‘आईआईटी-जेईई 2012’ के बदले नियमों ने चौकाया

दिवकर

आईआईटी ने उन छात्रों को 10 जून तक का मौका दिया है जिन्होंने जाने-अनजाने आरक्षित श्रेणी के प्रमाणपत्र लगा दिए थे। ऐसे छात्रों को प्रवेश देने के बाद जिलाधिकारी या प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने वाले अधिकारी से प्रमाणपत्रों का सत्यापन कराया जाएगा। प्रमाणपत्र सही न पाए जाने पर उसका प्रवेश निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे छात्रों ने आरक्षित श्रेणी के प्रमाणपत्र लगायें जो उस आरक्षित श्रेणी के तो हैं। लेकिन नॉन क्रीमी लेयर में नहीं आते हैं। ऐसे छात्रों को अगर सामान्य में प्रवेश मिल जाता है और उन्होंने अपनी आरक्षित श्रेणी वापस नहीं ली है तो भी स्थितियों समाप्त होने के बाद मुफ्तिक्षेत्र बदल सकती हैं।

‘आईआईटी-जेईई 2012’ का संचालन करने वाली संस्था आईआईटी, दिल्ली ने सभी जीन के आईआईटी को प्रवेश सम्बंधी नियमों में बदलाव की जानकारी दी है। जानकारी आदेश में एसपी, एसटी के अलावा ओबीसी (नॉन क्रीमी लेयर) और ओबीसी अल्पसंख्यक (एनसीएल) के प्रवेश तो होंगे लेकिन यह तब तक कदम नहीं किए जाएँगे जब तक प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने वाली संस्थाएं इनके सत्यापन का रिपोर्ट नहीं दे देतीं। आईआईटी ने यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि अगर आरक्षित वर्ग में प्रवेश मिल चुका है और उसके सत्यापन की रिपोर्ट ठीक नहीं निकालती है तो ऐसे में प्रवेश निरस्त हो जाएगा।
IIT, NIT bigwigs to take key call on joint engg test

PMS NEW DELHI

The joint council of IITs and NITs will meet on Monday to take a final call on the issue of format and pattern of the joint engineering entrance test. Sources said that the IITs have opted to pitch for the IIT-JEE pattern to be retained for 2013.

The IIT council had met here on May 12, during which it is believed to have insisted that the proposed single entrance test may be used as the screening test for admissions to the undergraduate program.

Last week, the IIT faculty federation called on HRD Minister Kapil Sibal and is understood to have sought to resolve differences arising out of the Government's move to hold a single entrance test for undergraduate technical courses. The meeting was also attended by some IIT directors, who are understood to have also discussed the details about the advanced test. IITs are insisting that only performance in the advanced test will be used to select and admit candidates to the undergraduate programs.

Most of the IIT senate and faculty federation are opposing admission to the undergraduate engineering programmes under the new format which will replace IIT-JEE and AIEEE. Under the proposed new format, a ranking list will be prepared based on Class XII results with 40 per cent weightage to normalised marks, 30 per cent to main test and 30 per cent to the advanced test.

Sources also said there is no clear majority view emerging on whether to use board marks as cut-off or as part of the initial screening process.

Ahead of the crucial meet the Super-30 founder Anand Kumar, well known for getting over 300 students from marginalised sections into the IITs, too has suggested making the test more “transparent” and conducting it twice a year.
आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा साल में दो बार हो, ग्रामीण छात्रों को मिले तीन मौके: सुपर 30

आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा के नए प्रवेश पर जारी करी गई तहत के बीच सुपर 30 के संस्थापक आद्रेनाथ कुमार ने कहा है कि आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा में दो बार भारतीय जनता का जाय और ग्रामीण एवं गरीब छात्रों को प्रवेश परीक्षा में दो के बजाय तीन मौके दिये जाएं। आद्रेनाथ कुमार ने इस दिशा में प्रवेश परीक्षा संस्थान की अधीक्षक केकल कपिल निवास को पता लिखा है। कुमार ने कहा कि आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा में एटीसीटी टेस्ट को 

