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p4

‘आईआईटी-जेईई 2012’ के बदले नियमों ने चौंकाया

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

दिवकत

आईआईटी ने उन छात्रों को 10 जून तक का मौका दिया है जिन्होंने जाने-अनजाने आरक्षित श्रेणी के प्रमाणपत्र लगा दिए थे। ऐसे छात्रों को प्रवेश देने के बाद जिलाधिकारी या प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने वाले अधिकारी से प्रमाणपत्रों का सत्यापन कराया जाएगा। प्रमाणपत्र सही न पाए जाने पर उसका प्रवेश निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोगों ने आरक्षित श्रेणी के प्रमाणपत्र लगवाए हैं जो उस आरक्षित श्रेणी के तो हैं लेकिन नॉन क्रीमी लेयर में नहीं आते हैं। ऐसे छात्रों को अगर सामान्य में प्रवेश मिल जाता है और उन्होंने अपनी आरक्षित श्रेणी वापस नहीं ली है तो भी स्थितियां सामने आने के बाद मुश्किलें बढ़ सकती हैं।

‘आईआईटी-जेईई 2012’ का संचालन करने वाली संस्था आईआईटी, दिल्ली ने सभी जोन के आईआईटी को

- 10 जून तक वापस ले लें आरक्षित श्रेणी का दावा
- अगर फर्जी या अनधिकृत प्रमाणपत्र पर प्रवेश लिया तो निरस्त होगा एडमिशन, सामान्य वर्ग में भी हो जाएगा दावा खत्म

प्रवेश सम्बंधी नियमों में बदलाव की जानकारी दी है। जारी आदेश में एससी, एसटी के अलावा ओबीसी (नॉन क्रीमी लेयर) और ओबीसी अल्पसंख्यक (एनसीएल) के प्रवेश तो होंगे लेकिन यह तब तक कन्फर्म नहीं किए जाएंगे जब तक प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने वाली संस्थाएं इनके सत्यापन की रिपोर्ट नहीं दे देतीं। आईआईटी ने यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि अगर आरक्षित वर्ग में प्रवेश मिल चुका है और उसके सत्यापन की रिपोर्ट ठीक नहीं निकलती है तो ऐसे में प्रवेश निरस्त हो जाएगा।

Pioneer, ND 28/05/2012 P-5

IIT, NIT bigwigs to take key call on joint engg test

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The joint council of IITs and NITs will meet on Monday to take a final call on the issue of format and pattern of the joint engineering entrance test. Sources said that the IITs have opted to pitch for the IIT-JEE pattern to be retained for 2013.

The IIT council had met here on May 12, during which it is believed to have insisted that the proposed single entrance test may be used as the screening test for admissions to the undergraduate program.

Last week, the IIT faculty federation called on HRD

Minister Kapil Sibal and is understood to have sought to resolve differences arising out of the Government's move to hold a single entrance test for undergraduate technical courses. The meeting was also attended by some IIT directors, who are understood to have also discussed the details about the advanced test. IITs are insisting that only performance in the advanced test will be used to select and admit candidates to the undergraduate programs.

Most of the IIT senates and faculty federation are opposing admission to the undergraduate engineering programmes under the new format which

will replace IIT-JEE and AIEEE. Under the proposed new format, a ranking list will be prepared based on Class XII results with 40 per cent weightage to normalised marks, 30 per cent to main test and 30 per cent to the advanced test.

Sources also said there is no clear majority view emerging on whether to use board marks as cut-off or as part of the initial screening process.

Ahead of the crucial meet the Super-30 founder Anand Kumar, well known for getting over 300 students from marginalised sections into the IITs, too has suggested making the test more "transparent" and conducting it twice a year.

National Duniya ND 28/05/2012 p-8

आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा साल में दो बार हो, ग्रामीण छात्रों को मिले तीन मौके : सुपर 30

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा के नए प्रारूप पर जारी उहापोह के बीच सुपर 30 के संस्थापक आनंद कुमार ने कहा है कि आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा साल में दो बार आयोजित की जाए और ग्रामीण एवं गरीब छात्रों को प्रवेश परीक्षा में दो की बजाय तीन मौके दिए जाएं। आनंद कुमार ने इस विषय पर मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल को पत्र लिखा है। कुमार ने कहा कि आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा में एपीटीयू टेस्ट की

■ आनंद कुमार ने मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री को पत्र लिखा

कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अगर आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा में एपीटीयू टेस्ट, विषय आधारित जांच और 12 वीं कक्षा में प्राप्त अंक को महत्व दिया जाता है, तो कोचिंग की व्यवस्था खत्म होने की बजाय तीन नए तरह के कोर्स की शुरुआत होगी। उन्होंने कहा कि

कोचिंग संस्थान एपीटीयू, विषयों और 12वीं कक्षा की पढ़ाई के लिए अलग-अलग कोर्स शुरू करेंगे।

उन्होंने कहा, 'संपन्न घरों के बच्चे महंगे कोचिंग संस्थानों का खर्च वहन कर लेंगे लेकिन गरीब घर के बच्चे पीछे छूट जायेंगे।' कुमार ने कहा कि 12वीं कक्षा के अंक को अगर आईआईटी परीक्षा में महत्व दिया जाएगा तो सबसे अधिक समस्या विभिन्न बोर्डों के मापदंडों को लेकर आ सकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रश्नपत्र तैयार करते

समय विभिन्न राज्यों के बोर्ड, सीबीएसई, आईसीएससी एवं अन्य विशेषज्ञों की भागीदारी जरूरी होगी।

आनंद कुमार ने कहा कि अगर विषय आधारित टेस्ट लेने का निर्णय किया जाता है तब ऐसे प्रश्न पूछे जाने चाहिए जिनका मूल्यांकन कंप्यूटर के माध्यम से किया जा सके ताकि किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी की आशंका नहीं हो। सुपर 30 के संस्थापक ने सिब्बल के प्रयासों की सराहना की है।

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e-paper

Greens see red as petrol price hike fuels diesel car sales

Jayashree Nandi | TNN

New Delhi: Even as chief minister Sheila Dikshit hinted at marginal relief for Delhiites from the petrol price hike, environmentalists are not amused. They continue to be a worried bunch and their fears are not unfounded, for petrol getting out of reach for many people means there will be more diesel vehicles on the road in the years to come.

This will have an adverse impact on the environment as diesel engine emissions are over three times more toxic than petrol.

Car dealers in the city say that right after the previous hike in November 2011 the demand for diesel cars had gone up drastically. Even after the latest hike on Thursday they were flooded with enquiries about diesel vehicles.

This has been collated by Centre for Science and Environment's analysis of the 2010-11 car sales data,

which revealed that the demand for diesel-run SUVs has gone up. Also, 85% of petrol cars sold during the period had engine sizes smaller than 1200cc.

"We are extremely concerned about the huge petrol price hike. While fuel price reforms can help, in this case there is partial reform which is dangerous. There is already a dieselization of the car segment.

"WHO and many other public health organizations have already said that diesel emissions are carcinogenic. There is a really high public health risk," said executive director, research and policy, CSE, Anumita Roychowdhury.

"People are buying big diesel cars, of engine size above 1500cc. They are not feeling the pinch because diesel is cheap. The subsidy on diesel is absolutely unacceptable," she added.

As of now 13 cities in the country comply with Bharat stage IV norms



and the rest follow Bharat stage III norms.

"The pollutants that are of major concern are particulate matter and

nitrous oxide (NO2). Diesel cars are legally allowed to emit these pollutants more than petrol. In fact the legal limit NO2 for diesel cars is three times higher than for petrol cars," explained Anumita.

But the fact that diesel is more fuel efficient and gives better mileage masks the down side of increase in diesel cars.

Professor L M Das of the Centre for Energy Studies, IIT Delhi says "Diesel contains more energy than petrol and the vehicle's engine combustion process is more efficient, adding up to higher fuel efficiency and lower CO2 emissions when using diesel.

But the pollutants emitted from diesel and petrol are characteristically different. While petrol emits more carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrocarbons, diesel emits more smoke and particulate matter that have worse health impacts."

Diesel is also more fuel efficient

giving out a mileage that is nearly 50% more than petrol.

Dealers also agree that the demand for diesel cars has soared. "The demand for diesel cars in every segment has gone up. While demand for diesel cars has gone up by 15%, petrol car demand has dropped by 20%. Even people who are buying cars worth Rs 50 to Rs 60 lakh are opting for diesel cars.

"Todsay we got many calls enquiring about diesel cars. Only people who want to buy small cars are opting for petrol cars," said Ravinder, owner of Motosyics in Karol Bagh.

Another car dealer, Sanjeev Nath Bhel owner of Rajnath automobiles in Vasant Kunj said that he has started getting calls almost every second enquiring about models of diesel cars. "There is a huge surge in the demand for diesel cars. It's also because diesel gives better mileage. People are mostly opting for middle segment diesel cars," he said.

