Paris: Life on Earth dramatically surged around three billion years ago, possibly when primitive forms developed more efficient ways to harness energy from sunlight, according to a study published on Sunday in Nature.

The conclusion is made by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), who built a "genomic fossil," in essence a mathematical model that took 1,000 key genes that exist today and calculated how they evolved from the very distant past.

The collective genome of all life expanded massively between 3.3 and 2.8 billion years ago. During this time, 27% of all presently existing gene families came into being, the study suggests.

Investigators Eric Alm and Lawrence David said the great surge probably came through the advent of a biochemical process called modern electron transport.

This is a key biological function, involving the movement of electrons within the membranes of cells. It is central to plants and to some microbes, enabling them to harvest energy from the Sun through photosynthesis and to breathe oxygen.

The big change, which Alm and David dub the Archean expansion, was followed some 500 million years later by a phenomenon known as the Great Oxidation Event, when Earth's atmosphere became progressively flooded with oxygen.

The Great Oxidation Event is possibly the biggest species turnover in Earth's history, as primitive or microbial lifeforms that were non-oxygen breathers died out and were replaced by bigger, smarter aerobic forms.

"Our results can't say if the development of electron transport directly caused the Archean Expansion," David admitted.

"Nonetheless, we can speculate that having access to a much larger energy budget enabled the biosphere to host larger and more complex microbial ecosystems."

"What is really remarkable about these findings is that they prove that the histories of very ancient events are recorded in the shared DNA of living organisms," said Alm. »»
Gene link to 130 brain diseases identified

Paris: Scientists on Sunday said they had discovered a bouquet of proteins that play a critical role in the development of more than 130 brain diseases.

Their study also highlights a surprising link between these disorders — including Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s — and the evolution of human behaviour, they said. The human brain is a labyrinth of millions of specialised nerve cells interconnected by billions of electrical and chemical pathways called synapses.

Within synapses are proteins that combine together, forming a molecular machine known as the post-synaptic density, or PSD, which is believed to disrupt synaptic functioning, causing disease and behavioural change.

Reporting in the journal Nature Neuroscience, Seth Grant of Britain’s Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute led a team that extracted PSDs from synapses of patients undergoing brain surgery.

“We found over 130 brain diseases involve the PSD — far more than expected,” said Grant. “The human PSD is at centre stage of a large range of human diseases affecting millions of people.”

Besides common and debilitating neurodegenerative disorders, these include epilepsies and childhood developmental diseases such as autism.

The PSDs identified so far come from combinations of 1,461 proteins, each encoded by a separate gene.

“We now have a comprehensive molecular playlist of 1,000 suspects,” noted Jeffrey Neubals, a professor at Baylor College of Medicine in Texas, commenting on the study.

“Every seventh protein in this line-up is involved in a known clinical disorder, and over half of them are repeat offenders.”

The findings open several news paths toward tackling these illnesses, including better diagnosis, the authors said.

To help accelerate this goal, the researchers have released all their data into the public domain, and created the first-ever “molecular roadmap” for human synapses showing how proteins and diseases interconnect. “We can also see ways to develop new genetic diagnostic tests,” Grant said.

The study also revealed the proteins in PSDs have deep evolutionary roots and play an indirect role in cognitive behaviours such as learning and memory, as well as emotion and mood. Compared with other gene-encoded proteins, PSD proteins evolve much more slowly.”
Tables reveal maths skills of Babylonians

Highly sophisticated mathematical practice flourished in Babylonia some 1,000 years before the time of Greek sages Thales and Pythagoras, an exhibition has revealed. An exhibition of 13 ancient Babylonian tablets which date from the Old Babylonian Period (ca.1900-1700 BCE), have been assembled from three important collections. “By demonstrating the richness and sophistication of ancient Mesopotamian mathematics, this exhibition adds an important dimension to the public knowledge of the history of historic cultures and attainments of present-day Iraq,” said Jennifer Chi of St Lawrence University.

