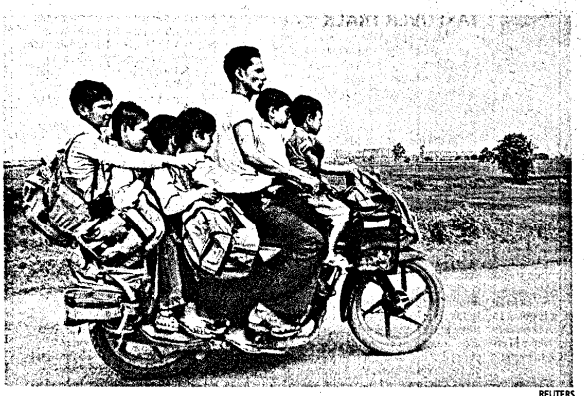
Newspaper Clips
October 21, 2010

Business Standard ND 21/10/2010 P12

[INDIAN STATES DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD]

A CLASS ACT ON EDUCATION, FINALLY

India is on track to meet its Millennium Development Goal on primary education



REUTERS

INDICUS ANALYTICS

Universal primary education by 2015 is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the United Nations and this is one of the MDGs that India will actually complete, with the success of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme launched in 2001. Before the programme began, India accounted for 25 per cent of the world's out-of-school children; this is down to less than 10 per cent now. It is the largest global ongoing Education For All programme, and according to the Education For All Mid-Decade Assessment, between 2000 and 2005, primary school enrolment in India rose by 13.7 percentage points, reaching close to universal enrolment in Grade I.

However, even with these commendable efforts at enrolment, one in four children left school before reaching Grade V. Over the past five years, there has been steady progress in retaining students and 2007-08 data show a less than 10 per cent primary school dropout ratio; states with above average dropout rates are Daman & Diu, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

The Gross Completion Rate, that is, total enrolment in Grade V minus repeaters in that grade as a percentage of population of age 11, is one of the best measures of primary educational attainment; this rate has consistently increased from 72 per cent in 2000 to 94 per cent in 2007 (World Bank).

As we get closer to achieving the goal of covering all children under primary schooling, it is important to take up the issue of quality of teaching. One indicator for this is the norm of having at least one qualified and trained teacher for every 30 pupils.

SCHOOL BRAKE

Percentage of professionally trained teachers

90-100
Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Delhi, Maharashtra, A & N Islands, Kerala, Puducherry, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh

50-90
Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir

>50
Tripura, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland

Source: District Information System for Education (DISE), 2008-09

Primary completion rate in India

Source: World Bank

As per District Information System for Education (DISE)-2008-09 data, the national average Pupil-Teacher Ratio was 34 at the primary level. The situation is still particularly bleak in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh with more than 50 students per teacher at the primary level, but this is not to say that there has been no progress in these states. In Bihar, for instance, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio has reduced from 65 in 2004-05 to 55. When it comes to professionally trained teachers, the percentage varied from 21.72 per cent in Nagaland to almost 100 per cent in Maharashtra, Delhi, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep. In Bihar and all the north-eastern states, except Mizoram, less than half the primary teachers have been professionally trained.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been a success in raising enrolment, reducing dropouts, improving gender parity and raising inclusion for marginalised sections and children with special needs. With the landmark Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 marking a historic moment for Indian children, the focus now shifts to a much larger group of children up to the age of 14 years.

Though the human resources development minister has kicked off many reforms in the schooling system, there are many more that need to be put in place to bring the remaining 8 million out-of-school children into the primary school network, improve infrastructure, enlarge access to secondary schools and, in general, make schooling more meaningful to all Indians. Sixty years late, India might finally be getting its act together on schooling.

Indian States Development Scorecard is a weekly feature by Indicus Analytics that focuses on the progress in India and the states across various socio-economic parameters.

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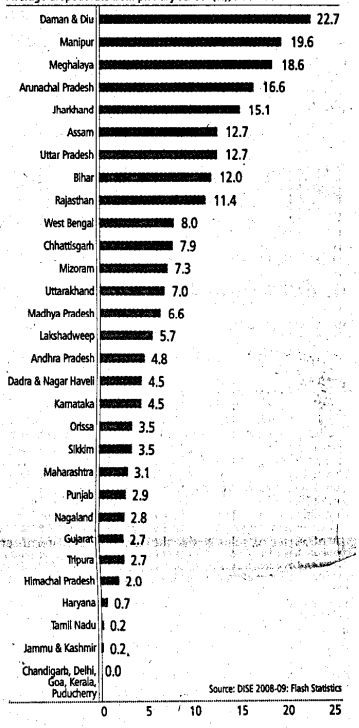
LEARNING CURVE

Average dropout rate from primary school (%), 2007-08



Source: DISE 2008-09: Flash Statistics

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P6

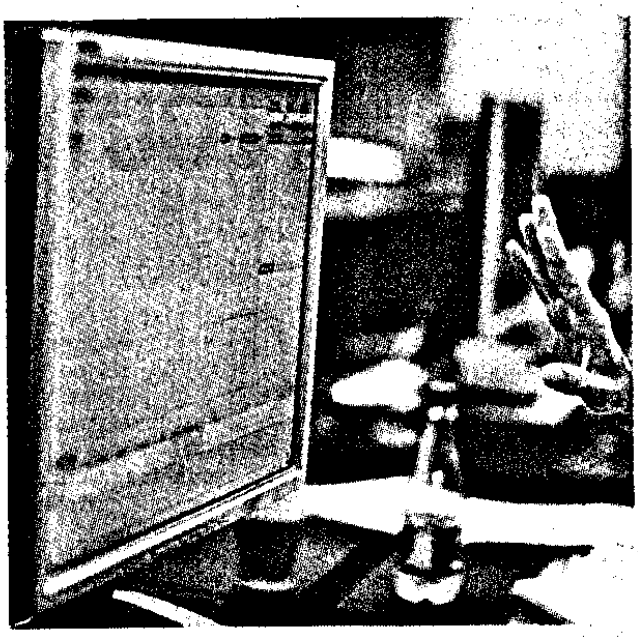
Govt to take stock of new IITs' performance

The government would take stock of the performance of the new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) established over the last couple of years at a meeting in New Delhi on Thursday. Several key issues related to these institutes, including infrastructure development and teacher shortage are also expected to come up for discussion at the meeting likely to be chaired by HRD Minister Kapil Sibal, according to sources in the HRD ministry. PTI

Business Standard ND 21/10/2010 P16

HRD Min tender for ₹1,500-PC

BS REPORTER
New Delhi, 20 October



The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has floated a tender for expression of interest (EoI) to develop an access device at a cost of $35 (₹1,500) or below for institutions of higher learning. The ministry expects that after the successful field trial of 100,000 pieces, the requirement may further grow to 10 million pieces within a short span of one year.

The minimum functionalities of the device are support for video web conferencing facility, multimedia content viewer, unzip tool for unzipping zip files, possibility of installing suitable firmware upgradation, computing capabilities such as Open Office and media player capable of playing streamed as well as stored media files. The device should also support internet browsing, wireless communication along with a cloud computing option and remote device management capability.

It should also render YouTube and other online video services (open source flash players), says the tender. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Rajasthan, has been allotted two projects for purchase and intensive testing of the $35-low cost access-cum-computing device that the ministry recently launched. The institute will purchase 100,000 such devices and carry out intensive laboratory and field tests across the country to ensure suitability in all geographical regions and in all climatic conditions.