SUCCESSFUL... <http://paper.l>

ASSAM GOVT'S GIFT FOR SUCCESSFUL IIT-JEE CANDIDATES

GUWAHATI: All students from Assam, who have cracked the 2012 IIT-JEE, and are seeking admission to these premier institutes will be provided with a monetary assistance of ₹ 1 lakh by the state government.

Announcing this at his home constituency in Titabor on Thursday, chief minister Tarun Gogoi said the initiative was to encourage the students of the state to excel in the national level examinations. "More than 100 students from Assam have cleared the IIT entrance test. Each of them will receive ₹1lakh for taking admission into the IITs," Gogoi said. He was attending a function at Pragjyotika, a premier educational institute in Titabor, which have produced students who regularly topped the state examinations, as well as cracked the toughest all-India entrance tests. **UNI**

ENGINEERING ADMISSIONS 2012

PLANNING FOR SUCCESS

There is a seat in an engineering college for every student, writes Pradeep Narayanan, college admissions advisor, only if you plan it right



The general impression is that students have a less than 5% chance of getting admission into engineering. With over five lakh candidates who took the IIT-JEE in 2012 for 9,600 seats and an estimated 12 lakh who plan to write the AIEEE for 35,000 seats the chances do seem slim. And same is the story for BITSAT, Vellore IT and Manipal ENAT. That coupled with over 50 odd entrance examinations make engineering one of the most competitive college admission in the country.

But is the admission scenario really that bleak? There are 3,393 engineering colleges in India with a capacity of 14.85 lakh seats across 36 courses approved by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE). So, where is the catch? There seems to be enough seats. What happens, however, is that many candidates are not aware of their options. As a result many miss out on alternatives. This is true even of AIEEE scores, which by far covers the largest number of seats.

Besides IIT-JEE, a candidate aspiring for an engineering admission can obtain it through:

- Central counselling of All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE)
- State-level examinations that can be written by its domiciles
 - AIEEE scores at institutions that accept them
 - Own examination and counselling of institutions or their associations
 - Marks obtained in class X and XII
 - The central counselling of All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE)

This year the Central Board of Secondary Education conducted the AIEEE examination in both online and offline mode. This year the offline examination was held on April 29 and the online examinations from May 7 to 26. This will be followed by

a central counselling process for candidates who successfully meet the rank cut-offs. The central counselling process will start on June 16 and end on August 8.

The AIEEE rank card will give three types of ranks: the All India Rank, the state rank, category rank and notify the eligibility of the candidate for the central counselling.

These candidates become eligible for admission to the institutions participating in the central counselling. These include all the 30 National Institutes of Technology; some among the Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Indian Institute of Information Technology and Manufacturing, and Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing; some government and government-aided institutions and some private and self-financed institutions.

Highlights of the process:

- The online registration, filling up of choices and choice locking will have to be done between June 16 and 25
- There are three rounds of seat allotment on June 27, July 5 and July 12 respectively
- Candidates will be allowed to modify their choices once again between July 17 and 22
- Classes will begin in the institutions participating in central counselling on July 23
- The fourth round of seat allotment will be on July 25
- Candidates allotted seats in the fourth round can complete admission formalities at the respective institutions between July 25 and 30
- Internal sliding will be completed on August 1. During internal sliding students will get yet another chance to take up a course that they had chosen as higher in preference at that institute

based on available vacancies and rank

• Finally there will be a spot-round on August 8 for which all the candidates who have yet not got a seat allocation can register, fill in and lock their choices between August 3 and 6.

Many states have their own entrance examination for admissions to engineering colleges in the state. For example, in Maharashtra, there is the Maharashtra Common Entrance Test (MHT-CET), in UP there is the UP State Entrance Exam (UP-SEE), in West Bengal there is the West Bengal Joint Entrance Examination (WBJEE), in Karnataka there is the Karnataka Common Entrance Test (CET) and in Andhra Pradesh there is the Engineering, Agricultural and Medical Common Entrance Test (EAMCET). Typically these entrance tests can only be written by the domiciles of the respective states only.

The states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand do not have any entrance examinations of their own. They use the state ranks of AIEEE in counselling for admission to engineering colleges in the state.

Some states also per-

mit private and self-financed institutions in the state to grant admission based on the AIEEE ranks to those coming from outside the state. For example, in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Orissa, 15% of the seats in all private and self-financed institutions are open to AIEEE rank holders from other states. The same is true of UP and West Bengal where 10% of the seats are open to AIEEE rank holders coming from outside the state. In addition there are institutions that have a significant part of their admissions intake based on the AIEEE ranks. Some of these are Thapar University, Panjab University and the PEC Technical University, Nirma University, Sastra University, Birla Institute of Technology (BIT), Mesra, Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT) Delhi and DTU.

