

Newspaper Clips

November 8, 2011

Mail Today ND 8/11/2011 p-22

Invest in your areas of strength and take as many mock exams as possible. That's what toppers and coaches are advising the new batch of IIT aspirants to do.

THE RACE BEGINS FOR IIT-JEE

By Sangeeth Sebastian

THE race for one of the toughest entrance exams in the world, the IIT-JEE, has begun with the opening of the registration process for 2012, which will see over 500,000 aspirants signing up to compete for 7,000 seats in the 15 IITs across the country.

So what does it take to crack the IIT-JEE? And do you have to be a genius to secure a spot in the top 10? Not really, says Vipul Singh from Bhalil, who stood fifth in the 2010 IIT-JEE. He said: "Any average person can make it to the top 10 if he or she starts preparing early for the exam." Singh is at present in his third semester of the B.Tech. programme in Computer Science and Engineering at IIT-Mumbai.

The 19-year-old was focused on his objective right from Class XI. "I had made up my mind to study at an IIT," he said. To achieve his goal, Singh, who also topped last year's AIEEE test, decided to focus on mathematics and science, apart from participating in a number of quiz competitions to enhance his mental agility and general knowledge.

"You need to be focused on your objective for the entire two years of your plus-two to assure yourself a place in the top slot," Singh added.

Working overtime alone is not enough. "It is important that you work hard the right way in a regular and sustained manner," Kalyan Kumar, executive director of the coaching institute, FIITJEE, said. "You need to use every minute at your disposal intelligently without making compromises on the quality of your classroom work," Kumar added.

"Even if you are extremely talented, but remain distracted, it could upset your chances at the examination, so it is important to be regular and focused," Kumar advised.

2012

The registration for the IIT-JEE 2012 has started and more than 500,000 plus-two students are expected to sign up for the entrance race to secure one of the 7,000 seats up for grabs in 15 IITs.

The 2012 IIT-JEE, which will be held on Sunday, April 8, will have two objective-type, three-hour-long papers (9 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p.m.) consisting of questions drawn from Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. It will be the first time that the IITs have introduced a minimum eligibility criterion of 60 per cent (for the reserved categories it is 55 per cent).

Students therefore will be under "a lot of pressure to get good marks in the Board exams," Aakash Chaudhry, director, Aakash Educational Services, said. But he was quick to add that the eligibility criterion is not going to make much of a dif-

ference because only a negligible number of students who prepare for the IIT-JEE get less than the minimum mark.

Chaudhry advised aspirants to take at least 35 full-length mock exams before appearing for the IIT-JEE. "Our six-hour mock exam is tough and it makes candidates to practise over and over again," Chaudhry said. "It is very important to focus on the topics where you are strong."

Kumar of FIITJEE called for a strategic approach. Aspirants should attempt the question paper in three stages, he said. In the first stage they should attempt all those

Instead of going for wild guess work, you must eliminate two options out of the four and then choose between the two left. This will cut the chances of error by 50%.




questions that take less than a minute to solve. Questions that take more than a minute should be marked. In the second round, the candidates should go for the marked questions.

These two rounds will give the candidates a fair idea of the marks they will get for each subject and also about how much their total marks will be. In the third round, which is for questions the aspirants are unsure about, they should not go for wild guesswork. Instead, they must eliminate two options out of the four and then settle on the choice that seems right. That will reduce the probability of the guess being wrong to 50 per cent.


Of course, these are just general approaches. Being a winner takes more. Watch this space now for subject-specific strategies to assure yourself a berth in the institution that everyone wants to be a part of.

Even if you are extremely talented, but remain distracted, it could upset your chances at the examination, so it is important for students to be both regular and focused.



KALYAN KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FIITJEE

Take at least 35 mock exams before the IIT-JEE. That way, you will get many chances to practise over and over again, and just get better.



AAKASH CHAUDHRY
DIRECTOR, AAKASH EDU. SERVICES

Hindustan Times ND 08-Nov-11 P13

Get a PSU job, IIM-C will refund your fees.

Mou Chakraborty

■ mou.chakraborty@hindustantimes.com

KOLKATA: The Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta (IIM-C), has decided to refund the course fees of students of its two-year flagship post-graduate programme if they join a public sector undertaking (PSU) or an NGO.

“With the kind of salaries offered by private firms, PSUs find no takers at the IIMs. To help alter this situation a bit we are planning to refund the entire course fees of the students who join a PSU or an NGO after the completion of their course at IIM Calcutta,” said Shekhar Chaudhuri, director, IIM-C.

