

# Newspaper Clips

November 17, 2010

Times of India ND P-3  
17-Nov-10

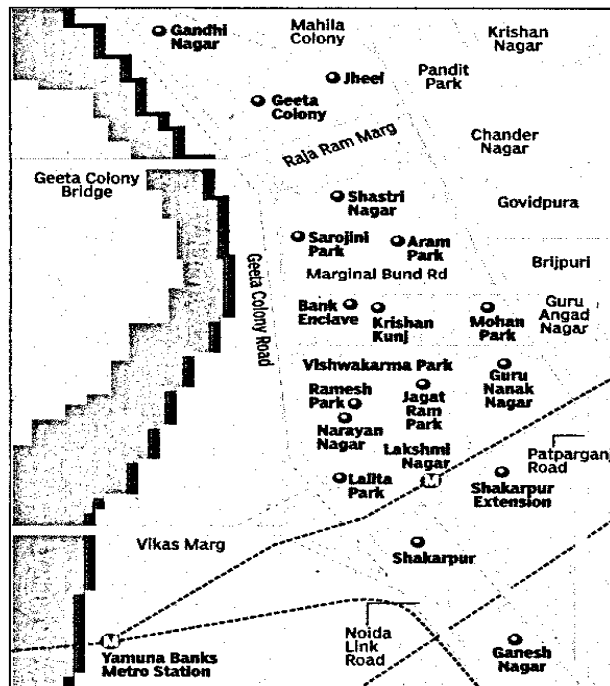
## Pumping out water may not help: IIT prof

Durgesh Nandan Jha | TNN

**New Delhi:** Professor K C Iyer, who teaches civil engineering at IIT Delhi, said areas near Yamuna Pushta are at high risk since these colonies are unplanned. "Retro-fitting and strengthening of the reinforcements are urgently required for high-risk structures," Iyer said.

Prof Iyer added that pumping out water may not help. "The sub-soil water will end up going back into the earth in this way," he said.

Many residents blame the seepage to closing of sluice gates before the Commonwealth Games which led a back-flow into the area. "All basements in our locality are filled



with water. Continuous efforts to pump it out have led to nothing. Water level has risen to 10-12 feet below the ground and seepage is so high that generators are failing to flush them out," said Chander Singh, a resident of R block in Ramesh Park.

The Yamuna riverbed is just across the road from here. Singh said that the foundation of the buildings have weakened and they may collapse any time. People have closed their godowns, shops and even parking space created in the basements.

Along the Yamuna Pushta lie other residential areas including Shastri Colony, Bank enclave, Laxmi Nagar, Ganesh Nagar and Narain Nagar. Most residents here complain that the basements have been witnessing water seepage for over three months now. "A DDA park here has remained submerged under water for over three months now. During nights, water seeps up from the ground," said Sita Singh, a resident of I block in Lalita Park. In Vikas Marg, a commercial hub of East Delhi spread along the metro route in East Delhi, many shopkeepers have closed their godowns due to water seepage and generators have been put across.

# New drug cheats cancer cells into dying

## DRDO's Therapy Expected To Increase Success Rate Of Treatments Three-Fold

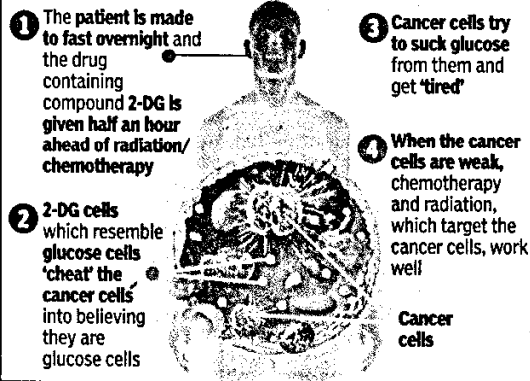
Pushpa Narayan | TNN

**Chennai:** India will soon launch a new spectrum of cancer drugs that will enhance the effects of radiation therapy by weakening the ability of the cancer cells to fight back. The drugs, developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), will work on all kinds of cancer, including complicated cases such as brain tumours and soft tissue cancer.

The therapy, experts say, will not only increase the success rates of cancer treatment by three times, but also come as a big boost to Indian medical research. Similar attempts in the West are yet to see desired results.

DRDO, after several years of clinical trials, has been able to prove that a compound, 2-Deoxyglucose (2-DG), which resembles glucose but has a slightly different chemical formula and structure, can 'confuse' and 'cheat' cancer cells.

### ENDING THE FIGHT



to become weak. (2-DG is a glucose molecule with the 2-hydroxyl group replaced by hydrogen.)

Cancer cells spend energy in sucking glucose from the body and then derive energy from these cells. When 2-DG is infused into the body, usu-

ally 30 minutes ahead of radiation, the body cells and cancer cells spend energy in sucking glucose. But unlike glucose cells, 2-DG gives them no energy.

"The cancer cells lose energy and become incapable of gaining any. At this time if we

give radiation therapy, the cancer cells will not be able to fight back. So the treatment will be effective. This also brings down the intensity of radiation and minimises the side effects," said said BS Dwarakanath, head, Division of Radiation Biosciences, Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS) of DRDO.

DRDO is awaiting clearance from the Drugs Controller General of India, after which production will begin. The technology has been transferred to Dr Reddy's Laboratories.

Earlier, former scientific advisor to the defence minister and secretary M Natarajan said DRDO was also in the process of developing three bio-protectors. "These are compounds derived from berries and tulsi, which show signs of protecting normal cells when they are subjected to radiotherapy or chemotherapy in animal trials. Advanced trials

will soon begin," he said.

Dwarakanath and Natarajan were talking on the sidelines of the 'International Conference on Radiation Biology — Nanotechnology, Imaging and Stem Cell Research in Radiation Oncology' at the Sri Ramachandra University. The conference is being held in association with the Indian Society for Radiation Biology.

The three-day conference will aim at minimising side-effects of radiation and enhancing the positive effects. Scientists will also discuss ways to prevent the recurrence of cancer through stem cell therapy and better drug delivery through nano technology. The programme will cover all major disciplines of radiation sciences, including physics, chemistry, biology and medicine. More than 100 experts from the US, Germany, Canada, Poland, Japan and other countries are attending the conference.

Times of India ND 17-Nov-10 P-7

# Classes begin in semester mode in DU

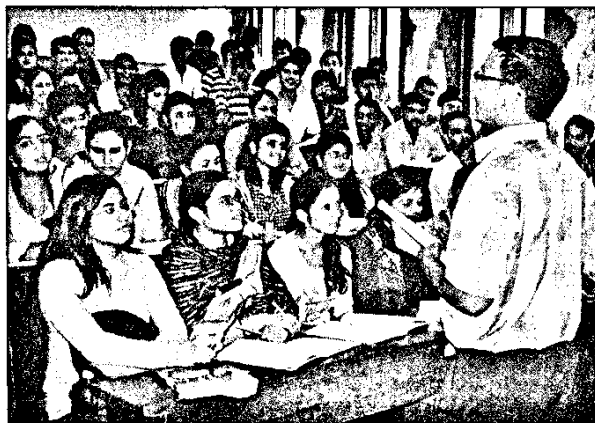
## 1st-Year Students Show Up In Strength In 31 Colleges Offering Science Courses

Manash Pratim Gohain | TNN

**New Delhi:** It was altogether a new day at the Delhi University (DU) campus on Tuesday as teachers in 31 DU colleges, offering science courses, started teaching in the semester mode and first-year science students showed up in full strength to attend their classes.

Responding to Delhi University Teachers' Association (DUTA)'s call, DU teachers had so far been resisting the implementation of the semester system at undergraduate level and were not teaching as per the new system since the start of the academic session on July 21, 2010.

