

Newspaper Clips October 19, 2010

Times of India ND 20/10/2010 P-23

Not just meat, caveman diet included bread too

London: Starch grains found on 30,000-year-old grinding stones suggest that prehistoric humans may have dined on an early form of flatbread, contrary to their popular image as primarily meat eaters.

The findings, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences journal on Monday, indicate that Paleolithic Europeans ground down plant roots similar to potatoes to make flour, which was later whisked into dough.

"It's like a flatbread, like a

pancake with just water and flour," said Laura Longo, a researcher on the team, from the Italian Institute of Prehistory and Early History. "You make a kind of pita and cook it on the hot stone," she said, describing how the team replicated the cooking process. The end product was "crispy like a cracker but not very tasty," she added.

The grinding stones, each of which fits comfortably into an adult's palm, were discovered at archaeological sites in Italy, Russia and the Czech Republic.



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WHAT'S COOKING?

The findings throw humankind's first known use of flour back some 10,000 years, the previously oldest evidence having been found in Israel on 20,000-year-old grinding stones.

The findings may also upset fans of the Paleolithic diet, which follows studies that assumes early humans ate a meat-centered diet. Also known as the "cave man diet," the regime frowns on carbohydrate-laden foods like bread and cereal, and modern-day adherents eat only lean meat, vegetables and fruit. REUTERS

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Dental surgery ups risk of strokes and heart attacks, warns study

New York: For people who have dental surgery, the risk of heart attack and stroke may grow during the weeks following the procedure, British research suggests.

"This is the first sign of increased risk for heart attack or stroke after a dental procedure," co-author Francesco D'Aiuto, a dentist and researcher at University College London Eastman Dental Institute, said. "This is not to say that

this will happen with every dental procedure, but we are saying we need to look more into it."

It's hard to know exactly what's

BACTERIA TO BLAME

going on, because the experts didn't have access to information about the drugs patients were taking around the time of their surgery.

According to the study, heart at-

tack and stroke occurred more often in the first four weeks after the operation than any other time during or after the recovery period.

D'Aiuto explained that heart attack and stroke are linked to bacterial infections and inflammation after other invasive treatments, likely because inflammation can damage the walls of arteries and contribute to the formation of plaques that clog arteries. REUTERS

Hackers can turn plane hijackers

Crash Jet By Remotely Taking Control Of Onboard Comp

London: A new breed of cyber terrorists has the capability of breaking into a plane's sophisticated onboard computer systems forcing it to crash, a new security document released has warned.

They could also target critical infrastructure such as nuclear power stations and electricity supplies, reports the Daily Mail.

These hackers can be engaged by terror cells and foreign states to cause maximum damage, British PM David Cameron's long-awaited National Security Strategy report said.

The cyber threat makes it possible for a potential hijacker to carry out his attack without boarding the plane.

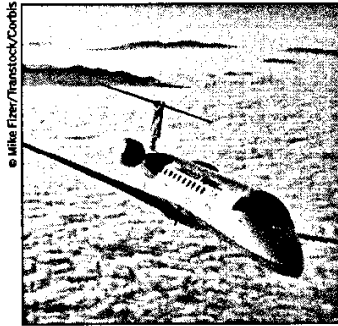
Officials confirmed that these computer-generated assaults, which involve individuals creating software viruses or rogue computer programs and emails, could bring down passenger planes. "We don't want to wait until planes are falling out of

the skies before we address the issue," an official said.

Attacks in cyberspace can have a potentially devastating real-world effect, the document said, adding that military, industrial and economic targets, including critical services, could feasibly be disrupted by a capable adversary.

The British government is not the only one to identify cyber attacks as a problem. Last year, the Australian government set up a Computer Emergency Response Team as a single contact point on cyber security issues. It has received attention in the US as well.

Michael Chertoff, former secretary of the US department of homeland security, says cyber security is everyone's problem. "Ground, sea and air war, at least for the United States, has virtually always been outside of the border. But cyber is in the border, and it's in your house, and it's in your business," he said.



THREAT FROM WITHOUT

Security professionals have become increasingly concerned that criminals will not just attempt to profit from an attack, but might also target a piece of physical infrastructure. In Estonia in 2007, attacks on national websites caused huge problems for the country's infrastructure. IANS

Electronic fraud is outpacing physical theft

London: Companies for the first time report they are losing more through electronic theft of data than physical stealing of assets, risk consultancy Kroll said in an annual report on international fraud trends.

Fraud was most often an "inside job" carried out by a company's own employees, the poll of more than 800 senior executives worldwide showed. Worries over fraud were deterring many companies from expanding in some key emerging markets.

China appeared the key emerging market with the highest level of fraud, with 98% of businesses affected. This was followed by Colombia with 94% and Brazil with 90%. The amount lost by businesses to fraud rose to \$1.7 billion per \$1 billion of sales from \$1.4 billion a year earlier. AP

'Quality of research depends on global cooperation'

Mauro Dell'Ambrogio, Switzerland's secretary for education and research, recently announced in Bangalore the setting up of *swissnex India*, the Indian unit of a global network of science and technology outposts. It's run by the secretariat for education and research in cooperation with the federal department of foreign affairs. He spoke to **Shruthi Batakrisna** about the Swiss government's efforts to promote science education:

■ Why did you decide to set up an outpost in India?

India and Switzerland both see science & technology as a catalyst for change and for strengthening and expanding bilateral relations. Global challenges need to be addressed by joining forces and developing strong partnerships—in research as well as other domains. There clearly exists a synergy for broadening and deepening coop-

eration between the two countries. Bilateral research programmes are an important means to encourage international networking, which not only leads to new partnerships, but also strengthens existing ones.

Bangalore is a hub for information and communication technology, which is an important area of collaboration between Switzerland and India. *swissnex* and the consulate general in

Bangalore will be a third official representation of Switzerland in India.

■ What's the objective of setting up the outpost?

swissnex India will provide a platform for Swiss and Indian organisations to connect, share knowledge and form partnerships in science, higher education, technology and innovation. *swissnex*'s mission is to set up and maintain a dense network of contacts between



universities, research institutions, companies and other organisations in India and in Switzerland, as well as to support Swiss scientists. It will also support and extend the bilateral research cooperation programme between Switzerland and India.

■ What are the merits of having the outpost?

Most importantly, *swissnex India* connects Indian and Swiss researchers and research institutions with their counterparts

or potential partner organisations in Switzerland and India. *swissnex* also showcases Swiss science through specific projects, for instance, by providing prominent Swiss researchers as keynote speakers for IIT Bombay and IIT Madras tech-fests. *swissnex* currently has a travelling exhibition on 25 outstanding scientists doing research in Switzerland. This exhibition—*SCIENCEsuisse*—is being shown in Bangalore, New Delhi and Ahmedabad.

■ What are the events which *swissnex* organises?

It organises specific events illustrating cutting-edge Swiss research through exhibitions, guest lectures, workshops and conferences. We also support the development of joint summer schools between universities in Switzerland and India. This year, three summer schools from Switzerland came to Bangalore and a number of Indian

students participated in summer schools in Switzerland in environmental engineering, information technology and business administration.

■ What is the Swiss government doing to promote science education?

In 2010, Switzerland was ranked as the most competitive country by the World Economic Forum. The strong collaboration between academic and business sectors, combined with high company spending on research and development, ensures that much of this research is translated into marketable products. However, no country alone is able to generate the full range of knowledge and skills. Research is an international activity whose quality depends on global cooperation. The Swiss government has just adopted its international strategy for education, research and innovation, where it encourages international cooperation.

IIT prof duping students?

Sr Kharagpur Faculty Heads Institute Giving Degrees Of No Value

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Kolkata: One of the senior-most faculty members of IIT-Kharagpur has been charged with fraud. He has been accused of not only heading another engineering institute, but also awarding degrees that have no validity at a steep cost.

IIT-Kharagpur has started a probe against the faculty member Amit Kumar Ghosh, head of the department of aeronautical engineering, who has been teaching at IIT-Kharagpur for the past 30 years. He has been accused of running the Institute of Electrical Engineers from premises just outside IIT-Kharagpur, as its president. This is not all.