> For full story click on 'IT and Engineering' under Careers on myeducationtimes.com



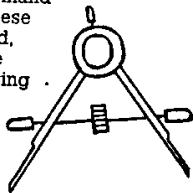
ENGINEERING

THOUGH ENGINEERING ASPIRANTS STILL FLOCK TO THE SOUTH, THE SCENARIO IS GRADUALLY CHANGING WITH NEW COLLEGES COMING UP IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, FINDS OUT GEETHA RAO

In an era of choices, engineering still dominates as a favoured discipline. There are 3393 engineering colleges in India with a capacity of 14.85 lakh seats across 36 courses approved by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE). Of the total number of colleges, 65% are in the south and 35% in the north.

With the government adding new Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) and National Institutes of Technology (NIT) to the existing list in tier II cities, and with the birth of more private institutes, are we witnessing the emergence of new centres of engineering excellence in cities such as Indore, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bhopal? Also, with newer streams like biomedical engineering, bionformatics and environmental engineering being offered, are these unconventional combinations gaining in popularity?

RK Shevgaonkar, director, IIT Delhi, responds: "Actually, there are not too many new hubs in engineering education. When you look at non-IIT colleges, there are mainly cities like Bangalore, Pune and Ahmedabad, which have clusters of engineering colleges. The situation is driven by demand and supply. These are IT hubs and, therefore, have many engineering colleges." As for engineering courses, he says,



"Courses like telecom and computer science have many takers. There are students who are inclined towards and opt for bio-informatics, biotechnology and bio-medical, but the numbers are not large." Besides, he adds, students join traditional engineering courses at the graduate level and then those who are interested in bio-informatics or biotechnology or biomedical engineering opt for it at the MTech-level, where their engineering background comes of use. Shevgaonkar further says that students opt for environmental engineering but "it's not top priority" as placements are better in other streams.

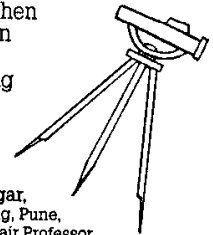
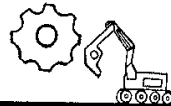
S Sadagopan, director, International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore, opines, "There was a time when the south had one-third the population and two thirds the number of engineering colleges in India. The skewed distribution is changing a bit with few colleges coming up in north India as well. However, good students still flock to the south."

According to him, the last 50 years belonged to information technology and the next 50 years will belong to biotechnology. However, biotechnology does not yet have the scale and demand of IT. "Biotechnology needs infrastructure, facilities and deep knowledge. The wealth creation benefits are more indirect — new drugs, new medicines, new crops, preservation of food, and so on. On the other hand, IT translat-

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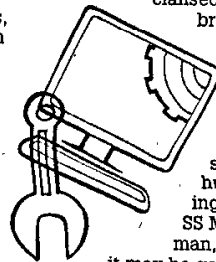
The industry has not reached its full potential especially when it comes to employment in non-mainstream areas, therefore, core engineering courses like mechanical, chemical, computer, electrical, electronic and automobile will continue to remain important and in demand

—Lalit Kshirsagar,
principal, MIT College of Engineering, Pune,
and ONGC Chair Professor



(Input from Veena Aruldass, Pune)

ed business processes into a large number of jobs, less specialised, which required bright students with a couple of years of work experience," adds



Sadagopan. Though the south remains the hub of engineering even today, SS Mantha, chairman, AICTE, feels it may be getting saturated. "There are colleges coming up in states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. While Bihar, West Bengal and the Northeast have few engineering colleges, and, hence, there is a scope for growth." He also points out that in a new trend students are opting for civil

and mechanical, while telecom and electrical/electronics engineering continue to be popular choices.

● **Tips on engineering admission, page 11**

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FINANCIAL EXPRESS ND 28/05/2012 P-6

Technology in education: an unsolved paradigm



Max Gabriel

A lot has been spoken and written about the promise of technology in education. The learning technology space in India is flooded with few transformational disruptions, many over-promises and under-delivered solutions and many more gimmicks. Let's first look at the fundamental gaps in the current education system—accessibility and affordability, quality of teachers and teaching, engagement of learners and learning and involvement of parents and accountability. To address these gaps, there are number of technology solutions in the current market such as interactive classrooms, online learning platforms and digital delivery of content. Although most of these solutions have been very successful in solving the accessibility and affordability gap, yet they fall short in other areas.