Principals, too, across colleges heaved a sigh of relief as the stand-off between the teachers and the university administration, which had held the academic process to ransom, came to an end. S K Garg, president, Principals' Association, and principal, Deen Dayal Upadhyay College, said: "We are relieved that the academic process can



**BACK TO THE CLASSROOM:** Students seemed confident that their teachers would be able to complete the course by January

now be initiated smoothly. Now we have to compensate the time lost and help the students prepare for their exams."

Meanwhile, the staff council of Kirori Mal College which had earlier decided to keep the semester calendar and routine,

prepared by the principal, in abeyance has now decided to teach as per semester mode with immediate effect. KMC principal, Bhim Sen Singh said, "The staff council has given it in writing that they are going to teach in semester mode, which

While DUSU has welcomed the high court decision, students said teachers have already started taking stock of the semester syllabi and teaching it

is a positive move for the academic calendar. On the issue of disbursing the salaries of the teachers, I will act as per the directives of the chairman of the College Governing Body. This decision has come as a blessing to the new vice-chancellor and I hope the university will progress at a faster pace under his leadership."

The students also seem to be confident that their teachers would be able to complete the course by January. While Delhi University Students Union (DUSU) has welcomed the high court decision, students said teachers have already started

taking stock of the semester syllabi and teaching it. "If the teachers wish they can complete the syllabi by January and exams can be conducted," said Shweta Sethia, a first-year BSc student of Kirori Mal College.

Giving a thumbs up to the semester system, a first-year student of chemistry, Gaurav Dahiya said: "Semester system is best for us."

Meanwhile, following the high court verdict and DUTA's appeal to the teachers on Monday to teach in semester mode, a rift seems to have appeared within the teachers' body. A DUTA member said, "It is unfortunate that DUTA in an executive meeting decided to ask the teachers to come back to teach in semester mode. They could have at least asked for a day stating that being a democratic organization they need to go back to the general body. After creating such a fuss and disrupting all academic activities we have brought shame to the teaching community."

manash.gohain@timesgroup.com

Times of India ND P-15  
17-Nov-10

# Off beaten track: IIM-B student to intern with Cong

Sruthy Susan Ullas | TNN

**Bangalore:** Aware that one can't get more off the beaten track of investment banking firms and FMCG giants for summer placements, IIM-Bangalore student Himanshu Meena will spend the summer of 2011 with the grand old party of India — the Congress.

An internship is mandatory in the post-graduate programme at the IIMs and November is the month when companies come calling at campuses for summer placements, as they are popularly known because the internships take place in April-May. However, seven students from IIM-B decided to skip the placements and go for internships by themselves. Himanshu is one of them.

Himanshu plans to establish a political strategy firm which will act as a consultancy for political parties.

"I observed campaign strategies during the American presidential election. A friend's family is into politics here. It's such an unorganised sector in India and a lot of work needs to be done. There is lots of money with little or no organisational skills. I realised there is scope and wanted to get a feel of what's actually happening," said Himanshu.

Himanshu got in touch with other IIM alumni already in this field about the prospects. He then approached Jitendra Singh, the MP of Al-



Himanshu Meena

war, from where he hails.

"I have no political inclinations. I went to AICC because I knew Singh. He responded positively. If they had rejected me, I would have gone to some other party," he said.

At AICC, Himanshu will be involved with the media cell, campaign management and part of the campaign in the West Bengal polls. "There's something called the media worm in the media cell. It formulates strategies of campaigning and projection of leaders. Branding of leaders is important, especially for a party like the Congress, where the Gandhis are the icons. I'll compare it with other political campaigns," Himanshu explained.

Though internship is for two months, the process has started. Himanshu is working on a study to be submitted to Jitendra Singh. "I hope to meet Rahul and others in the AICC. It'd be great to meet leaders like Sonia Gandhi and Ahmed Patel," he said. Himanshu won't be paid a stipend. "I don't mind. All I'm looking for is good exposure," he said.

# Software to help actors regain youth onscreen

London: Actor Jeff Bridges is all set to play a younger version of himself with the help of a new computer technology that will enable the 60-year-old Oscar-winner to reverse his age by three decades onscreen.

The new technology has made it possible for makers of the film to record the actor's facial movements in minute detail and then superimpose them onto a digital model of his younger self in 'TRON: Legacy', a 3D Walt Disney production to be released next month.

Bridges starred in the



**YOUNG AGAIN:** Jeff Bridges, 60, will reverse his age by 30 years in the film 'TRON: Legacy'

original film 28 years ago and has now revived the role of a cyber universe for 20 years, the Sunday Times reported.

Visual effects supervisor Eric Barba said in a statement that the new technology makes it look like that the younger version of Bridges is on screen.

"He is the first actor in cinematic history to play opposite a younger version of himself. This opens up the way for storytellers to tell more interesting tales — tales that couldn't have been told

before," he said.

Bridges, who picked up an Academy Award for last year's 'Crazy Heart', said the development marked "a new era of film-making."

"I love going to movies myself and whenever I see a big, epic film where the character has aged from being a boy to an old man, traditionally there are different actors playing him," he said.

"That's always a little bump for me when they change from one actor to the next. But now... it's gratifying to know that I can play the character myself at any age.

It's really the beginning of a new era of film-making," Bridges added

To simulate a younger man's gait, Bridges' digital head was planted onto a younger body double that shot the same scenes as the veteran star, repeating his movements.

As well as allowing actors to play younger versions of themselves, the programme will also let them grow old gracefully.

The technology was first used in 'The Curious Case of Benjamin Button' starring Brad Pitt. PTI

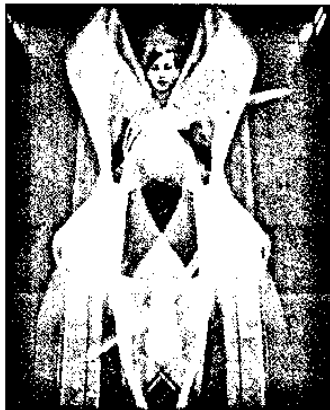
# Rewrite history with Star Trek-style cloak

London: Jewellery robbers, magicians, exam cheats and practical jokers everywhere will have an interest in an off-beat idea launched by physicists on Tuesday: to make the passage of time invisible.

The scientists have conceived of a "spacetime cloak" which manipulates light and, in essence, conceals whole events from a viewer.

The theory is based on censoring the flow of events, which we perceive as a stream of light particles, also called photons, that strike the retina. By exploiting a characteristic of fibre optics, the flow of photons can be slowed, events edited out and stitched back together, say the team from Imperial College London and Salford University, north-western England.

"A safecracker would be able, for a brief time, to enter



© Simon D. Warren/Cortis

## OPTICAL REVOLUTION

a scene, open the safe, remove its contents, close the door and exit from the scene, whilst the record of a surveillance camera apparently showed that the safe door was closed all the time," according to their paper.

Lead scientist Martin McCall said, "If you had some-

one moving along the corridor, it would appear to a distant observer as if they had relocated instantaneously, creating the illusion of a Star Trek transporter."

The theory is expounded in a daunting series of equations and diagrams in the Journal of Optics, published by the Institute of Physics.

In the example of the safe cracker, the "leading" segment (the image of the unmolested safe) would be slowed down. The middle segment, of the robber opening the safe and making off with the contents would be edited out, disappearing into a "spatio-temporal void".

The final segment — of the safe room apparently untouched — would be accelerated so that it catches up with the leading segment and dovetails seamlessly with it. AGENCIES

## SHORT CUTS

### In a first, Japan spacecraft captures asteroid dust

**A** Japanese spacecraft that returned to Earth in June successfully captured dust from an asteroid for the first time in history, scientists said. JAXA, the Japanese space agency, said an analysis of samples brought back by the Hayabusa spacecraft showed some came from an asteroid called Itokawa, which could offer insight into the creation and makeup of the solar system. It is only the fourth set of samples to be returned from space in history — including moon matter collected by the Apollo missions, comet material by Stardust, and solar matter from the Genesis mission. The spacecraft's capsule landed successfully in the Australian Outback in June after a seven-year, 4 billion-mile (6 billion-kilometer) journey, despite a series of technical glitches that threatened the mission.

