of others to their ideas, discoveries, interpretations, and conclusions," the report said. **AGENCIES**

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

Punishments to 3,500 students, caught cheating during the Plus II examination

TNN | May 9, 2014, 08:45 AM IST

BHUBANESWAR: The Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE) is planning to award different types of punishments to 3,500 students, who were caught using unfair means during the Plus II examination.

Last year, 2000 students were found copying. All of them had got the same penalty of cancellation of their respective papers.

CHSE chairman Basudeb Chhatoi said a committee has been constituted to review the malpractice cases individually. "If there is no conclusive evidence against an examinee, he or she will be let off. However, depending on gravity of the crime, the punishments may go up," Chhatoi said.

Chhatoi said the committee will decide whether to debar a student for a particular period of time from appearing for the examination, scrap the particular paper or any other punishment on case to case

basis.

Official sources said CHSE, which has already completed evaluation of Plus II answer sheets, is busy in tabulation of marks. "Hopefully, the tabulation work will be over by another couple of days," Chhatoi said.

Chhatoi said the council is most likely to publish results of all the streams, science, commerce, arts and vocational, by the first week of June. "We are completing works of science stream on priority. If we fail to complete the process for other streams, results of science will be published first," he said.

The state government has been insisting on publication of results of science at the earliest as the same would be required to draw merit lists of JEE (main). Plus II marks are being given 40% weightage in JEE (main), whose ranks will be the basis of admission in many central-funded technical institutions such as NITs, besides engineering colleges in Odisha.

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AIIMS proposes age of retirement at 70

Director And Teaching Faculty To Get Benefit

Durgesh Nandan Jha | TNN

New Delhi: Days before the parliamentary election results are announced and a new cabinet formed, the Congress-led UPA government has moved yet another controversial proposal – to increase the retirement age of the director and teaching faculty of AIIMS from 65 years to 70 years.

An 'extraordinary' meeting of the institute's highest decision making body has been called by health minister Ghulam Nabi Azad on May 12 to discuss this. Earlier, the UPA government had to revoke its decision to appoint a Lokpal panel and new Army chief as the Opposition cried foul.

According to the meeting agenda, a copy of which is with TOI, the age of superannuation of the director needs to be enhanced "to bring stability in administration to ensure adequate time period to take up developmental activities." It adds, "The age of superannuation of teaching faculty needs to be enhanced from the present 65 years to 70 years on the pattern of other higher educational institutions like IITs, so the services of the talented and experienced senior faculty members could be retained..."

Dr M C Misra, the present AIIMS director, was appointed in October last year and many



TOI file photo

Health minister has called a meeting on May 12 to discuss the matter

faculty members opposed to this move say it is clearly aimed at favouring him. "The meeting is being called on an election day and with only four days to go for formation of the next government. It is illegal and smacks of favouritism," alleged a senior doctor, who did not want to be identified. The meeting of the Institute Body, highest decision-making body of AIIMS, is proposed by the director and approved by the health minister, who is president of the medical institute.

Though Misra refused to comment, AIIMS officials defended the move on the grounds of shortage of senior and experienced medical teaching faculty at the institute. "The increased requirement of assistant professors - which is entry level - can be met, but it would be difficult to

provide replacement at professor level immediately. Senior faculties keep on leaving the cadre owing to the attraction of other sectors," said an official.

He pointed out that 43 faculty members, including senior professors, would be retiring between 2014 and 2017.

The agenda of the meeting cites the example of IITs, where the board of governor has been authorized to give an extension of three years initially and another two years later to the faculty in order to enhance the retirement age.

"This is ridiculous. When will new people get a chance if we keep on promoting the old? There is enough talent, young graduates and post-graduates who are armed with knowhow about latest technology and research. They should be promoted," said an AIIMS doctor.

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Soon, China to begin work on Asia's longest tunnel

CONTINENTAL NETWORK

China is planning to build a 13,000km rail line to run bullet trains to the US via a tunnel underneath the Pacific Ocean



► The track will be about 3,000km further than the Trans-Siberian Railway

► Beginning from China's north east, the line will travel up through Russia's eastern Siberia, across the Bering Strait to Alaska and down through Canada before

reaching the contiguous US

► Trains will run at 350km per hour, enabling passengers to travel from China to the US in less than two days

► Crossing the Bering Strait between Russia and Alaska would require about 200km of

undersea tunnel, four times the length of UK's Channel Tunnel (50.5km)

► If completed, it would become the world's longest underwater tunnel and mark an unprecedented feat of engineering



OTHER TRACKS

China will begin next month construction of the Trans-Asian Railway Network connecting China with Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. It will involve building a 30-km long tunnel, which will be the longest in Asia

Another track China is working on is a link to London via Paris, Berlin and Moscow, along with a second route to Europe following the silk road to reach as far as Germany via Iran and Turkey

Pic: © JIRQ/Corbis

► Continued from P 1

China has already completed 11,028km of high speed train network and another 12,000km tracks are under construction.

Chinese officials in 2010 spoke of China's wish to build a high-speed train network connecting Pakistan and India. In fact, China has already built a rail network up to Xigaze close to Arunachal Pradesh border.

Meanwhile, the official said the construction of ambitious Trans-Asian Railway Network connecting China with Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore is set to commence next month. The plan will begin with the construction of a 30-km long tunnel, stated to be the longest in Asia connecting China with Myanmar.

The engineering difficulties equivalent to those found in the construction of rail lines on the permafrost in Tibet, said Wang Mengshu, a tunnel and railway expert at the Chinese Academy of Engineering.

The National Development and Reform Commission approved the project, and engineers and worker representatives have come up with techniques to overcome geological complexities that could pose challenges, Wang said. "Another important project, the Nujiang River Rail Bridge, will also be launched soon," Wang added.

China has already commenced an oil and gas pipeline from Myanmar.

The rail lines constitute the southern part of the Trans-Asian Railway, which was initiated in the 1960s and began to take shape after 18

countries endorsed an agreement in November 2006, it said. Some sections of the railway suitable for high-speed operation will allow trains to run at 250 km per hour. Other sections will hold speeds to a maximum of 180 kmph, Wang said.

Chinese Premier, Li Keqiang who is currently touring Africa, has offered to construct a host of high speed railway.

While railway construction engineers are pushing for more grand projects, some officials have warned the government to think seriously about them as the Chinese railway is in red with losses to the tune of billions of dollars.

Experts in Beijing Jiaotong University said China should make sure it has enough money for such a massive project. AGENCIES