In an effort to quick-fix the gaps, we

end up either replicating or duplicating the analogue model into digital or trying to replace a teacher with technology, and worse still overloading parents with supplementary services. Technology is being sold as the panacea to the all the problems in education; however, one needs to understand that technology is not the solution but it's a critical part of the solution. So what should the solution look like? How do we address the gaps holistically? Is there a method to this madness?

As it turns out, there is a math to this madness and it involves 4 'Es'. Subtract the technology with exceptional 'Experience': Recall the best experience you had since morning? Does it have anything to do with technology? Do you remember the technology behind it? That's the beauty of a seamless experience because it masks the details and complexities behind it. Very little emphasis has been given to experience in the creation of solutions around learning. Instead, we try to duplicate the analogue model to digital world. Learning experience should be perfect orchestration of content, the platform, network and delivery channels. The solution should hide the technology complexities of these individual components and create a seamless experience.

Multiply 'Engagement' through technology. What was the last engaging



ASIT BAGCHI

thing you did that you kept returning to? Does playing angry birds while waiting for the elevator count? Can you think of the last engaging classroom session you attended? If you can, I'm sure it was certainly a rare occurrence. As mentioned above, lack of engagement is a huge gap in the current education system. So the solution must focus on the learning life-cycle to create a sustainable engagement model. Key ingredients of a successful engagement model are instant feedback, rewards to retain engagement and motivation to increase involvement. The gaming industry has cracked this and learning solutions

market has lot to learn from them.

Add value to the 'Ecosystem': We don't realise everything we do is part of an ecosystem. Not surprisingly, learning happens in an ecosystem. It involves many participants such as teachers, students, tutors, parents and many other stakeholders. Technology solutions should look at ecosystem and enable and empower the participants rather than going against them. There is lot of debate around whether the solution should be learner-centric or educator-centric. Unless the solution is ecosystem-centric, it's not going to make a meaningful impact.

Divide everything by 'Efficacy': How often we get promised about outcomes? How often do we get to realise the benefits? The outcome shouldn't be about scoring high grades or improving employability. Whilst they are all great by-products, the true efficacy of learning should be about preparing the individual for the future. The experience, engagement and ecosystem becomes the numerator of the solution, the key denominator should be efficacy. Parents should step out of the artificial competitiveness of pushing their children to score more and focus on the true efficacy of learning and hold everyone on the ecosystem accountable.

Today, many companies have entered education market and they all want their market share. However, we'll see a huge transformation where the control will be transferred to the learners where they make the choice of device, channel, content and the right experience. The companies who are comfortable with the lack of control and embrace this freedom of choice are the ones that will make successful and impactful solutions. And those solutions will deliver seamless experience, enable sustainable engagement to everyone in the ecosystem and drive efficacy.

The author is senior VP and chief technology officer, Pearson India

Business Bhaskar ND 28-May-12 p10

सख्ती ♦ गड़बड़ी रोकने के लिए एआईसीटीई की तैयारी

हर साल 5% तकनीकी संस्थानों का निरीक्षण

बिजनेस भास्कर • नई दिल्ली

तकनीकी संस्थानों की ओर से मानकों को पूरा करने में किसी भी तरह की गड़बड़ी को रोकने के लिए तकनीकी शिक्षा नियामक ऑल इंडिया काउंसिल फॉर टेक्निकल एजुकेशन (एआईसीटीई) ने पूरी तैयारी कर ली है। एआईसीटीई के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि तकनीकी संस्थानों में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर व शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी मान्यता प्राप्त तकनीकी संस्थानों में से हर साल करीब पांच फीसदी का औचक निरीक्षण किया जाएगा। संस्थानों का चयन भी रैंडम होगा। इसके अलावा शिकायतों के आधार पर तकनीकी संस्थानों का औचक निरीक्षण भी जारी रहेगा। हालांकि, पहले शिकायत की जांच की जाएगी उसके बाद ही निरीक्षण पैनल संस्थान में जाकर निरीक्षण करेगा। उसके बाद दोषी पाए जाने पर संस्थानों के खिलाफ मान्यता रद्द करने, छात्रों के दाखिलों का कोटा कम करने जैसी जरूरी अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

अधिकारी ने बताया कि कई बार ऐसे भी मामले सामने आए हैं जब संस्थानों के खिलाफ झूठी शिकायतें की गई हैं। इसके अलावा पैनल के अधिकारी भी निष्पक्ष रूप से निरीक्षण करें, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी एकजीक्यूटिव कमेटी विचार कर रही है। अधिकारी ने बताया कि कई