**Troposphere is warming too:** Not only is Earth's surface warming, but the troposphere — the lowest level of the atmosphere, where weather occurs — is heating up too, US and British meteorologists reported. In a review of four decades of data on troposphere temperatures, experts found warming in this key atmospheric layer was occurring, just as many researchers expected it would as more greenhouse gases built up and trapped heat close to the Earth. This study is one of several published this year pushing back against those who doubt the reality of climate change and the role human activities play in it.

### First stroke stem cell trial starts:

Doctors in Scotland working with British biotech company ReNeuron have treated the first patient in a pioneering clinical trial to test whether stem cell therapy can help patients disabled by stroke. The trial is the first in the world to use neural stem cell therapy in stroke patients, its organizers said on Tuesday. Keith Muir of the University of Glasgow's Institute of Neuroscience and Psychology said the first patient had undergone a successful surgical procedure and been discharged from hospital.

**Times of India ND** p-21  
**17-Nov-10**

# Once-in-a-lifetime vaccine can ward off all flu strains

**London:** Coming soon: A once-in-a-lifetime flu jab which fights off all strains of the disease, according to American scientists.

A team at the National Institute of Health in Maryland is developing the new vaccine which it claims would fight off all strains of the disease — from the winter flu to deadly pandemic viruses. Described as the “holy grail” of flu research, the scientists say that the jab would be available within five years’ time, the Daily Mail reported.

In fact, the new drug uses DNA to trick the body’s immune system into producing antibodies against the protein’s base instead — the “lollipop stick”. And, just one or two shots could provide life-long protection, say the scientists. Unlike the head, the “stick” changes little from strain to strain, meaning one vaccine should protect against multiple strains of the virus.

## Heart attack risk? Blood test to tell

**U**S researchers said they have developed a new blood test that may help predict the risk of heart failure in older adults who appear to be in good health. The test measures level of troponin T, which is a marker for the biological process of cell death that leads to heart failure, said the study. AFP

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Gary Nabel, the institute’s director of vaccine research, used the DNA from the protein to trick animals’ immune systems into producing antibodies that seek out and destroy the bug. The team then gave a “booster shot” of a harmless flu or cold virus to ratchet up immune response. This primer-booster approach killed off a flu virus from 2007 and one from 1934, despite the DNA coming from a strain circulated in 1999. PTI

Times of India ND 17-Nov-10 p-25

# 'Malaria vaccine in final trials'

Rupali Mukherjee | TNN

**Mumbai:** Traditionally Big Pharma has invested and relied on blockbuster drugs, and has not been too keen on research in neglected diseases. But now the scenario may be changing with some companies like GlaxoSmithKline looking at it as a possible strategy for growth in emerging markets, which are growing at a much faster rate (mostly in double digits) as against the developed regions. GlaxoSmithKline, which has blockbusters like respiratory medicines Advair and Avamys, plans to invest around £12m per year (from 2012) in its albendazole drug programme for treating children with intestinal worms in Africa and India.

In an interview with TOI, GSK chief executive Andrew Witty gives details about the pharma giant's R&D efforts in neglected diseases, including the Nashik facility, and the vaccine for malaria which may soon be a reality.

## What percentage of the company's expenditure is allocated for neglected diseases worldwide?

We don't report allocation of expenditure by therapy area. We do have a research centre in Tres Cantos, Spain, that is dedicated solely to the dis-



**ONE-ON-ONE**

Andrew Witty | CEO, GSK

eases of the developing world. We recently opened this up to allow teams of international scientists to come and work alongside our scientists collaboratively to pursue their own projects—tapping into our expertise, know-how, and facilities. We have set up an independent foundation with a bursary of \$8 m to fund up to 60 independent researchers to come to Tres Cantos.

## What are the neglected tropical diseases that GSK is working on?

GSK has active research and access programmes for a number of the neglected tropical diseases—our R&D portfolio for diseases of the developing world includes projects for

12 diseases of particular relevance to developing countries: bacterial meningitis, chlamydia, Chagas disease, dengue fever, hepatitis E, HIV/AIDS, malaria, pandemic flu, pneumococcal disease and TB.

## When will be vaccine rollout and at what price?

GSK's malaria vaccine is now in late-stage clinical trials across seven countries in Africa and we expect data from these trials next year.

We ran a big Phase II trial which gave us very encouraging signals for efficacy, and we are now in Phase III (final stage) to confirm the safety profile of the vaccine. Roughly, as of today, about 11,000 people have been vaccinated and that number may already be a little out of date. We should have that trial finished very soon and I would expect that we see the final data, or at least pivotal data, from that trial somewhere around the end of 2011 or beginning 2012. I hope that will give us confirmation of the profile of the vaccine and it is appropriate to go forward for registration, and we shall then start registration and accreditation process.

We shall price this medicine at the cost of its manufacture, plus a very small return, by which I mean around 5%, which we commit to redeploying to research.

Hindustan Times ND  
17/11/2010 p-8

# Asha set to rock IIT



Asha Bhosle (left)  
with RD Burman

**Aalap Deboor**

✉ [aalap.deboor@hindustantimes.com](mailto:aalap.deboor@hindustantimes.com)

Soon after the conclusion of the Global Indian Music Awards (GIMA), Asha Bhosle has begun preparing for a concert at the Mood Indigo cultural festival. To be held in December, Bhosle's performance at the IIT Mumbai-organised event will see her singing songs from her album, *Rahul and I* (in which she remixed RD Burman songs), remixed as rock music.

The singer, who has never performed at a college fest before, says, "I want to see what college kids like, how they react to the music. IIT is one of the most prestigious institutes in the country and I've been told that people from lots of places come to see the performances. That's what got me excited."

Bhosle says she has always been clued into Western music, and idolises Frank Sinatra and Carmen Miranda. "I loved Miranda's style of singing and I would try to sing in a similar manner. Rock 'n' roll had caught on in those days and it felt nice to be able to experiment with your sound," Bhosle recalls.



Hindustan Times ND 17/11/2010 p-4

# Skills get top priority

UK Minister of State for Universities and Science David Willetts talks to Ayesha Banerjee about encouraging the flow of British students to India, the launch of UKIERI-II, working out ways to ensure the success of India's ambitious innovative universities plan, and delivering skills training

You return to India shortly after your June visit this year. How successful has this trip been?

It has been a very successful visit. I greatly appreciated the friendship and hospitality of Kapil Sibal. We have had some really good discussions about how our two countries can work together both in higher education and scientific research and skills. There are clearly extraordinary ambitious plans of edu-

cation in India and we are very keen to work on that. I am very keen that British students and researchers should be encouraged to visit India. What I am aware of is that there are 40,000 Indian students coming to Britain every year, and official statistics reveal that 500 of our students are coming to India. Our students could really gain from an understanding of India if they come here.

There are a host of areas in which we can work together - from your new innovation universities to encouraging more British students to get the benefit of an Indian education.

I came with Prime Minister David Cameron in July, which was the first major international visit by him and he wanted it to be in India because he attaches great importance to our relationship. Within three months I am back again to follow up on what was planned. One thing that came across very clearly when I met Kapil Sibal in July was that skills were his priority.

When I came in July I brought a delegation that was largely university-based, but then I realised that he was ambitious for 500 million more Indians to get skills training. So, this second delegation I've got is much more



Kapil Sibal and David Willetts co-chairing the third UK-India Education Forum and launching the second phase of the UK-India Education and Research Initiative

balanced and includes scientists, researchers, universities and very importantly people from the skills sector, chief executives of our educational colleges, people who are responsible for vocational education in Britain. We are very keen to work with you in delivering vocational skills training.

