New Delhi: The Central Board of Secondary Education, which conducts the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) for some of the best engineering colleges in the country — including all the Indian Institutes of Technology — has decided to share copies of the OMR sheet, answer key and calculation sheet with candidates who appeared for JEE (Main) 2013 on request along with prescribed fee.

Fifteen applicants who had written the JEE (Main) exam in April this year had filed a petition in the High Court against CBSE for errors in scorecards and for results not matching with what their coaching institutes had predicted to be.

A set of copies will cost a student Rs 500 and they’ll have to apply on or before June 15. “Those who have already applied under RTI Act 2005 or otherwise may apply afresh for the same along with required fee of Rs 500 before stipulated date,” says the statement released by the CBSE, adding, “The photocopy of the OMR sheet, answer key and calculation sheet shall not be provided to any institution or school for display, commercial purpose or to print media.”

CBSE charges ₹500 for JEE script

NEW DELHI: The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) decision to give IIT aspirants, who appeared for the Joint Entrance Examination (Mains), photocopies of their scripts and correct keys risks sparking off a controversy from a transparency initiative.

The reason — a ₹500 fee that India’s largest board is charging.

Parents and independent educationists have slammed the move to charge the fee terming it a violation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act that allows citizens to seek documents for an application charge of ₹10 with an additional charge of ₹2 per page. The Central Board of Secondary Education transparency offer — to provide OMR sheets, answer keys and calculation sheets of the student — would typically amount to a total Right to Information Act fee of under ₹50.
CSAB to allocate engineering seats

NEW DELHI: The Human Resource Development Ministry has set up a central board to allocate seats in the centrally funded technical institutes, except Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), to those who cleared the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE-Main), conducted last month.

The final all-India merit list is expected to be released by the Central Board of Secondary Education before July. The JEE-Main result, which was announced by the CBSE on May 7, only reflected the scores of the candidates not their ranking and allocation of seats.

The final list will reflect allocations of seats and scores, based on performance in JEE-Main and class XII board marks, normalised under a formula, sources told Deccan Herald.

The Board conducted the JEE-Main (pen and paper mode) on April 7 for admissions to 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs), four Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and a range of other engineering colleges. The online test was held between April 8 and April 25.

Seat allocation board
The Central Seat Allocation Board (CSAB), to be headed by the director NIT-Rourkela, will comprise directors of all the NITs, IIITs and other centrally funded institutions as members. One official each from the HRD Ministry, CBSE, AICTE will also be part of it. For the admission to these colleges, the CBSE has decided to use the JEE-Mains performance and the normalised board performance in the 60:40 ratio.

The CSAB shall ensure compilation and dissemination of information relating to the participating institutions, highlighting specifics in case of each of the institutes.

While ensuring proper scheduling and transparency of the admission process, the CSAB will also look into grievances of the candidates and court cases.

DH News Service
आईआईटी को छोड़ तकनीकी संस्थानों में दाखिले के लिए फॉर्मूला जारी

सीबीएसई ने वेबसाइट पर जारी किया, छात्र के प्रदर्शन का आकलन दो तरह से होगा।

भाषा: हिंदी

सीबीएसई ने आईआईटी को छोड़कर देशभर के तकनीकी संस्थानों में प्रवेश का फॉर्मूला जारी कर दिया है। छात्रों में इस बात की खुशी दिखी थी कि मानचित्रित शिक्षा सहित अन्य राज्य बोर्डों के प्रायोजक और सीबीएसई बोर्ड के प्रायोजकों को एक रूपान्तर पर कैसे आंका जाएगा। सीबीएसई ने अपनी वेबसाइट पर नया फॉर्मूला जारी कर दिया है। तकनीकी संस्थान जैसे एसआईटी और टेन्सियल आईटी में दाखिले के लिए 60:40 का फॉर्मूला लगाया जाना है। इसमें 60 प्रतिशत जेडई मूल्य परिवर्तन के और 40 प्रतिशत बोर्ड परिवर्तन के प्रतिशत के आधार पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा। जेडई में दो जीवन दिनों को जारी किया जाने से विभाग में नौकरी प्रकाश की गई है। सीबीएसई के जेस्टर्नों निकट जेष्ठी ओर से दो जानकारों के अनुसार छात्र के प्रदर्शन का आकलन दो तरह से होगा। पहले से बोर्ड के अंकों को शामिल किया जाने की जानकारी परीक्षार्थियों को दी गई थी। अब प्रारंभ की जानकारी दी गई है।