तैयारी

शिकायतों के आधार पर तकनीकी संस्थानों का औचक निरीक्षण भी जारी रहेगा

दोषी पाए जाने पर मान्यता रद्द करने, दाखिलों का कोटा घटाने जैसी कार्रवाई

बार पैनल के अधिकारियों की संस्थानों के साथ सांठगांठ जैसी शिकायतें भी मिलती हैं, इस तरह की समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एआईसीटीई इस तरह की व्यवस्था लागू करने पर विचार कर रहा है, जिसके तहत कोई भी अधिकारी केवल एक या दो बार ही एक संस्थान का निरीक्षण कर सकेगा। इसके लिए पैनल बनाने के लिए

पैनल के अधिकारी भी निष्पक्ष रूप से निरीक्षण करें, इसके उपाय खोजे जाएंगे

कोई भी अधिकारी केवल एक या दो बार ही एक संस्थान का निरीक्षण कर सकेगा

कافی अधिकारियों की जरूरत होगी, जिसके लिए नया डाटा बेस भी तैयार किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि पुराने डाटा बेस में कई अधिकारी रिटायर हो चुके हैं और कुछ रिटायर होने के कगार पर हैं। पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जल्द ही इस नए डाटा बेस को वेब पोर्टल पर अपलोड कर दिया जाएगा।

Navbharat Times ND 28/05/2012 p-5

मेडिकल एंट्रेंस की आंसरशीट नेट पर आईआईटी की तर्ज पर सीबीएसई ने भी शुरू किया है नया प्रयोग

भूपेंद्र ॥ नई दिल्ली

आईआईटी-जेईई 2012 में अपीयर होने वाले स्टूडेंट्स को इस बार फाइनल रिजल्ट से पहले अपनी आंसरशीट की कॉपी वेबसाइट पर देखने और कंप्लेंट रजिस्टर करवाने का मौका मिला था। इसी तरह का प्रयोग अब केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने भी शुरू किया है।

सीबीएसई ने ऑल इंडिया प्री-मेडिकल/प्री डेंटल एंट्रेंस (एआईपीएमटी) की ओएमआर आंसरशीट अपनी वेबसाइट पर डिस्प्ले करने का फैसला किया है। एआईपीएमटी का फाइनल एग्जाम 13 मई

को हुआ था। सीबीएसई चेयरमैन विनीत जोशी ने बताया कि मेडिकल के साथ-साथ इंजीनियरिंग कोर्सेज के लिए कंडक्ट किए गए ऑल इंडिया इंजीनियरिंग एंट्रेंस एग्जामिनेशन (एआई ट्रिपल ई) में शामिल होने वाले स्टूडेंट्स को भी अपनी आंसरशीट की कॉपी देखने की फैसिलिटी मिलेगी।

सीबीएसई के कंट्रोलर ऑफ एग्जामिनेशन एम. सी. शर्मा के मुताबिक 28 से 30 मई तक मेडिकल एंट्रेंस देने वाले कैंडिडेट्स अपनी आंसरशीट वेबसाइट पर देख सकेंगे। आंसरशीट की जांच में अगर स्टूडेंट को कोई गलती नजर आती है तो वे इसकी शिकायत भी कर सकेंगे। स्टूडेंट्स की

यह फैसिलिटी स्टूडेंट्स को मिल सकती है। बोर्ड ने मेडिकल एंट्रेंस की आंसरशीट को लेकर नोटिफिकेशन भी

कंप्यूटर द्वारा स्कैन की गई शीट भी डिस्प्ले होगी। इससे स्टूडेंट्स को यह पता चल सकेगा कि जो जवाब दिया गया है, वही कंप्यूटर ने पढ़ा है। अगर स्टूडेंट को लगता है कि किसी जवाब की स्कैनिंग ठीक नहीं हुई है तो वह कम्प्लेंट कर सकता है। एक रिस्पॉन्स (आंसर) की कंप्लेंट करने पर 1000 रुपये की फीस देनी होगी। डिमांड ड्राफ्ट बनवाकर फीस देनी होगी। खास बात यह है कि अगर स्टूडेंट की कंप्लेंट ठीक पाई जाती है तो उसकी फीस रिफंड हो जाएगी। सीबीएसई के हेड ऑफिस के अलावा अलग-अलग रीजनल सेंटर्स पर भी कंप्लेंट जमा करवाई जा सकती