What do you think are India's core strengths in education that can enrich British students' experiences?

A lot of employers say that British students are too monocultural. They need to have an understanding of a different country, a different society. I cannot think of a better country for our students to visit to get a better picture on things than India,

considering our historic ties and your great strengths in science and innovations and your dynamic businesses. What I am keen on is a framework within which one can study for a doctorate that might include a spell in a British university and a spell perhaps in an Indian university or research institute, ending with a doctorate accredited both in Britain and India. This can work also for postgraduate and graduate studies. Then there is also the business experience of British students getting work placements in India. There is already a great flow of Indian students coming to get these types of opportunities in Britain. So, there will be much more of a two-way play with an increased flow of

British students coming out to India as well.

Do tell us more about UKIERI-II, which you launched recently with Minister Kapil Sibal?

We had a launch together of UKIERI-II (UK-India Education and Research Initiative). UKIERI-I has been completed. We had a very useful assessment of what has been done. I think UKIERI-II is better and stronger than UKIERI-I because it has much more input, because education has now become a national priority for India. One area of cooperation involves the innovation universities. Kapil Sibal has asked us to work on links between British universities and the 14 innovation universities he wants to set

up. He wants them to be organised around themes. We have to see how Britain can help with that. This morning, I had a conversation with the vice-chancellor of the University of Dundee, which is one of our most successful research-led universities in Scotland, and he says they are in the process of reorganising the University around two or three key themes like sustainable development and life sciences. So, as one of Britain's leading life sciences universities gets reorganised we can perhaps find a way in which we can link up with one of the innovation universities that has a similar theme.

The second area of cooperation is mobility of students that we have touched upon, of British students coming to India and Indian students going to Britain and a framework for the mutual recognition of qualification.

The third area is that of leadership training for which 800 new universities are being planned in India. But we have to look at ways in which Britain can help.

You have said you support innovation in education delivery and are committed to working with new techniques - could you please elaborate on this?

We do have in Britain some strengths in distance learning, at least through the Open University. I think the IT revolution is finally reaching universities now and in Britain we're trying to spread access to learning online through the Open University and other vehicles, as well. In case of India, we have got incredibly ambitious goals of forging ties with the institutes that plan to give skills training to millions of

Indians. You can only achieve figures of that sort if you have much greater use of online learning and we are keen to try that and compare ideas on how you can do that online. IT is one of India's greatest strengths and I want some of our universities to help with online teacher training in India. I think there are some regulatory issues but let's hope we can get past these.

Where can the two countries cooperate when it comes to research?

There is a very strong and growing research link between our two countries. I can give you two examples. One example is medical research and good areas of cooperation are type-II diabetes. My understanding is that people of Indian ethnic origin are in particular risk of developing type-II diabetes and of course we have many people of Indian ethnic origin in Britain, so we have a shared agenda in treating the ailment. There is a research programme on in one of our universities in type-II diabetes. The second example in social sciences is bridging the urban-rural divide. We do have this problem in Britain, though not at the same scale as in India. To people in rural communities where access to services is much harder, we have to see to what extent we can deliver services online, and where can we work out such research positions together.

Which institutes in the UK can offer special skills training in India?

There are a number of colleges - Birkbeck for one. The university that was keenest to come here and has encountered some regulatory obstacles is the Open University. I think the hope is that they can help in teacher training in India.

What is being done to protect the interests of Indian students in the UK?

We have a shared interest in this. In Britain we welcome Indian students of high quality to our universities. What we are worried about is the abuse of the system. Some unscrupulous agents charge high prices for access to a British institution, which is not a mainstream university

where the education input is low and where they pay high prices for something which is not educationally world-class. While being unfair to the Indian students it is also damaging for the reputation of British education. We are tying up our controls to end this exploitation of young Indians and to protect flows to our legitimate mainstream issues where Indian students make a big contribution to our student life.

What about the reforms being brought about in the British education system?

We are bringing in some reforms. One is that, instead of teaching grants, students are lent the money to pay their charges. They don't have to find the money upfront and then we pay out of their earnings when they are graduates. The regimes of overseas students are different and that will be largely unaffected. I hope our reforms will strengthen Britain's universities. We have also been able to protect even in very tough times our research and science budgets so that we'll continue to have world-class research and scientific research going on in Britain's world-class universities. As I said, I want to encourage flows both ways. Indian academics have a very high reputation and we have some interesting evidence that research which is conducted by people from more than one country scores more highly, is more likely to be cited in academic journals than research based in one country. So, research that has British and Indian sources will be very valuable.

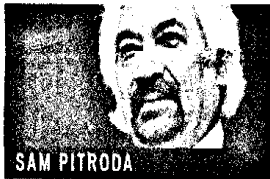
What's planned for your visit to India this time?

I am going to Bangalore where I will be visiting the Indian Space Research Organisation. It could be another good example of joint cooperation. India has launch capacity which we don't. We don't have a launch vehicle and you do. Britain is very strong in satellite technology. We make the world's best small satellites and the plan is to see if we can get some an Anglo-Indian satellite launched from Indian space vehicles.

Hindustan Times ND 17/11/2010 p-2

# Deregulating education key to quality

**HARNESS POTENTIAL** Use technology effectively, urge institutions to share resources, and lure bright Indians back home



SAM PITRODA

India can most certainly achieve the twin objectives of ensuring access to and quality in education, going ahead. It will be a challenge, but one that can be overcome.

In the reports of the National Knowledge Commission we have specifically talked about how India needs to tackle both increasing access to education and improving the quality of education it provides its students.

To succeed, India needs to use technology more effectively than it is at present. The strategy needs to be for institutions to share resources — their infrastructure, teachers and knowledge.

If we set up new schools or colleges, but face a shortage of quality teachers, technology and innovation can come to our aid.

We can use video-conferencing facilities to ensure that students in the schools do not suffer from the absence of quality teachers.

The best teacher in Chennai can teach thousands of students using technology, instead of just the 50 in her classroom.

What is, however, true is that we in India have not yet recognised adequately the full potential of technology in helping us achieve these twin goals — of not just providing educational opportunities to all, but ensuring that they receive quality education.

Each university vice chancellor will have to study his or her university's needs and infrastructure, and evolve a blueprint to best utilise technology to



ILLUSTRATION: ABHIMANYU SINHA

ensure that students get the most and the best out of the teachers, libraries and other infrastructure available.

Universities that have infrastructure that other universities want to share, or teachers they can learn from, must not think in narrow parochial terms about what they will gain in the short term by sharing.

Vice chancellors and universities will have to look not just at their university, but think from the perspective of India and all her students.

India is setting up a number of world-class institutions, particularly the Innovation Universities proposed by the Prime Minister. One of the challenges in establishing world-class institutions will be to attract quality faculty.

To bring back to Indian institutions some of the finest minds from our country who are teaching and pursuing research abroad, we need to pay them well.

Good pay will be the single biggest factor that will help us attract the best teachers and researchers to Indian institutions.

Top quality facilities and good research grants are the other areas we

need to focus on and offer to the best brains in the world, if we want them to teach and pursue research at our institutions.

The Foreign Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, which was introduced in Parliament earlier this year, will also play a role in opening up our education sector to globally renowned institutes. Foreign universities and research centres will be able to partner Indian institutions like never before.

Concerns that foreign universities coming to India — as a consequence of this legislation — will take away students and, most importantly, good

**TO BRING BACK TO INDIAN INSTITUTIONS SOME OF OUR FINEST MINDS WHO ARE TEACHING AND PURSUING RESEARCH ABROAD WE NEED TO PAY THEM WELL**

teachers from Indian institutions are similar to the concerns voiced two decades ago that foreign companies coming to India would hurt domestic companies.

If India has to achieve its full potential in education, it needs to deregulate the sector. That is a must.