A letter signed by stu-



TAKEN FOR A RIDE?

dents of IEE to IIT-Kharagpur director Damodar Acharya claimed Ghosh had taken hefty fees from each student for admission.

The letter says the diploma awarded by IEE is not being accepted by employers. "We went to IEE simply be-

cause a name as big as Amit Ghosh was associated with it. Ghosh is synonymous with the IIT brand and it is the brand that we trusted only to be cheated!" students have written in the letter. They have said each student was made to pay Rs 27,000 as

registration fees to get admitted at IEE after passing an entrance test. The letter said each pupil has a certificate signed by Ghosh as president of the institution.

IIT-Kharagpur deputy director A K Majumdar revealed the complaint has reached the institute and that an investigation has started. He reminded IEE should not be confused with Institute of Engineers, a premier institute that is headquartered on Gokhale Road, Kolkata

According to IIT-Kharagpur statute, if a faculty member associates himself with any organisation, he has to take prior written permission from the institute. The investigators are trying to find out if Ghosh had taken permission.

Tribune ND 19.10.2010 P-17

Now, CAT model for IAS prelims

Reasoning, aptitude to count; IITians, medicos lose subject advantage

ADITI TANDON/TNS

NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 18

In a major reform in the Civil Services Examinations, the government today scrapped the optional subject-based second paper system, replacing the same with a test of the analytical abilities and reasoning of the aspirant.

The changes were notified late this evening by the Ministry of Personnel.

From 2011 onwards, Civil Services Prelims Exams will have two papers - Paper I (general studies) that will test the general knowledge of the exam taker along with his ability

to comprehend and follow events of current national and international importance; and Paper II, modeled on the Common Aptitude Test (CAT) Scheme the IIMs follow to test basic English language comprehension and a candidate's proficiency in basic math and reasoning apart from his communication skills. Paper II was until today based on optional subjects, with a candidate free to take his pick from over 20 subjects on offer.

Of late, it was felt the topers in IITs, IIMs and medical institutions had tremendous subject advantage in Prelims II paper which

overstressed knowledge of the academics that included mathematics, physics, medical sciences etc, allowing top IIT, medical scorers to take their subjects and score the requisite marks.

In the old system, Paper I which tested general knowledge of the candidate carried 150 marks, while Paper II that tested his subject knowledge carried 300.

Now, not just have the paper contents been streamlined to ensure level playing field for all exam takers, the weightage of both papers has been revised at 200 marks each.

Also, in Paper I now, new

age subjects like climate change, biodiversity have been added to ensure the IAS exams are in sync with the times.

Paper I will henceforth consist of the following subjects - current events of national and international importance; history of India and Indian national movement; Indian and world geography - physical, social, economic geography of India and the world; Indian polity and governance - constitution, political system, panchayati raj, public policy, rights issues, etc; economic and social development - sustainable development, poverty, inclusion, demographics,

social sector initiatives etc; general issues on environmental ecology, bio-diversity and climate change that do not require subject specialisation and general science.

Paper II will comprise comprehension; interpersonal skills including communication skills; logical reasoning and analytical ability; decision-making and problem solving; general mental ability; basic numeracy, data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency) and English language comprehension skills. Both papers will be of two-hour duration each.

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi;Date: Oct 20, 2010;Section: Times City;Page: 8;

Lab safety monitoring in DU

New Delhi: After the infamous auction of gamma irradiator from Delhi University chemistry department that led to the leak of radioactive Cobalt-60, the varsity officials are making serious efforts to create lab safety awareness among students and the staff. After bringing out special lab manuals and posters, DU's chemistry department has decided to give a weightage of 5% to students for lab safety in practical exams.

"We want to create awareness about lab safe-

ty. This decision was taken in the meeting of the staff council. As of now, we are implementing it only in the department of chemistry," said head of department, professor AK Bakhshi. He added, "The conduct of students in the labs will be monitored throughout the year. We will also observe how serious they are about following basic rules like using the lab coat, safety gloves or handling of chemicals."

The monitoring would begin from next week when the classes resume after the exams. **TNN**

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi;Date: Oct 20, 2010;Section: International;Page: 23;

Osteoporosis drug works magic, helps regrow jaw

Boston: The osteoporosis drug Forteo can regrow bone in jaws damaged by severe bone-destroying conditions called osteonecrosis and periodontitis, doctors reported.

The research, reported at the annual meeting of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research in Toronto, suggests that the drug may spur growth in a damaged jaw, the researchers said on Saturday. Forteo, known generically as teriparatide, cuts in half the risk of bone fractures in patients with thinning bones by stimulating the growth of new bone. But it is seldom given for more than two years out of fear that long-term exposure might lead to osteosarcoma, a type of bone cancer.

The first of two reports, also published in the New England Journal of Medicine, showed people whose severe periodontitis was damaging the tissue around the teeth developed nearly 10 times more bone with Forteo compared to those who received daily placebo injections.

"There was a significant gain in the bone around the teeth as measured by X-rays," Laurie McCauley of the University of Michigan said. "This relatively short dosing period of six weeks resulted in improvements that were sustained, and things actually improved over 12 months."

The 40 volunteers were also treated with periodontal surgery as part of the test, which was financed by Eli Lilly and company, which makes Forteo. Periodontitis is a major cause of tooth loss, affecting more than one in five adults in the United States. "We were very pleased with these results and we're looking at other approaches," McCauley said.

"One is trying to administer the drug locally. We're also looking at the use of teriparatide in conjunction with dental implant therapy. There are situations where patients need to augment their bone to be able to have an implant. We think this could be a promising avenue for that." **REUTERS**

PM asks developing world scientists to team up to solve common problems

Our Bureau

Hyderabad, Oct. 19

The Prime Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, on Tuesday said the problems facing developing countries do not receive adequate attention in the advanced industrialised nations, and "nor should we expect others to solve our problems for us."

"I believe that we can and should make a renewed and determined effort to quicken the pace of developing scientific knowledge and application that is relevant to our own needs. The challenges that developing countries face are similar, whether it is combating tropical diseases, transforming traditional agriculture or predicting and tackling natural disasters," he said, while inaugurating the 21st General Meeting of TWAS, at the Academy of Sciences for Developing World, here.

Dr Singh pointed out how the "path of development" followed by the industrialised

countries has the potential to "threaten our existence and way of life."

"I have therefore wondered whether there is an alternative and more sustainable way of developing our societies and economies without injuring the natural bounty of Mother Earth. If we can find such a path, then we should follow it in our enlightened self-interest," he said.

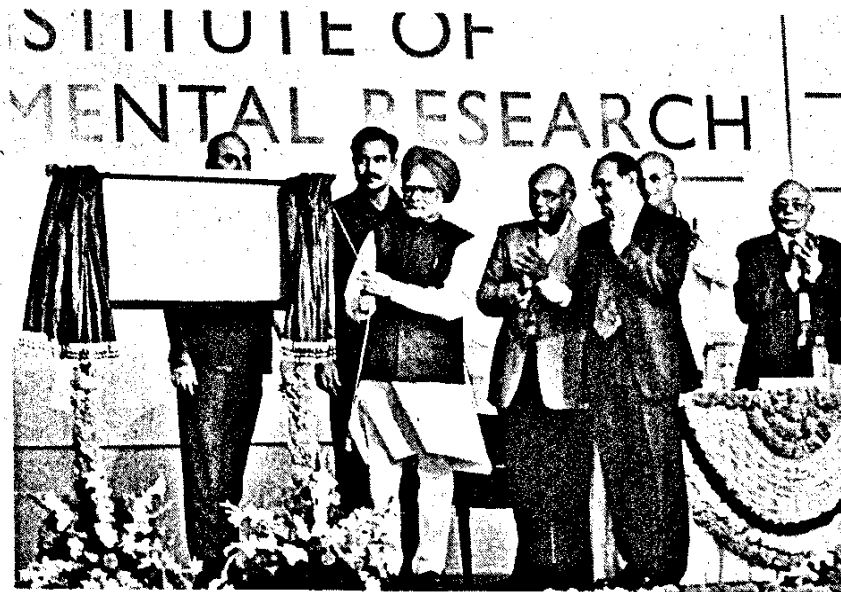
The Prime Minister admitted that the developing world is constrained by the lack of well-organised systems and critical mass of expertise in its scientific establishments. There are shortages of skilled scientific manpower and research facilities. "That is why collaboration among our scientific communities is so important for each of our countries. The problems we cannot solve individually, perhaps we can solve by working together," Dr Singh said.