Breather for PhD scholars

NO UGC-NET Teaching eligibility norms relaxed for those enrolled before June 11, '09

Charu Sudar Kasturi
charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Thousands of aspir- ing teachers who registered for their PhD programmes before June 11, 2009, need not take the National Eligibility Test (NET), the University Grants Commission has decided, relaxing tough new norms intro- duced last year.

Students holding PhDs from foreign universities of repute will also be exempt from taking the NET in order to teach, the UGC has decided. The relaxations in norms come as relief for aspiring teachers as well as for universities across India struggling with massive faculty shortages.

Taken at a recent meeting of the commission, the UGC decision to relax its norms is based on recommendations of a panel it set up in August this year to examine concerns raised by various stakeholders including candidates and universities.

“The relaxation is a potential life-saver for Indian universities, which were already struggling. We have been requesting for this relaxation for some time but our pleas with tougher entry norms for teachers in higher education, along with regulations for stricter standards in PhD pro- grammes, following concerns over the quality of PhD schol- ars and their research in sev- eral universities.

“The regulations, aimed at improving the quality of the teachers in the country’s col- leges and universities, howev- er also instantly shrank an already inadequate pool of qual- ified teachers. Most Indian central universities have vacancies in faculty posts ranging between 20% and 50%.

State universities suffer from an even greater shortage in faculty.

One of the major concerns over the new UGC norms on PhD standards was over candidates who obtained their doc- toral degrees abroad at insti- tutions which, though renowned, may not be in strict compliance with the UGC norms.

Under the relaxation, a UGC panel of experts will scrutinise applicants of PhD holders from abroad, instead of these candi- dates needing to take the NET.
Sibal manages to sell 'India story'

A group of students and teachers from Stanford University met human resource development minister Kapil Sibal last week and picked his brains on education in India. The students were excited to learn that Sibal was a product of a top Ivy League university — Harvard Law School. More importantly, the students also found out how India, one of the world’s fastest growing economies, could offer them interesting short- and long-term employment opportunities at a time when the American economy is strug-
Is going to an elite college worth the investment?

Jacques Steinberg

A S HUNDREDS of thousands of students rush to fill out college applications to meet end-of-the-year deadlines, it might be worth asking them: Is where you spend the next four years of your life that important? The sluggish economy and rising costs of college have only intensified questions about whether expensive, prestigious colleges make any difference. Do their graduates make more money? Get into better professional programs? Make better connections? And are they more satisfied with their lives, or at least with their work? Many college guidance counselors will say, find your own niche. But that can sound like pausing to even the most laid-back parent and student. Answers to such questions cannot be found, typically, in the sort of data churned out annually in the US News and World Report rankings, which tend to focus on inputs like average SAT scores or college rejection rates. Handicappers show away from calculating such information partly because it is hard to measure something like alumni satisfaction five to 10 years out. Moreover, in taking a yardstick to someone's success, or quality of life, how much can be attributed to one's alma mater, versus someone's aptitude, intelligence and doggedness?

But economists and sociologists have tried to tackle these questions. Their research, however, hedges, does suggest that elite schools can make a difference in income and graduate school placement. But happiness in life? That’s a question for another day.

Among the most cited research on the subject — a paper by economists from the RAND Corp., and Brigham Young and Cornell Universities — found that “strong evidence emerges of a significant economic return to attending an elite private institution, and some evidence suggests this premium has increased over time.”

Grouping colleges by the same tier of selectivity used in a popular college guidebook, Barron’s, the researchers found that alumni of the most selective colleges earned, on average, 40 percent more a year than those who graduated from the least selective public universities, as calculated 10 years after the degree was awarded from high school.

Those same researchers found in a separate paper that “attendance at an elite private college significantly increases the probability of attending a graduate school, and more specifically graduate school at a major research university.”