To those who criticise this approach or oppose the Foreign Educational Institutions Bill, I would say — look at the change in the Indian economy because of the reforms introduced over the past two decades.

Our economy was growing at 3 per cent before we liberalised. Today, we are on the cusp of 9 per cent growth. We need to do to education what we did to our economy.

As we work towards reforming our

education sector, it is not just advisable but — I would say — mandatory that we look at other countries, including China and in the developed world, and study their success stories.

We must evaluate what they did to achieve the kind of growth they have witnessed in education — in such a short time. It would not make sense to try and reform the education system without studying successful models adopted by other countries.

— as told to Charu Sudan Kasturi  
(Sam Pitroda is the Prime Minister's adviser on public information, infrastructure and innovations)

# 'India is most vulnerable'

**CLIMATE CHANGE** Impact to be worse than what IPCC projected

HT Correspondent  
 ■ letters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** As the world gets ready for another climate summit later this month in Mexico, a new government report has categorised India as one of the most globally vulnerable nations to climate change.

India's temperature is predicted to rise by two degree Celsius by 2030 unlike Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report, which projected similar rise in temperature for south Asia by 2050.

In extreme cases, the report says temperature will rise by four degree if global carbon emissions continue to grow at the existing rate.

Depicting scenarios for 2030 period as compared with 1970, country's first indigenous climate change science assessment report, Climate Change and India, has predicted increase in overall rainfall but lesser number of rainy days.

"The incidence of cloud bursts in Himalayan regions and flash rainfall in other areas except central and northern India will increase," the report said.

This variation in rainfall pattern will mean that India's main agriculture states such as

**(Incidence of cloud bursts in Himalayan regions and flash rainfall in other areas ... will increase)**  
 CLIMATE REPORT

Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and Orissa will face more severe droughts, the report prepared by Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), said.

Its probable impact on agriculture could be huge, with the report, predicting fall in rice and maize production between five to 20% and in certain areas such as coast of Andhra Pradesh by up to 35%.

India needs an average rise in agriculture production of about 4% every year to ensure food at reasonable price to all the citizens.

"It (the report) indicates that we are one of the most vulnerable nations to global warming," environment minister Jairam Ramesh said, while releasing the report with science and technology minister Kapil Sibal.

The INCCA is an attempt of the Indian government to thwart international climate science politics.

## REGION-WISE TEMPERATURE VARIATION



Figures depict scenarios for 2030 as compared with projections made in 1970, in a government report titled Climate Change and India

Impact	Himalayan region	North-East region	Western Ghats & Coastal region
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<b>Temperature rise (increase by)</b>	1.7°C-2.2°C	1.8°C-2.1°C	1.7°C-1.8°C
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<b>Rainfall (increase by)</b>	5-13%	0.3-3%	6-8%
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**Sea level rise: 1.3 mm per year. Cyclones:** Number of cyclones will fall but their intensity will rise, especially in Bay of Bengal

**Agriculture**  
**Western Ghats:** 4% fall in rice, 50% in maize and sorghum and 30% increase in coconut production.  
**Coastal region:** Rice yield to fall by 10 to 20%, maize and sorghum by 15 to 50% and coconut production to increase by 10 to 30%.  
**North Eastern region:** Rice yield may fall by 5 to 10% and maize to reduce by 40%  
**Himalayan region:** Apple production in Himachal will increase and line of production will shift to higher altitudes.

### Impact on human health



**Himalayan region:** Malaria will be a new disease to combat in the region.  
**North-Eastern region:** Area to be Malaria-prone round the year, up from the present six-month period.  
**Coastal region:** Malaria window period is expected to fall by 34% from the existing 1 to 12-month period.

Graphic: SANJAY KAPOOR

# Vedanta varsity project illegal: HC

**ANOTHER BLOW** Court tells Orissa to return land acquired for the ₹15,000 cr project to its owners

HT Correspondents  
 ■ letters@hindustantimes.com

**BHUBANESWAR:** The London-based Vedanta Group got another setback in Orissa on Tuesday when the state High Court declared that the land acquisition notification for the ₹15,000-crore Vedanta University project in Puri district was illegal.

This is the second setback for the group in Orissa after the Union environment ministry

recently stalled its alumina refinery expansion project and refused to allow it to mine bauxite in Kalahandi district.

Delivering their order in response to eight public interest petitions, a division bench of the high court comprising chief justice V Gopal Gauda and justice BP Das directed the Orissa government to return the acquired lands to the respective owners.

"This is a historic judgment.

Vedanta had acquired fertile land by violating the land acquisition, environment, wildlife and Jagannath Temple acts," said petitioner and BJP leader Uma Ballabh Rath.

**(This is a historic judgment. Vedanta had acquired fertile land by violating the land acquisition...)**

MA BALLABH RATHORE, BJP

The lawyer for Vedanta University was not available for comment. A Vedanta spokesperson, not wanting to be named, said the group would take appropriate action after going

**(When we receive it (copy of verdict), we will examine it and decide what is to be done.)**

NAVEEN PATNAIK, Orissa CM

through a copy of the order. Orissa chief minister Naveen Patnaik said, "We have not received the copy of the judgement yet. When we receive it, we will examine it and decide what is to be done."

The Anil Agarwal Foundation, promoted by Vedanta Group chairman Anil Agarwal, signed an MoU with Orissa in 2006 to set up a world class university near the Konark-Puri marine drive.

The foundation had earlier proposed to acquire about 20,000 acres but as this met with public resistance, the government allotted Vedanta about 8,000 acres. Of this, 6,500 acres were acquired for the varsity.

Petitions were filed in the high court in 2007 challenging the acquisition process. They also questioned the government's granting of land to the university near eco-sensitive zones along the coast.

# Govt pushes for online tracking of ragging cases

**Charu Sudan Kasturi**

■ charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** An anti-ragging website to track action taken on complaints of ragging may soon finally be ready for launch as the government counters scathing attacks from the father of medical student Aman Kachroo who died after brutal ragging.

The human resource development ministry prodded the University Grants Commission to expedite the launch of the website at a meeting called on Monday to evaluate the government's strategy to counter Raj Kachroo's allegations, government sources said.

The website will for the first time provide updates on action taken in cases of ragging complaints registered through national helpline that was launched last year.

But Raj Kachroo, who has accused the HRD ministry and the UGC of violating norms and the Supreme Court's directions, effectively compromising the battle against ragging, dubbed the website plan a "gimmick."

"It (the website) will only push the nation's efforts against ragging further into a ditch," Kachroo told HT.

The website plan envisages a facility through which educational institutions can update on the portal the action taken and progress made in each complaint pertaining to that institution. But the current model of the site leaves the



■ Raj Kachroo

updating exercise voluntary, Kachroo argued.

"Just like no one pays their electricity bill unless they face the threat of their connection being cut, colleges are unlikely to update facts of the case on their own voluntarily," he said.

Instead, technology can be used to automatically make it mandatory for every institution to provide details of each to a central monitoring agency, which can transfer details of non-compliant institutions to regulatory bodies like the UGC for action, Kachroo argued.

The Supreme Court in a May 2009 verdict had laid down a four-pronged plan to counter ragging. The strategy outlined by the SC included the hotline, a monitoring mechanism, maintaining a database of all students and maintaining a database of all institutions.

The HRD ministry argues that the site will serve as a monitoring mechanism. However, the government does not have a database of students or institutions ready yet, sources said.

Economic Times ND 17/11/2010 P7

# HC: Land acquisition for Vedanta university illegal

Our Bureau

NEW DELHI | BHUBANESHWAR

**V**EDANTA promoter Anil Agarwal's plans to set up a university in Orissa on the Puri-Konarak marine drive suffered a major setback on Tuesday, with the Orissa High Court declaring the state government's land acquisition procedures for the project illegal.