The Prime Minister identi-

fied sharing of intellectual property rights as one important issue that sometimes bedevils collaboration on research with relatively immediate commercial applications.

Earlier, he gave away the Ernesto IIIy Trieste Science Prize to Dr Jose Goldemberg of Brazil, the special TWAS award to eminent statistician Dr C.R. Rao, and the TWAS Award for significant contribution to popularising science among students and the public to Mr Arvind Gupta, Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune. Fifteen scientists from developing countries also received TWAS prizes and medals.

The Minister of State for Science and Technology, Mr P. Chavan; the TWAS President, Prof. Jacob Palis; the TWAS Executive Director, Prof. Mohamed Hassan; and the former TWAS President, Prof. C.N.R. Rao, were present on the occasion.



The Prime Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, unveiling the plaque to lay the foundation for the new Tata Institute of Fundamental Research campus in Hyderabad, on Tuesday. Behind him are Dr Srikumar Banerjee, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Prof. Mustansir Barma, Director, TIFR; Mr Shivshankar Menon, National Security Advisor; and Dr R. Chidambaram, Principal Scientific Advisor, Government of India. — P. V. Sivakumar

Wanted: V-Cs for top Central universities

ht SPECIAL

Charu Sudan Kasturi
 ■ charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Thirteen central universities across India are facing a severe leadership crisis. The trouble ranges from vice-chancellors facing probes, and public revolts from faculty and staff, to uncertainty over incoming new V-Cs, leaving a worried HRD ministry firefighting.

Senior HRD ministry officials are on Wednesday meeting Meghalaya Governor Ranjit

Shekhar Mooshahary in a bid to resolve opposition faced by the newly-appointed VC of North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), AN Rai, sources said.

But the concerns surrounding NEHU — demands made by locals in the university — are only representative of a larger crisis that is causing hassles with daily administrative decision-making at a dozen central universities, the sources said.

“When the team either has no leader or has little faith in him/her, the job becomes difficult,” an official said.

Central probe teams are

HEAD-HUNTING

■ Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Allahabad University, the new Jammu central university and Mizoram University are awaiting new Vice-Chancellors

■ The terms of outgoing VCs in DU, JNU and AU are over

investigating allegations against the V-Cs of the Aligarh Muslim University and the Indira Gandhi National Open University who have also faced attacks

■ Outgoing V-Cs are in charge of these varsities till their successors take over, but they can't take big administrative decisions

■ The Mizoram and Jammu varsities have no V-Cs at all at present

from within the universities. Students at AMU last week went on a hunger strike protesting against the administration headed by PK Abdul Aziz, the

V-C. IGNOU faculty association has on numerous occasions taken on vice-chancellor VN Rajasekharan Pillai.

Central teams have completed probes against Viswa Bharati V-C Rajat Kanta Ray and Nagaland University boss K Kannan. Probes confirmed some allegations against them. Viswa Bharati was repeatedly shut down over the past year because of protests against Ray. The V-C of Rajiv Gandhi Arunachal University, KC Bellappa was beaten up by local youth earlier this year amid protests against his policies at

the varsity. The faculty association at Hyderabad University is almost daily taking on the V-C, Syed E Hasnain, questioning his decision to hand over part of the varsity's land to the Andhra Pradesh government for other projects.

Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya V-C Vibhuti Narain Rai has been accused of caste discrimination — a charge that led to the UGC's intervention. Rai also faced flak from HRD minister Kapil Sibal after he made derogatory remarks against women.

Get funded by top US varsities

Watch out for the scholarships offered and see if you can make the cut

Arjun Seth

Many colleges and universities in the US have been known for their generous merit scholarships and financial aid policies. International students from developing countries have historically benefited from these awards. A few colleges like the University of Virginia at Charlottesville (www.vuva.edu) and Washington University at St. Louis (www.wustl.edu)

announce scholarship programmes that students can look out for. Wash U's Danforth scholars programme is one such example where counsellors from high school and alumni are required to nominate students who they think are worthy of this award. University of Virginia like a few other public universities runs honours programmes and awards scholarship money to internationals. Typically, most private nationally ranked universities

and many liberal arts and science colleges offer financial aid to international applicants. Under the need-blind policy, a college or university

will admit students regardless of their ability to pay, and for any student who cannot afford the price tag, the university awards scholarships

and other institutional aid to make up the difference.

Harvard (www.harvard.edu), Princeton (www.princeton.edu), Yale (www.yale.edu)



and Dartmouth (www.dartmouth.edu) are the four Ivy League schools that are need-blind. The need-aware institutions (most private colleges fall in this category) have a limited budget for international student financing and are highly-selective — given the fact that they have to distribute the money among students from as many countries as possible.

I interviewed two parents of current college students and got their inputs on the scholarships. Monisha Ajmera, mother of Param, who is a freshman at Denison University, Ohio (www.denison.edu) explained the process in detail. Says Ajmera “When searching schools, Param had zeroed in on liberal arts colleges that were all very expensive. The cost of education of over \$45000 per annum was way beyond what we had budgeted for

his college education. We tried convincing him to apply to relatively inexpensive public universities and even coaxed him to look at colleges in Canada and Singapore. When all our efforts failed to convince him he decided to apply to Denison along with other schools in the US and asked us to fill the CSS Profile form (<https://profileonline.collegeboard.com>). We provided our income and savings information and submitted the form online. Subsequently, colleges requested documents that we sent across to the respective financial aid offices and it was done.”

Bhanumathi MV, the mother of Divya Balaji, a first year student at Yale University, was delighted when Balaji received full-scholarship from Yale. “Being a govern-

ment officer with low annual income it was impossible for me support Divya's education costs. Thankfully, we were encouraged by her counsellor to submit applications to need blind institutions. I am so happy that Divya's profile was considered worthy of such a huge scholarship. I attended the orientation at Yale in August and I was proud to notice how Divya was not only welcome but made to feel celebrated for her achievements. Yes, I am a proud her and also a deeply indebted Yale Mom,” says Bhanumathi.

The author is an independent admissions counsellor and can be contacted by email at arjunseth72@gmail.com. He also runs www.YouCanWriteNow.com, a blog assisting students write college application essays

Activists slam univ on Mistry book ban

Want Mumbai univ V-C to
step down for withdrawing
book from its BA syllabus

By **Sunalna Kumar** in Mumbai

CIVIL SOCIETY in Mumbai has come down heavily on Mumbai University for removing Canadian author Rohinton Mistry's book *Such A Long Journey* from its syllabus.

Expressing shock over the university's move, a group of activists on Tuesday demanded the removal of its vice-chancellor.

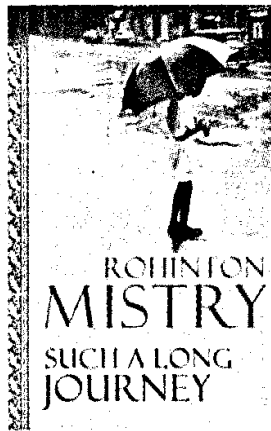
The book was reportedly removed from the university's BA syllabus after Shiv Sena leader Uddhav Thackeray's son Aditya and the party's student union objected to references to the Sena in Mistry's book.

Coming together under the umbrella of Sahmat (Safdar Hashmi Memorial Trust), activists such as Ram Rahman, M.K. Raina, Indira Chandrasekhar and Parthiv Shah called the act "a serious assault on the autonomy of our academic institutions".