है। बोर्ड ने एक परफॉर्मा भी जारी किया है, जिसके मुताबिक ही कंप्लेंट रजिस्टर करवानी होगी। यह परफॉर्मा बोर्ड की वेबसाइट पर जारी किया गया है। सीबीएसई के असम, चेन्नै, इलाहाबाद, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा, हरियाणा, पटना रीजनल सेंटर्स पर भी ऐप्लिकेशन सब्मिट करवाई जा सकती है।



शिकायतों की जांच के लिए बोर्ड की कमिटी होगी और हर शिकायत को देखा जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि 31 मई की शाम 5 बजे तक कैंडिडेट अपनी शिकायत कर सकते हैं। जानकारी के मुताबिक अभी तो बोर्ड ने मेडिकल एंट्रेंस के साथ यह नया प्रयोग किया है और इंजीनियरिंग एंट्रेंस में भी

जारी किया है, जिसके मुताबिक वेबसाइट www.aipmt.ic.in और www.cbse.nic.in पर सोमवार को एआईपीएमटी की ओएमआर आंसरशीट डिस्प्ले की जाएगी। स्टूडेंट्स अपने रोल नंबर, जन्मतिथि, रजिस्ट्रेशन नंबर टाइप करके अपनी आंसरशीट देख सकेंगे। ओएमआर शीट के अलावा

s e-Paper - Curtains for a technology pioneer as Patni bid... <http://paper.hindustantimes.com/epaper/services/PrintArticle>

Curtains for a technology pioneer as Patni bids adieu

SUNSET The company was breeding ground for the founders of Infosys. Next week, its name will vanish.

Vivek Sinha

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NEW DELHI: It will be the end of an era next Monday, when shares of Patni Computer Systems de-list from the Indian bourses. And with it will also go out a name that spawned a software revolution in India at the end of a somewhat unsung story.

iGATE, a much smaller peer of Patni Computer that acquired it in January 2011 for \$1.22 billion has decided to drop the brand Patni - named after the founding family - from the combined entity.

Patni Computer, along with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) is counted as a pioneer in placing Indian software expertise on the global map.

It was at Patni that dozens of IT pros learnt their ropes. The company turned out to be an early launchpad for technology entrepreneurs (a tag later usurped by Wipro). Most notable among the Patni alumni is NR Narayana Murthy, who walked out of the company and took along with him his colleagues Nandan Nilekani, S Gopalakrishnan and SD Shibulal.

The rest, as they say, is history. Infosys was born and went on to become nearly two decades later as the first Indian company to list on the tech-laden Nasdaq exchange.

Meanwhile, Patni, which showed the way for others, itself stumbled. Industry watchers blame this on internal differences between the promoter Patni brothers - Narendra, Ashok and Gajendra. Efforts by HT to reach the Patni family for their views did not succeed.

The latter-day Patni clearly painted a sad picture. One Murthy left Patni to launch Infosys, and it took an Infosys alumnus, Phaneesh Murthy, to breathe life back into Patni, but in the process,

its identity ebbed. Patni had already sold a big chunk of itself to private equity firm General Atlantic Partners.

"Patni had a highly dysfunctional board at that time (of our buyout)," Phaneesh Murthy, iGATE's CEO who is no relation to NR Narayana Murthy, told HT. "General Atlantic was not in smooth communication with the brothers. The brothers themselves were not in communication with each other."

It was in the early 1970s that - while working for technology research firm Forrester - that Narendra and his wife Poonam tested their offshore outsourcing model from their apartment in Cambridge, Massachusetts. They converted handwritten data into magnetic tapes - a process later shifted to Pune. Thus was born Data Conversion, the precursor to Patni, which faded later before being acquired last year. It was not easy for the Patni brothers to let go, though it became a 25,000-strong, \$1-billion sales company in the process.

A MOTHERBOARD FADES OUT

Once a path-breaker, now a fadeout into a merger deal, Patni Computer Systems has been a pioneer in India's IT revolution

ORIGINS OF AN INNOVATOR

- **NARENDRA PATNI**, educated at IIT and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, formed his first company, Data Conversion, in 1972 - becoming one of the first to do what later came to be known as IT outsourcing
- Along with his brothers Gajendra and Ashok Patni, Narendra formed Patni Computer Systems in 1976 - which evolved from being a re-seller of mini-computers from Data General to its software service provider



Narendra Patni
Founder, Patni



Phaneesh Murthy
iGate CEO

THE INFOSYS FACTOR

- Narendra Patni roped in NR Narayana Murthy (Infosys founder) to head Patni's software division in 1977. Murthy's six-man team became co-founders of Infosys in 1981 after Murthy left Patni in 1980

THE IFS AND BUTS -- AND THE DECLINE

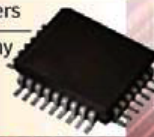
- Patni could not keep up the momentum that led to giants such as Infosys, Wipro and TCS
- Differences between Patni brothers

Narendra, Gajendra and Ashok took their toll
 ■ The last few years saw a lack of creative business development, crucial for growth in an IT firm.

