

## Newspaper Clips

### October 10, 2010

Times of India Pune 09.10.10 p-17

# Plagiarism row hits IIT-Kanpur

**Bangalore:** In one of the most blatant cases of plagiarism to hit the elite Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Bio-technology Advances, a review journal, has retracted two papers from IIT-Kanpur after the researchers allegedly stole chunks of their manuscript from several sources including journal articles and Wikipedia.

The two retracted articles — Microbial production of dihydroxyacetone and Molecular imprinting in sol-gel matrix — are from the researchers at IIT-Kanpur's department of biological sciences and bio-engineering.

The journal's retraction notice in the upcoming November-December 2010 issue states that the two-year-old articles were pulled out "at the request of the editor as the authors have plagiarized part of several papers that

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had already appeared in several journals. One of the conditions of submission of a paper for publication is that authors declare explicitly that their work is original and has not appeared in a publication elsewhere. Re-use of any data should be appropriately cited. As such this article represents a severe abuse of the scientific publishing system. The scientific community

takes a very strong view on this matter and we apologize to readers of the journal that this was not detected during the submission process."

The review paper, 'Microbial production of dihydroxyacetone' by Ruchi Mishra, Seema Rani Jain and Ashok Kumar, was found to have been plagiarized from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia and StateMaster.com. The other paper titled 'Molecular imprinting in sol-gel matrix' by Radha Gupta and Ashok Kumar has reproduced texts from as many as five publications.

What is more damning is that the papers continue to be listed among the publications of Professor Ashok Kumar. An embarrassed IIT-Kanpur has constituted an inquiry committee. TNN

# SMALL TOWNS, BIG DREAMS

### English coaching institutes are mushrooming in every part of the country and eager young people are willing to pay what it takes to learn

**Shobha Saxena | TW**

The main roundabout in Ghaziabad's central market is a noisy junction. Vendors try to shout each other down as they hawk their wares to the mass of humanity clogging the street. Inside the buildings on either side of the road, another competition is on. Who will institute can teach English to the maximum number of people in the minimum amount of time? Colourful boards complete with American or British flags, make tall claims about the spoken English courses on offer. "Learn English in 90 days" says one. "Complete command of English in 90 hours," claims another. "Speak like American in one month," claims a third.

Competition may be tough but business is booming. In Ghaziabad, less than a hundred kilometers from the Capital, every body wants to learn English. English coaching institutes are everywhere—in the bazars, above the sweet shop, round the corner and in the basement. The classes run in shifts and are often full. The clientele is overwhelmingly young—men and women aged between 15 and 25 and immensely keen to leave this dusty town and head for Noida, Delhi and Gurgaon.

"These days if you want a good job, you must know English. Without a good command over spoken English, you are nowhere," declares Sanjay Singh, 22. He has been learning the language for the past year, finding himself less than employable with a BSc degree and scant knowledge of English.

Ghaziabad is not a one-off. In small towns across the country, English coaching institutes are mushrooming and eager young people are willing to pay what it takes—generally a few thousand rupees—for a crash course. Many institutes claim they can make even the illiterate fourth BSc passers in just a few weeks. That is a tall claim, which does not stand up to scrutiny. Most young people finish school or college and then take an English-speaking course. "I know English grammar very well. I can also do translation, but when it comes to speaking my tongue gets locked," says Rajiv Sirohi, a student from Amroha near Moradabad. Sirohi's confession il-

lustrates the way he uses English—in literal translation from his native Hindi. But Sirohi is sure that even this much will help. "I am studying for BCom and learning English at a coaching institute. This will help me get a job."

Till recently English was a symbol of status. Now it has become the language of survival—a symbol of upward mobility. In small towns, there has always been a language divide between those who went to English-medium schools and those who studied in Hindi medium but the realizer who are trying to catch up with the former. In a small cramped room in Faizabad, an institute that claims to "teach the best English in India," dozens of young men sit close to each other, paying attention to each and every word coming out of the instructor, who himself learned the language at an institute in Delhi.

"More than anything, English helps people become confident and have a personality," says Kishore Yadav, the instructor who has become a kind of role model for his students. During a short break, the boys try to converse with each other in halting English. They talk about their other role models—a senior who landed a job in a call centre of the institute who went to Malaysia; the girl who is interning with a TV channel in Mumbai.

There are around 600 small and big institutes operating in various parts of India, where it has become a craze to learn English. "The language we learn in school is very bookish. It doesn't help you in daily life. I can write well but speaking is a problem. I am trying to improve my spoken English," says Rakesh Kumar, a student of British Language, one of the oldest spoken English coaching institutes which has many branches all over Bihar.

As these coaching institutes grow, the educational system is many steps behind the economy. It has certainly failed to keep pace with sectors that create jobs. The gap has produced English-teaching shops as the Queen's language becomes a prerequisite for a job in India's new economy.

Meanwhile, India's small towns are bursting at the seams. The young want to get out. They believe a working knowledge of English will help them realize their dreams. "No one can talk well in Hindi. Shakespearian. If you can talk well in English, your problem is solved," says Sirohi.

These days if you want a good job, you must know English. Without a good command over spoken English, you are nowhere. He has been learning the language for the past year, finding himself less than employable with a BSc degree and scant knowledge of English.

## THE LANGUAGE OF SELF-RELIANCE

**Cihaya Sharma | 25 | TEAM LEADER AT A BPO COMPANY**

I did my B.Tech from Kumaon in 2006, thinking I would get a job in the IT sector. But I was jobless for six months. I decided to join a BPO where at least my English skills would improve. I soon used to become team leader where I am also involved in hiring people. A call centre job requires simple English. It requires talking to people abroad. I hire only those who speak good English, fluency and grammar. Those with mother tongue influence are better. I hire only those who speak good English, fluency and grammar. Those with mother tongue influence are better. I hire only those who speak good English, fluency and grammar. Those with mother tongue influence are better.

**Rooplin Sharma | 23 | PR EXECUTIVE**

I have studied under Assam Board where there is a great emphasis on English writing. I would write poems and contribute articles to newspapers. I also started blogging. All this helped me in my job as a PR executive where I spoke and written English is a must as I'm supposed to write press releases, interact with clients and speak to the media. I joined here recently and already, I've been excited to handle travel clients on my own. I read a lot to keep my English in top form. My siblings too have benefited from English skills. My sister works as a reservation executive at a five-star hotel in Delhi where she has to talk in English. My brother is an English songwriter with Armageddon, a rock band in Assam

**Shilpi Varsney | 24 | HR AND MARKETING EXECUTIVE, LEISURE HOTELS**

I did my schooling from Allahabad and Hindi was the main language spoken there. But when we shifted to Kolkata, I got admission in the Army School where it was mandatory to talk in English. I would be teased by friends for my bad English. I thank God for that exposure. I read Wren and Martin to improve my grammar and referred to English news at a pizza delivery channels. After an MBA, I joined Leisure Hotels last year. In the services industry, language skills matter a lot. I'm able to understand and reason with clients when things go wrong, simply because I know English. I learn new words everyday. I am one of the few who is allowed to speak to our director.

**Karan | 22 | PIZZA DELIVERY BOY**

I passed Class XII from a government school in Shahdara and worked in a hospital before joining as a pizza delivery boy around six months back. Initially, it used to be a little difficult to understand the requirements of customers here as I don't have a background in English. Now I can say "Hello sir," "Thank you, ma'am" "I have not carry bag, only packed bag". I also know all the items on the menu card and understand when people say "Give me more chilli flakes." "I listen to the customers attentively and pick up orders. If I don't understand something, I ask my seniors. I've joined a nursing course through correspondence. English skills will definitely help me later when I interact with doctors

## The 'Khul ja sim sim' tongue of the world

**Rashmee Roshan Lall | TW**

The discovery of Arunachal Pradesh's Koro brings the number of documented languages in the world to 7,000. English is just one of them but it is the only one that one-sixth of the planet knows at least a smattering of. The Queen's translates into a powerful economic reason to know English to get by in the world's bazaars.