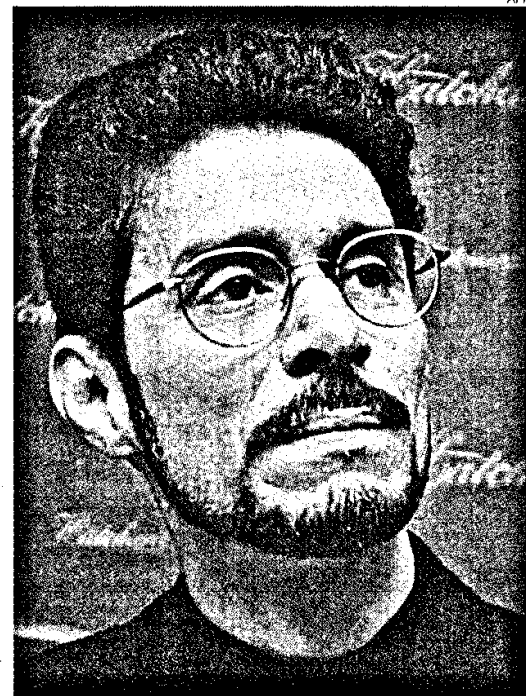
Some citizens, academicians and students have started an online petition against the ban. Many have left messages in support of Mistry on his Facebook page as well. On Monday, civil society groups such as Citizen Initiative for Peace and Mumbai Initiative of Human Rights Education gathered at the Mumbai Press Club to register their protest.

Theatre person Dolly Thakore, who read out excerpts from the book, said: "It is most distressing that a young man (Aditya) who has the advantage of attending a good institution should have such a closed mind. His likely followers — now that he's a youth leader — are also very narrow minded, who have given Maharashtra and its literary tradition a bad name."

Filmmaker Anand Patwardhan, who himself faced persecution for his



The cover of Rohinton Mistry's (right) book *Such A Long Journey*.



work, said: "If we don't stand up and fight, we will be giving in to fascism. Banning of the book is illegal. It has not been done through due process."

Patwardhan also read out a strongly-worded statement from the Canada-based Mistry condemning the university's hasty move: "A political party demanded an immediate change in syllabus and Mumbai University provided deluxe service via express delivery, making the book disappear the very next day... Mumbai University has come perilously close to institutionalising the ugly notion of self-censorship."

Earlier this year, Parsi author Murzban Shroff had been accused of inciting communal disharmony for

using the word *ghati* in a short story. The Bombay High Court, though, quashed a case against him. Speaking in defence of the freedom of expression and dissent, Jerry Pinto, Mumbai-based author and journalist, said: "Those who should be defending our freedom of speech are not doing their job. If we as civilians also do not speak up, then we are truly lost."

Drawing attention to the fact that passages from the book cannot be read in isolation, Usha Subramanian, professor of English in Mumbai University, said: "Yes, the book openly criticises political parties, but by decontextualising, anything can be shown as inflammatory."

With inputs from agencies

AFP

Business Line ND 20/10/2010 p7

'Expand human resource in science and technology'

Our Bureau

Hyderabad, Oct. 19

The Prime Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, on Tuesday emphasised the need to foster an environment that nurtures scientific achievement and makes India a world leader in creating intellectual property.

Dr Singh said the scientific and technological prowess of a nation is a major determinant of the state of development. Innovation and knowledge will be the key factors in the nation's progress in 21st century.

Delivering his address after laying the foundation stone of new campus for Tata Institute of Fundamental Re-

search (TIFR), adjacent to the Financial District near here, the Prime Minister said, "We cannot rest on past glory and need to focus on two important objectives for future. First is to expand our human resource pool in science and technology to maintain competitive edge and create a stimulating institutional environment to tap into latent capacities through innovation."

From its origins in nuclear science and mathematics, TIFR's activities now encompass all branches of the natural sciences, mathematics, computer science and science education.

The nation owes Dr Homi

J. Bhabha, its founder, a deep debt of gratitude for his pioneering efforts in putting India on the scientific map of the world.

Earlier, the Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Srikumar Banerjee, said that TIFR, through this new campus, has chosen a path to converge traditional themes for common use by working on areas of light, life and matter and their implications on the day-to-day life of common man.

He said that the new centre coming up on a 209-acre site will eventually have intake of 1,200 for doctorate courses, 600-700 post-doctoral scholars and a faculty of 250.

Asian Age, ND 20-Oct-10

p-11

IBM can dance, especially in India

STEVE LOHR

NEW YORK

Oct. 19: The leading high-technology industrial companies like Intel, General Electric and IBM, which have reported quarterly results in the last several days, are seen by analysts and economists as bellwethers of the economy, because their chips, equipment and services are used in so many industries.

But the quarterly scorecards from such giants of corporate America increasingly point to trends in the global economy rather than at home. Large technology companies typically have most of their sales overseas, and they are tilting more abroad to pursue the fast-growing markets in China, India and elsewhere.

The current wave of globalization, analysts say, is different from in the past. Now companies are also spreading work and production worldwide to improve productivity and profits.

The migration abroad of sales and operations, analysts say, also helps explain why American corporations are in good health, while the economy sputters and unemployment remains high.

"The success of large corporations that are headquartered in the United States has less and less to do with the success of the American economy," said Robert B. Reich, a professor of public policy at the University of California, Berkeley.

The global stance of many big corporations is contributing to a projected 35 percent jump in profits this year among companies in the Standard & Poor's 500.

For the last six quarters, Wall Street has underestimated the profits of S.&P. 500 companies by an average of 10 percent, and Edward Yardeni, an independent economist, says analysts are struggling to keep up. "It's really hard for them to model into their spreadsheets the full impact of globalization," Mr. Yardeni said.

IBM is at the forefront of the recent wave of globalization. In reporting its third-quarter results on Monday, IBM said it received a lift from strong growth in big emerging markets, led by China, India, Brazil and Russia, where revenue jumped 29 percent.

"The real slugger in the quarter was the growth markets," Mark Loughridge, IBM's chief financial officer, said.

Last month, IBM announced that it had cinched a large deal in Africa to provide the technology behind new cellphone services. The deal, a 10-year agreement with India's largest cellphone operator, Bharti Airtel, will be worth up to \$1.5 billion, analysts estimate.

IBM reported a 12 percent increase in net income to \$3.6 billion, compared with \$3.2 billion in the year-earlier quarter. Its earnings of \$2.82 a share were above the \$2.75 estimate of Wall Street analysts.

Revenue was \$24.3 billion, a 3 percent rise, and slightly above analysts' forecast of \$24.1 billion.

IBM raised its full-year earnings forecast to "at least \$11.40" a share from "at least \$11.25."

Still, part of the improvement in profits came from lower taxes. And the total of services contracts signed — an indicator of future revenue — was weaker than expected. IBM said one big contract signed in early October, if signed a few days earlier, would have put total signings for the quarter at \$12.7 billion, slightly above analysts' estimates.

After reaching a 52-week high during the day, IBM's stock price dropped more than 3 percent in after-hours trading.

"The success of large corporations that are headquartered in the USA has less and less to do with the success of the American economy."

The most far-reaching change at IBM has been the global overhaul of its services and software businesses, which now account for 80 percent of revenue.

The transformation was partly by necessity — to address the competitive threat posed by low-cost Indian outsourcing companies including Infosys, Wipro and Tata.

In services, IBM viewed the Indian outsourcers as a challenge unnervingly similar to the one faced by its mainframe business in the early 1990s. In hardware, the new low-cost technology of microprocessors, used in personal computers, disrupted the mainframe business, sending its profits plummeting.

In the mainframe case, IBM's researchers saw the new technology and gave a warning in the 1980s. But shifting then would have required retooling plants and cutting workers, when IBM was still comfortably profitable.

Under Samuel J. Palmisano, who became chief executive in 2002, IBM was determined to move earlier in services. Indian programmers worked for a fraction of the wages of their counterparts in America and Europe.

So the company expanded in India. In 2003, it had 9,000 workers in India. Today, it has more than 75,000, analysts estimate.