One major caveat: These studies, which tracked more than 5,000 college graduates, some for more than a decade, are themselves now more than a decade old. Over that period, of course, the hallmark service for elite private colleges has far outstripped the pace of inflation, to say nothing of the cost of many of their public school peers (even accounting for the soaring prices of some public universities, especially in California, suffering under state budget crises).

Sudhir Kumar Sopory, a Padamshree awardee and recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award, is now a front-runner for the post. But the final decision will be taken by President Pratibha Patil.

Bhatnagar describes Sopory, who is the group leader of plant molecular biology at the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), as “top-of-the-line, with an impeccable reputation.”

The scientist said he proposed Sopory’s name as he was a “silent worker.” He is the kind of person the JNU needs to give it academic leadership. He is above-board and top-of-the-line,” Bhatnagar, who got his PhD from ICGEB, said. “Sopory has spent more than 20 years as a teacher and he is the man we need to lead the university,” he added.

Sopory has been a research scientist at the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). He was appointed as the vice-chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in 2007.

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Sopory has been a former professor at JNU’s School of Life Sciences. "I taught at the JNU from 1973 to 1997, till I joined ICGEB. I have served in many capacities, including as provost, in the academic council. I have always been in touch with my former colleagues," Sopory said.

Other candidates in the fray are Deepak Nayar, former V-C of Delhi University, and Amitabh Mattoo, strategic affairs expert and former V-C of Jammu University.

Earlier this year, two labor and education professors from Penn State, along with a sociologist from Claremont Graduate University in California, sought to examine whether graduates from elite colleges were, in general, more satisfied in the workplace than those who attended less prestigious institutions.

Writing in the April issue of the Journal of Labor Research, the three researchers argued that “an exclusive focus on the economic outcomes of college graduation, and from prestigious colleges in particular, neglects a host of other employment features.” Mining a sample of nearly 8,000 recipients of bachelor’s degrees in 1992 and 1993, those who were tracked for nearly a decade, the authors concluded that “job satisfaction decreases slightly as college selectivity moves up.” One hypothesis by the authors was that the expectations of elite college graduates — especially when it came to earnings — might have been higher, and thus more subject to disappointment, than the expectations of those who graduated from less competitive colleges.

Still, one of those authors, Scott L. Thomas, a sociologist who is a professor of educational studies at Claremont, said high school students and their parents should take any attempt to apply broad generalizations to such personal choices with a grain of salt. “Dissatisfaction does pay,” Thomas said. "But prestige costs too. The question is, is the cost less than the added return?"

His answer was one he said knew families would find maddening: “It depends.” For example, someone who knew he needed to earn a reliable salary immediately after graduation, and as a result chose to study something practical like business or engineering, might find the cost-benefit analysis tilted in favor of a state school, he said.

New York Times News Service

Mail Today ND 20/12/2010 p-14
Financial Express ND
20/12/2010 P7

GMAT body plans to tap rural talent

Soma Das

New Delhi, Dec 18: Around 6% of GMAT test takers in India end up using test preparatory classes, Lawrence Rudner, vice-president, Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC), the global body that conducts GMAT worldwide, told FE.

Rudner was here last week to engage the management and faculty of MBA test preparatory ventures such as career launcher, careerforum, TIME and pagalguy.com. This is part of GMAC's strategy to reach out to semi-urban and rural corners of India by partnering local coaching institutes.

David Wilson, CEO, GMAC had told FE earlier this year that his team would return with a clear agenda of reaching out to promising candidates in the semi-urban and far-flung rural areas by tapping owners and trainers of the popular MBA coaching institutions. These institutes directly interact with students in the hinterland through their branches.

Close to 65% of the GMAT takers in India depend on word of mouth while finalising their coaching centre and other modes of preparation for the test, vis a vis only 12% of candidates who learn of the test preparatory classes through advertisements.

In addition, another 28% of candidates heard of their coaching centres on line.