Forget "The Queen's English", a term that dates back to 1852 and is steeply defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as the "English language as regarded as under the guardianship of the Queen; hence, standard or correct English". It's "Street-smart English" or perhaps more accurately, "Self-reliance English" that is increasingly the need in India and a world that is speaking—and subtending—English in a way unheard of before. It is just another way to describe a "Khul ja sim sim" tongue that enables self-reliance and provides the magic words

to open up hitherto off-limits treasures—information, opportunity, salaries, upward mobility.

It becomes easier to imagine the contours of the thriving new English (language) empire by looking at the findings of a recent survey. Diarostat, the 27-member European

Union's statistics body, found that English has become Europe's second language of choice. Two-thirds of everyone on the continent is now learning to speak English, it said. More than 300 million Europeans use English as their first foreign language. English is reportedly the first foreign language

studied in primary schools in every European country outside Britain and Ireland. The survey also found that they do German instead. And English is the first choice in secondary schools in 11 EU countries. There is a profound reason that all of this is important: Europe was supposed to be secure in its own tongue. But it is only 12% Europeans now confess to wanting to be French speakers, compared to more than 50% who prefer German. It is clear English is on a roll.

What of India? A key, if dismal, indicator is made in a report issued by the British Council exactly 11 months ago. The study, "English Next India" by Ajay Ghosh, says that India is falling behind countries such as China when it comes to teaching its people to speak English. "The Economist" has already estimated that China's industry for child English language education is making a report issued to grow 12% annually to reach \$3.7 billion by 2012. India is quite simply not in the same league. Even though one estimate suggests 333 million people in

India "use English", our own National Knowledge Commission says "even now no more than 1% of our people use English as a second language, let alone a first language."

If so — and there is no way to check if it is true, let alone partly because China won't allow monitoring and assessment by outsiders — chief technologists precisely because it could speak English. It is the world's lingua franca or perhaps more accurately its "lingua franca" and more Indian workers need to speak more to get on in the world and enable India to sustain its economic growth.

## In metros too, English a must for survival

**Meenakshi Kumar | TW**

Six months ago, Arti Chauhan didn't know a word of English. Today she can speak and write it. Chauhan was a maid in the Capital. She enrolled in an English speaking course in order to communicate with her fiancé, a foreigner she worked for. Arti's story may be unusual but she is one of many illiterate people who arrive in India's metros hoping to find a good job, decent wages and the chance of a better life.

English is crucial to achieve any or all of this. This is why English courses are booming in the metros. "Everybody wants to speak and know English," says Alka Gupta, founder of the British Academy for English Language, which started in Delhi but now has branches in many cities.

Rajesh Kharat, a student at University of Mumbai, is learning the nuances of the language, even though he studied in an English medium school. "I signed up at an academy where they train me to use just the right word," he says.

Those who beat a path to Gupta's door include engineering graduates who want to have a better interview better; those who want to learn how to draft a business letter; others who want to learn how to speak clearly to clients, beauticians and nurses show up. First they consider the English language the first step towards landing a good job in big cities.

Jyoti, who teaches at the HIC English Speaking & Learning Centre in Delhi, says, "Many parents don't know English and find it tough to communicate with their children and their teachers. They come here to learn to speak at parents' teacher meetings." Gupta says some people from the south of India or Bengal want to improve their accent.

Master V. R. Ramesh, executive director of Veta Academy in Mumbai, says it's a myth that students who have received an education in English can communicate well too. "Most of our students are passed out of college or still studying; they are graduates, engineers or even MBAs."

What of the end product? Do the students learn to keep pace with sectors that create jobs. The gap has produced English-teaching shops as the Queen's language becomes a prerequisite for a job in India's new economy.

Meanwhile, India's small towns are bursting at the seams. The young want to get out. They believe a working knowledge of English will help them realize their dreams. "No one can talk well in Hindi. Shakespearian. If you can talk well in English, your problem is solved," says Sirohi.

## THE ABC OF JOBS

Teach India 2010 will focus on teaching English to young people to make them more employable



**WHY LEARN ENGLISH, ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE YOUNG?**

- India has 521 million people aged between 12 and 32
- This demographic dividend could help propel India into the league of developed nations but Indian youth need to acquire crucial skills, not least spoken English
- English has become the preferred language of communication for jobs in the retail, banking, hospitality sectors
- Being able to converse in English builds individual confidence and also improves the chances of finding work

**HOW CAN TEACH INDIA 2010 HELP?**

- Teach India 2010 will focus on teaching spoken English to less privileged youth in the 18-32 age group to increase their employability

**WHAT IS TEACH INDIA 2010?**

- It's a Times Group initiative to teach spoken English to youth belonging to underprivileged sections of urban society
- It brought the British Council on board to design the curriculum and train volunteers and teachers
- The curriculum has been designed considering the current language levels of the target segment and the spoken English requirements of potential employers
- The Times Group will pro-actively attempt to build a bridge between learners and potential employers
- On completion of the course, learners will be jointly certified by both the Times Group and British Council

**WHO CAN BENEFIT FROM THIS PROGRAMME?**

- The typical target learner is between 18 and 32
- Has some basic introduction to English but never used in their daily life i.e. is familiar with the English alphabet and can read simple words like cat, road, etc
- Wants to improve employability through the course

**WHERE CAN ONE LEARN?**

- Teach India classes will be held on the premises of different NGO offices
- Four batches, each lasting two hours, will be held daily
- Each batch will have 20 learners
- Here are sample time slots for classes but the programme will be flexible overall about timings
- Early morning: 7:30 am - 9:30 am
- Morning batch: 9:30 am - 11:30 am
- Noon batch: 12:30 pm - 2:30 pm
- Afternoon batch: 3:30 pm - 5:30 pm
- Evening batch: 5:50 pm - 7:50 pm

**WHAT YOU GET IF YOU VOLUNTEER?**

- No certificate altogether; the first to certify having been trained and the second that one has taught a class at a standard accepted worldwide
- An honorarium
- A year's subscription to The Times of India and TOI-Crest

**HOW WILL WE GO ABOUT IT?**

- The initiative will be implemented on the ground by partner grassroots NGOs, mostly working in urban slums
- These NGOs have been carefully selected and the Times Group will support them financially and with training
- These partner NGOs will be responsible for organizing the spoken English classes, getting the learners into classrooms and managing day-to-day matters
- The NGOs have been selected as currently working with our target learner group on skill building or vocational training
- The NGOs will have a community mobilizer/coordinator to gather learners and to coordinate with volunteers
- If a centre doesn't have many volunteers teaching, batches will be taught by a paid, full-time teacher

**WHEN WILL LEARNERS BE READY FOR JOBS?**

- The British Council has designed a 144-hour spoken English curriculum, which will be taught over 12 weeks
- Learners will attend two-hour sessions each day, six days a week for 12 weeks
- Each two-hour session will comprise one chapter or unit in the curriculum
- The curriculum is designed to make learners "ready for the job" on completion of the course
- The curriculum is designed so that student "Talk Time" constitutes 80% or more of each lesson, reducing the time spent in passive listening and improving his/her overall self-confidence
- There are some all-girls classrooms

**OUR PILOT PROJECT SHOWS IT WORKS**

- A pilot project was run in the National Capital Region in 17 NGO classrooms
- The project began on Aug 2, likely to end on Oct 13
- The British Council conducted a two-week training programme for the volunteers and NGO teachers
- The pilot project has shown that learners are ready to hit the job market with new confidence and English language skills

## English courses are booming in the metros. Most say they consider the English language as the first step towards landing a good job in big cities

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(Additional reporting by Hemali Chopra in Mumbai)

## Remembering the first desi guidebook

**Atul Sethi | TW**

Two years, the name was synonymous with English-speaking courses in India. Today, nearly 35 years on, say Ramesh and there is a smidge of recognition. Many remember it because cricketer Kapil Dev is credited with endorsing it. But, for many Ramesh was a passport to a whole new world of opportunity.