— NYT

Asian Age, ND 20-Oct-10

p-11

3G yet to be rolled out, and already 4G stages an entry

SANGEETHA CHENGAPPA

BENGALURU

Oct. 19: Even as telecom operators in India are gearing up to offer exciting 3G services to consumers including broadband internet access, interactive gaming, movie downloads, video streaming, music and video conferencing on the mobile phone, international telecom network providers are already talking about introducing 4G services to the large Indian mobile subscriber base.

For instance, Nokia Siemens Networks on Tuesday, demonstrated the Time Division Duplex version of LTE (TDD-LTE), the next generation mobile broadband technology, using broadband wireless access (BWA) spectrum in India.

Gurdeep Singh, COO of Aircel, one of the telcos that won BWA spectrum auctioned earlier this year, made the first video call on the 4G mobile technology running on commercial hardware at the Nokia Siemens Networks' Bengaluru R&D facility — marking an important milestone in moving 2.3 GHz TD-LTE closer to commercial availability.

Nokia Siemens Networks (NSN) also demonstrated high-definition four-screen video streaming and three-way video conferencing with people from multiple geographies in data speed of



110 megabits per second using interoperable TD-LTE dongles from Samsung.

"LTE reduces the cost per megabit, reduces overall network costs and is capable of peak data speed of upto 100 megabits per second. For instance, a 4 megabit

music file on a 2G network takes one minute to download, on a 3G network takes 4 seconds and less than a second to download on a 4G LTE network. A 7.5 megabit YouTube video takes 2 minutes to download on a 2G network, 7 seconds on 3G

and 0.8 seconds on 4G. A 11GB DVD takes 1.5 days to download on a 2G network, 2.5 hours on 3G and just 10 minutes on 4G LTE," said Phil Twist, head of marketing and communications, network systems, NSN.

With LTE staging an entry and with the mad scramble among telcos to provide 3G services to mobile users, there is another wireless technology that has been adopted by a few global telecom operators — WiMax (Worldwide Interoperability of Microwave Access). WiMax offers data download speeds 10-30 times faster than 3G and is emerging as a cost effective, reliable and scalable wireless last-mile access technology which can transfer around 70 Mbps over a distance of 48 km to thousands of users from a single base station.

Aircel is currently running trials of both WiMAX and LTE, both of which are wireless technologies that offer ubiquitous broadband access at several megabits per second.

"We are currently in the process of working out affordable data plans for our consumers which will be in the sub-Rs 500 range and will be announced in the first quarter of 2011," said Gurdeep Singh, COO of Aircel.

With operators trialing LTE on the one hand and with Indian consumers being "actively wooed" by

mobile handset manufacturers with 3G compatible handsets on the other, consumers are now faced with a dilemma — whether to buy a 3G handset in anticipation of the 3G services about to be rolled out or to wait a year more and jump straight to 4G services and devices.

Nokia Siemens Networks said it will begin volume production of its LTE equipment and software in the first quarter of 2011 and believes that LTE is the natural evolution from 2G and 3G. But a recent demonstration by Samsung of 3D videos and 16 full high-definition videos on large format display TVs using its WiMax 2 trial system and device at 330 Mbps data speed at CEATEC Japan 2010, and with WiMax standards expected to be finalised next month, WiMax-backers have given clear notice that that technology is not yet out of the contention. The choice between WiMax and LTE is a decision that existing Indian telcos and new entrants — such as Reliance Infotel through the Broadband Wireless Auction — have not yet revealed clearly. "It is possible that by the time LTE is ready and cost effective enough to be deployed, it will face a threat from WiMax 2," said a source on condition of anonymity.

Meanwhile, India waits for the biggies to roll out 3G services.

Indian Express, ND 20/10/2010

p-4

Only 11 candidates pass English NET paper

DEEPU SEBASTIAN EDMOND

NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 19

ONLY 11 candidates passed the June 2010 National Eligibility Test for English, whose results were announced on October 9. Of these, there are only two recipients of the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF).

Anybody aspiring to teach in colleges and Universities are required to pass the NET, conducted by the University Grants Commission biannually.

The UGC has been trying to make the NET all-pervasive, making it mandatory even for ad-hoc teachers. Junior Research Fellowships are given to NET toppers.

The UGC is yet to release a centre and subject-wise break-up of the data. *The Indian Express* has used data compiled by NET aspirants, who were students of Delhi University.

Despite repeated attempts, officials at the UGC were not available for comment. Suren-der Singh, Deputy Secretary and head of the NET Bureau at the UGC, refused to confirm the numbers.

The total number of candidates who took the test is not available. However, comparison with other subjects confirm the worst fears.

A total of 309 candidates have cleared the Economics NET, and 113 of them got JRFs. In Political Science, 516 cleared with 248 JRFs. History has 33 JRFs and 64 non-JRF NET qualifications.

English comes behind even subjects like Defence and Strategic Studies, Music, and Museology and Conservation.

Delhi, a centre for which numbers are

available, is a case in point. More than 1100 candidates took the English NET in Delhi, of whom only two cleared it. One of them has been awarded the JRF.

That it has a clutch of prestigious institutions reflect in the performance of Delhi as a NET examination centre: 606 of the total 3,242 JRFs have gone to candidates who took the test in Delhi. Jaipur comes a surprising second, far behind with 275 JRFs.

Delhi leads in non-JRF NET too, contributing 486 of a total of 3991 passed. Jaipur is again second, with 278 non-JRF NETs.

Even with such impressive figures, Delhi too fares badly when it comes to English.

"The number of candidates who clear the English NET has been low for some-time now, but this is by far the lowest. I think it is time that the UGC accepts that something is wrong with the system — it never manages to get good teachers as evaluators," said Head of the Department of English at the Delhi University, Sumanyu Satpathy.

Delhi University, facing an acute shortage of NET-qualified individuals, had decided to advertise on a national level for subjects like English, Economics and Computer Science recently. With about 75-100 vacancies in English alone, the crisis is set to worsen.

Candidates who took the English NET in June said it was not a difficult paper. "It was my third attempt and I was confident I would qualify. There were no issues with the paper this time — they had simplified it considerably and there were no grammatical and spelling errors unlike previous years," said a candidate who gave the test in Delhi.

A total of 309 candidates have cleared the Economics NET, and 113 of them got JRFs. In Political Science, 516 cleared with 248 JRFs. History has 33 JRFs and 64 non-JRF NET qualifications

Indian Express, ND 20/10/2010 p-7

Pool in scientific knowledge, says PM

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 19

PRIME Minister Manmohan Singh on Tuesday called on the scientific community of the developing world to work together and pool in knowledge to solve problems that cannot be done individually.

Inaugurating the 21st general meeting of the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TAS) here, the PM said developing countries should make a renewed effort to quicken the pace of developing scientific knowledge and applications relevant to their



The PM presents an award to Mexican scientist Sylvia Torres for her contribution to Physics. PTI

own needs.

"We need to invest in sci-

entific infrastructure — in our schools, in our laboratories. We need to promote an

eco-system that rewards innovation, creativity and excellence," the PM said.

The PM said the developing world was constrained by the lack of well-organised systems and expertise and that is why collaboration among scientific communities was important. "The problems we cannot solve individually, perhaps we can solve by working together and pool in our knowledge, wisdom and experience together," he said.

Calling for eco-friendly sustainable development, Dr Singh said: "We have seen how the path of development followed by industri-

alized countries has the potential to threaten our existence. I have wondered whether there is an alternative and more sustainable way of developing our societies."

Raising the issue of climate change, the PM said: "The impact of climate change is most devastating in the developing world. The concerns of developing countries need to be voiced more forcefully," he said.

The Prime Minister later inaugurated the Hyderabad campus of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research at the University of Hyderabad

Indian Express, ND 20/10/2010 p-7

Awards given to scientists

HYDERABAD: The Prime Minister gave away TWAS prizes and medals to scientists in various fields in recognition of their outstanding contributions. Over 300 scientists from 50 countries are taking part in the four-day annual event.