Considering that the average Indian GMAT score is 23 points higher than the global average, it would not be appropriate to lose out on potential future managers.

GMAT would be introduced as a separate module of a mandatory "integrated reasoning" on data analysis and interpretation from 2012 onwards. This is already being piloted across the world, wherein candidates are offered discount if they opt to attempt this section along with other modules such as verbal and quantitative, said Rudner.

Although the GMAT scores are used by almost 2,000 business schools and over 4,700 programmes in the world, an average candidate aspiring for an MBA degree in a small centre of India that has an annual per capita income of Rs 38,000 would find the cost of taking the test, over Rs 11,000, prohibitive.

In line with its strategy to include the alienated sections, GMAC would waive the fees of 500 students worldwide annually. GMAC, which has 17 centres in India out of 600, the second largest testing location, will increase the number to 25 over the next three-four years. The admission council also aims to double the number of B-schools based in India that use GMAT scores to 100 from 50.
‘India is important, but no campus here’

When over half a dozen international B-schools have already launched their India initiatives, Stanford University’s Graduate School of Business says it is in no hurry to do the same. GARTH SALONER, the school’s dean, tells Kalpana Pathak how India is important for the school in a different way and programme launches would only be need-demand-based. Edited excerpts:

How important is India in Stanford’s scheme of things?
India and China are discussed a lot as growing economies. In fact other economies including Indonesia, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, and Rwanda are growing at the rate of 6-8 per cent. Thus the requirement of leadership in these countries is large. One is looking for leaders who can advance the organisations to next level. Managerial talent is in short supply and thus there is tremendous appetite for right kind of leadership. We will address that gap. Also, India is a wonderful place to come and conduct experiments.

What kind of experiments?
Recognising India’s role in the global marketplace, we would be organising annual study trips for our students and faculty to various Indian cities. We have stepped up interaction between our faculty members and students with Indian industries to familiarise them with the ongoing developments in the country.

Any specific Indian sector that GSB is looking at?
Yes. At present its health care. This month our students and faculty will be visiting various Indian hospitals, medical companies, and will also interact with government policymakers regarding health care issues in India. We would develop new discussions, cases, and research that can be brought into our classrooms.

Does GSB plan to extend its ties with Mukesh Ambani?
I am meeting Mukesh Ambani on this trip to learn more about the new education initiatives and may take a call later. Mukesh Ambani is an alumnus of the Stanford Graduate School of Business and with him in 2008, we established the Reliance Dhirubhai India Education Fund to provide fellowships to five Indian students. The initiative is doing well. The fellowship covers all expenses of application and attendance to the programme.

What is GSB doing about design thinking, a trend among B-schools?
We are fascinated by design thinking too. We have learned design thinking through our engineering and design school. More and more of this will be seen in years to come. Design thinking has brought a whole variety of innovation at the bottom of the pyramid. For instance, our students went to a village in a sub-Saharan Africa where a number of babies die for want of incubation which cost around $20,000. Also there is no regular power supply to support running of incubators. Our students took up the challenge and discovered a small baby sleeping bag. You apply a gel onto the back of the bag and put that into a pot of boiling water. This product could be sold in the range of $25 to $75 a unit.
HARVARD DIALS INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR CASE STUDIES

In a first, publishing arm wants 15 case studies from two management institutes

KALPANA PATHAK
Mumbai

Harvard Business Publishing (HBP) India, the wholly-owned subsidiary of Harvard Business School Publishing Corporation, will, for the first time, take 15 case studies from two Indian B-schools.

HBP publishes management content for academics, students, and professionals.

"For the first time HBP would be accepting Indian case studies and adding them to its existing collection of 8,500 cases. We will market these case and make them available in other parts of the world. Many are interested to know and learn what's happening in India," Ray Carvey, Executive Vice President, Corporate Learning, told Business Standard.

While Carvey did not reveal which B-schools HBP is in talks with, sources said one of the B-schools is the Bangalore-based Indian Institute of Management (IIM-B).