“These days the IIMs charge huge tuition fees. The fee for our two years of the flagship course is ₹13.5 lakh. And mostly students take education loans to pay this fee, knowing fully well that by the end of the course with the kind of job they would get they would be able to make

(With the kind of salaries offered by private firms, PSUs find no takers at the IIMs.)

SHEKHAR CHAUDHURI
Director, IIM-C

the repayment comfortably. But a PSU job might make that tough.”

For this arrangement, however, there is no provision for reimbursing the IIM for the tuition fees foregone.

To ensure that a student does not leave a PSU immediately after joining, the IIM will decide on a minimum period she or he has to serve there. In 2009, the year of recession, PSUs had pitched tent at IIM-C, recruiting 34 students. But there was no hiring in 2010 or 2011.

“Because of the batch size of 460 students, PSUs might find some students during the final placement,” said Amit Dhiman, head of the career division and placement cell of IIM-C.

Mint ND 08-Nov-11 P5

Pre-placements jitters at new IIMs

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA
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NEW DELHI

Some leading business schools say their placement season has started on an encouraging note, but the new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) putting students in the job market for the first time are apprehensive about the reception they will get from corporate job hunters.

The government has set up six new IIMs in Ranchi (Jharkhand), Rohtak (Haryana), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Thiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu), Kashipur (Uttarakhand) and Udaipur (Rajasthan). Students from the first three are ready for placements. The remaining three, which took in their first batch earlier this year, will be ready for placements in the next academic session.

Some experts, and company executives who visit campuses of institutes to hire students, say the IIM tag may not be enough for students of the new B-schools to get job offers, given that they are an untested bunch. Even faculty of the IIMs accept that their expectations are modest.

"The new IIMs will find it a little hard as corporate (entities) are not very warm. Some of them have indicated that they will not like to visit the campus of a new institute for placement," said P. Rameshan, director, IIM-Rohtak.

He said firms will prefer to hire students from older IIMs such as those in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Lucknow.

"It's a huge task. You have to moderate your expectations and we have told that to our students, too," said Rameshan. "As a new institute, I am getting involved personally and we have to invite more companies. The talk of a slowdown, too, is not a good news for institutes like us as it will affect the sentiment."

The graduating batch of IIM-Rohtak has 48 students.

Agrees B.S. Sahay, director at IIM-Raipur. "The older IIMs, too, did not get everything in their first year. What you see today is the effort of last few decades."

The institute has some 65 students in its first batch.

IIM-Bangalore has started its

IIM-Kolkata summer placements begin

Kolkata: Summer placements at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kolkata, got underway on Monday with 90 students receiving internship offers from some 25 companies.

Compared with last year, fewer offers were made on the first day, and that, according to a spokesperson for the institute, was "a bit of a disappointment". Last year, 120 of the institute's 360 first-year students received offers from 21 companies on the first day. The batch size has gone up by 100 this year. **MANISH BASU**

placement process on a positive note, it said. The class of 2012 at the institute has already received 71 pre-placement offers and requests for 37 pre-placement interviews, it said last week.

IIM-Kozhikode on Monday announced the successful completion of summer placements process for its 15th batch comprised of 343 students.

Leading consulting firm **Bain and Co.** said its recruitment focus will be on the older IIMs. The company has already given some offers to IIM-Bangalore students.

"Top recruiters in India Inc. who hire from the already-established top IIMs like Ahmedabad, Bangalore, and Calcutta, may wait to see how these new batches from the newer IIMs perform in the companies that hire them," said Sudarshan Sampathkumar, a partner at Bain's industrial practice in India and leader of its recruiting programme in the country. "After all, it takes years of institution-building and proven excellence to acquire the highly deserved reputation of A, B and C (IIMs at Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Kolkata), and that is why Bain focuses its recruiting efforts on these three outstanding institutes," he said.

Narayanan Ramaswamy, partner and head, education sector, at consulting firm **KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.** said the new IIMs "don't have the richness of faculty, case studies, alumni network, and they lack industry linkage. But with time, they will also emerge".

Business Standard ND 08-Nov-11 P-13

IIMs' QUEST TO BREAK FREE

While IIM-Bangalore wrenches free from the government, heated disagreements remain over corporate donations for board seats as well as mandatory teaching hours

SWATI GARG
Kolkata, 7 November

Will the Indian Institute of Management (IIMs)—all thirteen of them—be able to finally break free from the yoke of the government and under a new era of emancipation, scale higher grounds?