बोर्ड के अंकों को ऐसे किया जाएगा नॉर्मलाइज़

जेडई में पेस-एक और बोर्ड के 50-50 प्रतिशत अंकों को ‘नॉर्मलाइज़’ करने के लिए हम जीवांक निर्भर अंक देना गई है। इसमें बोर्ड के टॉप छात्रों के आधार पर आकलन किया जाएगा। इसमें प्रत्येक छात्र का (पिनकिस), (वेउ), (वेउडुंड्री, बायोपोलिट्रोजी, जानकीराम, जयदेव और कम्युनिटी स्कूल यह सी हेडुंड) और एक भाग को शामिल कर लिया जाएगा। इसके बाद जेडई-पेस 1 के अंकों को बोर्ड के साथ जोड़कर दो अलग-अलग फॉर्मूलों से ऑर्ल्इड एडवर्ड लिस्टर तीव्रयों को जाएगा।

जेडई-एडवांस की फीस जमा करने की अतिम तिथि आज

कोटा। जेडई-एडवांस के पिरामिडल उन्नयन (14 मई) शाम तक सेट बैरी ऑफ इंडिया की बांटी के बाद छात्र ने नियमित फीस जमा कर सकते हैं। जेडई-एडवांस की वेबसाइट पर जटाती सूचना के अनुसार, विद्यार्थियों द्वारा ऑनलाइन रिजर्वेशन करने के बाद फीस जमा कर सकते हैं। तो अपने सीटों को निवड चुके छात्रों के लिए परीक्षार्थियों 18 मई से प्रदेश पत्र ऑनलाइन डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं। आईआईटी भारत प्रदेश पत्र डाक द्वारा बाहरी जाएगा आईआईटी भारत प्रदेश पत्र डाक द्वारा बाहरी जाएगा।

एस्ट्रा असर के लिए फॉर्मूला

यू.ली.एफ. जेडई में पेस-एक और प्रति 0.6 जीवांक नॉर्मलाइज़ करने से आर्ड न्यूमाउल्टुका बैंड के लिए प्रबन्ध जरूरी है। इसके बाद सातिस यूनिटी बैंड के लिए प्रबन्ध जरूरी है।

मेलिस शुष्क के लिए फॉर्मूला

सी-0.6* जेडई में पेस-एक 0.4* जीवांक (यहाँ पर 0.6 का अनुपात जेडई से है और 0.4* का शासन बोर्ड अंकों से है)
Einstein's theory leads scientists to new planet

Washington: Astronomers have for the first time discovered an exoplanet using a new method that relies on Einstein's special theory of relativity. "Einstein's planet", formally known as Kepler-76b, is a "hot Jupiter" that orbits its star every 1.5 days. Its diameter is about 25% more than Jupiter's and it weighs twice as much. It orbits a type of star located 2,000 light years from Earth in the constellation Cygnus.

The planet is tidally locked to its star, always showing the same face to it, just as the Moon is tidally locked to Earth. As a result, Kepler-76b has a temperature of 1,062 degrees Celsius, said co-author Tsevi Mazeh of Tel Aviv University.

Interestingly, the team found strong evidence that the planet has a strong jet stream winds that carry the heat around it. As a result, the hotspot on Kepler-76b isn't the substellar point ("high noon") but a location offset by 15,000 km.

This is the first time optical observations have shown evidence of an alien jet stream winds at work. The two most prolific techniques for finding exoplanets are radial velocity (looking for wobbling stars) and transits (looking for dimming stars).

The new method looks for these small effects that occur simultaneously as a planet orbits the star: Einstein's "lensing" effect causes the star to brighten as it moves toward us, while its planet, and dim as it moves away. The brightening results from photons "piling up" in energy, as well as light getting focused in the direction of the star's motion due to relativistic effects.

The team looked for signs that the star was stretched into a football shape by gravitational tides from the planet. The star would appear brighter when we observe the "football" from the side, due to more visible surface area, and fainter when viewed end-on. The third small effect was due to starlight reflected by the planet itself.
It's not as if you need to be an IITian in order to become an IAS officer or a CA. PRAVEEN TYAGI tells you how there are options for students who have not scored well in their JEE exam.

Getting through the JEE examination is not the end of the world, however, there are a lot of students who would think otherwise. Here, I will try to bring out some real-life instances that tell how that is not really the case.

In my life, as an IITian and entrepreneur, I have met more successful non-IITians than regular IITians. There are a couple of reasons to corroborate my claim here.

For one, going into an IIT really does not make you better in anything that you earlier weren’t. You will remain the same. Apart from of course getting a good brand name of IIT, you just get an additional, professional, technical knowledge of that too, a very good one.

Now, getting a good technical knowledge, the only way to succeed in life and make money? I have seen highly successful non-technical entrepreneurs running huge corporations that employ a lot of technical people. It is their innate logical skill and aptitude that makes them successful. They have never been to IIT or even a business school (MBA). They are mostly simple graduates or post graduates (BSc, BCom, MSc, MCom, etc) who simply believe in themselves.