The specifications include suitable motherboard, Qwerty keyboard, mouse and a minimum display of 7 inch colour LCD/TFT (Touch screen optional) besides three hours or more uninterrupted operation through battery or batteryless device

"Support for external hard disk drive (minimum 32 GB), alternative battery support through solar cell, web cam (embedded webcam desirable), shock resistant casing of suitable form factor for the device," the tender says.

Expressions of Interest may be given by registered firms who are manufacturers or companies with a capability of design, sourcing, manufacture and delivery of the Low-Cost Access Device. EoIs can also be submitted by a consortium, but at least the lead member of the consortium will have to meet the qualification criteria.

The Participants are required to supply 100 pieces of their device for Quality Assurance before they are shortlisted to participate in the project of delivering 100,000 tablets/laptops/access-devices by January 2011.

Indian Express Kolkata 20.10.10 p-4

IIT-Kharagpur medical college in two years

SHIV SAHAY SINGH
KOLKATA, OCTOBER 19

THE Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, is upbeat about the medical school they believe will come up in the next two years. According to senior officials of IIT-Kgp, the Centre is likely to introduce a bill in the Parliament in the next session to change IIT Act so that the institute can run a medical college.

"We have decided to name the medical college Bidhan Chandra Institute of Medical Sciences in the honour of the first chief minister of the state," Damodar Acharya, the director of IIT-Kgp said.

Acharya said the institute which will come up in 2012 will have an investment of Rs 500 crore. Recently the institute, with support from the Indian Railways, tied up with the 250-bed Railway hospital at Kharagpur. "We plan to use the Railway hospital as a teaching hospital. For medical research, we need to connect with a hospital that has a steady number of patients. This hospital gets about 1 lakh patients every year and will help us in research," he said.

The institute officials said they are also open to join hands with premier healthcare institutions in the country and abroad. "Our focus will be post-graduate medical education and research," said A K Majumdar, the deputy director of IIT-Kgp.

According to officials of the institute, the oldest IIT in the country has a history of diversifying into other domains. The institute first set up a B-School, then a law school and now is venturing into medical education.

Business Line ND 21/10/2010 p-4

IIM-A signs pact with Paris school

Mumbai, Oct. 20

Paris-based business school HEC Paris has signed an agreement with the Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad, for a joint programme offering a dual degree in HEC MSc Grande Ecole and the two-year Post-Graduate Programme in Management (PGPM). HEC and IIM-A already have tie-ups that permit exchange programmes for students. — **Our Bureau**

Hindu ND 21/10/2010 p-3

IIT-Delhi to host inter-college quiz

CAMPUS JOTTINGS

The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, is set to host the Sweden India Nobel Memorial Quiz final this coming Saturday. The institute will first host an inter-college quiz to select the finalists from Delhi. Quizzing enthusiasts from colleges and technical institutes in Delhi and the National Capital Region will participate in this round.

The finalists from Delhi, Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore will participate in the final and the winners will get an all expenses paid week-long trip to Sweden where they will visit Swedish companies and universities and also participate in other sightseeing programmes

The quiz is part of the upcoming Sweden India Nobel Memorial Week which will be a celebration of innovation and creativity.

Indira Gandhi National Open University has announced a new cycle of admissions for its various programmes for the January 2011 session.

The university is inviting applications for Masters and Bachelors degree programmes, post-graduate diplomas, diplomas, post-graduate certificates and certificate programmes in its various schools.

The prospectus and application forms are also available at *www.ignou.ac.in*

The last date for submission of application forms at the regional centres is November 30.

Jamia Millia Islamia's Anwar Jamal Kidwai-Mass Communication Research Centre in collaboration with European Union National Institutions for Culture is organising an 11-day "EUNIC Film Festival" which will come to a close on October 30.

The films will be screened daily at the university.

Students from Indian Institute of Management Lucknow's Noida campus visited ESCP Europe Business School, Paris, for a two-week business module earlier this month.

They attended sessions on cross-cultural issues, idea and innovative management.

The visitors were also acquainted with the challenges being faced by the European Union and the current economic and financial scenario in Europe. Seminars on techniques used by organisations to transform global and international businesses, competitive intelligence, discussions on contemporary corporate scandals and industry visits were some of the highlights of the trip.

Aligarh Muslim University's UGC Academic Staff College is conducting three subject refresher courses in English, Oriental Studies and Women's Studies. More than 100 university and college teachers from all over the country are attending these courses. The 18-day module will be based on interactive and interdisciplinary sessions with a focus on evaluation, seminar presentation, teaching methods and written assignments. Literary and cultural programmes will also be part of the courses.

The foundation stone of Thapar University's new 22-acre campus at Dera Bassi, Chandigarh, was unveiled earlier this month. The first phase of the construction of the environment friendly campus will include a management block and support student housing. The engineering wing, faculty and additional student housing, an auditorium complex and a student centre will be constructed in the next phase.

The university will offer graduate and post-graduate programmes in engineering, information technology and management.

Students will be equipped with technical know-how and also the skills to cope with the challenges of the corporate world.

Urvashi Sarkar

Business Line ND 21/10/2010
p-4

Vocational education policy within a year: Sibal

The Minister for Human Resource Development, Mr Kapil Sibal, delivering his speech at a seminar organised by Indian Chamber of Commerce in Kolkata. — A. Roy Chowdhury

Our Bureau

Kolkata, Oct. 20

The Union Government is planning to bring in a national vocational education framework within one year, according to Mr Kapil Sibal, Union Minister for Human Resource Development.

" My aim is to have national vocational education framework in order to provide training to students and create adequate employment opportunities," Mr Sibal said while speaking at a higher education conclave organised by the Indian Chamber of Commerce here on Wednesday. A national policy on vocational education was the need of the hour to ensure that the parameters of each vocation were well identified and benchmarked, he said.

The vocational training programme could be provided at various levels starting from Standard VIII and could either be integrated with the regular curriculum or be offered as standalone courses, he pointed out. The State governments, Mr Sibal said, could be asked to identify and devise vocational courses, standards of which would be decided at the national level.

The gross enrolment ratio was only 12.4 per cent at present and the aim was to take it to 30 per cent by 2020, he said. "There are 220 million children in schools in this country. Even after increasing the gross enrolment ratio to 30 per cent, we still will have 160 million children who will not go for conventional or professional higher education," he pointed out. There was therefore a need to think how to harness their genius by evolving a national policy on vocational education.

There are 500 universities and about 25,000 colleges in the country. There was a need for another 800 universities and 35,000-40,000 colleges to enable 46 million children to have college education, he observed. There was a need to attract more private investments into higher education, he said.

>>More on the Web: www.businessline.in/webextras

Hindu ND 21/10/2010 p-22

New Oxford centre for study of Asian heritage

It is the only centre of its kind in Europe

Hasan Suroor

- "The new centre will look at how cultural influences might be connected"
- "Asian archaeology and heritage studies vital for understanding how modern world shaped"

LONDON: Oxford University is to launch a new centre to study the archaeological and cultural heritage of Asia. It is claimed to be the only centre of its kind in Europe.

The university said that although Asia had some of the world's richest archaeological and artistic forms of heritage, little was known or taught about this period in Britain.

"Asia celebrates a huge diversity of cultures but less research has been conducted into how the different cultures are related. The new centre will look at how the cultural influences, both within the region and in the wider world beyond, might be connected. The research will not only draw on archaeology but also other disciplines such as anthropology, art history, linguistics, molecular genetics, the earth sciences and geography," it said.