This is certainly the hope of many of the institutes and as recently as November 2nd, the directors and chairmen of IIMs across the country approached the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), to discuss this very issue, almost a decade after the demand for autonomy was first voiced. The MHRD has gone so far as to voice 'support' for the complete independence of older IIMs—Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Kozhikode, Indore, Lucknow and Bangalore—given that they are financially independent, while the seven new IIMs will continue to get support from the ministry.

So far, IIM Bangalore (IIM-B) has been the trailblazer for change. It has amended its memoranda of agreement (MoA) earlier this year and with the amendment, has received the right to manage its own funds and decide its own budget, take on key faculty appointment and promotion, appoint directors as well as expand its campus footprint. "Others including Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Kozhikode, Indore, and Lucknow are in the process of amending their MoAs as well," said a senior ministry official.

down well with some. "Just for IIM-Ahmedabad, 5000-odd alumnae are now in well placed positions. Raising ₹500 crore from just them is an easy task. How can one even think about selling stake in IIMs to corporates for money? It is unthinkable," said Bakul Dholakia, past director, IIM-Ahmedabad.

Then, there's the Balakrishnan committee suggestion that teachers be required to complete a minimum of 160 hours of teaching time. "Are we clerks? How can the ministry ask us for annual teaching plans, when the discipline itself is evolving?" Says an equally perturbed IIM-A faculty member: "We cannot be told how to plan our lessons. An average of 90 hours of classroom teaching that we do requires 60 hours of backroom work."

Some feel that other areas of the IIM education spectrum will also suffer. "Mandating

larger compulsory time window for classroom teaching will make a direct casualty out of research," said Asish Bhattacharya, director, Indian Management Institute, Kolkata, who served on the IIM faculty for 11 years. "It is like a vicious circle. The move will affect research merit and, in-turn accountability. In the long run then the purpose of autonomy, and the search for merit itself is defeated," Bhattacharya argues.

The raucous protests by the faculty across the older IIMs, especially Kolkata and Ahmedabad, have meant that the process of MoA amendment has been delayed, and is slated to remain in limbo for the next year or so. "To be honest, those problems have not yet been solved. We expect some consensus to develop over the year," said Samir Barua, director, IIM-Ahmedabad.

Different schools have different needs. Consequently, according to Debashish Chatterjee of IIM-Kozhikode, the restrictions and accountability parameters for every IIM have to be different. For a school like Kozhikode, the need for autonomy is directly linked to the need to expand. "Given our hilltop location, there is no scope for growth. We are in the process of getting some land in Kochi, a natural progress for us. Autonomy is essential in as much as it gives us the chance to set up satellite campuses, both domestic and international," explains Chatterjee.

That IIMs have been trying to expand domestically and abroad is well known. As far back as 2005, IIM-A almost closed the deal to set up another institute in Maharashtra. Now, there has been talk of discussing campuses in Singapore and Dubai. Also in the works is

a collaboration between the three oldest IIMs. "A joint international campus, where synergies, and resources might be shared between A B C is a possibility. Things should concrete next year," said Samir Barua, director, IIM-A.

Detractors however have argued that instead of strengthening the IIM brand, the move might lead to its dilution. "Look at the international campus of an institute like SP Jain, where the international campus is seen as the money making scheme where only students who do not have merit to make it to the India campus find entry," argues Dholakia.

M J Xavier, director IIM Ranchi points to article 3 of the MoA, which is essentially the raison d'être of the IIMs: "To serve the needs of business, industry, Government and society at large through progressive and innovative education."



IIM Bangalore will now be governed by a board that is now largely autonomous

oped to serve the mission; Build leaders and entrepreneurs through holistic, transformative and innovative education."

Can the evolution of more independent decision making powers for IIMs fulfil these fundamental objectives? Have

they been doing so? Those are the important questions on everyone's lips in figuring out a way forward.