Confirming the development IIM Bangalore Director, Pankaj Chandra said, "This arrangement would allow us to disseminate our case studies to global B-schools. This reflects the quality of work happening in India."

IIM-B would be signing an agreement with HBP in the next three months. HBP has reviewed around eight case studies done by IIM-B faculty members so far with few more to be reviewed shortly.

IIM-B has been working with HBP for over past six months on refining the case studies done by its faculty members. "HBP's editorial board suggested some changes in the case study which we have made in a few with few more to go," said an IIM-B faculty member.

IIM Bangalore has also signed a memorandum of understanding with Canada-based Richard Ivey School of Business to co-brand its case studies.

HBP distributes these case studies to various B-schools; it has academic relationships with B-schools on the other hand are paid royalty on the published cases.

Case studies are widely used across B-schools to teach students how to assess business situations to facilitate decision making. During the course of any two-year management programme, students may use as many as 800 case studies.

A case study is a detailed account of any company, industry, or project over a given period of time. The content may include information ranging from company objectives, strategies, challenges, results, legal frameworks, recommendations, etc. Case studies may be brief or extensive, ranging from four pages to 30 pages or more.

HBP is also looking at strengthening its corporate learning programme in India.

HBP's corporate learning programmes, Leadership Direct — virtual classroom and Harvard Management Mentor — online learning, are already in India with a growing customers base.

At present, India contributes around 4 per cent to HBP's total revenue and the company sees this growing up to 6 per cent in the next three years. Europe represents around 14-15 per cent of its revenues.

HBP says it is looking at developing more resources in the Indian subsidiary.

"India is an important opportunity for us and we value the leadership and management development opportunities here. We think we can have a real economic and intellectual impact in the countries we serve," added Carvey.

HBP has more than doubled its corporate learning client base in the last one year. "Over all our business has grown 20 per cent and we can grow much faster but our emphasis is on quality than quantity. At present HBP serves around 30 companies," said Carvey.
INDIA HAS ONE OF THE LARGEST HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD

India's higher education system is the largest in terms of number of institutions and third largest in terms of enrollment.

INCREASE IN STUDENT ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

- There are 13.6 million students undergoing higher education in India.
- Nearly half of these students have joined the system over the last decade.

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

- Higher education in India has seen an unprecedented boom in the number of colleges and universities in the last decade. The number of universities and colleges have almost doubled, led by massive participation by the private sector.
- Since 1950–51, the number of universities has increased from 28 to 504, while colleges have grown from 578 to 25,951.

Source: Ernst & Young and FICCI '10 report--New realities, new possibilities: The changing face of Indian higher education.
सात दिनों तक ताजा रहेगे सेब, संतरे

आईआईटी दिल्ली के
वैज्ञानिकों ने दस साल में तैयार की फुड-वाश तकनीक

अनुराग मिश्र

कोई निश्चित

अब आप बिना रेफ्रिजरेशन के सेब को तो मौसम से तक ताजा रख सकते हैं।
भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली के वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐसी तकनीक ईजाद कर ली है जिससे सहायता से फल और सब्जियों को अधिक समय तक राखा जा सकता। प्रमुख वात है कि यह तकनीक पूरी तरह प्रौद्योगिकी है और इससे किसी ताजा को कोई साइड इफेक्ट नहीं होगा।

आईआईटी दिल्ली के वैज्ञानिक प्रो. एस.एच.पांडा का कहना है कि यह सालों का कठिन महान भाद हमने पूरा-वाश तकनीक तैयार की है जो कि फल को संच समय तक ताजा रखने में मददगर होगी। उन्होंने बताया कि भारत फल और सब्जियों के उद्यम के मामले में इससे स्वागत बन रहा है लेकिन 40 से 45 प्रतिशत सफलता या फल बाजार तक पहुंचने से पहले ही खराब हो जाते हैं।