Awadhesh Kumar is one of them. He works at a government bank and says he found the book useful as he struggled to pick up the nuances of English. "In the 1970s, it was the only way someone like me — who comes from a rural background — could learn to correctly pronounce English words."

Ram Arvir Gupta, chairman of Pustak Mahal, which publishes the series, says its success rests on "the craze of learning English that has been prevalent in India for many decades."

Gupta points out that "after Independence, English emerged as the language that linked our multi-lingual society." He says he found a huge untapped market for English teaching when the book "Hindi/Urdu/English Master" flew off the shelves in the mid-1950s. It was a compilation of Hindi words translated into English. He decided this was a sign the market would exist for more comprehensive books as well. This, he envisaged, would be expected to teach Hindi speakers English as quickly as possible. "The result was Rapid Dev, launched in 1976 with an initial print run of 300 copies. The entire lot was sold out within a fortnight," Gupta claims.

The target audience was broad — ranging from students to housewives and even celebrities. Kapil Dev, who endorsed it, was among the first to be admitted to having benefited from reading it and even former President Zail Singh was seen with a copy.

Today there are many books like this and some reportedly have much "better content". But Gupta is undazed and insists "we were the pioneers and we continue to sell well even now. The reason is constant innovation — the chapters are upgraded often and we provide a CD with each book. Shortly we would make it available online as an e-learning module too."

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**The Washington Post**

# SMART, RICH YOUNG WOMEN

**WAGE WARS** An increasing number of American women are outnumbering men in graduate school – and in six-figure salary jobs

Carol Morello

**T**he number of women with six-figure incomes is rising at a much faster pace than it is for men. Nationwide, about one in 18 women working full time earned \$100,000 or more in 2009, a jump of 14 percent over two years, according to new census figures. In contrast, one in seven men made that much, up just 4 percent.

The swelling ranks of well-paid women workers are largely attributable to almost three decades of growth in the number of women with the academic credentials to land good jobs. Women now outnumber men at almost every level of higher education, with three women attending college and graduate school for every two men. They get more master's degrees and more PhDs. Most law school students are women, as are almost half of all medical students.

"We're finally bearing the fruit from women getting so much higher education in the United States," said Robert Drago, director of research at the Institute for Women's Policy Research. "It's the result of women entering into

professional managerial careers."

But women's advocates and groups representing professional women cautioned that a wage gap between the sexes remains stubbornly persistent, and women are sparsely represented at the upper echelons of business. Just 3 percent of Fortune 500 CEOs are women.

"I'm happy to know there's another dollar in the pocket of a woman," said Ilene Lang, president of Catalyst, a group that works to improve business opportunities for women. "It's expected, as women get more education, that they'll earn more. But women have been getting these degrees for a long time. And they're still hitting a glass ceiling." The gains that women continue to make in the workplace have come amid the worst recession in decades – a downturn that has been particularly harsh for men.

Median pay and hours worked fell twice as much for men as for women. The share of workers earning \$50,000 and up was flat for men, but rose by 5 percent for women.

Those figures represent an economy in which manufacturing and construction, with more male workers than



• According to a recent study, one in 18 women earned \$100,000 or more in 2009 in the United States, a jump of 14 percent over 2 years.

women, is declining while there has been growth in jobs requiring the higher education at which women excel.

"Before this recession, unemployment rates for men and women used to go together," said Diana Furchtgott-Roth, an economist who heads the Center for Employment Policy at the Hudson Institute. "Over the past two years, they've diverged."

The full-time workforce remains predominantly male, with 56 million men and 42 million women. Only a relatively small segment of either sex has passed the \$100,000 benchmark — about 2.4 million working women and 7.9 million men earn that much.

**ONLY A RELATIVELY SMALL SET HAVE PASSED THE \$100,000 BENCHMARK — ABOUT 2.4 MILLION WOMEN AND 7.9 MILLION MEN EARN THAT MUCH**

Some analysts believe the gap between men and women who are earning more than \$100,000 will narrow further in the future, at least for one group.

A report earlier this year from a consumer marketing firm found that unmarried women in their 30s who are

childless and work in cities have caught up with or are ahead of young men living in all but a handful of the nation's largest metropolitan regions.

In Washington, the discrepancy between young women and men in comparable situations is not so noticeable, though it is otherwise the epitome of a city that attracts young women graduates, said James Chung, president of Beach Advisors, which issued the report analyzing three years of census data.

"D.C. is a talent magnet for young women," he said. "It's a city that runs more on cognitive skills than it does on physical strength."

Women make up more than four out

of 10 of the federal government's civilian employees who rank high enough to earn \$100,000 or more, according to Federally Employed Women, which advocates policies on their behalf.

The Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia has about 700 dues-paying members. Lawyers are drawn to the city because it offers so many different kinds of jobs, said the group's president, Holly Loiseau. "There are government positions, nonprofits, law firms that are small, medium and large, and positions in-house," she said. "It's been a place of good opportunity for lawyers in general, and for women, too."

Hindustan Times, ND  
10-Oct-10 P-13

Soumya Bhattacharya



# How exams mess up a child's life

## parenting

There is nothing like a spot of unexpected excitement and unforeseen jubilation to liven things up at home. And there's been a fair bit of all three (excitement, jubilation, livening up of things) this past week.

Our daughter's school has done away with examinations till students are in Class VI. Not all parents are ecstatic, but we are thrilled. I'd never understood why they needed to have examinations in the first place.

And I only wish that they had got rid of them earlier. I wish that so much that I suggested that we drop Oishi, who is now nine, down a couple of classes and let her have more examination-free years than she actually has at her disposal at the moment. (It was not a suggestion that was looked upon very kindly by my wife.)

I'm no fan of childhood. I am very glad to have left that phase of life behind; it's hardly an achievement, but so glad am I that it seems like a monumental one to me.

I rather enjoy being an adult. I think I've said this before, but then being tedious and repetitive is one of the things you can get away with if you are an adult. (Just try it as a child. You might get whacked. You are certain to at

least get a shouting that will ask you to *stop nagging*.)

I think examinations further mess up an already messed-up period of one's life. It's bad enough that one has to write them later (I still have nightmares about differential calculus and Old English papers). But it's a real shame if one has to write them when one is six or seven or eight or something.

Just as book prizes turn literature into a spectator sport and make writers appear - wretchedly, unfairly — like winners or losers, examinations - more often than not — make a mockery of children's abilities.

They take the fun out of learning. They put children under unnecessary pressure. They encourage children to be unwarrantedly competitive (God knows they will learn to be in any case once they grow up). And they reduce understanding or knowledge (such as they may be) to a set of numerals that may not be an indication of the child's real abilities.

I wasn't too bad at examinations as a small boy, but the cold dread of their approach, the stomach-knotting nature of their occurrence and the clammy fear of their results becoming known are some of my most vivid and unpleasant childhood memories.

Will they be good enough? Will I be good enough? Why am I not as good as I ought to be? Why are my results not as good as I am? How has the twerp who doesn't deserve it done better than I have? *Why?* Writers are always full of anxiety, doubt and self-loathing. Children needn't be.

Growing up is hard enough. Who needs all this additional stress?