Times of India Ahmedabad 0711.2011 P-4

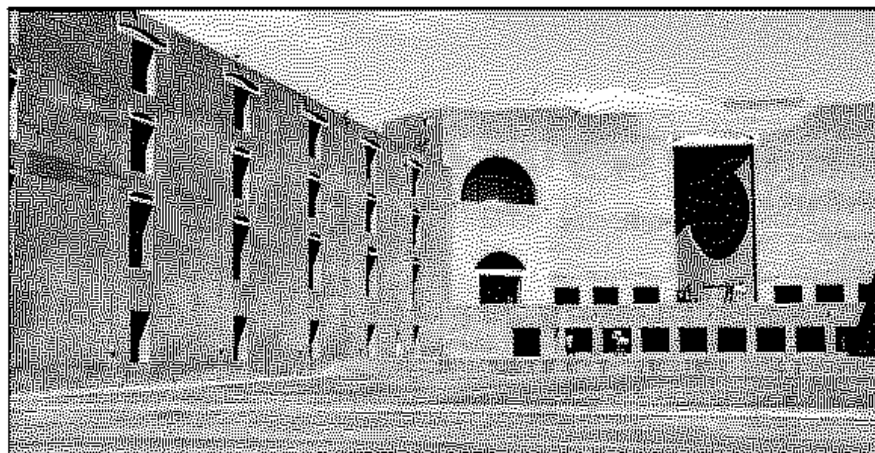
IIM-A Connexions results out

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ahmedabad: A business plan to promote agriculture in the country conceived by IIM-Shillong has bagged the first prize at a business idea competition at Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A).

The contest was part of IIM-A's annual event "Connexions" organized on Saturday by Post Graduate Programme for Executives (PGPX) students.

The business plan that has bagged the first prize devises ways on how to manufacture and market mechanized agricultural equipments developed by an innovator in Rajasthan. The students of IIM-Shillong said that massive agricultural mechanization will be the next big thing in the country



and considering the increasing population, there is a need to increase productivity of the equipments.

The plan envisages distribution of products like equipments of compost aerator, pruner, manure spreader and grabber across the country initially through tie-ups with tractor distributors, and later on through their own outlets. "There are not many players in the market and we want to be among the

first to capture this huge industry and contribute to the growth of all-important agricultural sector," said one of the students during their presentation.

The second prize went to the students of IIM-Bangalore for their plan for an online exchange for waste management. A student team from IIT-Chennai stood third with their idea for developing a web magazine and social website for Indian teens.

Business Line ND 08-Nov-11

P-1

FROM CLASSROOMS TO FARMS

IIM-A students will head to AP villages that have declared crop holiday

K.V. Kurmanath

Hyderabad, Nov. 7

Kodurupadu and Korukolu in Andhra Pradesh were model villages in the late 1960s and the 1970s for Green Revolution.

These villages played a key role in turning East and West Godavari districts into a rice bowl. But things have changed of late. And, when the same farmers or their descendents have now declared crop holiday and skipped this kharif season, with farming becoming unviable and unremunerative, they got the attention of IIM-A students..

Students of the Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad, pursuing



Agri-Business Management course, are coming to these villages in December to study this phenomenon.

Coming from varied backgrounds ranging from B.Tech, B.Pharm, to MBBS, these students will go to these

villages in two groups and assess the situation as part of the Rural Immersion Module.

"Farmers in these villages played a big role in introducing high yielding varieties of paddy during Green Revolution and made strides. But now they are a dejected lot and are thoroughly convinced that they will land up in debt if they continue farming," Mr Akkineni Bhavani Prasad, General Secretary of Kisan Service Organisation, told *Business Line*.

Thousands of farmers in these two districts had dumped kharif season and are seriously thinking of skipping rabi too as there is no

change in the situation.

Mr Bhavani Prasad has been assisting IIM-A in completing the module in Andhra Pradesh. The module is compulsory for all agri-biz management students in the Post Graduate Programme. It is done in two phases - April and December every year. The latter phase is called the implementation phase.

"They approached us to help their students in completing the module. We have told them that a study in these two villages would be ideal. We told the institute that a study of the agrarian crisis by its students would help to some extent in resolving the issue," Mr Bhavani Prasad said.

Deccan Chronicle Hyderabad 06.11.2011 p-3

GIVING BACK

IIIT alumni raise ₹40L to educate poor students

**DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, NOV. 5**

As many as 17 students from the weaker sections have benefited from the generosity shown by the alumni of IIIT-Hyderabad. The alumni have raised ₹40 lakh in donations that will support the 17 students.

One alumnus, who wished to remain unnamed, has come forward to bear the entire cost of education of one student for four years by donating ₹6 lakh.