Apart from entrepreneurship, there are plenty of other professional routes one can choose. Becoming a CA is one. Some people think that to become a CA you need to have a commerce background, but that is really not the case. I have met a couple of engineers in my life who are CAs also! There are just a couple of exams (CPT, IPCC and CA-Final) you need to clear, for which there is a prescribed syllabus. Most intelligent people do not find it very difficult to clear these even with a science background.

Getting a major in Economics is another route that you can take. I have seen lots of my peers join great international organisations like the UN, World Bank, etc after getting major in economics from the London School of Economics. Some of them even end up getting majors in Economics and Statistics both.

That is a deadly combination of brain and brawn, which can be utilised in all industries and departments: be it in insurance, healthcare, software, Government jobs, you name it and it could be possible. These are the guys who decide what the costs and prices of commodities and derivatives should be. They are the ones on whom the stock exchanges rely on for currency and market rate analyses.

Actuarial science is another major area one could look at. With starting salaries in the range of more than 720 lakhs per annum, it is a wanted profession. An actuarial is the person who creates and designs insurance policies, decides what the premiums are going to be, based on huge amounts of data obtained. You need to be an expert in statistics to do this. There is a series of seven tough examinations you need to pass before you can be an actuarial.

Some people aspire to get a Government job and become an IAS. You do not need to be an IITian in order to become one. A simple graduation is all that is required. You must be great in communication, do a thorough review of current affairs and be good in your subject area. There is plenty of good tutoring available for this too.

So do not lose heart if you could not make it through JEE, there are loads of other opportunities waiting for you.

The writer is VP academics, Meritnation.com.
Say yes to life beyond IIT

Each engineering aspirant dreams of getting admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology and many slogs for years to make this dream a reality but it is just a handful that actually make the cut. So is not making to an IIT the end of the road for one’s dreams of being a top notch engineer?

Absolutely not. If you fail to clear the exam, take heart; you just need to think beyond the IIT tag and explore the other opportunities waiting for you. Remember even if you don’t get into IITs there are a few branches that no one covets and many students who opt for these just to get the IIT tag struggle a lot in the job market later on as they don’t get the desired jobs even after having a degree from an IIT.

So give space to your vision to look beyond the top IITs. There are quite a few colleges that are offering BTech courses. It is, however, imperative that the quality of the candidates passing out is good.

There are many areas of specialization available to students. A bouquet of technology institutes offer courses that are much in demand. Engineers are required in various sectors like IT, Electronics, Core sector, Research Field etc. India being a developing country is considered to be a popular destination to get good BTech graduates. The demand for these candidates is always high. The starting salaries might not be as high as those that IITians get, but with a BTech degree from these institutes, you’ll be set on a career path to rival that of any IITian.

These institutes do not reflect the individual aptitude of the student going to these colleges, since most of the students study with the intention of getting into prestigious colleges, achieving a particular rank and then getting a highly paid job. Their main focus is not on being a learned individual or a smarter person. They are simply not aware that institutes such as the Indian School of Mines University (ISMU) in Dhanbad are as good as the IITs. Besides, in recent times, they have introduced a lot of fresh job-oriented courses. Just like the ISMU, a few of other institutes offer coveted BTech degrees in subjects as varied as mining and petroleum engineering, leather technology, plastics technology, dairy technology and aerospace engineering.

Institutes such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) in Allahabad, Oimalor and Hyderabad also offer courses in such popular subjects as information technology, computer science, electronics and communications engineering.

There is a need to look at alternatives beyond the IITs, which offer a BTech degree in information technology, electronics and communications engineering. It is the lack of technical higher education institutions in India that leave students with little choice. This is probably why many people do not think beyond IIT.

Even someone like Narayana Murthy is not an IIT graduate; he holds a bachelor’s degree in Electrical Engineering from National Institute of Technology, University of Mysore. Azim Premji recognised by Business Week as one of the greatest entrepreneurs is not an IIT graduate. How often do we talk about the thousands of ITIans who did not make it big and are ordinary citizens in the country? Everybody who goes to IIT does not make it big. Vinod Dham, developer of the Pentium chip is not from IIT. Indira Nooyi, one of the world’s highest paid executives is not an IITian. Gurbaksh Chahal, one of the most successful Indian-American entrepreneurs is not an IITian. People go to IITs not only for good academic development but for complete all-round development. What is rewarded in life is hard work irrespective of where one is. All above mentioned achieves worked very hard to become the one of the most successful people. Being a topper in a good engineering college is always better than being an average student in an IIT.