**I SUGGESTED THAT WE  
DROP OISHI, WHO IS NOW  
NINE, DOWN A COUPLE OF  
CLASSES AND LET HER  
HAVE MORE EXAMINATION  
FREE YEARS**

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Hindustan Times, ND 10-Oct-10 P-10

## **India plans series of military satellites**

**BANGALORE:** India plans to launch a series of indigenously built military satellites with surveillance, imaging and navigation capabilities to keep a watch on its neighbourhood and help guide cruise missiles, a top defence scientist said on Saturday. "There will be a series of (defence) satellites. I cannot give you the numbers because they are classified," V.K. Saraswat, Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, said here.

Hindustan Times, ND  
10-Oct-10 P-10

# HRD ministry asks Prez to sack NIT chairman

ht **EXCLUSIVE**

Charu Sudan Kasturi

■ charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The human resource development ministry has asked the President to sack the chairman of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra and has asked the CBI to probe allegations that he used misused benefits from multiple public offices.

No chairman of any elite higher educational institution like the IITs or the NITs has ever been sacked before.

Top government sources have told *HT* that the move against J.K. Palit comes after an internal NIT Kurukshetra enquiry concluded that the Chairman had claimed travel benefits from two independent government sources.

"The CBI will now probe the allegations against him. We want to make this an example," a senior government source said.

Palit is a former Bihar MLA, and a member of the National Literacy Mission Authority and the central Board of Film Certification. As a former MLA, Palit is entitled to rail coupons. According to the allegations, he used the rail coupons yet claimed travel compensation from the government.

Government sources said Palit had tried to use this strategy to cheat the government on "not one but several occasions".

Palit rejected the charges against him, arguing that the allegations were baseless and the result of a conspiracy. "If I am required to explain, I will," he told *HT*.

But sources said the government had adequate documentary evidence to clinch its case against the Kurukshetra NIT Board Chairman. "This is an open and shut case as far as we are concerned," a source said.

The HRD ministry only recently suspended two NIT Directors. But any action

**MISUSED**



■ J.K. Palit

■ An internal NIT Kurukshetra enquiry concluded that the Chairman had claimed travel benefits from two independent government sources

■ Palit is a former Bihar MLA, and a member of the National Literacy Mission Authority and the central Board of Film Certification

■ According to the allegations, he used rail coupons that he is entitled to, yet claimed travel compensation from government

against the Chairman of the Board of Governors of an NIT can only be taken with the President's approval.

Cleaning up higher education has been a key agenda of HRD minister Kapil Sibal since he took over India's education last June.

Sibal, government sources said, was particularly concerned about several top appointments made to the NITs.

"After Palit, there are others too in the NITs who we may act against," a source said.

In a clear indication of its discomfort with the current set of NIT heads, the HRD ministry has started a process of selecting Directors to 13 NITs even though the tenures of many of the current Directors end only next year.

The government usually starts the selection process for Directors and Vice Chancellors of higher educational institutions only close to the end of the tenures of incumbents.

Hindu, ND 10-Oct-10

P-11

# Bourn Hall to start IVF clinics in India next year

Unable to find a local collaborator here, it decides to go it alone

Aarti Dhar

**NEW DELHI:** United Kingdom-based Bourn Hall Clinic, founded by Roberts Edwards, who has been awarded the Nobel prize in Medicine for 2010, will start in-vitro fertilisation (IVF) clinics in India.

The first clinic will become functional in Kochi by the middle of next year, followed shortly by another in the national capital, Mike McNamee, Chief Executive of Bourn Hall Clinic told *The Hindu* here on Wednesday.

Bourn Hall Clinic was founded by the pioneers of IVF technology, Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards. On July 25, 1978, Louise Brown in Britain became the first baby born through the IVF procedure.

"There is a huge unmet demand for IVF clinics in India with only 350 such clinics in the country now. As many as 40,000 test-tube babies are born annually in India. As against this, 40,000 test-tube babies are also born in the U.K., which has a much lesser population," Mr. Macnamee said.

Infertility is a universal issue with one in every six couples having a problem in conceiving. India is no exception to this. The Bourn Hall intends to set up a chain of 18 IVF centres across the country, including in Chennai and Ludhiana.

"We chose Kochi for its high literacy rate, late marriage and late children because awareness among couples about the technology is our focus. Ludhiana would be a totally different experience for us as it has a different society," he explained.



*A handout picture taken on July 12, 2008 shows the world's first IVF baby Louise Brown (second right) with her son Cameron (right), her mother Lesley Brown (second left) and IVF pioneer Professor Robert Edwards, during a celebration ahead of Louise's 30th birthday at Bourn Hall Clinic, in Bourn, Cambridgeshire, eastern England. - PHOTO: AFP*

Unable to find a local collaborator here, the Bourn Hall eventually decided to go it alone. "We did try with several hospitals and possible partners but there was no meeting of minds. The space and facilities offered were not acceptable to us, Mr. Macnamee said, adding that they were not willing to compromise on quality.

On the question of ethics of the IVF technology, which is still being debated the world over, Mr. Macnamee said Bourn Hall followed the basic principles of not artificially extending menopause, as the welfare of mother and child was the priority. "Simi-

larly, twins also pose a severe risk for both mother and child and we agree to it only in exceptional cases." Finally, if the treatment fails or the doctors feel there is little possibility of success, then they suggest alternatives such as adoption or surrogacy if the couple insists on a genetic offspring.

Welcoming India's efforts in trying to come up with the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2010 that would regulate issues involved with IVF technology and surrogacy, Mr. Macnamee said it was a good first step in this direction and hoped the proposed law

would address issues of inheritance, adoption and monitoring of the activities.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has a set of guidelines that regulate IVF technology at present. However, when the ART (Regulation) Bill becomes a law it will regulate all issues on assisted reproductive technology, along with the Clinical Establishments Act which makes it mandatory for all establishments providing health services to register and comply with the norms. Sex selection will also be taken care of under the ART (Regulation) Act.

Indian Express ND  
10/10/2010 p-9  
**IIT-K sets up  
panel to probe  
plagiarism  
charges**

**KAUTILYA SINGH**  
KANPUR | OCTOBER 9

**TAKING** serious note of the plagiarism charges against Professor Ashok Kumar and three students, Indian Institute of Technology-Kanpur (IIT-K) director Sanjay Govind Dhande has constituted a three-member committee to probe the allegations.

The committee is expected to hand over its report in the next 10 days. It will be presented before the chairman of the board of governors of IIT-K on November 2. The institute's authorities will contact national experts for a detailed investigation.

"The issue was brought to my knowledge by Professor Pradip Sinha, head of department of Bio-Sciences and Bio-Engineering department, following which a three-member committee has been constituted to probe the allegations," said Dhande. Elaborating on the charges, he said two review papers of Bio-Sciences and Bio-Engineering department contained text from Wikipedia and other sources.

"Plagiarism is a major charge and if found true, a written notice will be served to the persons," he said.

A review journal had reportedly retracted two research papers from IIT-Kanpur on grounds of alleged plagiarism from journal articles and wikipedia. The three Ph.D students are Ruchi Mishra, Seema Rani Jain and Radha Gupta.



Business Standard ND

10/10/2010 p-9

# Improve education to compete with India, China: Obama

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
Washington, 9 October

**D**ecrying the Republican plan to cut education funding by 20 per cent, President Barack Obama today highlighted the need for quality education in the US in order to compete with countries like India and China.

Acknowledging that the country is facing tough budgetary challenges, Obama said he is not willing to compromise with children's education as America has to be number one.