At the IIIT-H convocation on Saturday, the director of the institute, Prof. Rajeev Sangal, said these dona-

tions were very significant as the alumni themselves are very young, who are at the early stages of their own careers.

“Education is not only about academics. It is about creating empowered citizens who can think independently. For the past few years, we have been addressing this goal by utilising both curricular as well as extracurricular space,” said Prof. Sangal.

IIIT-H students and faculty have also played active role in providing education and healthcare to under privileged sections of the society in the nearby areas

through a programme called Ashakiran.

IIIT-H chairman Prof. Raj Reddy stressed on the need for inculcating human values and strength of character in students.

“As future technocrats, when you invent something new, someone will lose their jobs. One has to plan the whole eco-system to ensure that the livelihood of others is not affected. After the advent of e-mails and e-books, several post offices and book stores diminished. You have to cope with this,” he said. IIIT-H awarded degrees to 343 students during the convocation.

Working For A Nobel Cause

An award-winning pioneering physicist is setting up a local research centre with the aim of producing the next Nobel laureate from India. Will he succeed? The scientific community is not excited and the debate extends to the quality of research at India's science institutions, including the IITs. **Ahona Ghosh** researches the issue.



Mani Bhaumik is on a ten-year mission to produce ground-breaking research that may produce India's next Nobel Laureate

Dr. Mani Lal Bhaumik, the USA-based physicist who invented the vision correction laser technology and won the Padma Shri this year for his work in science and engineering, has a dream. It's a bold and expensive dream and a hard one to turn into reality. Bhaumik is on a ten-year mission to produce ground-breaking research in bioinformatics and energy science in India. "The ultimate goal," he says, "is to produce a Nobel Laureate from India at the end of it." His visits to India are now becoming frequent and frantic. Born in West Bengal's lowly Midnapur district, Bhaumik has committed to donate 15 acres of land and raise \$150 million for IIT Kharagpur which is setting up its advanced research centre to be named after him in Kolkata. He has also pledged to use his personal wealth to fill any shortfall in fund raising. "Dr. Bhaumik may end up being one of the largest donors to the institute over time," says a spokesperson from IIT Kharagpur. The largest alumni pledge till date at IIT Kharagpur is by Arjun Malhotra, chairman and CEO, TechSpan, USA. He is the Chairman of Vision 2020 an alumni initiative to create a \$200 million endowment fund for the institute by 2020. Industry circles applaud the plan for the research centre, but can Bhaumik indeed help India win a Nobel in 10 years? "The idea of setting up an institute to win a Nobel in 10 years is naive," says the UK-based Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, who was awarded the 2009 Chemistry Nobel prize along with Thomas A. Steitz and Ada E. Yonath for studies of the structure and function of the ribosome. "It takes roughly 10 years (often longer) after a discovery for it to become recognized by major global awards such as the Nobel." Bhaumik's main objective, Ramakrishnan says, should be to create a rigorous and first-rate institution with the goal of having people doing internationally excellent work within 10 years. Indian science needs stable support over a long hori-

zon rather than a pursuit of international prizes. Only three (besides Ramakrishnan) other Indians - Dr. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman and Har Gobind Khorana - have won science Nobels so far. "A Nobel is given only for scientific breakthroughs which will move the world left or right," says Professor Raghunath Mashelkar, National Research Professor at National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune. "We have to encourage scientists to do something bold and risky where the chance of failure is high and returns are equally high," adds Mashelkar, who is also a CSIR Bhatnagar Fellow & President, Global Research Alliance. During his stint as NCL director in 1989-1995, Mashelkar allotted one per cent of his budget to support young scientists to come up with "crazy ideas with only 1 in 1000 chance of success." He called it the "Kite Flying Fund". None of the ideas supported by the fund made the cut, but many papers were filed. "We need to create the grand challenge and be a leader in science not a follower," says Mashelkar. "The awards will follow." "There aren't enough people doing research in India. The total number of scientists engaged in meaningful research is less than the total number of scientists in the city of Boston," says Rajesh Gokhale, 44-year-old, Director of the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, in Delhi. The institute is one of 40 laboratories under the umbrella of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). He feels that the spirit of innovation is lacking here. "You won't find many people moving from one institute to the other. People are happy to stick on to the same institute for 35 years. How would that bring innovation?" asks Gokhale. He is also the youngest scientist to head a CSIR lab. According to Nobel Laureate Ramakrishnan, getting a Nobel prize depends on a number of things, including luck, ap-