The centre, to be based in the School of Archaeology, will offer a new Asia-specific Master's degree and new courses in the Archaeology of Asia, Chinese Archaeology and the Palaeolithic Archaeology of Asia.

One of its aims, a spokesman said, would be to increase the School's academic links with Asian institutions in order to support major research programmes and encourage further research collaborations and student exchanges.

Enormously important

Professor Chris Gosden, a co-director of the centre, said: "Asian archaeology and heritage studies are enormously important for understanding how the modern world was shaped, and there is a growing need for world-class expertise in this area. The Oxford Centre for Asian Archaeology, Art and Culture has been developed to support research and training in various areas of Asian archaeology and heritage studies, and to offer opportunities for scholarly discussion, networking and collaboration."

The centre will be launched on Thursday with a public lecture by Dame Jessica Rawson, Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology. One of the co-directors of the Centre is Dr. Michael Petraglia, who was recently appointed to the School of Archaeology, in part because of his active field projects in India.

Times Of India ND 21/10/2010 P-4

City scientist honoured for genome project

Risha Chitlangia | TNN

New Delhi: She was the convener of India's biggest genome project — Indian Genome Variation Consortium — that mapped the genetic variation among the ethnically and linguistically diverse Indian population. The findings of the project provided the foundation for several researches, especially in the field of identifying susceptibility of a gene type to complex disorders.

For Dr Mitali Mukherji, Wednesday was a big day in her 13-year-long career as she received the prestigious Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar award — conferred by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) — from Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

A scientist with the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB) in the capital, Mukherji is one of the nine young scientists who received the award this year. "It is a recognition of our hard work. It is an encouragement to all the young scientists to continue working in the field of research and development," said Mukherji, who doesn't mind spending long hours in her lab at IGIB in decoding the human genome.

Talking about the Indian genome variation project, Mukherji said that this would help in categorizing people in 4-5 broad genome groups. The gene structure of nearly 2,000 people from different ethnic and linguistic groups was studied to divide them in 4-5 broad groups. "We have done genetic mapping of the Indian population and how they are related to each other. We picked up people from 55 different areas speaking four different languages for the study," said Mukherji.

"A group of people with a similar genome are susceptible to certain diseases. We are trying to identify biomarkers which will help us predict the type of diseases the group is susceptible to," said Mukherji.

In a genetically clonal population, scientists are now trying to study group-specific biomarkers to establish the groups' susceptibility to diseases like diabetes and cardiovascular and neuropsychiartic disorders and their response to certain drugs.

Pharmacogenomics of drugs for asthma and epilepsy is a prime example where efforts are on to correlate genetic variation to drug efficacy.

An alumni of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Mukherji says money is now pumped into research and development work. "Funding was a problem earlier, but now it has become a lot easier. Our genome research is on a par with the work done in western countries. A lot of young scientists are now venturing into R&D as they are allowed to be part of big research projects," said Mukherji, who is now working on a project to scientifically establish the principles of ayurveda.

risha.chitlangia@timesgroup.com

BIG DAY: Mitali Mukherji received the CSIR's Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award from PM Manmohan Singh on Wednesday

Times Of India ND 21/10/2010
P-18

Digital Evolution

Can tablets replace the PC?

According to a recent research note by Gartner, a leading information technology research company, sales of the iPad and other tablets will hit 19.4 million units in 2010. Impressive statistics given that the tablet market truly took off only half-a-year ago with the iPad's launch. The note also predicts that tablets will cannibalise sales of other mobile devices, particularly netbooks. Which begs the obvious question, one that has been frequently asked since the iPad's launch – can tablets pose a serious threat to, and eventually replace, personal computers? Iconic Apple CEO Steve Jobs thinks this is the case. The answer, however, may not be so clear-cut.

A large segment of personal computer users require devices only for basic functionality such as Web surfing, e-mail and social networking. Tablets, with their attractive look and mobility, could indeed prove to be an adequate replacement here. The problem is their high price point. But these are expected to drop significantly over the next three to five years. For users with more computing resource intensive requirements, however, it is difficult to see the tablet as anything more than a secondary device. With their limited hardware and operating systems – current tablet OSs are more akin to upgraded smartphone OSs than full-featured computer ones – tablets will find it difficult to replicate the functionality of PCs or even laptops. These are, however, short-term predictions. What the tablet has certainly done is shake up the personal computing market. It may well have started the shift towards the scenario Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer envisions, one that is not an either/or situation but an evolution and melding of these devices.

Times Of India
ND 21/10/2010 P-19

Lasers can make specs history:

Laser surgery, presently used to treat short-sightedness, is being tested as a cure for presbyopia, or long-sightedness that develops with age, as well. If successful, it could dramatically reduce the need for reading glasses. The deterioration results from the stiffening of the eye lens, which makes zooming in on close objects more difficult, reports the Daily Mail. The technique involves using lasers to re-engineer the eyeball, either by cutting slits, into which tiny lenses can be inserted, or by altering the shape of its outer layer.

Hormone therapy ups cancer risk:

Menopausal women taking combined hormone therapy have an elevated risk of being diagnosed with a more advanced stage of breast cancer and dying from it, according to a new US study. Researchers conducted a new analysis of a landmark, federally funded clinical trial known as the Women's Health Initiative, which was halted in 2002 after data suggested women who took a combination of estrogen and progestin hormones faced a higher risk of breast cancer.

Times Of India ND
21/10/2010P19

Found: How leopard got its spots

Paris: How did the leopard get his spots? In Rudyard Kipling's children's tale, the leopard was initially a "greyish-yellowish catty-shaped kind of beast". He was hopeless at hunting until a kindly Ethiopian gave him spots with which to conceal himself both on stony ground in the open or under sun-dappled trees.

A team led by University of Bristol experimental psychologist Will Allen has found how stripes and spots worn by the big cats fit neatly with their habitat. They analysed images of 37 species of felidae, from the wildcat to the clouded leopard, transcribing the complexity of fur patterns into mathematical formulae.

The equations were then matched against data for the cats' habitat and behaviour — where they lived (savannah, forest, mountains and so on) and when and how they hunted (daytime, nighttime, and so forth). "We found that cats which live in closed habitats such as forests are much more likely to be patterned, especially with particularly irregular or complex patterns, than those which live in open habitats," Allen said.

Complex and irregular patterns are good camouflage in dense tropical forests, he explained. In contrasts, cats which operate in the open also called cougars, tend to have a non-patterned fur. The leopard, comes halfway in between. His simple, regularly-patterned spots giving excellent cover for stalking in the grasslands and rocks of the savannah and for sleeping in the branches of trees. AFP

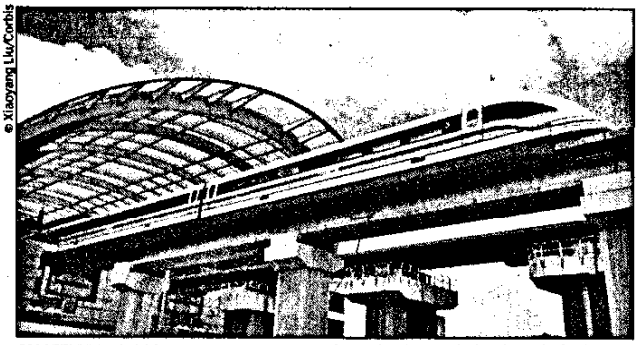
Times Of India ND 21/10/2010 P-19

On superfast track: Train to hit 500kph

Beijing: China which has been operating bullet trains is now developing a new high-speed locomotive that could travel like smaller air planes, logging about 500km per hour, a top railway official has said.