MADE IN PATNI

The Infosys co-founders

- NR Narayana Murthy
- Nandan Nilekani
- SD Shibulal
- S Gopalakrishnan



PIONEER VS OFFSPRING

	No. of employees	Annual revenues 2010-11
INFOSYS	1.5 lakh	₹31,254 crore (2011-12)
PATNI	16,550	₹2,202 crore (2010-11)

May 28, 2012 is the date when Patni Computer Services will de-list from Indian stock exchanges

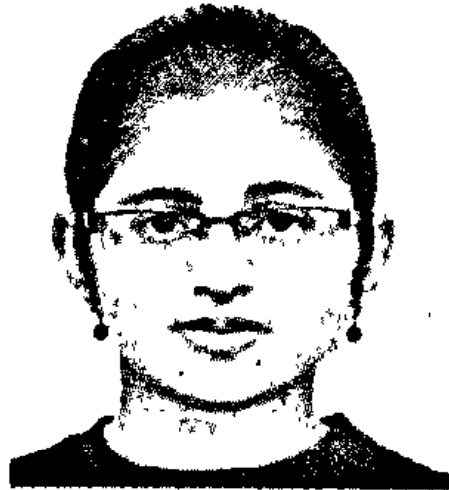


Hindu ND 28-May-12 p5

Jaipur student designs model for human settlement in space

Special Correspondent

JAIPUR: A 16-year-old student of a city school here, who has designed a model for human settlement in the space, has left for Washington to attend the International Space Development Conference-2012. She qualified for attending the event by winning a space settlement design competition.



Kriti Sarna of St. Xavier's School who has developed a space settlement model.

-PHOTO: ROHIT JAIN PARAS

Kriti Sarna, studying in XI standard at St. Xavier's Senior Secondary School here, has designed the project along with the members of a student team for settlement and development of human race in an abode that rests in the space.

Christened "Aerodoneal-4", the model has been hailed for its facilities and cutting-edge automation services, which would help the humans to flourish away from Earth.

The competition, in which the six-member student team from Jaipur took part, was organised by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the U.S. The conference is be-

ing held from May 24 to 28.

Kriti's project covers the space settlement's various aspects such as structural design, operations and infrastructure, cost and scheduling, human factors, automation design and business development. The student team has envisaged the structure to be stationed somewhere between the Earth and the Moon.

"The settlement provides a

large area for capturing solar power at all times and its structure comprises a segmented hollow sphere with the strength to support weight. It has the stipulation for all the basic necessities to create a unique habitable environment for the humans," stated Kriti's presentation at the competition.

Kriti's mother Renu Sarna, working with the UNICEF Rajasthan unit here, said on Sunday that the global event would give her daughter a unique exposure and enable her to share the project's details with the students and scientists from other countries participating in the conference.

Significantly, the innovative model provides a habitable environment for 10,000 permanent residents in a "flawlessly designed" community plan.

All this not only provides the normal essential conditions of life, but also allows the residents of the unique space settlement to experience the magnificent beauty of the space and explore new frontiers in the vast universe.

Times of India , ND 28/05/2012 P-15

A device that injects drugs painlessly at speed of sound

Washington: Getting an injection could soon be a painless experience, as MIT scientists have devised a new device which they say shoots drugs through the skin at nearly the speed of sound without using needles. The high-speed jet injector device, developed by a team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, uses a small, powerful magnet and electric current to inject medicine at nearly the speed of sound.

Changes in the electric current allow the injector to work in two phases — a high-speed phase to enter the skin



SAY NO TO NEEDLES

and reach a certain depth, and a lower-pressure phase to deliver the drug in a slow stream that allows for ab-

sorption, said Catherine Hogan, a member of the team. "If you are afraid of needles and have to frequently self-inject, compliance can be an issue," Hogan was quoted as saying by LiveScience. "We think this kind of technology... gets around some of the phobias that people may have about needles," he added.

The jet injector delivers its drugs through an opening as wide as a mosquito's proboscis. Several "jet injectors" already exist, but they lack the ability to control drug injection speeds like MIT's device. PTT