propriate funding, having good infrastructure and above all, competent colleagues who can inspire work on really important problems and give critical feedback. "My work could have been done in India, but it would have been harder. India has many good scientists but too few who are at the very top of their profession internationally to serve as mentors and colleagues for younger scientists," says Ramakrishnan. Bhaumik wants to fill those gaps in the system. "I am setting up a team of mentors, professors in their established fields from universities like UCLA and California Institute of Technology to spend summers and winter breaks in the IIT Kolkata campus and work with the young scientists," he says. **The ultimate goal (of setting up an advanced research centre) is to produce a Nobel Laureate from India at the end of it. MANI BHAUMIK, Globally-Renowned Physicist** Bhaumik insists that winning the Nobel Prize has become a political issue and scientists who make ground breaking discoveries need to network with the eminent scientific circles abroad to bring their work to the awarding committee's attention. A five-member committee headed by Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Anil Kakodkar made its recommendations for a 10-year roadmap for IITs this April. The report (The Kakodkar Committee Report: Taking IITs to Excellence and Greater Relevance) states that the IITs have to create an advanced research-based innovation ecosystem. This needs a large pool of PhD graduates. The best technology institutions in the world have over 15,000 students as opposed to 6,000 currently at each of the es-

established IITs, the report says. USA and China produce around 6000-8000 PhDs in engineering and technology every year. India produces 1000. ET recently reported that IITs were short of 2500 teachers - a 30% shortage of faculty. The IITs have drawn flak for the poor quality of their students even from Infosys chairman emeritus NR Narayana Murthy. "I don't see the IITs positioned at all from a research standpoint. The quality of people coming in for advanced research is not good as there is no real incentive in the system for them," says Sumant Sinha, Chairman and CEO of ReNew Wind Power, a renewable energy start-up and former Suzlon Energy COO. According to him the culture of research can only be encouraged if PhD students are paid reasonably and have good career options like in the West where state of the art labs of companies like IBM offer lucrative jobs. But there is a long way to go. "The government has been sincerely intending to raise R&D spend in the country to 2% of GDP but the trick lies in utilising those funds effectively and quickly," says Mashelkar. For years now India's R&D spend has remained below 1% of GDP. In comparison, countries like China and Korea spend between 2% and 3% of GDP on R&D. Currently 80% of R&D in India is funded by the government and 20% by industry. "It's scary that the government is doing all the funding in R&D. Unlike the western countries where the industry is the major funder," says Gokhale. The link between the IITs and India Inc needs to be strengthened significantly. "Right now Indian companies are happy to transfer technology and will only invest in developing their own R&D if they see a commercial return," says Sinha. Industry needs to be encouraged to fund advanced research and source their R&D work to institutions like the IITs. Perhaps Bhaumik's advanced research centre will help.

Indians Who Won Science Nobels

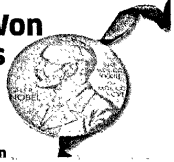
A snapshot of Indian or India-born scientists who bagged the globe's most coveted medal. The list, understandably, is not long.

Venkatraman Ramakrishnan

He won the 2009 Chemistry Nobel prize

A structural biologist, he was awarded the Nobel with Thomas A. Steitz and Ada E. Yonath for studies of the structure and function of the ribosome

He is a senior scientist heading the department of Structural Studies at the MRC (Medical Research Council) laboratory in Cambridge, UK



Dr Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar

An India-born American won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1983

An astrophysicist, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his theoretical work on the physical processes of importance to the structure of stars and their evolution

He developed the theory of white dwarf stars, showing that a star of mass greater than 1.45 times the mass of the sun could not become a white dwarf. This limit is known as the Chandrasekhar limit.

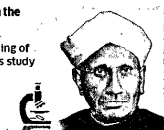


Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman

He was the first Asian scientist to win the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930

His discoveries relating to the scattering of light, known as the 'Raman Effect'. His study of crystal structure is of unique importance

Raman did most of his research work out of India



Dr Har Gobind Khorana

India-born American Khorana was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1968 for producing the first man-made gene in his laboratory in the early seventies

He was awarded Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology with Marshall Nirenberg and Robert Holley for cracking the genetic code



Sir Ronald Ross

A Scottish physician who was born in Almora in India in 1857

He was awarded the Nobel prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1902 for his work on malaria

Though he finished his education in England, Ross had also spent a number of years in India while he was making progress in his search for his discovery of the malarial parasite and its prevention



Times of India ND
8/11/2011 P-17

Can quantum physics solve kilogram's weight crisis?