"Nothing would be more detrimental to our prospects for success than cutting back on education. It would consign America to second place in our fiercely competitive global economy. But China and India aren't playing for second. South Korea and Germany aren't playing for second. They're playing for first – and so should America," Obama said in his weekly radio address to the nation.

"Instead of being short-sighted and shortchanging our kids, we should be doubling down on them. We should be giving every child in America a chance to make the most of their lives; to fulfil their God-given potential. We should be fighting to lead the global economy in this century, just

## Pro-India Jones quits as NSA

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
Washington, 9 October

**P**resident Barack Obama's National Security Adviser James Jones, a close friend of India, has stepped down and would be replaced by his deputy Tom Donilon. Announcing Gen (Retd) Jones' resignation, Obama said last night that "the American people owe Jim an unbelievable debt of gratitude for a lifetime of service," he said at the Rose Garden of the White House with Jones and Donilon standing by his sides.

like we did in the last. And that's what I'll continue fighting to do in the months and years ahead," Obama said.

From the start of the administration in January 2009, it has been fighting to offer every child in this country world-class education — from the cradle to the classroom, from college through a career, he said.



# BIOTECHNOLOGY STUCK IN IP WARP

*The Indian government's approach to intellectual property rights in the biotechnology sector remains old-fashioned*

ANANDA CHAKRABARTY

**S**ome months ago, addressing a pan-India lecture series on biotechnology, I was delighted with the interest evinced by scientists and several technocrat-entrepreneurs. I was equally surprised by the lack of interest in government circles except in some states that are showing themselves as forward-looking in many sectors.

Biotechnology is one of the frontier sciences likely to shape future medicine, health care and agriculture. And any country that ignores this potential is certain to lag behind in development. India, with its sizeable pool of technical talent, could actually play a key role in this relatively new area of technocracy.

Though the government has begun to consider special legal and regulatory provisions for this sector — not least among these is a proposed National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority — its approach to intellectual property rights (IPRs) remains old-fashioned and out of date.

The biotechnology sector requires regulatory attention in three areas that India's existing patent laws totally ignore: One, the issue of patenting life forms; two, data exclusivity; and, three, incremental innovation.

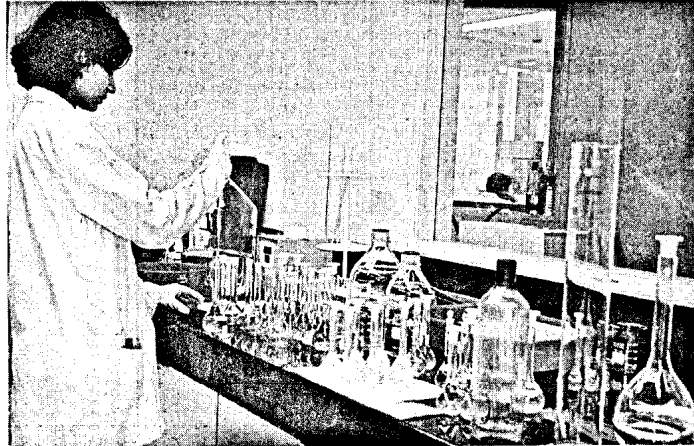
It is not enough to have pioneering technological capabilities. Frontier technology can grow only with forward-looking policies and a visionary regulatory environment.

India's approach to patentability is largely influenced by iconic scientist Dr Jagdish Chandra Bose, who had a strong distaste for patenting his research results for monetary gain. He believed that knowledge must be shared freely among all people and that it belonged to none in particular. Ironically, it was Dr Bose's seminal demonstration during early 1900s (1900-1902) — that living and non-living objects respond remarkably similarly to electrical impulses — that buttressed the argument that life is an arrangement of chemical and physical interactions, which was used to argue the case in US courts for patenting life forms. (This set the stage for the landmark US Supreme Court decision in 1980 that life forms are patentable.)

While the debate on the merits of patenting life forms continues globally, India has begun to institute a database of traditional knowledge of various life forms used for medicinal purposes, which, it argues, cannot be patented, both to prevent patents issued on the basis of prior art and, in theory, to encourage further innovative research into India's bio-diverse genetic resources and traditional knowledge. It has also set up a "Brain League" to track patents that are nearing the end of their lives.

Both initiatives are linked to a critical practice in the patent application process: clinical trials of products and processes for which the patent is sought. India's Biodiversity Act mandates registration of patent applications with the National Biodiversity Authority for approval, particularly with regard to identification of genetic resources, informed consent and benefit sharing.

But sharing general knowledge is one matter, and sharing knowledge that is the result of research that has (subsequently) been documented is another.



er. The latter involves research, clinical trials and painstaking documentation.

This, in turn, is linked to the issue of data exclusivity. At present, India has no data exclusivity guidelines in place for the bio-pharmaceutical sector, although efforts are being made to change this. When India became a signatory to the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) protocol, it automatically agreed to protect clinical dossiers submitted to the regulatory authority for marketing approval of a candidate drug from unfair commercial use for a fixed period of time. It is, however, yet to finalise the guidelines for such protection.

A growing majority of the more advanced developing countries, with smaller biotechnology sectors than India's, provide five to ten years of protection for commercially valuable clinical dossiers. This prevents both disclosure and reliance on what is essentially trade-secret information, submitted to government regulatory agencies to ensure the safety and effectiveness of new drugs. (This also means that unlike in other countries, companies in India are allowed to ride on the tailcoats of the clinical research conducted by other — either foreign or local — companies.)

The lack of such data exclusivity guidelines in India is the result of, and is otherwise linked to, the lack of high-end original research for developing drugs.

With India recognising product patents in pharmaceuticals only since 2005, under the TRIPS mandate, the vast majority of products in the market are merely copies of innovative products that were developed by foreign companies. The focus of Indian pharmaceutical companies on generic drugs has also meant that these firms have not had to invest in the capital-intensive and complex process of clinical testing, and so long as the foreign products were already registered in India, there was little additional data required by regulators before allowing copies on the market.

It is not surprising, then, that very few novel drugs have come out of India for the global market. The

Indian pharmaceutical industry has thrived on copycat generics production, domestically and for export to lucrative foreign markets.

Against this background, it is particularly ironic that there is substantial industry lobbying against incremental innovation on grounds that such innovation may not offer sufficient improvement on existing drugs. India's patent law argues that allowing incremental innovation would lay the country open to the dangers of applications for frivolous "innovations", "ever-greening" by large (especially foreign) manufacturers in order to prolong the life of a patent and, thereby, make consumers vulnerable to high-cost patented drugs and drive generic drugs out of the market.

What is being ignored is that the lack of protection to incremental innovation is not only preventing ongoing research and the potential for radical innovation by Indian manufacturers (and not just foreign multinational firms), it is also preventing access of the recent, more effective pharmaceutical products to Indian consumers. For example, Ranbaxy's innovative new drug delivery system for "once-daily" Cipro®, developed in co-operation with Bayer AG, while patentable in Europe and in the US, was not eligible for patent protection in India.

Given such misplaced protectionism, it is not surprising that though the Indian pharmaceutical industry is today the second largest, globally, in terms of volume, it is cumulatively valued at just \$15 billion! This, even though the industry has been growing exponentially since the early 1960s! Compare this to the value of a single US-based company, Genentech, which was started by a university professor in 1976 and recently sold for \$45 billion.

The current IP system actually creates more hurdles for India's new, struggling bio-pharma companies than it does for foreign companies.

*The author is a professor at the University of Illinois, College of Medicine at Chicago*

**Business Standard ND**  
**10/10/2010** p-14

# India to develop its own computer operating system

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
 Bangalore, 9 October

India would develop its own futuristic computer operating system to thwart cyber crimes like data theft, a top defence scientist said today.

Scientific Advisor to Defence Minister V K Saraswat said the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) had set up one software development centre each in Delhi and Bangalore to develop such a system.