"We want to lead the world in high-speed railway construction," He Huawu, chief engineer of Chinese ministry of railways said. China created a world record on June 24, 2008, when the Beijing-Tianjin CRH3 high-speed train hit 394.3 kilometres per hour.

Experts however said the 500kmph super fast train is still in the research phase. The newer high-speed technology is in its final phase of development. "As long as we can prove that the train can run without slipping at such a high speed, we have achieved our goal. It is just an experiment," Wang Mengshu, a professor at the Tunnel and Underground Engineering Research Centre at Beijing Jiaotong University, told the Global Times.



© Xiaoyang Liu/Corbis

SHATTERING ALL RECORDS: A Magnetic Levitation Train in Shanghai. The China-made CRH380A train hit 416.6kph – a world record – during a trip from Shanghai to Hangzhou in Zhejiang province last month

"Our aim is to tell the world that China has the ability to achieve this goal," he added.

As of September, there were 7,055 kilometres of high-speed tracks in China and construction is underway to build another 10,000 kilometres.

The China-made CRH380A train hit 416.6km per hour — a world record — during a trip from Shanghai and Hangzhou in Zhejiang province last month.

The train was designed to run as fast as 350 km per hour to cover the 202km distance between the two Chinese cities.

It will make its debut operation officially at the end of this month. Some 80 million passengers are expected to travel the route every year.

Travel time between the two cities was slashed to less than 40 minutes from more than two hours after the train was put into service.

By 2012, a 110,000km network of rails will include 13,000 kilometres of high-speed rails, the ministry said earlier.

The 1,318km Beijing-to-Shanghai high-speed railway, which cost about 220.9 billion yuan ($32.5 billion), is scheduled to open in 2012.

The train will cut travel time between Beijing and Shanghai by half to less than five hours. He, the engineer, estimated the length of high-speed rails would hit 50,000km in the near future, connecting all cities with a population of more than five lakh. PTI

Hindustan Times, ND p-17
21-Oct-10

Sibal plans sops for IIT faculty

NEED To lure them to newer IITs

Charu Sudan Kasturi
charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The human resource development ministry is planning special incentives to lure faculty from the older Indian Institutes of Technology to take up teaching posts at the country's new breed of IITs struggling to attract teachers.

Directors of the eight new IITs started since 2008 are meeting HRD minister Kapil Sibal on Thursday to discuss concerns ranging from their inability to attract qualified teachers and fund shortages to land-related problems.

Under the proposal for giving incentives to teachers — which the HRD ministry is currently discussing with the finance ministry — teachers at older IITs will be required to spend a ten-year tenure at one of the new-born IITs.

They will receive incentives principally related to the pension they will receive on retirement.

The new IITs — in Hyderabad, Patna, Jodhpur, Bhubaneswar, Mandi, Indore, Gandhinagar and Ropar — are all at present operating out of temporary campuses. Top teachers generally do not want to join these Institutes at present, a Director said.

"Despite the IIT brand, the most qualified people prefer an established institution — or at least one where they can focus on teaching and research rather than on building up a new Institute," the director said.

The special incentives are aimed at ensuring that faculty at older IITs join in vacant posts at the new IITs, a government source said. "You could call it a hardship allowance," the source said.

The older IITs also face a massive faculty crunch — between 15 per cent and 40 per cent — but are likely to find it easier to attract new faculty which the new IITs will find tough, the source argued.

Three of the new IITs — Mandi, Gandhinagar and Hyderabad — are yet to receive all their land from state governments. The new IITs are also facing a fund crunch.

Mail Today, ND 21-Oct-10 p-18

Indian scientists explore fresh research frontiers

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

IF YOU are wondering what the best scientific minds in India are currently engaged in, here is the answer. They are hunting for genes that make Indians susceptible to diabetes and heart disease, unravelling the molecular basis of human diseases such as schizophrenia, developing new software algorithms for biological applications and finding novel pathways to drug designing.

Nine such bright young scientists were presented the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for 2010, by Prime Minster Manmohan Singh on Wednesday.

The Bhatnagar awards, considered the Indian equivalent of the Nobel prize, cover a myriad of areas and carry a cash prize of ₹5 lakh each.

Addressing the function, the Prime minister said: "It is time the new generation of Indian scientists takes on the responsibility of thinking about the future of Indian science and to take up the mantle of leadership."

This year's awards were special because three women were honoured with them, the first time in its history. In the past 50 years only 11 women have received the prize.

Three women among nine Bhatnagar award recipients

SHEKHAR YADAV

Clockwise from above: Dr Sandeep Verma of IIT-Kanpur receives the Bhatnagar prize from Prime Minister Manmohan Singh; a record three woman scientists — Dr Mitali Mukherji, Dr Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay and Dr Shubha Tole — won the prize this year; Dr Sanjeev Galande and Dr Kalobaran Maiti were also recipients.

"It is a special honour," said Dr Mitali Mukherji, a woman scientist at the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), Delhi, who, along with Dr Shubha Tole of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, and Dr Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, received the prize.

Dr Mukherji is the convener of the CSIR-led Indian Genome Variation Consortium project that has provided a comprehensive genetic landscape of the Indian population. The research group she leads at the IGIB has been looking at genome variation among Indians and its connection with diseases.

Among the other awardees, Pune-based scientist Dr Sanjeev Galande is working on epigenetics, an emerging field. It reveals how heritable information other than the DNA sequence can influence gene function. "We are studying epigenetic modifications and how they influence differentiation of cells. The outcome of these studies would be important to the understanding the biology of infectious diseases as well as some cancers," explains Dr Galande, who was till recently with the National Centre for Cell Science. Currently he is setting up a Centre for Excellence in Epigenetics at the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune.

At Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Dr Sandeep Verma is trying to solve key questions relating to certain neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease.

"Such disorders owe their origin to defined grouping of rogue mutated proteins. Since it is difficult to access the human brain, it is desirable that model systems are developed to study such disorders. We have developed artificial chemical models which are able to mimic certain initial events in neurodegeneration," Dr Verma said. It is expected that these efforts will help understand intricate biological mechanisms leading to memory loss and other neuromuscular disorders.

The human brain is also the subject of research in the laboratory of Dr Shubha Tole at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai. She is engaged in deciphering genetic mechanisms that control development of the cerebral cortex — an area of the brain that deals with perception, decision-making, thinking, language, learning and memory. Tole's work could lead to therapies for treatment of complex disorders such as schizophrenia in the future.

Another winner from TIFR, Dr Kalobaran Maiti, has built an electron spectrometer that can measure the energy of electrons with very high accuracy. "This high sensitivity has helped discover tiny features responsible for magnetism in a material made of non-magnetic elements. It can find applications in future technologies such as quantum computations," he says.

In engineering sciences category, Dr Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay, a professor of machine intelligence at ISI, Kolkata, has been given the award. Her research group is developing complex algorithms which could have applications in new biology. "Pattern recognition by machines has been known for many years, but its applications in new areas such as biology require development of highly complex algorithms," she pointed out.

"Indian science has been a predominantly male domain at the leadership level though there is a large number women working in the system. It is remarkable that three out of nine awardees this year are women. This is an indication that the table is turning and woman scientists are getting into a competitive mode," said Dr Samir Brahmachari, director general, CSIR.

At Wednesday's function, the PM also honoured another 11 scientists who were nominated for the prize in 2009.