The guardians of the world's most important standards of weights and measures have turned to the weird universe of quantum physics to try to resolve a dilemma.

To the bafflement of scientists, a cylinder of metal sitting in a closely-guarded strongbox that is the global benchmark for the kilogram is changing mass.

The enigma doesn't affect anyone who wants to buy 500-milligram tablets of aspirin, half a kilo of carrots or a 50,000-tonne cruise ship.

But it complicates the work of labs which need ultra-precise, always-standard measurement.

Since 1889, the kilogram has been internationally defined according to a piece of metal kept at the international bureau of weights and measures (BIPM).

Ninety-percent platinum and 10% iridium, the British-made cylinder was deemed to be as inalienable as the stars in the sky.

In 1992 came a shock. Measurements made over a century showed that the prototype had changed by around 50 micrograms — the equivalent of a tiny grain of sand 0.4 millimetres — in diameter.

"Actually, we're not sure whether it lost mass or gained it," Alain Picard, director of the BIPM's mass department, said. AFP

HindustanTimes

Title : Gadget blackout at DU college

Author : Vaishali Bhambri vaishali.bhambri@hindustantimes.com

Location :

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Gadget blackout at DU college

Cellphones and laptops not allowed inside hostel rooms at Daulat Ram College, students say the rule makes no sense

FILE PHOTO

Vaishali Bhambri

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Imagine being barred from using cell phones and laptops in your own room. That's the norm at the girls' hostel in Daulat Ram College in North Campus.

At the hostel, students are not allowed to keep cell-phones or laptops in their rooms, or be in possession of these gadgets inside its premises. In order to ensure that no one sneaks in a phone, there are regular security checks and body frisking.

Outraged by the rules and the invasion of privacy, on Saturday, 158 girls protested outside the gates of the hostel all night. The hostel student union resigned on the same day. "This rule has been around, but of late, the frequency of the checking has become ridiculous. Once, the night matron came in and checked my room at 2am because she thought I was talking on phone," says a 2nd year student, who was among the organisers of the protest. "We have taken up the issue with the hostel union



many times, but the authorities feel that we will make nude MMSes on phones and circulate them. They think all we want to do on our laptops is surf porn," she adds, requesting anonymity.

"A lot of us are studying for CAT; one can hardly do that in a cyber cafe," adds another student.

However, the authorities feel the rule is justified. "We allow students to carry cell-phones to class. Common

landlines are available in hostel for emergency calls, and there's a cyber cafe too," says Ira Pundit, media spokesperson for the college. "All their grievances will be heard as soon as possible," she added.

Interestingly, while this diktat is unique to Daulat Ram, other hostels have their own peculiarities. "We allow mobile phones and laptops in the hostel rooms. The things that we don't allow include electrical goods such as

Authorities say

WHY DO THEY NEED CELLPHONES IN THE HOSTEL? WE HAVE A LANDLINE FOR EMERGENCIES, AND A CYBER CAFE TOO

Ira Pundit, spokesperson, Daulat Ram College

Students say

WE HAVE NO PRIVACY AND NO LATCHES IN OUR ROOMS, AND NO MOBILES OR LAPTOPS ARE ALLOWED

A hostel inmate at Daulat Ram College

heaters or irons, as they are a fire hazard," says Kasturi Kanthan, hostel warden at Lady Shri Ram College for Women. At IIT Delhi, the internet connection in the hostel is cut off after as authorities feel students only "waste time" online.

पेशेवर पीजी कोर्सों में बढ़ेंगी दोगुनी सीटें

एमटेक, एमफार्मा जैसे कोर्सों में होंगी 120 सीटें

● अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नोएडा। इंजीनियरिंग, टेक्नोलॉजी, आर्टिफैक्टिवर और फार्मसी से लेकर तमाम पेशेवर मास्टर्स कोर्सों में दाखिले की राह आसान हो गई है। ऑल इंडिया काउंसिल फॉर टेक्निकल एजुकेशन (एआईसीटीई) ने पीजी कोर्सों में दोगुना तक सीटें बढ़ाने की अनुमति दे दी है। काउंसिल ने इन कोर्सों के एक सेकशन में निर्धारित सीटों की संख्या 18 से बढ़ाकर 30 कर