This "national effort" would be spearheaded by DRDO in partnership with software companies in and around Bangalore, Hyderabad and Delhi, besides academic institutions like Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and IIT Chennai, among others.

"There are many gaps in our software areas. Particularly, we don't have our own operating system," said Saraswat, who is also the director general of DRDO and secretary of Defence R & D.

"In today's world, where you have tremendous requirements of security on whatever you do... economy, banking and defence... it's essential that you need to have an operating system," he said.

Referring to reports of cyber attacks in recent times and "susceptibility" of internet, he cited instances of "data taken away by adversaries".

"We have to protect it (data)," Saraswat said, adding: "the only way to protect it is to have a home-grown system, the complete architecture... Source code is with you and then nobody knows what's that."

He said DRDO was putting in place a dedicated team of 50 software professionals in the software development centres to accomplish the task.

Saraswat also said DRDO had put in place a "complete framework" on the proposed commercial arm, which was currently in the process of securing necessary government approvals and was expected to be operational next year.

**The system is in the process of getting necessary govt approvals and is likely to be operational next year**

Business Standard ND 10/10/2010

p-14

# Glacier error to be looked at in next report: Pachauri

KIRTIKA SUNEJA  
New Delhi, 9 October

While re-acknowledging that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had erred in projecting the disappearance of Himalayan glaciers due to global warming, R K Pachauri, who chairs the panel, said the agency would unveil a strategy next week on correcting the mistake, besides strengthening the science of tracking climate change.

With all the criticism over the mistake, the IPCC has decided to bring in editors and coordinating lead authors (CLA) for its fifth assessment report (AR5). The former are to include many of the most established scientists in areas relevant to the assessment. Review editors are independent experts and selected based on lists provided by governments and participating organisations. They do the first review of the report. CLAs supplement the draft revision process and pay special attention to particular points of assessment or areas of major differences and do the second review.

In another first, the panel has taken into consideration the nominees' expertise, geographical and gender balance, and experience with assessments, while selecting the authors and editors. "The number of nominations to work on AR5 increased 50 per cent to about 3,000. From those, we selected 831 experts, compared with 559 in 2004. These experts were selected from fields including meteorology, engineering, biology, physics, oceanography, statistics and economics and represent a broad diversity of geographic locations and viewpoints," Pachauri had said.

The IPCC, marred with controversies, would not have taken these steps had the Inter Academy Council (IAC) not made its recommendations to the former last month while evaluating the panel's functioning. The IAC made these suggestions because of incorrect projection of the disappearance of the Himalayan glaciers by the panel in its Fourth Assessment Report. The 2007 report had said that the "likeli-



**'We acknowledge the mistake and the IAC's suggestions and the report will be discussed next week in Busan (South Korea)'**

hood of (the glaciers) disappearing by the year 2035 and perhaps sooner is very high if the Earth keeps warming at the current rate." But it was later revealed that it was based on a 1999 news article which was itself based on speculation, rather than original research. The article had been cited in a 2005 World Wildlife Fund report, which was in turn cited in the IPCC volume.

"We acknowledge the mistake and the IAC's suggestions and the report will be discussed next week in Busan (South Korea). The error is there and nothing further can be done about it. The glacier issue will be looked at in the fifth report," said Pachauri. The AR5 is due in 2013 and 2014.

### Learning from error

More, the IAC has suggested a better management structure. The IPCC is considering constituting a formal decision-making body to facilitate efficient progress between meetings of the panel, especially on issues such as error correction and questions of scientific integrity, besides improving the responsiveness in urgent situations. Another suggestion the panel is considering is limiting the IPCC chair's term to the timeframe of one assessment.

"At the IPCC's plenary in October, the governments that form the IPCC will carefully review the recommendations of the IAC. It is important to remember that

those governments will decide what actions to take. Whatever those actions are, it is clear that the recommendations from the IAC and other organisations will help guide the processes and procedures of the IPCC's future assessments of climate science," Pachauri had then said.

The council had also suggested the panel implement a communications strategy "that emphasises transparency, rapid and thoughtful responses, and relevance to stakeholders, and which includes guidelines about who can speak on behalf of IPCC and how to represent the organisation appropriately". To this, the panel says it has increased its investments in clear communication by upgrading the post of communications officer in the secretariat, engaging outside expertise to meet extra demands, and working toward a comprehensive communications strategy.

Besides, the IAC emphasise engagement of local experts and inclusion of those from countries outside the region on the author teams. "Concerted efforts are being made to encourage broad use of contributing authors with relevant expertise for the region, including experts working outside the region. A separate chapter on 'Regional Context' will help ensure that regional chapter authors and REs understand the strengths and limitations of the available regional climate information," the panel said.

हमारी लाइफ डिजिटल होती जा रही है, फोटो से लेकर गाने, विडियो से लेकर ऑफिस का काम, सब कुछ अब डेटा बन गया है। इस बढ़ते डिजिटल इस्तेमाल के साथ इस सारे डेटा को स्टोर करने की जरूरत भी बढ़ रही है। इस बार हम आपको डिजिटल मेमरी के ऐसे ऑप्शन के बारे में बता रहे हैं जो आपको अपने साथ खूब सारी मेमरी कहीं भी ले जाने की छूट देता है। मेमरी के लिए एक्सटर्नल हार्ड डिस्क कैसे खरीदें, बता रहे हैं आशीष पांडे :

अब पोर्टेबल  
ड्राइव में करें  
जी-भर के

सेवा



कुछ टॉप  
ऑप्शन सीगेट गो फ्लेक्स

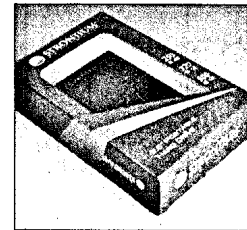
सीगेट ने अपनी इस लेटेस्ट रेंज में आपको यूएसबी 2.0 को 3.0 में अपग्रेडेबल वर्जन के अलावा सैटा और फायरवायर, तीनों कनेक्टिविटी ऑप्शन एक साथ दिए हैं। इसके अलावा टीबी एचडी मीडिया प्लेयर के साथ आप अपनी ड्राइव को टीबी से कनेक्ट कर एचडी कंटेंट देख सकते हैं। 7200 आरपीएम, 2.5 इंच साइज वाली अल्ट्रा पोर्टेबल सीगेट गो फ्लेक्स ड्राइव किट 500 जीबी की मेमरी के साथ 7900 रुपये की है। इसके अलावा 320 जीबी की ड्राइव 5200 रुपये की है। डेस्क एक्सटर्नल ड्राइव में आपको एक टीबी की ड्राइव 7100 रुपये और दो टीबी 13,500 रुपये की मिलेगी।

## हिताची लाइफ स्टूडियो

यह ऐसी पहली ड्राइव है जो कंप्यूटर से कनेक्ट होते ही सीधे आपका फोटो, विडियो, म्यूजिक और डॉक्यूमेंट अपने आप खींचकर खुद में ऑर्गनाइज कर लेती है। आप अगर नेट से कनेक्ट हैं तो फेसबुक या फ्लिकर का कंटेंट भी यह अपने में समेट लेगी। इसके अलावा कंटेंट देखने के लिए यह 3 डी वॉल का एक ऑप्शन देती है ताकि आपको फोल्डरों में जाकर चेक न करना पड़े। यह हर यूजर को 3 जीबी की ऑनलाइन मेमरी (क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग) फ्री देती है। इसके अलावा 250 जीबी की ऑनलाइन स्टोरेज करीब 49 डॉलर की सालाना फीस पर मिलती है। लाइफ स्टूडियो मोबाइल में कई तरह के मॉडल हैं, जिनमें 250 जीबी की ड्राइव 4400 रुपये, 320 जीबी की 5000 रुपये और 500 जीबी की 6100 रुपये की है। एक टीबी की ड्राइव 6600 रुपये और दो टीबी की ड्राइव 9800 रुपये की है।