प्रौद्योगिकी वॉटर की खबर

- तकनीक का प्रयोग बनानी, धौके, विक्रेताओं, एक और खरीद नहीं मिलता जाता।
- तकनीक विश्व बिजली और स्वस्थि स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्रमुख रूप से आधारित है।
- आईआईटी दिल्ली के ने लगा है जलाल।

कॉन सा फल किने सामय रहेगा ताजा

| सेब | पांच हज़ार | सेब | पांच हज़ार |
| पैंग्रेज | तीन हज़ार | पैंग्रेज | तीन हज़ार |
| नारंगी | तीन हज़ार | नारंगी | तीन हज़ार |
| भंगर | तीन हज़ार | भंगर | तीन हज़ार |
| आंगुर | तीन हज़ार | आंगुर | तीन हज़ार |
| यहां दिन | इस दिन | यहां दिन | इस दिन |
## मीडिया कोर्स के लिए यूनेस्को के मानक

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<td>इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विश्वविद्यालय (बजू) और गुरु गोविङ्रिया सिंह इंदिरा गांधी विश्वविद्यालय (आईसीयूआई) ने यूनेस्को के मानक को लागू करते हुए कोर्स में बदलाव किया है।</td>
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यूनेस्को के मानक सारे देशों में भी लागू हुए गए हैं, लेकिन अलग-अलग देशों के संदर्भ में साहित्य, इतिहास, राज्यविश्वास, भाषा आदि में बदलाव होगा। उन्होंने बताया कि इस मानक का प्रस्ताव साल में तैयार किया गया। उन्होंने बताया कि इसके लिए नेपाल, भूटान, बांग्लादेश, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका आदि सभी सरकार देशों के मीडिया संस्थानों की एक मैप तैयार की जा रही है।

मानक पर खरा उतारने पर वैसे संस्थानों की यूनेस्को की ओर से समाधान करने की भी योजना की गई है। यूनेस्को भारत में विश्वविद्यालयों की शैक्षिक नियंत्रण संस्था है अगर वह इन मानकों को मनुष्यी देती है तो यह सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में लागू हो जाएगा।
आईटी-बीपीओ हब बनेगा लखनऊ-कानपुर कॉरिडोर!

वीरेंद्र सिंह गौतम
लखनऊ, 19 दिसम्बर

उद्धोग जागा का मानना है कि लखनऊ-कानपुर कॉरिडोर आने वाले वर्षों में आईटी-बीपीओ हब के रूप में विकसित हो सकता है। इसके लिए सरकार को आत्मिक सहयोग दिखानी होगी, जिसके लिए इस स्थान को हाईटेक में जबलपुर बनाया जा सके।

इस कॉरिडोर पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय हबेडई आईटी, इंडिया इंटरटेक्स आफ नेतृत्व में लखनऊ, इंडिया इंटरटेक्स आफ डेवलोपमेंट कानपुर, अथवा गुजरात वातावरण सुधारणा, यूंके, इंडिया और उज्जैन जनता को सुधारणा के लिए अन्य उपकरणों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। बिना अन्य इतनी, बसार, गुजरात और नेपाल को तुलना में सही जाना सकता है।

कॉरिडोर डेवलपमेंट आफ इंडिया इंटरटेक्स (सीआईआईआई) के विचारों का भी मानना है कि लखनऊ- कानपुर की वैज्ञानिक और भौतिक विभागों की उन्मूलन करने के लिए हम तक पहुंच जा सकते हैं। उज्जैन ब्रांच में आईटी-बीपीओ क्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ है और अन्य उपकरणों को रोजगार बनाने के लिए अन्य उपकरणों की सहायता करने के लिए भी यह सही है।