Financial Express ND 21/10/2010 p-5

Govt mulls new IIM curricula to suit India Inc

fe Bureau

Kolkata, Oct 20: The Centre is planning to bring about some changes in the IIM curricula as the present curricula suits the western multinationals' needs more, according to human resource development minister Kapil Sibal.

"Our IIM curricula has been designed in such a way that it meets the requirement of the western multinationals more than that of India's needs. Our agricultural sector and rural banks—especially that deals with micro credit—needs IIM trained people. We are trying to change the curricula to suit our Indian needs," Sibal said at an education conclave organised by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Sibal however, did not want to clarify the sort of changes the ministry was planning to make in the curricula or whether it has started working on it. But he wanted to bet big on the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority Bill- 2010, which could pave way for setting up 800 more

Kapil Sibal, Human resource development minister

universities and 40,000 more colleges. India currently has 504 universities and 26,000 colleges, absorbing only 14 million students a year, which is 12.4% of the total school pass outs. According to Sibal, this number has to go up to 40 million or 30% of the total school pass outs by 2020, for which 800 more universities and 40,000 more colleges are required.

While the government alone cannot set up so many universities and colleges and needs private sector participation, giving accreditation to the new universities and colleges would be a huge task, which required a new set of mechanism. The government has proposed setting up a national accreditation authority, under which licensed accrediting agencies would give accreditation to colleges and universities following certain government set parameters.'

But the government wants every college and university to have its own website declaring every details .The accrediting agencies would bank more on the website declarations than on physical verifications. If at any point of time the website declarations were found to be wrong, the government would come up with heavy penal action, Sibal said.

Mint ND 21/10/2010 P-30

OTHER SPHERE
ANURAG BEHAR

EDUCATION SANS EXPERTS

I magine a factory filled with machines, each manned by an operator.

As is the wont of operators, some work hard, some don't. Some are habitual absentees, but most are just the average decent person eking out a living. In this factory, like the operators, the machines also follow the normal curve on every characteristic, for example, stability, precision and breakdown.

The strange thing about this factory is that it has no engineers, none at all. None for design, production, planning, maintenance, or master training. No experts to help manage these areas.

I have run many factories, but, if asked to, I would find it impossible to run this one. I won't like to be its customer either.

Now in our imagination, let's scale this up to a nation full of such factories, about 1.3 million—with the average operators and the average machines—but no engineers. What would you get from the factories of this nation? How long before this system will descend into chaos? How would anything change and improve?

That is the state of our education system. We have 1.3 million schools with teachers, but the "expert level" equivalent to the engineers in the above analogy is a virtual vacuum in India.

Before the guns shoot me down for committing the heresy of comparing a school to a factory, a teacher to a machine operator, and, by that route, comparing the education system to an industrial system, let me hasten and add that I have used the analogy with a very limited purpose of sharply bringing out these "expert levels". That limited point having been made for the limited purpose of this column, I must emphatically state that schools and factories differ deeply in methods (they obviously must—though unfortunately sometimes they don't), purposes and philosophy.

> We don't dream of running 1.3 million factories without engineers. Why then do we hope for such a miracle in education?

To return to the issue of "expert level"—let's call them education experts—this lot is so small in number in India, so as to be virtually absent. What do these experts do (or would do, were they to be there)?

Let's start with: What should be learnt in schools? At what ages? What methods of teaching and learning are effective for what concepts? How would different children learn effectively? How do you contextualize curricular material to the incredible diversity of India? How do you dynamically weave in the issues of an ever-evolving society?

What should be the curriculum of in-service teacher education? How do you assess learning levels appropriately and such that it is an aid to learning, and not a "judgement" on children? How do you manage schools and school systems? What is the economics of education and how can we ensure equity? Which policy will walk best the fine balance of managing scale, teacher unions, current institutional capacity and still make a dent in learning levels?

These (and thousands such) issues have to be dealt with if we are to improve our education system. These issues are in the domain of "education experts"—experts, for example, in instructional design, in curriculum and pedagogy, in education management, in education technology, in education policy, in educational psychology.

India doesn't have these experts. If you were to talk to any serious organization working in education—private (not-for-profit or for-profit) or the government—the first and biggest problem that they will list is absence of a talent pool to hire from, for roles of experts in any area of education.

We just have a few score who have become education experts, from decades of reflective experience on the ground, but without any formal education. And perhaps 50-100 students who are graduating from a few formal programmes in education, every year. These are few drops in a dry, empty ocean bed.

Let's compare our numbers to those in Canada. Every year about 2,000 students graduate in these expertise areas in Canada. And Canada's population is 47 million, ours is 1,000 million. We cannot but be aware of the state of our education system vis-à-vis that of Canada's, let alone our society's need for education vis-à-vis theirs.

How can we hope to improve our education without experts in education? It is incredible that we are not addressing this root cause, and still hoping that our education will improve. Will we dream of running (forget improving) 1.3 million factories without any kind of engineers? We won't. So why do we hope that that miracle will happen in education?

There is no way around this issue. India has to start education programmes, with significant number of students, in these expertise areas. As an organization working in the education sector, we have borne the brunt of this problem, and so decided to catch the bull by the horns. We are starting a university to offer post graduate programmes in different areas of education expertise. But one university in a nation of a billion, with this kind of need, is completely insufficient; at least 25 more are required. We are hoping we will find fellow travellers along the way.

Anurag Behar is co-CEO of Azim Premji Foundation and also leads sustainability initiatives for Wipro Ltd. He writes every fortnight on issues of ecology and education. Comments are welcome at othersphere@livemint.com

To read Anurag Behar's previous columns, go to
www.livemint.com/othersphere

Indian Express ND 21/10/2010 P6

Yale to groom faculty with IIT, IIM

ANUBHUTI VISHNOI
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 20

AHEAD of US President Barack Obama's India visit, Yale University will soon ink an agreement with Indian institutes to launch the Yale India Leadership programme to groom academic leadership.

Sources told *The Indian Express* that the university will sign an MoU with IIT Kanpur and IIM Kozhikode on October 28 to set up two Centers of Excellence in Academic Leadership (CEEAL)—one at IIT Kanpur's Extension Centre in Noida and the other on IIM Kozhikode campus—and launch a series of collaborative exchange programmes in academic leadership.

The MoU will be signed by president of Yale University Richard Levin, Director of IIT Kanpur S G Dhande and IIM Kozhikode Director Debasis Chatterjee and will come into effect from January 1, 2011.

According to the proposed agreement, each institute will appoint two members to a Joint Management Committee to supervise the collaborative efforts. The committee will meet "as and when necessary to review progress in implementation of activities, define new areas and programmes of collaboration and other aspects of the MoU, like funding issues".

Yale, the IIT and the IIM will share scientific, academic and technical information and academic materials related to academic leadership, collaborate to identify opportunities for exchanges and cooperation and conduct joint workshops, seminars, courses and conferences on academic leadership and management.

"The centres will serve to groom excellent academic leadership in view of the expansion in the education sector in India. The idea is to posit it as a top-notch academic centre, which will have international academics flying down to help develop and conduct programmes for Indian academia," said an official.

The proposed agreement is significant in view of the urgent need to address the issues of quality of faculty as well as the fact that finding a good vice-chancellor is no longer an easy task. So, officials said, there is a pressing need to groom faculty and academic leadership to take on bigger roles.