## स्ट्रॉन्टियम पावर स्टोर रिक्तम

स्टेनलेम स्टील और प्लास्टिक बांडी वाली ये स्टोरेज डिवाइस आपको बेल्यू फॉर मनी प्रॉब्लम देती है। इसमें यूएसबी 2.0 इंटरफेस है, लेकिन यूएसबी 1.1 के लिए भी यह कंपैटिबल है। डेटा ट्रांसफर की स्पीड इसमें 480 एमबीपीएस है। इसमें 250 जीबी की ड्राइव 2799 रुपये, 320 जीबी की 3299 रुपये और 500 जीबी की 4599 रुपये की है।



## आई-ओमेगा स्किकन

कलर, स्टाइल और डिजाइन के साथ अमेरिकी कंपनी आई-ओमेगा ने अपनी लेटेस्ट पोर्टेबल मेमरी रेंज पेश की है। इसके कवर पर जोरदार ग्राफिक्स डिजाइन दिए गए हैं। 500 जीबी स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी वाली इस ड्राइव में आपको कनेक्टिविटी के लिए यूएसबी 2.0 का ऑप्शन मिलता है। इसके अलावा ऑनलाइन डेटा बैकअप का प्लान भी साथ में है जिसमें आप 2 जीबी तक फ्री और 4.95 डॉलर में अनलिमिटेड डेटा स्टोर कर सकते हैं। डेटा ट्रांसफर रेट 480 एमबीपीएस है, साथ ही तीन साल की वॉरंटी भी है। इसका दाम 5900 रुपये है।



स्टोरेज का मतलब : 500 जीबी की ड्राइव में आप 2 लाख फोटो (औसतन 2.5 एमबी साइज की हर तस्वीर हो तो)। 2.5 लाख गाने (हर गाना औसतन चार मिनट का हो तो) या 190 घंटे के डीवीडी विडियो स्टोर कर सकते हैं।

आपके कंप्यूटर में हार्ड डिस्क होती है जिसमें आप अपना डिजिटल डेटा जमा करते हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह मोबाइल फोन, कैमरे, विडियो कैमरे रोज़ डेरों डिजिटल तस्वीरें, विडियो और म्यूजिक फाइलस जमा करते जा रहे हैं, उससे कंप्यूटर की जगह काम पड़ने लगी है। इसके अलावा इंटरनल हार्ड डिस्क में एक प्रॉब्लम यह भी है कि इसमें जमा सारा डेटा कहीं ले जाना हो तो आपको कंप्यूटर भी लेकर जाना होगा। पेन ड्राइव या एक्सटर्नल कार्ड मेमरी की भी अपनी लिमिट होती है। ऐसे में पोर्टेबल हार्ड डिस्क बड़ी काम की साबित हो रही है। पिछले कुछ बरसों में इनके दाम तेजी से घटे हैं और ये सबके बजट में आ रही हैं। 250 जीबी से 500 जीबी तक की मेमरी स्टोरेज आपको 2500 से 5000 रुपये में मिल जाती है। हालांकि एक्सटर्नल हार्ड डिस्क की कैपेसिटी 2 टीबी (करीब 2000 जीबी) तक पहुंच गई है, लेकिन इनका साइज और प्राइस आम यूजर की पहुंच में नहीं आ पाता। यहाँ हम उन शॉपिंग लिप्स और प्रॉडक्ट की बात करेंगे जो आम लोगों के लिए काम के हो सकते हैं।

### साइज

पोर्टेबल ड्राइव में सबसे पहला एलिमेंट उसका साइज यानी मेमरी स्टोर करने की क्षमता है। अगर आप खूब सारी फोटो, म्यूजिक, विडियो जैसा डेटा स्टोर करना चाहते हैं तो 250 जीबी तक की मेमरी काफी है। लेकिन यह भी ध्यान रखने वाली बात है कि जितना डिजिटल डेटा हम अभी इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, आने वाले दिनों में उससे कहीं ज्यादा करते जाएंगे। ऐसे में आप 320 से 500 जीबी तक की ड्राइव भी ले सकते हैं। फिलहाल प्रफेशनलस के लिए ही एक और दो टीबी की मेमरी काम की होगी।

### बफर मेमरी

कैच मेमरी या बफर मेमरी इस ड्राइव की स्पीड में बेहद अहम रोल निभाती है। दरअसल यह एक पुल की तरह होती है। जब आप पोर्टेबल ड्राइव को कंप्यूटर से कनेक्ट कर डेटा ट्रांसफर करते हैं तो डेटा इस बफर से होते हुए ही जाता है। कई बार डेटा ट्रांसफर की स्पीड ज्यादा होती है तो ड्राइव उस स्पीड से इनकमिंग डेटा को हैंडल नहीं कर पाती। ऐसे में बफर मेमरी उसे स्टोर करके ट्रांसफर करती रहती है। बफर मेमरी जितनी ज्यादा होगी, ड्राइव की स्पीड उतनी अच्छी होगी। लेकिन यह महंगी होती है और ज्यादा बफर वाली ड्राइव का दाम भी ज्यादा होता है। यह कम-से-कम 4 एमबी होनी चाहिए, अच्छी ड्राइव में यह 8 एमबी तक होती है।

### कनेक्टिविटी

आप ड्राइव को पीसी से किस तरह कनेक्ट करते हैं, यह भी उसके डेटा ट्रांसफर की स्पीड तय करता है। आमतौर पर यूएसबी, फायरवायर और सैटा के ऑप्शन होते हैं। ज्यादातर में आपको यूएसबी या फायरवायर का ऑप्शन मिलेगा, अब ऐसी ड्राइव आ रही हैं जिनमें इन दोनों के साथ सैटा भी मिलता है। यूएसबी में 1.1 और 2.0 ऑप्शन हैं, 1.1 पुराना है और इसकी स्पीड बेहद स्लो है। यूएसबी 2.0 इसके मुकाबले 40 गुना ज्यादा स्पीड से डेटा ट्रांसफर करता है। कुछ ड्राइव में यूएसबी 3.0 भी आ गया है, लेकिन जरूरी है कि ड्राइव के साथ पीसी में भी यूएसबी का यही पोर्ट हो। फायरवायर की स्पीड भी यूएसबी 2.0 जितनी होती है। सैटा की स्पीड फास्ट है, इसके लिए कंप्यूटर पर इसका पोर्ट होना चाहिए, जो नए पीसी में मिल रहा है।

### जॉन यूएसबी वर्जन My Computer पर राइट

क्लिक करें, Properties पर जाएं। अगर सिस्टम प्रॉपर्टीज आइकन नहीं आ रहा है तो को-बोर्ड में Windows बटन के साथ Pause को-पैड दबाएं। सिस्टम प्रॉपर्टीज में जाकर Hardware पर जाएं, Device Manager पर क्लिक करें। इसमें Universal Serial Bus Controllers आइकन दिखेगा, इसे क्लिक करके पर यूएसबी को प्रॉपर्टी लिखी जाएगी। अगर Enhanced Host Controllers लिखा है तो 2.0 होगा वरना 1.1 वर्जन होगा।

### स्पीड

हार्ड डिस्क की स्पीड को आरपीएम में आंका जाता है। आरपीएम यानी 'रोटेशन पर मिनट', यह जितना ज्यादा होगा, ड्राइव की स्पीड उतनी ही फास्ट होगी। यहाँ हम ड्राइव से और ड्राइव पर डेटा लिखने की स्पीड की बात कर रहे हैं। आपको अलग-अलग प्रॉडक्ट में यह 10,000 आरपीएम तक मिल जाएगी।

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# प्रोफेसरों की भी लगेगी क्लास !

## अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षण के प्रस्ताव पर काम कर रहा एचआरडी मंत्रालय

### ● अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। वह दिन दूर नहीं जब केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लेक्चरर और प्रोफेसरों की भी क्लास लगेगी। उच्च शिक्षा में तेजी से हो रहे बदलाव को देखते हुए मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय यूनिवर्सिटी टीचरों के लिए अनिवार्य ट्रेनिंग के प्रस्ताव पर गंभीरता से विचार कर रहा है।

राजशेखरन पिल्लई की अध्यक्षता वाली समिति ने हाल में संपन्न केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों की बैठक में इस आशय की रिपोर्ट पेश की थी, जिस पर अधिकांश ने सहमति जताई। विश्वविद्यालयों के

शिक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण जरूरी बताते हुए तर्क दिया गया कि दिनोंदिन करीकुलम, कोर्स से लेकर पढ़ाई-लिखाई का तरीका भी बदल रहा है। वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा में टिके रहने के लिए यह आवश्यक भी है। ऐसे में छात्रों को नए माहौल में नई पद्धति से नए करीकुलम की तैयारी वही लेक्चरर, रीडर या प्रोफेसर करा पाएंगे जो खुद विधा विशेष के जानकार होंगे। अब वर्षों पुराने ढर्रे पर तैयार लेक्चर देने भर से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उन्हें अत्याधुनिक शैली से अवगत होना होगा। इसके लिए अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षण ही सबसे कारगर उपाय है। मानव संसाधन



### ● कपिल सिब्बल ने कुलपतियों से दो माह में प्रस्ताव पर जवाब देने को कहा

विकास मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल ने सभी कुलपतियों से कहा है कि वह दो माह में बताएं कि अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षण तंत्र किस रूप में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। सबकी रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा के बाद आम सहमति से निर्णय लिया जाएगा। सिब्बल समेत सभी कुलपतियों ने पिल्लई कमेटी की उस

सिफारिश को नामंजूर कर दिया, जिसमें सरकारी-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) में प्रशिक्षण तंत्र के विकास पर जोर दिया गया है। उनका कहना था कि मामला केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों से संबंधित है ऐसे में निजी क्षेत्र को शामिल करने का फिलहाल कोई औचित्य नजर नहीं आ रहा।

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# पहले पैसा दो फिर करने देंगे पढ़ाई

बैंक अकाउंट में फर्जीवाड़ा रोकने के लिए न्यूजीलैंड की सरकार ने बनाए गए नियम

### ■ रामकृष्ण उपाध्याय

नई दिल्ली

पहले पैसा फिर आइए पढ़ने। न्यूजीलैंड सरकार ने शैक्षणिक डिग्रियां हासिल करने के लिए आने वाले भारतीय छात्रों के लिए नई शर्तों को लागू कर दिया है।

नई शर्तों के अनुसार, अब छात्रों को न्यूजीलैंड के बैंकों में लिविंग एक्सपेंस की धनराशि को पहले ट्रांसफर करना होगा और उसके बाद ही उसे किसी

शैक्षणिक संस्थान में आने की अनुमति मिलेगी। सूत्रों का कहना है कि न्यूजीलैंड की सरकार ने पढ़ने आने वाले छात्रों की वित्तीय हालत को सही तरह से आंकने के लिए यह फैसला किया है।

इससे पहले पढ़ने जाने वाले छात्रों को सिर्फ पर्याप्त बैंक बैलेंस को ही दिखाना होता था। लेकिन इसमें बड़े स्तर पर फर्जीवाड़ा हो रहा था। विदेशों में छात्रों को भेजने वाले एजेंट कमीशन लेने के बाद इस तरह के फर्जी बैंक दस्तावेज तैयार कर देते थे। भले ही छात्रों के अभिभावकों के पास पर्याप्त धनराशि नहीं है लेकिन बैंक एफडी बना दी जाती थी। लेकिन अब नए नियम से इस तरह



### ■ नई शर्तें

- पहले एएनजी बैंक में कराना होगा लिविंग एक्सपेंस राशि को ट्रांसफर
  - छात्रों की वित्तीय हालत को सही तरह से आंकने के लिए किया फैसला
- के फर्जीवाड़े पर रोक लग सकेगी। इमिग्रेशन फर्म जूपिटर की मैनेजर

रूपा शर्मा कहती हैं कि इस महीने से नए नियम को लागू कर दिया गया है। अब पढ़ाई के लिए वही छात्र जा सकेंगे जो सचमुच में पढ़ना चाहते हैं। वे नहीं जो पढ़ाई के नाम पर वहां पर बसना चाहते हैं।

नई शर्तों में यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि छात्र इस राशि को अपनी मर्जी से पूरी नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। उन्हें हर साल कुछ राशि निकालने की अनुमति होगी। व्यवस्था के तहत अब बीजा आवेदन के पहले छात्र के नाम से एएनजी बैंक में खाता खुलवाना होगा। आवेदन मंजूर होने के बाद दस हजार न्यूजीलैंड डॉलर खाते में ट्रांसफर करने होंगे।

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# एएमयू इंजीनियरिंग की गणना देश के प्रमुख कॉलेजों में

अलीगढ़, 9 अक्टूबर (देशबन्धु)। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के सिविल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में आयोजित तामीर-10 (निर्माण) का उद्घाटन मुख्य अतिथि मेडीसन संकाय के डीन प्रो. एस अबरार हसन द्वारा किया गया। अपने उद्बोधन में प्रो. अबरार हसन ने कहा कि एएमयूक के इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज की गणना देश के प्रमुख इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में होती है और यहां के छात्रों ने देश विदेश में इस संस्था के नाम को गौरान्वित किया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि एएमयू शिक्षा के साथ अपनी गौरवमई परम्पराओं के लिए भी जाना जाता है। ऐसे में छात्रों का कर्तव्य है कि वह उन महान परंपराओं का निर्वाह करते हुए विविक्त के शैक्षिक माहौल को बनाए रखने में अपना योगदान दें। अमुवि परीक्षा कंट्रोलर प्रो. परवेज मुस्तजाब ने कहा कि हाल में सिविल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में छात्रों के लिए अनेक सुविधाओं

में इजाफा हुआ है जिसका छात्रों को अपनी पढ़ाई में बहुत लाभ मिलेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज के छात्रों का गलती विकास का मार्ग अवरुद्ध कर सकती है। उन्होंने कहा कि छात्र हर स्थिति में अमन बनाए रखें। तामीर के स्टूडेंट कार्डिनेटर इबादउर्रहमान ने कहा कि तामीर का आयोजन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर टैकफेस्ट के रूप में किया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस वर्ष इसमें बीआई टी, इंटीग्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, ग्लोरिया ग्रुप ऑफ

इंस्टीट्यूशन, आरपी शर्मा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नालॉजी, मनिट कॉलेज तथा मौलाना आजाद नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट के 70 छात्र भाग ले रहे हैं। बी टेक छात्र सईद अनवर अली ने तामीर का पूर्ण रूप से परिचय कराया। उपस्थितजनों का स्वागत परिधि किशोर एवं कार्यक्रम का संचालन राजा याकूब फारूक ने किया। उपस्थितजनों का आभार तामीर के टीचर कार्डिनेटर डॉ. एममसरूर आलम ने जताया।

■ छात्रों को दी जा रही हैं  
कई सुविधाएं  
■ छात्र हर स्थिति में  
अमन बनाए रखें