उद्धोग जागा का मानना है कि लखनऊ-कानपुर के क्षेत्र में लेक्सर इंडस्ट्रीज के निजी विकास की ओर जा सकता है। जब भारत में आईटी-बीपीओ क्षेत्र से अधिक जानकारी हासिल की जा सकती है, तब यह नए उद्यमों का जानकारी सुविधा बनाने के लिए लखनऊ-कानपुर के क्षेत्र में विकसित करना उचित है।

उद्धोग जागा का मानना है कि इस हब के अन्तर्गत आईटी क्षेत्र में विकास और बाहरी संबद्धता का विकास होगा। इसलिए, इस कॉरिडोर पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय हबेडई आईटी, इंडिया इंटरटेक्स आफ नेतृत्व में लखनऊ, इंडिया इंटरटेक्स आफ डेवलोपमेंट कानपुर, अथवा गुजरात वातावरण सुधारणा, यूंके, इंडिया और उज्जैन जनता को सुधारणा के लिए अन्य उपकरणों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।
होमियोपैथी का रहस्य

आईआईटी मुंबई के शोधकर्ताओं का दावा है कि होमियोपैथी की उच्च शक्ति की दवाओं में नेनो कणों के रूप में रसायन रहते हैं।

होमियोपैथी के समर्थकों के लिए एक अच्छी खबर यह है कि होमियोपैथी के उत्तर रहस्य के खुलते की दिशा में शादू कुछ प्रगति हुई है, जिसकी बजाय से होमियोपैथी के विरोधियों इसे वैज्ञानिक या सौंदर्य-संबंधित निर्देशात्मक मानते थे। लोगों को यह देखना चाहिए कि वह कलेंडर छोड़ दें एक ब्रिटिश मेडिकल एथेसियन ने काफी खूबसूरत बातें के बाद होमियोपैथी को बेहद करार दिया था। एथेसियन का निर्देश था कि होमियोपैथी को दवाओं का कुछ अक्सर नहीं होता और ये दवाएं लेना या चीनी की तरह गोलियां खाना एक बदलाव है। होमियोपैथी के मेडिकल अकादमी ने भरोसा उसे चुकाने वालों के पास भी इस सवकल का कोई नया बात नहीं था कि इनको नया माया में या वृद्धि दवा को असर करती है। होमियोपैथी की दवाएं चर्चाएं करने का तरीका यह है कि एक भाग दवा को 99 भाग अक्सर नहीं मिलता है, इसे 1-सी शक्ति देते हैं। फिर इसी 1-सी शक्ति को एक भाग दवा को 99 भाग अक्षरहल में मिलता है, इसी 2-सी दवा करते हैं। इसी तरह दवा की छाप को और कम करते जाते हैं।

माना जाता है कि दवा की छाप जितनी कम होती है, उसकी शक्ति बढ़ती है। होमियोपैथी में एक हजार और एक लाख तक की छाप की दवाएं बनाते हैं, देखिए तस्वीर में वर्ताण के मुख्यालय, 12-सी या 13-सी शक्ति के बाद दवा की सामान्य मात्रा में मूल दवा का एक कण भी नहीं होता चाहिए। अगर ऐसा है, तो 200 और 1,000 शक्ति की दवाओं के लेने का काम करते हैं? यह विवादित बौद्धिक जोड़ है। होमियोपैथी में विवाद रखने लगे हैं कि कैसे काम करते हैं यह पता नहीं, पर ये दवाएं काम करती हैं।

लेकिन अब आईआईटी मुंबई के शोधकर्ताओं ने होमियोपैथी पर एक शोध पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि बेहद कम साफ़ और ज्यादा शक्ति की दवाओं में भी दवा के नेनो बना गया है, जिससे बड़ा ग्राहक की दवाएं ज्यादा पड़ती हैं और इसी बजाय यह ज्यादा शक्ति की दवाएं ज्यादा असर करती हैं। इन समाचारों ने आरोपकार की दुःखीने से दी होमियोपैथी की दवायें खराब और उनकी बेहद ताकतवर पद्फ्रोक्सेम को जांच की।