**आद्रेनाथ कुमार के मान्य संस्थान विकास मंत्री को पता लिखा कोई जवाब नहीं है। आप आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा में एटीसीटी टेस्ट, विश्व आयुर्विज्ञान जो और 12वीं कक्षा में प्राप्त अंक का महत्व दिखा जाता है, तो कोई वाक्य नहीं बतलाते कि वह यहीं लाए कि कह कोई अंक का अर्थ तीन के लिए कोई अंक का महत्व दिखा जाता है। उस्मनी ने कहा कि कोई संस्थान एटीसीटी, विश्वियों और 12वीं कक्षा की पढ़ाई के लिए अलग-अलग अंकों का मूल्य करने का व्यवसाय करने ले लेकर गरीब छात्र के बच्चे पीछे छुट-जाने।**

कुमार ने कहा कि 12वीं कक्षा के अंक का आईआईटी प्रवेश में महत्व दिखा जाए तो सबसे अधिक संस्था विभिन्न कोड के मापदंड को लेकर आ सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रवेश परीक्षा को सराहा का है।

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Green's see red as petrol price hike fuels diesel car sales

New Delhi: Even as chief minister Sheila Dikshit's midnight marginal relief for Delhiites from the petrol price hike, environmentalists are not amused. They continue to be a vocal band and their cries are not unfounded, for petrol getting out of reach for many people means there will be more diesel vehicles on the road in the years to come.

This will have an adverse impact on the environment as diesel engine emissions are over thrice more toxic than petrol.

Car dealers in the city say that right after the previous hike in November 2011 the demand for diesel cars had gone up dramatically. Even after the latest hike on Thursday they were flooded with enquiries about diesel vehicles.

This has been collated by Centre for Science and Environment’s analysis of the 2010-11 car sales data, which revealed that the demand for diesel cars in 2011 has gone up. Also, 85% of petrol cars sold during the period had an engine size smaller than 1300cc.

"We are extremely concerned about the huge petrol price hike. While diesel prices remain stable, in this case there is partial reform which is dangerous. There is already a disincentive of the car segment. WHO and many other public health organisations have already said diesel emissions are carcinogenic. There is a real health risk," said executive director of Centre for Science and Environment, Anubhuti Chowdhury.

People are buying big diesel cars, of engine size above 1500cc. They are not feeling the pinch because diesel is cheaper. The average on diesel is absolutely unacceptable," he added.

As of now 18 cities in the country comply with Bharat stage IV norms and the rest follow Bharat stage III norms.

"The pollutants that are of major concern are particulate matter and nitrous oxides (NOx). Diesel cars are legally allowed to emit these pollutants more than petrol. In fact the legal limit for NOx for diesel cars is three times higher than for petrol cars," explained Amruta.

But the fact is diesel is more fuel efficient than petrol. The demand for diesel cars has gone up by 25%, petrol car demand has dropped by 20%. Even people who are buying cars worth Rs 40 lakh are opting for diesel cars.

"Today we got calls enquiring about diesel cars. Only people who want to buy small cars are opting for petrol cars," said Ravi Kaul, owner of Motovision in Karol Bagh.

Another car dealer, Sonjeet Nath, owner of Singham automobiles in Vasundhara said that he has started getting calls almost every second enquiring about models of diesel cars. "There is a huge surge in the demand for diesel cars. It has also become diesel cars give better mileage. People are now opting for middle segment diesel cars," he said.
ASSAM GOVT'S GIFT FOR SUCCESSFUL IIT-JEE CANDIDATES

GUWAHATI: All students from Assam, who have cracked the 2012 IIT-JEE, and are seeking admission to these premier institutes will be provided with a monetary assistance of ₹ 1 lakh by the state government.

Announcing this at his home constituency in Titabor on Thursday, chief minister Tarun Gogoi said the initiative was to encourage the students of the state to excel in the national level examinations. “More than 100 students from Assam have cleared the IIT entrance test. Each of them will receive ₹ 1 lakh for taking admission into the IITs,” Gogoi said. He was attending a function at Pragjyotika, a premier educational institute in Titabor, which have produced students who regularly topped the state examinations, as well as cracked the toughest all-India entrance tests. UNI
PLANNING FOR SUCCESS

There is a seat in an engineering college for every student, wrote Pradeep Narayanan, college admissions advisor, only if you plan it right.