Hamara Mahanagar ND 21/10/2010 P-8

आईआईटी छात्र मनाएंगे 'अंतराग्नि'

एजेंसी

कानपुर

आई आई टी कानपुर के छात्रों का वार्षिक महोत्सव 'अंतराग्नि' इस वर्ष 21 से 24 अक्टूबर को होगा और इस बार इस आयोजन की थीम भारतीय सिनेमा होगी, जिसमें फिल्म इंडस्ट्री से महेश भट्ट, सौरभ शुक्ला, रजत कपूर, शेरनाज पटेल और वसुंधरा दास के अलावा कई टीवी कलाकार शामिल होंगे। आई आई टी द्वारा जारी एक बयान के मुताबिक अंतराग्नि 2010 की शुरुआत रजत कपूर और शेरनाज पटेल के हास्य नाटक लव लेटर से होगी जबकि निर्देशक महेश भट्ट फिल्म निर्देशन की बारीकियों के बारे में छात्रों के समक्ष अपने विचार रखेंगे। सिनेमा का दर्शको पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर विचार विमर्श के लिए एक परिचर्चा का भी आयोजन किया गया है जिसमें बालीवुड से निर्देशक और अभिनेता सौरभ शुक्ला, अभिनेत्री और गायिक वसुंधरा दास, तेलगू फिल्मों के शेखर काम्मुला और टीवी कलाकार ललित परिमू भाग लेंगे। इस अवसर पर एक फैशन शो का भी आयोजन किया गया है जिसमें भारतीय फैशन डिजायनरों के साथ ब्राजील की मॉडल फरनांडा भी नजर आएंगी। कवि सम्मेलन में देश के मशहूर शायरों और कवियों को आमंत्रित किया गया है। जबकि 24 को कार्यक्रम के समापन की रात शफकत अमानत अली अपनी गायकी के सुर बिखेरेंगे। अंतराग्नि में ई डिजाइनिंग ऑन लाइन प्रतियोगिता, नृत्य नाटक, फाइन आर्ट, फिल्म मेकिंग, क्विज मेकिंग समेत आठ प्रतियोगिताओं में छात्र छात्राएं भाग लेंगी। इस समारोह में देश भर के करीब अस्सी संस्थानों के 1500 प्रतिभागी भाग ले रहे है जिसके कारण आई आई टी में सुरक्षा के जबरदस्त इंतजाम किए गए हैं।

यह है आईआईटी कानपुर के छात्रों का वार्षिक महोत्सव भारतीय सिनेमा को बनाया गया आयोजन की थीम

Jansatta ND 21/10/2010 p-7

आईआईटी छात्रों का सालाना महोत्सव अंतराग्नि 2010 आज से

कानपुर, 20 अक्तूबर (भाषा)। आईआईटी कानपुर के छात्रों का सालाना महोत्सव 'अंतराग्नि' इस साल 21 से 24 अक्तूबर को होगा और इस बार इस आयोजन की थीम भारतीय सिनेमा होगी, जिसमें फिल्म इंडस्ट्री से महेश भटट, सौरभ शुक्ला, रजत कपूर, शेरनाज पटेल और वसुंधरा दास के अलावा कई टीवी कलाकार शामिल होंगे।

आईआईटी के एक बयान के मुताबिक अंतराग्नि 2010 की शुरुआत रजत कपूर और शेरनाज पटेल के हास्य नाटक लव लेटर से होगी जबकि निर्देशक महेश भट्ट फिल्म निर्देशन की बारीकियों के बारे में छात्रों के समक्ष अपने विचार रखेंगे। सिनेमा का दर्शकों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर विचार-विमर्श के लिए एक परिचर्चा का भी आयोजन किया गया है, जिसमें बालीवुड से निर्देशक और अभिनेता सौरभ शुक्ला, अभिनेत्री और गायिक वसुंधरा दास, तेलगू फिल्मों के शेखर काम्मुला और टीवी कलाकार ललित परिमू भाग लेंगे ।

इस अवसर पर एक फैशन शो का भी आयोजन किया गया है जिसमें भारतीय फैशन डिजायनरों के साथ ब्राजील की माडल फरनांडा भी नजर आएंगी। कवि सम्मेलन में देश के मशहूर शायरों और कवियों को आमंत्रित किया गया है। जबकि 24 को कार्यक्रम के समापन की रात शफकत अमानत अली अपनी गायकी के सुर बिखेरेंगे। अंतराग्नि में ई डिजाइनिंग आन लाइन प्रतियोगिता, नृत्य नाटक, फाइन आर्ट, फिल्म मेकिंग, क्विज मेकिंग समेत आठ प्रतियोगिताओं में छात्र-छात्राएं भाग लेंगी । इस समारोह में देश भर के करीब अस्सी संस्थानों के 1500 प्रतिभागी भाग ले रहे है जिसके कारण आईआईटी में सुरक्षा के जबरदस्त इंतजाम किए गए हैं।

Hamara Mahanagar ND 21/10/2010 P-10

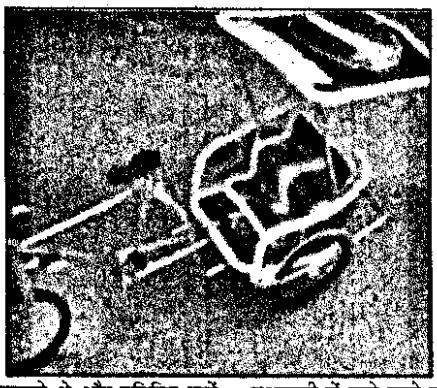
आईआईटी ने बनाया रिक्शा

यह काफी हल्का और ज्यादा जगह वाला

एजेंसी

अगरतला

रिक्शा खींचने वाले हरिपद दास इन बहुत खुश हैं, क्योंकि उनका विशेष रूप से डिजायन किया गया रिक्शा काफी हल्का, ज्यादा जगह वाला और धूप तथा बरसात से बचाता है। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) गुआहाटी द्वारा बनाया गया रिक्शा दास के लिए एक वरदान बनकर आया है। इससे पहले वर्ष 2007 तक वह किराए का रिक्शा चलाते थे और प्रतिदिन उन्हें 25 रुपए किराया देना होता था। दास, अगतरतला और देश के अन्य शहरों में उन करीब 300 रिक्शा चालकों में से हैं जिन्हें यह दिया गया है और यह संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।



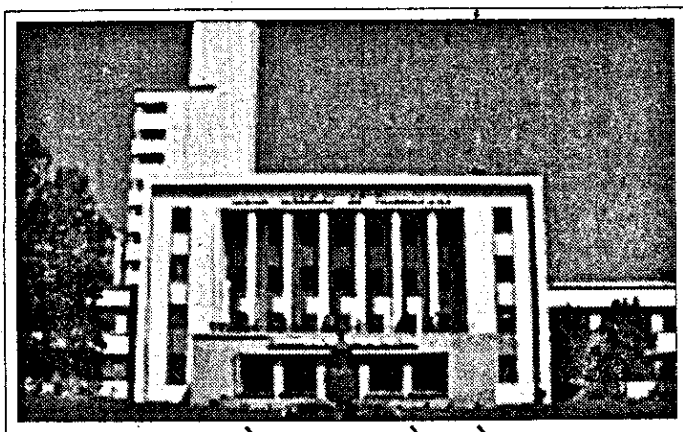
दास ने कहा, "रिक्शा बैंक से नया वाहन पाने के बाद मैं उन्हें अब 25 रूपए प्रतिदिन देता था और एक साल बाद वह रिक्शे का मालिक हो गया। दास ने कहा कि यह नया वाहन चलाने में काफी आसान है क्योंकि तिपहिया रिक्शे से काफी हल्का है। यह रिक्शा बनाने का विचार सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता डा. प्रदीप शर्मा का था जिन्होंने आईआईटी गुआहाटी से संपर्क किया। उन्होंने इस रिक्शे का नाम 'दीप भवन' रखा। गुआहाटी में रहने वाले शर्मा ने कहा कि वह इस बात से काफी दुखी थे कि रिक्शा चालकों को अपनी कड़ी मेहनत का बीस प्रतिशत रिक्शा मालिकों को देना पड़ता है।