इस जांच में उन्हें बेहद नजर मिली। एक प्रतिच्छेद संस्थान से यह जाना हुआ है, इसलिए इस पर हम भीमश्री का साधन नहीं हैं। यह वहाँ इसलिए जड़ता है, क्योंकि इसके फलस्वरूप होमियोपैथी के रहस्य को सुलझाने के कुछ दम फिर गए थे, बाद में पता चला कि वे गोंधलाड़ी के मामले में। मार्गदर्शक एक बहुत प्रतिच्छेदित जिथे फिर जिसी ने एक शोध पत्र प्रकाशित किया था, जिसके मुख्यालय उच्च शक्ति की दवाओं में मूल दवा के कष्ट नहीं होते, कितने उसके गुणों की छाप अक्षरहल के अनुकूल पर रह जाते हैं। बाद में यह शोध फर्जी निकला।

बहराहत, भारत में होमियोपैथी के आविष्कार के प्रति बाद आ गई थी और ज्यादा भी लोकप्रिय है। इंस्योल्ड मेडिकल जैसे विद्यालयों ने होमियोपैथी में कई भारतीय दवाओं जोड़ी। भारत के मानस की बात है कि दवा के फयदा होना चाहिए, जैसे और जैसे, इससे क्या फर्जी पड़ता है। परंपरा देशों में होमियोपैथी के विकास पर काम के बल्लों हैं।

वहाँ सिर्फ आधुनिक चिकित्सा में गृह व्यापार यह होमियोपैथी से हलचल कर सकते हैं। संघर्ष है और वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण मिलने पर होमियोपैथी की उन देशों में मानना मिल सके, जहाँ उसका जन्म हुआ और उसके लिए पता चला है।
अटल की अनुमान अनुवाद

'वर्ड लेंस' के लिए कैमरे में कैद किए गए शब्दों का ट्रांसलेशन युक्त

**अंग्रेजी**

लंडन

छह वर्षों में परिवार के साथ विदेश यात्रा पर निकलने की उपलब्धि कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अपने साथ आईफोन लेने में भी भी भूल न रहें।

परिपत्र में रास्ता खोजने के लिए लैंडमार्क पर लिखे शब्दों का अनुवाद कर आपको होटल तक पहुँचने में मदद करेगा।

जी हां, ब्रिटिश वैज्ञानिक आईफोन के लिए 'वर्ड लेंस' नामक ऐसी तकनीक इजाद करने में कामयाब रहे हैं, जो फोन में लगे कैमरे में कैद किए गए शब्दों का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कर सकेंगा। अपनी तक यह सुविधा के लिए उपलब्ध थी, लेकिन अब इन दिनों में इससे अन्य भाषा के शब्दों का अनुवाद भी मुम्किन होगा। 'डेलियो मेल' के पुताविक 'वर्ड लेंस' पहले टेक्स्ट रिकॉग्निशन सिस्टम को मदद से शब्दों और मुहावरों का पहचान करता है।

हालांकि, इस तकनीक से जुड़े कुछ खारिजियां भी हैं, जिन्हें नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता।

अखबार की मान 'वर्ड लेंस' किसी भी वाक्य या मुहावरे का शाब्दिक अनुवाद करता है लिखाना आईफोन के जरिए किया गया ट्रांसलेशन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सही हो, जब पहली नहीं। वांटू इसके रेस्टेमान के मेनु और सूचक किनारे लैंडमार्क पर लिखे शब्दों को समझने में हेलिक्ष्ट इनकी मदद ली जा सकती है। 'वर्ड लेंस' को निर्माण टीम से जुड़े औंटाइमो पुढ़ के अनुसार यह तकनीक पहले शब्दों की लिखावट को परखती है।

फिर संभालित भाषा की डिक्शनरी को उपयुक्त उपभोक्ताओं के सामने इसका अर्थ पेश करती है।