A division bench comprising chief justice V Gopalgowda and Justice BP Das quashed the Orissa government's land acquisition notification on 17 counts. The bench also directed Vedanta to return the land awarded to the original owners. The Orissa government said it would "examine" the judgement. "We have not yet received a copy of the judgement. We will examine what needs to be done," chief minister Naveen Patnaik said.

At least two PILs and six individual petitions were filed in the high court since 2007, challenging the state government's notification on the land acquisition procedures. The petitions had said Land Acquisition (Company) Rules, 1963 had not been properly followed. The status of the company was also questioned on the ground that it was not properly formed according to the Company Act. Several sections under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 along with Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 and Land Acquisition (Company) Rules 1963 and Companies Act 1956 were discussed during the combined adjudications of the petitions.

The petitioners argued that the proposed multi-disciplinary university project would have an extreme debilitating impact on the eco system, and local bio-diversity. It was argued that the proposed university project site, which was to come up near Puri, about 60 km from state capital Bhubaneswar, was close to Balukhand Konark Black Buck Sanctuary and a river. There were objections to the inclusion of a large section of land belonging to Lord Jagannath temple in the proposed site. Congress leader Umaballav Rath, who filed the first PIL in the high court challenging the varsity project, described the judgement as the "victory of Lord Jagannath." The HC judgement had saved about 500 acres of temple land from being given away for setting up Vedanta University, Mr Rath said.

The high court order is in line with the recommendations of Orissa Lok Pal Justice PK Patra. He had recommended the appointment of a competent authority to thoroughly probe and inquire into the land deal for the proposed institution. The Lok Pal has indicted the Naveen Patnaik government, particularly the chief minister's office, and accused four senior government officials of acting hastily in handing over the land to the foundation. According to the Lok Pal report the state government's acquisition of the land for the university was illegal as the foundation was not a public company under the Companies Act.

The environmental and coastal regulatory zone clearances for the proposed university have been held in abeyance since May. The decision was taken after the environment ministry received information alleging irregularities, illegal and unlawful deeds by the Anil Agarwal Foundation. The project had been given clearance in April. On April 16, the ministry had granted conditional environmental and CRZ clearance to the Anil Agarwal Foundation which is building the university, while setting about 50 conditions. The April clearance said that the foundation could not draw ground water, restrict local fish-ermen from fishing and construct in the CRZ area. The ministry had simultaneously invited objections from the public about the clearance. According to the conditions, the foundation has to get necessary permission and a no-objection certificate from the ministry as the project is situated less than 200 metres of Balukhanda reserve forest and wildlife sanctuary.

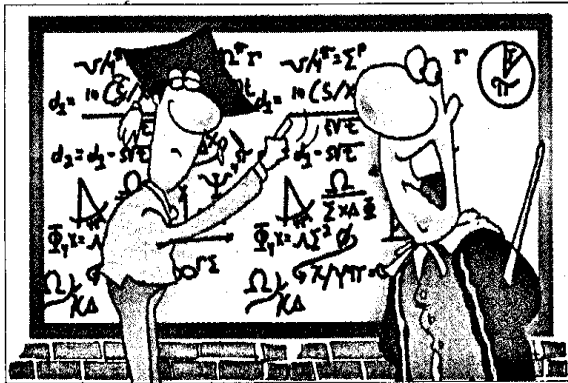
Sterlite Foundation, a private limited company which later changed its name to Vedanta Foundation in 2004, entered into an MoU with Orissa government on July 19, 2006 to set up a university near Puri. The company had proposed to set up the university for undergraduate and post graduate courses in engineering, medicine, management, general science and humanities. It had asked the government to make available vast areas of contiguous land around Nuanai along Puri-Konark Marine Drive. Accordingly the Orissa government confirmed availability of contiguous land of about 8,000 acres and subsequently notifications were issued for acquiring 6,500 acres including about 500 acres of land belonging to the Lord Jagannath temple.

## COURT REMEDY

The division bench of the Orissa High Court also directed Vedanta to return the land awarded to the original owners

Economic Times ND 17/11/2010 P1

# Mecca of IIT-JEE tutorials losing its winning ways



SALAM

## Poor Results, High Cost Of Living Hit Kota

Rituraj Tiwari  
KOTA

**S**TANDING outside the three-storey hostel for students he runs in Kota, 250 km south of Rajasthan's capital Jaipur, Rakesh Jain looked up to the skies worrying about the future.

Until a few months ago, all his troubles seemed far away, in this hub of institutes that train students for entrance exams to some of the most reputed academic institutions in the country, especially IITs. And there was no reason to lose sleep because since the mid-90s, things only got better for providers of tutorial services or related businesses such as Jain. Till this year, that is.

In the past few years, nearly 30% of those selected to IITs were from Kota institutes. In 2008, six of the top 10 ranks in IIT-JEE were from institutes from Kota; last year the figure fell to three, and this year, to zilch.

Jain knows it: he has to batten down the hatches because there is a massive slide in students coming to Kota.

### WHY? WHAT'S HAPPENING?

But before that, how did Kota become home to the country's largest cluster of tutorial service providers?

The year was 1996, and a large chemical factory of JK Synthetics in Kota closed down. Many engineers lost their jobs and left town. Many of them, however, decided to stay on. And to make both ends meet, enterprising ones such as Dr VK Bansal began to offer private tuition to IIT aspirants for a fee. Very soon, more engineers entered the fray and the rate of students getting selected to IITs from Kota institutes rose. To sustain the momentum, they updated their course material, revised methodology, roped in experts and soon, the entrance exams coaching business in Kota became an organised industry. According to rough estimates, this industry, including related businesses, generated revenues of ₹600 crore last year. The tale of Kota is that of a boom in less than a decade, attracting even the attention of private equity funds.

► Affordable stay: P 22

# Kota tutorials step in to make stay affordable for aspirants

► From Page 1

**E**ARLIER this year, Milestone Religare Investment Advisors, a joint venture between Milestone Capital and Religare Enterprises, invested ₹60 crore in Resonance, a Kota-based tutorial institute. Its competitor Career Point went a step ahead. After raising ₹50 crore through a private equity investment by Franklin Templeton Mutual Fund in July 2009, it went public, raising ₹115 crore.

But the overwhelming investor response to Career Point's IPO doesn't mirror, in any way, the mood on the ground in Kota, headquarters of the institute and home to as many as 25 other major tutorial services centres.

### DREAM RUN NO MORE

Last year, there were 1.25 lakh "out-station" students in Kota — that is the total number of students who came from elsewhere and joined coaching classes and schools here. This year, there was a dip. Until this year, for a few years now, on an average, as high as 30,000 new students landed yearly in Kota, say industry insiders. This year, only around 8,000 new students arrived, resulting in a huge decline in the total number of students, which has, in the process, also hurt allied services such as boarding and catering.

It is not just the recent decline in number of students who cracked the entrance exams to IITs or medical colleges that is to blame for Kota's fall from grace, say tutorial service providers. Most of them also attribute the phenomenon to the steep rise in the cost of living here.

A student now has to pay ₹3,000 a month for a non-air-cooled single-room in areas close to tutorial institutes. The rates have doubled from a few years ago, say people close to the matter. For air-cooled rooms, they pay ₹7,000 now, compared with ₹3,000 a few years earlier. "The cost index has gone beyond the affordability limits of most parents. On an average, the living cost of a student in Kota comes out to be ₹2.5-3 lakh per annum which includes ₹70,000 for IIT coaching, ₹35,000 for school tuition fees, ₹1.2 lakh for boarding and lodging and ₹50,000 on miscellaneous ex-

penses," says Pramod Bansal, chief executive of Bansal Classes.

Students typically join these training institutes in May for a two-year schooling and entrance exams training course. Such centres also offer crash courses in the run-up to entrance exams held in May-June.