The PM gave away the India Science prize of the Indian National Science Academy to statistician C Radhakrishna Rao. The prize carries a re-

ward of Rs 25 lakh in cash and a gold medal.

World-renowned energy scientist of Brazil Jose Goldemberg was presented the Ernesto Illy Trieste Science Prize in recognition of his significant contribution to science. The award carries a cash amount of \$1 lakh.

The PM was presented the TWAS medal for being an eminent economist and promoter

of science and technology.

He presented the TWAS award for significant contribution to popularising science among students and public to Arvind Gupta of the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune.

Maharaj K Bhan of India, Habib Firouzabadi of Iran and Sylvia Torres-Peimbert of Mexico received the TWAS medals for 2010.

ENS

Pioneer, ND 20-Oct-10 p-11

IIT-M alumnus to head US National Science Foundation

S RAJAGOPALAN ■
WASHINGTON

A fortnight before he heads to India, US President Barack Obama has appointed yet another Indian American to a prestigious position. Subra Suresh, an IIT-Madras alumnus and Dean of the MIT School of Engineering, has been sworn in as director of the National Science Foundation, the US's top science body with a \$7-billion budget to steer scientific research.

The 54-year-old, who graduated from IIT-Madras with distinction in 1977, received his MS from Iowa State University in 1979, and his ScD from MIT in 1981. He has been with MIT ever since, working his way up as a researcher and member of the faculty to become the Dean and Vannevar Bush Professor of Engineering.

"We are very grateful to have Subra taking this new task," Obama said in his remarks at the White House Science Fair after Suresh was formally sworn in as the 13th NSF director by John Holdren, Obama's science advisor.

"He has been at MIT and has been leading one of the top engineering programmes in the country, and for him now to be able to apply that to the National Science Foundation is just going to be outstanding. So we're very grateful for your service," Obama said.

Suresh, confirmed by the US Senate on September 30, will have a six-year-term at the NSF, an independent federal agency that supports all fields of science and engineering research, besides a wide span of educational programmes that reach more than 2,000

institutions across the US and involve some 200,000 educators, researchers and students. NSF's funding accounts for more than half of all non-medical science and engineering basic research at American academic institutions.

"MIT has long benefited from Dean Suresh's scholarship, teaching, leadership and dynamism," said MIT President Susan Hockfield. "MIT has a proud history of national service, and in that tradition Dean Suresh will bring his great gifts to the extraordinarily important work of the National Science Foundation."

Highlighting his work as a researcher, educator and academic administrator, an MIT release said: "His experimental and computational modeling work on the mechanical properties of structural and functional materials, his innovations in materials design and characterization and his discoveries regarding the connections between cellular nanomechanics and human diseases such as malaria have shaped new fields at the intersections of traditional disciplines."

Our B-Schools are losing shine

Arun Nigavekar



FAILED MISSION: The output of private B-Schools carries little credibility with industries. This year, several seats are lying vacant at various B-Schools

and plenty of visiting faculty, coupled with hyped workshops and seminars where luminaries of industries are paraded before the students. It is not good core business education in which students are given an intense grinding on fundamentals but it is just creating a façade of management education where students feel moving in western attire and speaking in business language, which they themselves never understand, is the short path for becoming eligible for a lucrative salary package in high-profile industries. This year, several seats are lying vacant at various B-Schools. In Karnataka, alone 14,500 MBA seats are lying vacant, Gujarat has around 3,000 seats vacant and Maharashtra has around 6,350 seats vacant. The story is worst in the Eastern and Northern regions.

AICTE desires to address the issue of vacant seats by asking B-Schools to follow a uniform timetable for admissions. To me, the real issue is the agonies of industries and AICTE needs to focus on their real demands of quality output. What companies and industries look for are graduates who have sound base in core business foundations, who understand social behaviours, communicate intelligently and have business specific skills. Our B-Schools take pride in launching independent MBA programmes for every micro-level specialisation. It is the wrong way of generating "business". It survived for the past decade, but now with graduates from B-Schools abroad being preferred both by Indian and multi-national companies, the time has come to reorganise our management education.

(The writer is a former chairman of UGC and former VC of University of Pune)

THE past two decades saw unprecedented growth of business schools in our country. AICTE, which is a statutory body set by the government of India, is tasked with planning, formulation and maintenance of norms and standards, accreditation, funding of priority areas, monitoring and evaluation of courses/programmes in the field of technical education to ensure coordinated and integrated development of technical education in the country. There was large-scale expansion of technical education in the late 1950s and early 1960s and again in the 1980s. While the expansion in the 1950s was done with the approval of the AICTE and the government of India, the expansion in the 1980s was localised mostly in the four states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and was primarily in the self-financing sector without the approval of the AICTE and government of India. It was in this period that the National Policy on Education, 1986, made a specific mention of the need to make AICTE a statutory body. At present, there are eight regions, created by AICTE for its academic and governance convenience: Central (Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat), Western (Goa, Maharashtra Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli), South Western (Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep), Eastern (Manipur, Assam Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya Mizoram, West Bengal Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand), North Western (Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir Punjab, Rajasthan and Chandigarh), Northern (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal), South-

ern (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) and South Central (Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh) regions.

The growth of information and communications technology, manufacturing and heavy engineering and pharmaceutical industry in the past two decades and consolidation of Indian industries, as well as entry of MNCs in these domains in India, created enormous demand for graduates with management skills. The Indian Institutes of Management were happy and content with small number of management graduates that they were producing and were proud that a majority of their students were going outside India to seek greener pastures. Our professional educational institutions, which were

mostly managed by people with political clout, were quick to smell the gap between demand and supply and suddenly, with the help and support of state governments, went into expansion mode with self-financed educational institutions. Today, there are 1,608 management institutions that accommodate 128,922 students for MBA programmes. In addition, there are 391 institutions that give PGDM and they accommodate 44,318 students. If one scans the results of these institutions, around 95 per cent clear the final examination, then every year, around 165,000 fresh management graduates are thrown in to job market. It is a huge number! Unfortunately, many of them end up at very

low-end managerial jobs and essentially become glorified management clerks. All the above statistics do not take in to account non-recognised institutions that run either as standalone or twin programme institutions with foreign universities. This number runs into more than 100 and they may be accommodating around 3,000 students.

This entire growth is marred with no emphasis and focus on quality of education that is imparted in majority of these institutions. Most of the management institutions are contended with type of education that they provide mainly because their entire "business-education-model" is based on clever and attractive bundling of good physical infrastructure, few core staff

Internet users to exceed 2 billion this year: ITU

REUTERS
Geneva

THE number of internet users will surpass two billion this year, approaching a third of the world population, but developing countries need to step up access to the vital tool for economic growth, a United Nations agency said on Tuesday.

Users have doubled in the past five years, and compare with an estimated global population of 6.9 billion, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) said.

Of 226 million new internet users this year, 162 million will be from developing countries where growth rates are now higher, the ITU said in a report.



CAPITALISING GROWTH: Of 226 million new internet users this year, 162 million will be from developing countries where growth rates are higher

However, by the end of 2010, 71 per cent of the population in developed countries will be online compared with 21 per cent

of people in developing countries. The ITU said it was particularly important for developing countries to build up high-speed con-

nections.

"Broadband is the next tipping point, the next truly transformational technology," said ITU secretary-gen-

"THE next tipping point is broadband, a truly transformational technology"

Hamadoun Toure
Secretary-General, ITU

eral Hamadoun Toure, of Mali. "It can generate jobs, drive growth and productivity and underpin long-term economic competitiveness."

Access varies widely by region, with 65 per cent of people online in Europe, ahead of 55 per cent in the Americas, compared with only 9.6 per cent of the population in Africa and 21.9 per cent in Asia/Pacific, the ITU said.

Access to the internet in schools, at work and in public places is critical for developing countries, where only 13.5 per cent of people have the internet at home, against 65 per cent in developed countries, it said.

A study last week by another UN agency showed that mobile phones were a far more important communications technology for people in the poorest developing countries than the internet.