Virat Vaibhav ND 21/10/2010 p-9

आईआईटी छात्रों का वार्षिक महोत्सव 'अंतराग्नि' आज से

■ विराट न्यूज।

कानपुर। आई आई टी कानपुर के छात्रों का वार्षिक महोत्सव 'अंतराग्नि' इस वर्ष 21 से 24 अक्टूबर को होगा और इस बार इस आयोजन की थीम भारतीय सिनेमा होगी, जिसमें फिल्म इंडस्ट्री से महेश भट्ट, सौरभ शुक्ला, रजत कपूर, शेरनाज पटेल और वसुंधरा दास के अलावा कई टीवी कलाकार शामिल होंगे। आई आई टी द्वारा जारी एक बयान के मुताबिक अंतराग्नि 2010 की शुरूआत रजत कपूर और शेरनाज पटेल के हास्य नाटक लव लेटर से होगी जबकि निर्देशक महेश भट्ट फिल्म निर्देशन की बारीकियों के बारे में छात्रों के समक्ष अपने विचार रखेंगे। सिनेमा का दर्शको पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर विचार विमर्श के लिए एक परिचर्चा का भी आयोजन किया गया है जिसमें बालीवुड से निर्देशक और अभिनता सौरभ शुक्ला, अभिनेत्री और गायिक वसुंधरा दास, तेलगू फिल्मों के शेखर काम्मुला एवं टीवी कलाकार ललित परिमू भाग लेंगे। इस अवसर पर एक फैशन शो का भी आयोजन किया गया है जिसमें भारतीय फैशन डिजायनरों के साथ ब्राजील की माडल फरनांडा भी नजर आएंगी। कवि सम्मेलन में देश के मशहूर शायरों और कवियों को आमंत्रित किया गया है। जबकि 24 को कार्यक्रम के समापन की रात शफकत अमानत अली अपनी गायकी के सुर बिखेरेंगे। अंतराग्नि में ई डिजाइनिंग आन लाइन प्रतियोगिता, नृत्य नाटक, फाइन आर्ट, फिल्म मेकिंग, क्विज मेकिंग समेत आठ प्रतियोगिताओं में छात्र छात्राएं भाग लेंगी। इस समारोह में देश भर के करीब अस्सी संस्थानों के 1500 प्रतिभागी भाग ले रहे है जिसके कारण आई आई टी में सुरक्षा के जबरदस्त इंतजाम किए गए है।■



21 से 24 तक चलेगा प्रोग्राम

Veer Arjun ND 21/10/2010 p-1

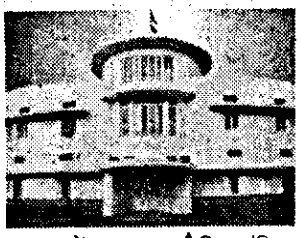
नए पाठ्यक्रम में सिविल सेवा की रणनीति में करना होगा परिवर्तन

अभय तिवारी

नई दिल्ली। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (यूपीएससी) द्वारा आयोजित देश की सर्वाधिक प्रतिष्ठित भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के प्रारंभिक परीक्षा के ढांचे में पिछले दिनों व्यापक परिवर्तन कर दिया गया। नए पाठ्यक्रम में वैकल्पिक विषयों को हटाकर सामान्य अध्ययन के प्रश्नपत्र को दो प्रश्नों में बांट दिया गया है। दोनों प्रश्नपत्र अब दो-दो सौ अंकों के होंगे।

यूपीएससी द्वारा आयोजित इस प्रतिष्ठित परीक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम में किए गए परिवर्तन का आमतौर पर छात्रों ने स्वागत किया है। यूपीएससी की तैयारी कर रहे छात्र मनीष चौधरी ने बताया कि पहले प्रारंभिक परीक्षा में वैकल्पिक विषय के सम्मिलित होने से ऐसे छात्रों को बहुत घाटा होता था जो लोकप्रिय विषयों जैसे इतिहास, राजनीति विज्ञान या भूगोल से इतर विषयों के साथ प्रारंभिक परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होते थे। चूंकि इन विषयों के परीक्षार्थियों की संख्या ज्यादा होने और चयन में आनुपातिक प्रणाली होने के कारण इन विषयों का कटआफ अन्य विषयों जैसे कामर्स, फिजिक्स, कैमेस्ट्री की तुलना में नीचे जाता था और इन विषयों के छात्रों का आसानी से चयन हो जाते थे। लेकिन अब प्रारंभिक परीक्षा में वैकल्पिक विषय के हट जाने से सभी छात्रों के लिए समान अवसर उपलब्ध होंगे।

यूपीएससी की ही तैयारी कराने वाली एक प्रमुख कोचिंग संस्थान के निदेशक संदीप कुमार के अनुसार



कुछ छात्रों का यह भ्रम है कि प्रारंभिक परीक्षा में अंग्रेजी विषय के सम्मिलित किए जाने से हिन्दी क्षेत्रों या हिन्दी माध्यम के छात्रों का नुकसान होगा। संदीप ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी का जो स्तर प्रारंभिक परीक्षा में रखा गया है उसका स्तर 10वीं का है जो पहले से ही मुख्य परीक्षा में अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में मौजूद थी। अंग्रेजी विषय के प्रश्नपत्र 40 प्रतिशत से कम अंक पाने पर आपके अन्य विषयों का मूल्यांकन तक नहीं होता था। संदीप ने कहा कि मेरे अनुसार अंग्रेजी को प्रारंभिक में सम्मिलित किए जाने का छात्रों द्वारा स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इससे उन्हें मुख्य परीक्षा के समय इसके लिए अतिरिक्त समय नहीं देना होगा।

सिविल सेवा की तैयारी की रणनीति में परिवर्तन के मुद्दे पर मुखर्जी नगर स्थित प्रतिष्ठित कोचिंग संस्थान सिविल्स इंडिया के डॉ. रमेश कुमार के अनुसार नए परिवर्तित पाठ्यक्रम, काफी हद तक संघ लोक सेवा द्वारा संचालित सीडीएस या एसएससी की परीक्षाओं के काफी करीब है। अब छात्र चाहे तो यूपीएससी के साथ ही इन परीक्षाओं में भी बैठ सकते हैं।

डॉ. रमेश ने कहा कि छात्र जिस परिवर्तन से डर रहे है, वह कोई बहुत बड़ा नहीं है। परिवर्तन मात्र इतना है कि पहले सामान्य अध्ययन के प्रश्नपत्र में छात्र जैसे रीजनिंग, न्यूमेटिकल एबिलिटी एनालिरिकल एबिलिटी के प्रश्नों को छोड़कर भी चले जाते थे तो उनका चयन प्रभावित नहीं होता था। लेकिन अब इन टापिक को अंग्रेजी के साथ मिलाना सामान्य अध्ययन का प्रश्नपत्र दो बना दिया गया है जो अब प्रारंभिक परीक्षा के चयन में बड़ा रोल निभाएंगे। सिविल सेवा की ही तैयारी करने वाले एक अन्य छात्र अमरनाथ गुप्ता के अनुसार थोड़ी दिक्कत उन छात्रों को इस बार हो सकती है जिनका अंतिम प्रयास होगा अन्यथा कुल मिलाकर देखा जाए तो पहले प्रश्नपत्र में मात्र एक पर्यावरण और साइंस टेक ही दो ऐसे टापिक हैं जो सम्मिलित किए गए हैं और ये भी पहले से मुख्य परीक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम में थे ही। हां, जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्नपत्र का सवाल है तो उस पर अगर दो से तीन माह का गहन अध्ययन कर लिया जाए तो छात्रों को परेशानी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा

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शांति स्वरूप भटनागर अवॉर्ड से नवाजे गए 20 वैज्ञानिक

वस ॥ नई दिल्ली

प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह ने बुधवार को एक भव्य समारोह में 20 युवा वैज्ञानिकों को साल 2009 और 2010 के शांति स्वरूप भटनागर पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया। इस मौके पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विज्ञान एवं तकनीक का बेहतरीन तरीके से इस्तेमाल करने के कारण इंडियन ऑयल की फरीदाबाद इकाई के शोध एवं विकास केंद्र को वर्ष 2009 का सीएसआईआर सम्मान भी दिया गया। प्रधानमंत्री ने वैज्ञानिकों से देश को विज्ञान एवं तकनीक के क्षेत्र में नई ऊंचाइयों पर ले जाने की अपील की।

विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भारत का नोबेल अवॉर्ड माने जाने जाने वाले शांति स्वरूप भटनागर पुरस्कार की स्थापना 1957 में युवा वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए की गई थी। यह देश के युवा वैज्ञानिकों को दिया जाने वाला सबसे प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कार है। इसके तहत पांच लाख रुपये नकद देने के साथ ही प्रतीक चिह्न और प्रशस्ति-पत्र दिया जाता है। इंडियन ऑयल को कीटनाशकों के खात्मे के लिए 'सर्वो एग्रो स्प्रे ऑयल' का विकास करने के कारण सीएसआईआर सम्मान दिया गया है।

पुरस्कार 2009 के लिए

जैविक विज्ञान : डॉ. अमिताभ जोशी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू सेंटर फॉर अडवांस्ड साइंटिफिक रिसर्च, बेंगलुरु, डॉ. भास्कर साहा, नैशनल सेंटर फॉर सेल साइंस, पुणे

रासायनिक विज्ञान : डॉ. चारुसिता चक्रवर्ती, आईआईटी, दिल्ली, डॉ. नारायणस्वामी जयरामन, इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, बेंगलुरु

भूमि, वातावरण, समुद्र एवं ग्रह विज्ञान : डॉ. एस. के. सतीश, इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, बेंगलुरु

इंजीनियरिंग विज्ञान: डॉ. गिरिधर मद्रास, इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, बेंगलुरु, डॉ. जयंत रामास्वामी हरित्सा, इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, बेंगलुरु

गणितीय विज्ञान : डॉ. वीनापल्ली सुरेश, हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद

चिकित्सा विज्ञान : डॉ. संतोष गजानन होनावर, एल.वी. प्रसाद नेत्र संस्थान, हैदराबाद

भौतिक विज्ञान : डॉ. राजेश गोपाकुमार, हरीश चंद्र रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट, इलाहाबाद, डॉ. अभिषेक धर, रमन रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट, बेंगलुरु

प्रतिभा की कद्र

- प्रधानमंत्री ने वैज्ञानिकों से देश को विज्ञान एवं तकनीक के क्षेत्र में नई ऊंचाइयों पर ले जाने की अपील की
- शांति स्वरूप भटनागर पुरस्कार की स्थापना 1957 में युवा वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए की गई थी
- इसके तहत पांच लाख रुपये नकद देने के साथ ही प्रतीक चिह्न और प्रशस्ति-पत्र दिया जाता है

पुरस्कार 2010 के लिए

जैविक विज्ञान : डॉ. संजीव गलांडे, नैशनल सेंटर फॉर सेल साइंस, पुणे, डॉ. शुभा तोले, टाटा इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च, मुंबई

रासायनिक विज्ञान : डॉ. संदीप वर्मा, आईआईटी, कानपुर, डॉ. स्वप्न के. पति, जवाहरलाल नेहरू सेंटर फॉर अडवांस्ड साइंटिफिक रिसर्च, बेंगलुरु

इंजीनियरिंग विज्ञान : डॉ. जी. के. अनंतसुरेश, इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, बेंगलुरु, डॉ. संघमित्रा बंद्योपाध्याय, इंडियन स्टैटिस्टिकल इंस्टिट्यूट, कोलकाता

चिकित्सा विज्ञान : डॉ. मिताली मुखर्जी, इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ जीनोमिक्स एंड इंटिग्रेटिव बायॉलजी, दिल्ली

भौतिक विज्ञान : डॉ. कालोबरन मैती, टीआईएफएस, मुंबई, डॉ. उमेश वासुदेव वाघमारे, जवाहरलाल नेहरू सेंटर फॉर अडवांस्ड साइंटिफिक रिसर्च, बेंगलुरु

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सुभारती ने इटली की यूनिवर्सिटी इंसुब्रिया के साथ किया करार

मेरठ (संवाददाता)। स्वामी विवेकानंद सुभारती विवि ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक और उपलब्धि हासिल करते हुए इटली के वर्जे स्थित यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ इंसुब्रिया के साथ द्विपक्षीय शैक्षिक करार किया है।

यह जानकारी देते हुए सुभारती विवि के कुलसचिव ने बताया कि इस साझेदारी के तहत दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थी, अध्यापक व शोधार्थी निर्धारित समय अवधि में एक दूसरे के यहां जाकर उच्च शिक्षा व शोध कार्य के साथ-साथ एक दूसरे से इंटरेक्शन स्थापित कर सकेंगें। अण्डर ग्रेजुएट, ग्रेजुएट, डॉक्टोरल स्तर के. परस्पर शैक्षिक विनिमय एवं शोध तथा

मेरठ : स्वामी विवेकानंद सुभारती विवि व इटली के वर्जे स्थित यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ इंसुब्रिया के बीच द्विपक्षीय शैक्षिक करार के अवसर पर पदाधिकारी। **महामेधा**

शैक्षिणिक पाठ्यक्रमों के क्षेत्र में सूचनाओं और ज्ञान का आदान-प्रदान कर सकेंगें। उन्होंने बताया कि भारत और इटली के शिक्षा संबंधी नियमों के परिपालन के तहत परस्पर समझौते मान्य होंगें। दोनों विवि कुछ ऐसे कोर्स भी शुरू कराएंगें जिसमें विद्यार्थी दोहरी डिग्री कार्यक्रम के तहत दोनों संस्थानों में अध्ययन कर सकें। पाठ्यक्रम पूरा होने के बाद दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से छात्रों को दी जाने वाली डिग्री भारत सहित युरोप के 25 देशों में मान्य होगी। इस मौके पर इसुब्रिया विवि के प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ कुलपति प्रो. रेनजो डिओनेजी व उनकी पत्नी और प्रो. अल्बर्टो ओनेटी तथा इंजीनियर विनोद सहाय ने सुभारती विवि के विभागों का भ्रमण किया। इस दौरान एसकेकेबी चैरेट्रबल ट्रस्ट की अध्यक्षा डॉ. मुक्ति भटनागर, कुलपति डॉ. विवि सहाय प्रो. वीसी डॉ. एनके आहूजा सहित आदि मौजूद रहे।