You have such opportunities in at least 30-40 engineering colleges in India. It takes a lot of hard work and diligence to score well in IIT, if the same hard work and effort is put in some other institute, life can become easier and you manage better percentage.

IIT is not the end of the world. Even if you do not get a good enough rank, do not get dejected. Most importantly don’t let failure take over you. Have an aim and be passionate about it. Don’t fret... remember, sorrow looks back... worry looks around but faith looks AHEAD...

What is rewarded in life?
From a world-class musicians like Pt. Zakir Hussain, Infosys chairman Mr. Narayan Murthy, to cricket legend Sachin Tendulkar, one thing stands true to all these greats, i.e. they worked for hours and hours and days and nights in their chosen fields. They were passionate about what they did. And that is how they became the best.

— The writer is Director, Aakash Educational Services Ltd.
Centralised entrance test is fine
More medical seats needed

F OR the first batch of admissions in JIPMER (Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education), Puducherry, sixty-six thousand candidates appeared for a total of 141 seats available for the MBBS course. The middle class aspiration for a professional degree, and the huge gap between the demand and supply chain for professional courses gave birth to a new regime of capitation fee in medical and engineering institutions. Private colleges charged exorbitant sums of money in the name of capitation fee to ensure a seat in these colleges, especially in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. And people paid, despite the fact that the money charged was illegal. As such seats were limited, they became out of bounds for the general category candidates in the few government colleges due to several reserved categories.

A number of sting operations exposed how the money-making racket worked in the name of running professional courses over the last decade. This awakened the system and a need was felt to reform the admission procedure in the private medical colleges that enjoy complete autonomy. The Medical Council of India then notified the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET), a centralised eligibility test, but the validity of NEET was challenged by a few private medical colleges. On December 13, 2012, in response to 115 petitions, the apex court gave an order by which it permitted various institutions and medical bodies to conduct the entrance examination for the courses but restrained them from declaring the results.

In order to safeguard students’ interests, the Supreme Court yesterday modified its previous order. It allowed private medical colleges and a consortium of colleges across the country to declare the results of the entrance examinations they conducted and on that basis make admissions to postgraduate, MBBS and dental courses for 2013-14. The court noted that it understood the urgent need for more medical professionals to be inducted in the system. As such, more seats need to be created in medical colleges to strengthen the weak spots of our over-burdened medical system.
World’s fastest robot can leave Usain Bolt trailing

Cheetah-Like Machine Clocks 47Kmph Against His 43

Kounteya Sinha TNN

London: The world’s fastest robot is now capable of leaving the world’s fastest man behind. Scientists at the world’s oldest veterinary college—the Royal Veterinary College — studied the cheetah in the African wild for over five years to create the world’s fastest robot. Funded by the US military, the Robotic Cheetah can now beat Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt.

Speaking to TOI, the RVC’s expert of locomotor biomechanics Alan Wilson said the robot has clocked 46.6 km per hour compared to Bolt’s speed of 43. A real cheetah can clock 112 km per hour.

Robot designers Boston Dynamics looked to nature for inspiration for the design of the four-legged bot. Wilson’s role in the cheetah project was to study the animal in the wild and translate the mechanics of cheetah locomotion into engineering principles that can be used by the designers.

Wilson told TOI: “We studied the cheetah’s movement for over five years to understand the basic principles of how the animal runs, remains stable and uses its muscles. This would help make legged robots that are faster and more capable on varied terrain.”

John R Hutchinson, professor of evolutionary biomechanics at the RVC, added, “The cheetah robot can greatly help military technology. It can pave way the way for fast vehicles with manoeuvrability in all types of terrain. A machine inspired by this robot can one day outrun a normal soldier or a tank and even help in rescue and search operations.”

Wilson, who heads the Locomotion (muscle, tendon and biomechanics) Research Group, has been awarded a grant of £600,000 to study the dynamics of hunting in the cheetah, in order to identify what enables the animal to sprint so fast. Hutchinson said that the team strapped solar-powered collars on cheetahs in the wild, which helped the scientists follow and study the cheetahs for years without a break.

The team studied the big cats from several sources, including high-speed video cameras and motion sensors (attached to the collars). The collars monitored where the cheetah was and what it was doing — resting, walking and hunting, and only collected detailed information when the cheetah was moving quickly (logging data up to 300 times per second). “From this information, we reconstructed the exact movement of the cheetah during a hunt,” Wilson said.

To record the data, the researchers used a 30gm GPS inertial measurement unit attached to the collar. The device measured speed, position, acceleration and orientation. These measurements were used to calculate angular velocity and acceleration during the many twists and turns that a cheetah performs when hunting.