Financial p-10
Chronicle ND
20-Oct-10

Bangalore's annual IT event starts on Oct 28

N VASUDEVAN

Bangalore

THE 13th edition of the mega annual IT event - Bangalore IT.biz 2010 - will be held between October 28 and 30 with a core theme of 'Billion Strong: Empowered by ICT'. The event will be inaugurated by finance minister Pranab Mukherjee.

According to the organisers - Karnataka government and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), the event will see participation of 1,000 delegates, 125 exhibitors, 5,000 business visitors, 12 states representing over 750 organisations.

Referring to the event, Ashok Kumar Manoli, principal secretary, IT, BT and science and technology said, "The domestic market in India is growing rapidly. E-governance initiatives by the central and various state governments are creating huge opportunities. The future growth of IT business in India will be driven by small and medium enterprises along with big players. Tier II/III cities will be the future IT destinations and the new areas like embedded technologies, cloud computing, GIS will be the growth drivers. Bangalore IT.biz 2010 will address all the issues comprehensively."

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Financial Chronicle ND 20-Oct-10 p-9

PM warns against blindly aping growth model of rich nations

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

Hyderabad

WARNING that development model followed by industrialised nations has the potential to threaten the existence of developing countries, prime minister Manmohan Singh on Tuesday said that there was a need for exploring a more sustainable path for growth. Inaugurating the annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World here, Singh said the sharing of intellectual property rights was a major roadblock in collaborative research efforts for commercial applications. "We need to address this problem head on", he said.

The prime minister said that the developing world faces a common challenges like combating tropical diseases, transforming

traditional agriculture and predicting and tackling natural disasters.

"These problems of under-development do not receive adequate attention in the advanced industrialised countries. Nor should we expect others to solve our problems," he said.

"We have seen how the path of development followed by industrialised countries has the potential to threaten our existence and way of life.

If we can find a path that does not unduly constrain our ability to deal effectively and quickly with basic challenges of development, we should follow it in our enlightened self-interest," he said.

However, the developing world is constrained by the lack of well-organised systems and critical mass of expertise in scientific

establishments, he said, adding that these countries need to invest more in science and technology.

Referring to the problem of IPR sharing, he said that the approach of 'open source' is being tried now in the software world and in the field of drug discovery.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) launched an open source drug discovery project which may freely be used by any participant.

Government has committed \$40 million towards this project and an equivalent amount would be raised from international agencies and philanthropists, he said.

The prime minister said India has been a strong advocate of South-South Cooperation on challenges facing the developing world.

Mint ND 20/10/2010 P12

IT MANAGEMENT

Outsource work, not leadership

BY SUSAN CRAMM

Think outsourcing eases leadership burdens? Think again.

A company decides to implement some packaged software to streamline their financing operations. They decide to outsource the work. The company does a great job working through a disciplined process to define requirements, solicit bids, evaluate vendors, finalize the scope of work, and negotiate the contract.

They hire a brand name consulting company to make it happen. The project seems to be humming along when the projects hits a wall, in what they thought were its final two months. It turns out that the users hate the software and for the next eight months, the project devolves into senior leaders "encouraging" the users to accept the software through education and some minor modifications. The project is eventually delivered but not without a significant amount of organizational angst — it exists today and will continue for the foreseeable future. The software is late and not accepted by its users. The search for the guilty party settles on the vendor. Everyone agrees they are at fault and resolves to pick a better one next time. Clarify the scope of work and relative responsibilities, they chant. Hold them accountable. Lessons learned? Case closed? Hardly. This is an

Outsourcers have
specialized
expertise, but they
don't have perfect
expertise

all-too-typical case of the difficulties inherent in outsourcing. Outsourcers have specialized expertise, but they don't have perfect expertise. After all, they are hiring from the same pool that you do.

When outsourcing, you can't manage through the contract, you have to manage through the people. Delegating to a vendor is no different, on a day-by-day basis, than delegating internally. You have to stay close in the beginning to ensure that objectives and success measurements are well understood, the approach makes sense, accountabilities and roles are clarified and the team jells. Then you have to stay close enough throughout the project to see what others aren't seeing, catalyze the right conversations, and ensure that the right mid-course corrections occur.

In the project above, internal leadership believed that their work was done when the vendor walked in the door. They assumed that the vendor knew what they didn't know — about

how the business and IT operated, the legacy systems, the packaged software, and the new technology platforms. And they were completely dumbfounded when the users revolted against the software.

When internal leaders outsourced the work, they made the mistake of outsourcing the leadership of the work as well.

This is a common outsourcing fallacy, but a crucial one to recognize, because it has led many to believe that there's little need for senior leadership expertise within IT. That is, since IT is outsourced, leadership can be, too. While it's true that IT organizations that operate with an extensive network of outsourcing relationships have fewer employees, those that remain have to be much more sophisticated in their ability to exert indirect — versus direct — influence.

Susan Cramm is the founder and president of Valuedance. A former CFO and CIO, she is an expert on IT leadership. She is the author of 8 Things We Hate About IT.

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CSR goes 'glocal'

Could \$50 million be better spent at home?

The Tata group has provoked some positive shock and awe with its \$50 million (₹225 crore) donation to Harvard Business School (HBS), the biggest international gift in the 102-year-old institution's history. After the collective sense of shame in the run-up to the Commonwealth Games, the news certainly generated a twinge of patriotic satisfaction: a respected Indian corporate brand has attracted worldwide attention for the right reasons. The spin-offs from this donation in building the Tata brand will, of course, be very real and long-term. An academic-cum-residential building on the HBS campus for executive education programmes, to be called Tata House, will ensure sustained brand recall, embedded within the best-known brand in the business education industry worldwide. In one stroke, this donation puts Tata on a par with global philanthropists such as Rockefeller, Buffet and Gates, even if they operate on a different scale. The donation also offers an excellent strategic fit with a group that is rapidly establishing itself globally. Anand Mahindra's \$10 million donation to Harvard's Humanities Centre falls in the same category.

Although both donations provide intangible pay-offs, it is worth asking why India's largest corporate group chose to put its money in an overseas institution that is not noticeably short of funds. Obviously, this is Tata trust money and the trusts have the prerogative of spending their money wherever they think fit. All the same, it is difficult to avoid the thought that if they did have \$50 million at their disposal, they could as well have spent it on education in the home coun-

try, which is in dire need of quality investment in education at every level. At Harvard, investment in an executive education infrastructure may yield some tangible benefits in terms of honing world-class executives, some of whom may find future employment in Indian and specifically Tata group companies. But \$50 million could cover the annual running costs of several hundred good primary schools. If those primary schools provided subsidised education for the girl child, the spin-offs for India would be even greater.

Of course, the Tata group hardly needs a lesson in philanthropic investment. Its investment of seed capital in institutes like the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Indian Institute of Science has gone a long way in promoting scientific research in the country. Generations of students at the Delhi School of Economics have conducted research in the Tata Library. Way before CSR became a fashionable label, the Tata group, like the Birlas and others, has been a major contributor to a range of quality educational and health institutions.

Meanwhile, it is to be welcomed that businessmen are indeed "giving back" to educational institutions. NRIs like Vinod Gupta and Sailesh Mehta have put money into their alma maters, respectively IIT Kharagpur and IIT Mumbai, as has Nandan Nilekani. The Azim Premji Foundation, Sunil Mittal's Bharti Foundation and Shiv Nadar have all focused on education, to name a few prominent examples. Still, the Harvard donation stands out by redefining the boundaries of Indian corporate giving. And that may well have been the idea.