● एक सेकशन में अब सीटों की संख्या 30 हुई

दी है जबकि कॉलेजों को तीन सेकशन की जगह नए सत्र से छह सेकशन चलाने की अनुमति दे दी है।

एआईसीटीई ने तमाम इंजीनियरिंग और प्रबंधन कॉलेजों में 2012-13 के सत्र से एमबीए और एमसीए पाठ्यक्रमों में 60 सीटों का एक अतिरिक्त सेकशन बढ़ा दिया है। एमटेक, एमई, एमआर्क,

एमफार्मा समेत होटल मैनेजमेंट और एप्लाइड आर्ट्स एंड क्राफ्ट के मास्टर कोर्सों के एक सेकशन में मौजूदा 18 सीटों की संख्या को अधिकतम 30 कर दिया है। साथ ही तीन के स्थान पर छह सेकशन चलाने की इजाजत दे दी।

इसके बाद इन पाठ्यक्रमों को संचालित करने वाले संस्थान इंजीनियरिंग एंड टेक्नोलॉजी में

108 की जगह अधिकतम 180 और बाकी सभी पाठ्यक्रम में 54 की जगह अधिकतम 180 सीटें चला सकते हैं।

विदेशी संस्थानों के साथ शैक्षणिक गठजोड़ में मास्टर्स कोर्स चलाने वाले संस्थानों को इन कोर्सों में अधिकतम 120 सीटें चलाने की ही इजाजत दी है। नियमों की इस ढील से प्रदेश के दोनों प्राविधिक विश्वविद्यालयों के संस्थान सीटों में बढ़ोतरी कर सकेंगे।



मास्टर्स कोर्सों की सीटें बढ़ाने की अनुमति से ग्रेजुएशन के बाद अधिक से अधिक छात्रों को रिसर्च की ओर बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी। साथ ही इंजीनियरिंग क्षेत्र में फेकल्टी की कमी से जूझ रहे शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को भविष्य में औसतन ही ज्यादा शिक्षक मिल सकेंगे। इससे डिमांड एंड सप्लाई को संभालने में मदद मिलेगी।



Amar Ujala ND 8/11/2011 p-2

कैट : दोनों सेक्शन को मिलेगा बराबर वेटेज

● अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नोएडा। आईआईएम, आईआईटी और प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय प्रबंधन संस्थानों में दाखिले के लिए चल रहे कॉमन एडमिशन टेस्ट (कैट) के स्कोर में दोनों खंडों को बराबर वेटेज दी जाएगी। इस बार नए पैटर्न पर हो रही परीक्षा के चार उपखंडों को सिर्फ दो खंडों में बांटा गया है। ऐसे में छात्रों द्वारा एक खंड के किसी एक उपखंड के ज्यादा सवालों के जवाब देने या न देने को महत्व नहीं दिया जाएगा।

दरअसल 22 अक्टूबर से शुरू हुई 20 दिवसीय कैट परीक्षा की आधी प्रक्रिया समाप्त हो चुकी है। इसमें लगभग 85 हजार छात्र शामिल हो चुके हैं। इसके बावजूद छात्र समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि स्कोरिंग के दौरान प्रश्नपत्र के उपखंडों को कितना महत्व दिया जाएगा। कैट आयोजकों ने साफ कर दिया है कि कैट की स्कोरिंग में दोनों खंड और उनके प्रश्नों को बराबर महत्व दिया जाएगा। पहले खंड के क्यूए व

● दोनों खंडों के आधार पर ही तैयार होगी परसेंटाइल

डीआई और दूसरे खंड के वीए या एलआर उपखंडों में से किसी के अधिक सवालों का जवाब देने या कम देने से मेरिट पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। छात्रों के लिए जरूरी है कि वे दोनों उपखंडों में अधिक से अधिक जवाब दें। मेरिट के दौरान छात्रों के अधिक से अधिक जवाब देने और यथार्थता को भी परखा जाएगा।

बरकरार है एमबीए का रुझान : प्रबंधन शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का रुझान बरकरार है। कैट समेत कई प्रबंधन प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के आवेदन में इजाफा इसका संकेत है। हालांकि कैट में इस साल सिर्फ आधा फीसदी छात्रों की संख्या ही बढ़ी है, लेकिन एनमैट परीक्षा में लगभग 24 फीसदी छात्रों का इजाफा हुआ। इसके अलावा कई और एंट्रेंस के रजिस्ट्रेशन जारी हैं।