### COUNTING THE COST

Kishore Khandelwal, who rents out one of his houses to students, says costs have risen due to the entry of 'big' players — the builders — in the hostel business. "They bought land at exorbitant prices near these institutes, constructed hostels with modern facilities. Now they are left with no other option but to ask for high rentals so that they reach the break-even point quickly. This probably has turned off aspirants who can't afford to stay in the vicinity of institutes," says he.

Surendra Soni, who runs a hostel in Kota, says the mad rush for the big buck started only in 2007, following the Centre implementing the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations. "I have been in this business for seven years. The room rent had been consistent at ₹800-1,500 a month per head. But with the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations coming into force and salaries jacking up in the private sector, parents started demanding air-conditioned comfort for their wards," he notes.

Now, stung by this cost-bug, institutes are chasing budget locations for their students. "We are trying to forge tie-ups with hostels for providing boarding facilities for our students at reasonable rates. If we succeed in bringing down the cost, they will all be back," says Manoj Sharma, vice-president (operations and business) at Resonance, adding that the tutorial services business in Kota has taken a hit also because teachers trained here have set up coaching centres elsewhere.

### STUDY LOCALLY, CUT EXPENSES

All this means parents are increasingly looking at ways to stay closer home, away from Kota, and still avail of study material from its institutes to cut costs.

"Parents are forced to get their children admitted to coaching institutes in their re-

spective cities and subscribe to test papers of any Kota-based institute for practice," says Mr Bansal. Students can place orders for study material online from any of the major institutes in Kota.

On their part, people in Kota's catering business complain of "stunted business" in recent months. Says Ankit Mathur, a catering centre owner at Dadabari, Kota: "The entire economy is based on the coaching industry here. Almost every house has become a hostel and every kitchen a tiffin centre to service out-station students. This year is bad for us, as there is a drastic fall in out-station students. If this becomes a trend, it is very bad for us."

### MAGIC ON THE WANE?

Pramod Maheshwari, director of Career Point, argues that "one year alone can't decide the fate of Kota". This year, unlike previous ones, the best Kota-trained IIT aspirant could secure only the 13th rank in the Joint Entrance Exam.

"The magic will vanish only if we continue to have similar results year after year. After all, it took more than a decade to establish Kota as the Mecca of IIT-JEE coaching," he contends. The ₹600-crore industry in Kota has, in the past few years, seen 20-25% year-on-year growth until it slowed to 5% this year.

Another issue that plagues the tutorial services industry in Kota — the district that has in a brief period become synonymous with the national tutorial services industry itself — is peer pressure, leading to rise in suicide rates among students. This is one reason why many parents refuse to send their children to this highly intense battleground of the IIT-Joint Entrance Examination. "We can't take a chance with our son," says Suresh Siddha, a parent in Jaipur.

Career Point's Mr Maheshwari, however, blames the parents. "They are well aware of the potential of their wards. Even then, under the influence of their neighbours and relatives, they force their children for IIT and medical preparation," says he.

Maybe he is right. But you could see on Mr Maheshwari's face what you saw on Rakesh Jain's: worry.

# IIMs see buoyant summer placements

BS REPORTER

Ahmedabad, 16 November

**T**he summer placement season has been buoyant at the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs). There were 100 offers even before the formal process for IIM Calcutta (IIM-C) students. Those at IIM Kozhikode saw an 80 per cent rise in stipends. All 414 students at IIM Lucknow (IIM-L) have got internships.

At IIM Ahmedabad, two clusters have successfully concluded

the placement process. Quite a few had opted for non-profit organisations even before the start of the process. "A few students had chosen to work with political parties in 2008-09, leading to speculation that this move had more to do with the economic recession, rather than with individual passion. With four students having already opted out of placements to join non-profits before the start of the placement process, even though the job market is significantly buoyant, we are hap-

py to have put such speculation to rest. IIM-A students are increasingly valuing placement services as a means of pursuing their dreams, rather than merely chasing monetary benefits," said Saral Mukherjee, placement chairperson at IIM-A.

IIM-A began its cohort-based placement process last Friday, which comprised three cohorts including international investment banks, global strategy consulting and private equity, venture capital and investment management firms. Around 25 re-

cruiters visited the campus in Cluster 1, while 30 offered roles during the second cluster.

Regulars included McKinsey & Co, BCG, Bain & Company, Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan, Morgan Stanley, Nomura, Unilever, Procter & Gamble, and Microsoft, apart from first-timers like T Rowe Price and UAE Exchange. The second cluster saw cohorts such as Indian investment banking, global banking and financial services, general management etc.

Financial Chronicle ND 17/11/2010 P10

# IIMs call for diversity, change in CAT format

## Directors concerned over bias towards quantitative aptitude

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

Kolkata

THE Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) need to have a more diverse student profile in terms of academic background and genders, directors of several IIMs have said, calling for a change in the Common Admission Test (CAT) format.

The directors of IIM, Calcutta, Bangalore, Indore and Ranchi noted that there had been a greater presence of engineering students in the institutions, while girls accounted for only 10 per cent of the students.

"We feel we need to change the way CAT is conducted. Despite efforts to get students from other backgrounds, the number of engineering students has actually increased. The blame is on our admission process," IIM-Lucknow director Devi Singh observed.

Singh and directors of other IIMs were speaking at a discussion programme on the occasion of the golden jubilee celebration of IIM-Calcutta



Sajith Kumar

**"DESPITE** efforts to get students from other backgrounds, the number of engineering students has increased "

Devi Singh  
Director, IIM-Lucknow

(IIM-C) on Monday.

They all expressed concern over the quantitative bias in the CAT.

"We are now going to take the issue seriously but cannot assure whether this could happen from next academic year," IIM-C director Shekhar Chaudhuri said.

It has been found, he said, that on an average girls account for only 10 per cent

of the students studying in IIMs, while in other B-schools, the average number is as high as 40 per cent.

The reason for high entry of engineering students into the IIMs is because the CAT gives emphasis on quantitative aptitude, IIM-Indore director N Ravichandran said.

The minister of state for human resource develop-

ment D Purandeswari had earlier stressed on inclusiveness of management education.

"Though, the demand for management education has increased by leaps and bounds, the IIMs have not been able to respond adequately," she had said while addressing the inaugural session of the IIM-C golden jubilee celebration.



Mail Today ND 17/11/2010 P-6

# Asian giants upstage West in the talent pool of science

By **Dinesh C. Sharma** in New Delhi

**THE POWER** equations in the arena of science and knowledge creation are changing rapidly. The dominance of the US, Europe and Japan is eroding with the emergence of China, India and South Korea as formidable players in the global research and development (R&D) pecking order, the Unesco Science Report 2010 has revealed.

In 1990, over 95 per cent of R&D was carried out in the developed world and just seven members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) accounted for more than 92 per cent of world R&D. The share of the US, Japan and European Union in global research and development has dropped to 76 per cent in 2007. In contrast, Asia, led by China, India and South Korea, has increased its share from 27 to 32 per cent between 2002 and 2007.

"We seem to be on the verge of a structural break in the pattern of knowledge contribution to growth at the level of the global economy," the report says. "Achiev-

ing knowledge-intensive growth is no longer the sole prerogative of the highly developed nations of the OECD."