अब दर्द पर कोर्स करेंगे एमबीबीएस

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। उन लाखों भारतीयों के लिए एक खुशखबरी है जो अक्सर दर्द से परेशान रहते हैं। दर्द से राहत पाने की तरकीब से चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों व आम लोगों को सबूत बनाने के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद एक मसौदा तैयार कर रही है। इसे जल्द ही एमबीबीएस के पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाएगा। साथ ही इस पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल की गई जानकारी को मेडिकल की पढ़ाई पूरी कर चुके फिजीशियन, अस्थि विकार, उदर, शरीर संरचना विशेषज्ञों को कांटीन्यूअंग मेडिकल एजुकेशन (सीएम्ई) के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण लेना जरूरी होगा। स्वास्थ्य

मंत्रालय ने इसको जल्द लागू करने की रणनीति तय की है।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में जानलेवा दर्द से कुल आबादी के करीब एक तिहाई लोग पीड़ित हैं। जबकि 35 फीसद लोग क्रोनिक पीठ दर्द से पीड़ित हैं व रीढ़ का दर्द खासकर कमर दर्द 40

से 80 फीसद भारतीयों को कभी न कभी परेशान करता है। किसी भी वक्त 14 से 20 फीसद लोग दर्द से प्रस्त रहते हैं। एडवांस्ड कैंसर के 60 फीसद मरीजों को केवल पेन मैनेजमेंट व प्राथमिक देखभाल की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन उनमें से 90 फीसद रोगी अर्थात् राहत

की शिकायत करते हैं। जानलेवा दर्द के मामले में देश के चार महानगरों में दिल्लीवासी पहले नंबर पर आते हैं। जहां 11 हजार लोगों पर कराए गए एक अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि दिल्ली में 22 फीसद युवा तेज दर्द से पीड़ित हैं। जबकि मुंबई में 18, कोलकाता में 17 व चेन्नई में 15 फीसद लोग जानलेवा दर्द की गिरफ्त में पाए गए हैं। इस अध्ययन में 19 से 30 साल के लोगों को शामिल किया गया था। दर्द का कारण ज्यादा देर तक एक ही एंगल में काम करने, कंप्यूटर व टेलीविजन का इस्तेमाल करने, लंबी ड्राइविंग के साथ ही अनियमित खानपान व दिनचर्या अनियमित होना पाया गया। आईएसएसपी के अध्यक्ष व एमसीआई में पेन मैनेजमेंट कमेटी के सदस्य डॉ. पीएन जैन ने कहा कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय जल्द ही दर्द के कारणों का पता लगाने, रोकथाम करने संबंधी पाठ्यक्रम एमबीबीएस में शामिल करेगा। एमसीआई के एक्टिंग अध्यक्ष डॉ. एसके सरिन ने कहा कि उन्हें उम्मीद है अगले सत्र से इस पाठ्यक्रम को लागू किया जाएगा। हालांकि अभी इसे कई जटिल प्रक्रियां से गुजरना बाकी है।

पीठ के दर्द के लिए नई गाइडलाइन

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। विश्व आर्थराइटिस दिवस की पूर्व संध्या पर यहां मंगलवार को इस्लामिक कल्चर सेंटर में देश की पहली पेन मैनेजमेंट गाइडलाइन जारी की गई। इंडियन सोसाइटी फॉर द स्टडी ऑफ पेन ने बुफेन फार्मेशन के साथ मिलकर दर्द से राहत पाने की दिशा में यह कदम बढ़ाया है। इसमें पीठ दर्द की स्थिति को संभालने संबंधी जानकारी दी गई है।

इंद्रप्रस्थ अपोलो अस्पताल में पेन मैनेजमेंट के चरिष्ठ सलाहकार डॉ. केजे चौधरी एवं आईएसएसपी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. पीएन जैन ने यह गाइडलाइन जारी की। उन्होंने कहा कि विकसित देशों में दर्द स्तर के लिए दिशा निर्देश पहले ही जारी किए जा चुके हैं, लेकिन भारत में ऐसा पहली बार हो रहा है। पीड़ा झेलने वाला व्यक्ति कई भावनात्मक समस्याओं से

दो चार होता है। जैसे चिंता, चिड़चिड़ापन, व्याकुलता अविश आदि। दर्द से व्यक्ति की दैनिक गतिविधियां भी प्रभावित होती हैं। इस गाइडलाइन से अनावश्यक सर्जरी व उसके बाद होने वाले दर्द को खत्म करने के लिए ली जाने वाली एंटीबायोटिक दवाएं लेने से राहत मिलेगी। बुफेन फार्मेशन द्वारा जारी इस गाइडलाइन में 8 चैप्टर दिए गए हैं। जिसमें पीठ दर्द के स्तर व उसके निवारण पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। उधर, डॉ. बीएल कर्पू मेमोरियल हॉस्पिटल में 'टूटती रीढ़ के लक्षणों को अन्देखा न करें' विषय पर गोष्ठी हुई। गोष्ठी की अध्यक्षता करते हुए अस्थि रोग विभाग के डॉ. रवि मोहन बग्गा ने कहा कि रीढ़ के फ्रैक्चर का सही से उपचार न हो पाना एक वैश्विक समस्या है, जिसके गंभीर नतीजे होते हैं। रीढ़ के फ्रैक्चर से बहुत पीड़ा होती है।

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तकनीकी ज्ञान चाहते हैं, टेक्नोपीडिया है ना!

आईआईटी दिल्ली के छात्रों ने किया तैयार, विकीपीडिया की तर्ज पर कर सकते हैं अपडेट

अनुराग मिश्र

नई दिल्ली

तकनीकी ज्ञान को खंगालने के लिए अब कई जगह भटकने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको बस एक जगह जाना होगा। आईआईटी, दिल्ली के छात्रों के द्वारा बनाए गए टेक्नोपीडिया व प्रोजेक्ट डाटा बेस मैनेजमेंट पर। यहां पर आपको तकनीकी ज्ञान व विज्ञान से संबंधित सारी जानकारी मिल जाएगी। मसलन दुनिया भर में किस टॉपिक या सब्जेक्ट पर क्या-क्या काम हुआ है, किन-किन प्रोजेक्टों

पर काम हो चुका है, हालिया अनुसंधान क्या-क्या हुए हैं, संबंधित क्षेत्रों में नए खोज क्या हुए हैं- यानी सब कुछ। वह भी तरतीबवार। इतना ही नहीं अगर आपके पास भी संबंधित विषय की कोई जानकारी है तो उसे आप विकीपीडिया की तरह टेक्नोपीडिया पर खुद टांक सकते हैं।

इस प्रोजेक्ट को अंजाम दिया है आईआईटी, दिल्ली के चार छात्रों मयंक कुमार, अनुराग गुप्ता, सिद्धांत देवाशीष और सौरभ गुप्ता ने। दरअसल टेक्नोपीडिया व प्रोजेक्ट डाटाबेस मैनेजमेंट आईआईटी के प्रोजेक्ट नॉलेज मैनेजमेंट का हिस्सा है। इसका उद्देश्य आपस में जानकारी शेयर करना है। आईआईटी, दिल्ली से इस वर्ष

उत्तीर्ण हो चुके छात्र मयंक कुमार कहते हैं कि जब आप सर्च इंजन या विकीपीडिया पर तकनीकी जानकारी तलाशते हैं तो जानकारी या तो कई मिल जाती हैं लेकिन वह इतनी विखरी होती है कि उसे समेटना आसान नहीं होता। ऐसे में कई चीजें छूटने की संभावना बनी रहती है। इस मर्ज से बचाएगा

टेक्नोपीडिया। आईआईटी से जुड़े छात्र व फैकल्टी के अलावा विज्ञान जिज्ञासु लोग अपनी जानकारी यहां दे सकते हैं। आम आदमी भी technopedia.iitd@gmail.com पर क्वेरी भी कर सकता है। इतना ही नहीं यहां पर एक ही विषय पर कई लोग जानकारी दे सकते हैं।

इसका इंटरफेस यूजर फ्रेंडली होगा
इसमें सर्च का फीचर भी उपलब्ध होगा
किसी टॉपिक या विषय पर हर शामिल ध्यात को एसएमएस के द्वारा नोटिफिकेशन मिलता रहेगा

“ नॉलेज मैनेजमेंट से इंजीनियरिंग या विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में आ रहे युवाओं को काफी फायदा होगा। ”

मयंक (टेक्नोपीडिया डेवलपर)