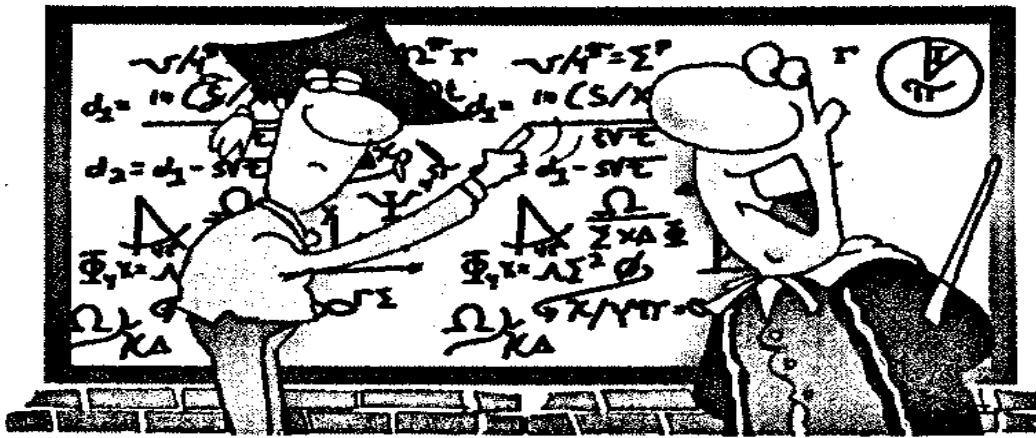
While investment in R&D is growing globally in volume, emerging countries are clearly gaining strength in science and technology. This is reflected in the rising gross domestic expenditure on research and development of countries like China. Besides R&D investments, the report also measures other indicators like number of research papers published and patents filed.

India's share of research papers has gone up from 2.6 to 3.7 between 2002 and 2007. China has increased its share of US patents from 3.5 to 4.7 per cent of all patents filed, but India still lags behind with just 0.5 per cent of all US patents.

"The bipolar world in which science and technology were dominated by the triad made up of the European Union, Japan and USA is gradually giving way to a multi-polar world, with an increasing number of public and private research hubs spreading across North and South," points out Unesco director general Irina Bokova in her foreword to the report.

Economic Times ND17/11/2010 P-1

# IIT की मेरिट लिस्ट से बाहर हुआ कोटा, हल नहीं हो रहा महंगाई का सवाल



SALAM

अतुराज तिवारी

कोटा

**गु**लाबी नगरी जयपुर से 250 किलोमीटर दक्षिण स्थित कोटा में छात्रों के अपने तीन मंजिला हॉस्टल के बाहर खड़े होकर राकेश जैन इन दिनों जब आसमान की ओर देखते हैं तो उन्हें बादलों के बीच आने वाले वक्त की समस्याएं भी नजर आती हैं।

कुछ महीने पहले तक सब कुछ मस्त चल रहा था। देश के प्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, खासतौर से आईआईटी में दाखिला दिलाने के लिए मशहूर ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट के इस गढ़ को किसी भी तरह की दिक्कत की भनक तक नहीं लगी थी। 1990 के मध्य से ट्यूटोरियल सेवाएं मुहैया कराने वाले या जैन जैसे संबंधित कारोबार में शामिल लोगों के लिए हालात बेहतर ही होते जा रहे थे। बीते कुछ साल में आईआईटी के लिए चुने जाने वाले बच्चों में से करीब 30 फीसदी कोटा के संस्थानों से हैं। 2008 में आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा के शीर्ष दस रैंक में से छह यहीं के थे। लेकिन पेशानी पर चिंता की

लकीरें उस वक्त बढ़ने लगीं, जब पिछली बार इनकी तादाद घटकर तीन रह गई। और इस बार यह आंकड़ा हो गया जीरो।

1996 में कोटा में जे के सिंथेटिक लिमिटेड नामक बड़ा रसायन कारखाना बंद होने के बाद कई इंजीनियरों ने नौकरी खोई और वे यहां से चले गए। लेकिन डॉ. वी के बंसल जैसे कुछ लोगों ने रुकने का फैसला किया और आईआईटी में दाखिला लेने के इच्छुक छात्रों से फीस लेकर उन्हें प्राइवेट कोचिंग देने का फैसला किया। उन्होंने कोर्स मैटेरियल अपडेट किया और विशेषज्ञों को शामिल किया और देखते ही देखते कोटा संगठित उद्योग में बदल गया। एक दशक में फर्श से अर्श पर पहुंचा यह शहर इस कदर मशहूर हुआ कि प्राइवेट इक्विटी फंड ने जमकर निवेश करने का फैसला किया। एक मोटे अनुमान के अनुसार, पिछले साल इस इंडस्ट्री ने अपने संबंधित व्यवसायों के साथ मिलकर करीब 600 करोड़ रुपए का कारोबार किया।

► सुविधाएं महंगी होने से आकर्षण घटा: पेज 2



जागौर रोड स्थित आईआईटी की जमीन पर बनी दुकानों को ढहाता जेडीए की जेसीबी।

# आईआईटी की जमीन से हटाए अवैध निर्माण

करवड़ में जेडीए ने दो दर्जन कच्चे-पक्के निर्माण ध्वस्त किए

भास्कर न्यूज | जोधपुर

जागौर रोड पर आईआईटी के लिए आरक्षित जमीन पर हुए अवैध निर्माण जेडीए के अतिक्रमण निरोधक दस्ते ने सोमवार को ध्वस्त कर दिए। सुबह साढ़े दस बजे से शुरू हुआ अभियान रात्रि साढ़े सात बजे थमा। इस दौरान जेडीए के बुलडोजर ने अवैध रूप से बनाई 15 दुकानें, पक्की बाड़ व एक रेस्टोरेंट सहित करीब दो दर्जन कच्चे-पक्के निर्माण ध्वस्त किए। कुछ लोगों ने स्वेच्छा से अवैध निर्माण हटा लेने की मोहलत मांगी है। ऐसे लोगों ने दस्ते की उपस्थिति में अपने निर्माण हटाने शुरू कर दिए हैं।

जागौर रोड स्थित करवड़ में आईआईटी के लिए ग्राम घड़ाव व झीपासनी में निजी खातेदारी की चिह्नित जमीन केंद्रीय भूमि अवाप्ति अधिनियम 1894 की धारा 6 व 17 के आपात प्रावधानों के तहत अवाप्तिधीन है। जेडीए ने इस भूमि पर काबिज खातेदारों को विधिवत नोटिस देकर हटने की हिदायत दी थी, इसके बावजूद ऐसे लोगों ने निर्माण नहीं हटाए। लंबी मोहलत

## कब्जा देने के लिए हुई कार्रवाई

आईआईटी भवन के लिए राज्य सरकार की सहमति के बाद जेडीए ने करवड़ में कुल 2230 बीघा जमीन चिह्नित की थी। इसमें से 5 सौ बीघा जमीन सरकारी खाते की है और शेष कार्रवारों के नाम दर्ज है। मुआवजा देने



जागौर रोड पर लंबी होटल को ध्वस्त करती जेसीबी।

के लिए जेडीए मूल खातेदार और वास्तविक कार्रवारों का सर्वे पहले ही करवा चुका है। सर्वे में 1728 बीघा जमीन पर 110 से ज्यादा खातेदार या कार्रवार

काबिज हैं, जिन्हें चिह्नित किया जा चुका है। चूंकि यह भूमि आईआईटी के लिए आरक्षित की जा चुकी है और तकनीकी विभाग को कब्जा सुपुर्द करना है, इसी के मद्देनजर जेडीए ने अवैध निर्माण हटाने के लिए अभियान छेड़ा है। के बाद सोमवार को आयुक्त रवि जैन के आदेश पर एएसपी मनीष अग्रवाल के नेतृत्व में प्रवर्तन निरीक्षक संतोष पंवार व अनिल शर्मा मय दस्ते के मौके पर पहुंचे। मौके पर अतिरिक्त पुलिस बल भी मौजूद था। जेडीए दस्ते ने आईआईटी की जमीन पर बनाए पक्के बाड़े, खेत की दीवारों

सहित 15 पक्की दुकानों का निर्माण ध्वस्त कर दिया। कार्रवाई के दौरान सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट राजीव जैन, उपायुक्त ओपी विशनोई, एएसपी (कानून-व्यवस्था) ज्योति स्वरूप शर्मा, वृत्ताधिकारी अनंत कुमार व मनोज चौधरी सहित चार-पांच थानाधिकारी भी मौजूद थे।