The general impression is that students have a less than 1% chance of getting admission into engineering. With over five lakh candidates who took the JEE in 2012 and an estimated 12 lakh who plan to write the AIEEE for 30,000 seats the chances are slender. And since the story for BITSAT, Velammal IT and Manipal ENAT. That coupled with over 50 odd entrance examinations make engineering one of the most competitive college admissions in the country.

But is the admission scenario really that bleak? There are 3,393 engineering colleges in India with a capacity of 14.95 lakh seats across 36 courses approved by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE). So, where is the catch? There seems to be enough seats. What happens, however, is that many candidates are not aware of their options. As a result many miss out on alternatives. This is true even of AIEEE scores, which by far covers the largest number of seats.

Besides JEE, a candidate aspiring for an engineering admission can obtain it through:

- Central counselling of All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE)
- State-level examinations that can be written by its domiciles
- AIEEE scores at institutions that accept them
- Own examination and counselling of institutions or their associations
- Marks obtained in class X and XII
- The central counselling of All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE)

The year the Central Board of Secondary Education conducted the AIEEE examination in both online and offline mode. This year the offline examination was held on April 28 and the online examinations from May 7 to 26. This will be followed by a central counselling process for candidates who successfully meet the rank cut-offs. The central counselling process will start on June 16 and end on August 8.

The AIEEE rank card will give three types of ranks: the All India Rank, the state rank, category rank and notify the eligibility of the candidate for the central counselling.

These candidates become eligible for admission to the institutions participating in the central counselling. These include all the 30 National Institutes of Technology, some of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Indian Institute of Information Technology and Manufacturing, and Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing; some government and government-aided institutions and some private and self-financed institutions.

Highlights of the process:

- The online registration, filling up of choices and choices locking will have to be done between June 10 and 25
- There are three rounds of seat allotment on June 27, July 5 and July 12 respectively
- Candidates will be allowed to modify their choices once again between July 17 and 22
- Classes will begin in the institutions participating in central counselling on July 23
- The fourth round of seat allotment will be on July 25
- Candidates allotted seats in the fourth round can complete admission formalities at the respective institutions between July 25 and 30
- Internal seat selection will be completed on August 1. During internal seat selection, students will get yet another chance to take up a course that they had chosen as higher in preference at that institute.
ENGINEERING

THOUGH ENGINEERING ASPIRANTS STILL FLOCK TO THE SOUTH, THE SCENARIO IS GRADUALLY CHANGING WITH NEW COLLEGES COMING UP IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, FINDS OUT GEETHA RAO

In an era of choices, engineering still dominates as a favoured discipline. There are 3393 engineering colleges in India with a capacity of 14.86 lakh seats across 36 courses approved by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE). Of the total number of colleges, 85% are in the south and 15% in the north.

With the government adding new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) to the existing list in tier II cities, and with the birth of more private institutes, are we witnessing the emergence of newer centres of engineering excellence in cities such as Indore, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bhopal? Also, with newer streams like biomedical engineering, bioinformatics and environmental engineering being offered, are these unconventional combinations gaining in popularity?

RK Shevgaonkar, director, IIT Delhi, responds: “Actually, there are not too many new hubs in engineering education. When you look at non-IIT colleges, there are mainly cities like Bangalore, Pune and Ahmedabad, which have clusters of engineering colleges. The situation is driven by demand and supply. These are IT hubs and, therefore, have many engineering colleges.” As for engineering courses, he says,

“Courses like telecom and computer science have many takers. There are students who are inclined towards and opt for bio-informatics, biotechnology and bio-medical, but the numbers are not large.”

Besides, he adds, students join traditional engineering courses at the graduate level and then those who are interested in bio-informatics or biotechnology or biomedical engineering opt for it at the M.Tech level, where their engineering background comes of use. Shevgaonkar further says that students opt for environmental engineering but “it’s not top priority” as placements are better in other streams.

S Sadagopan, director, International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore, opines,

“There was a time when the south had one-third the population and two-thirds the number of engineering colleges in India. The skewed distribution is changing a bit with few colleges coming up in north India as well. However, good students still flock to the south.”

According to him, the last 50 years belonged to information technology and the next 50 years will belong to biotechnology. However, biotechnology does not yet have the scale and demand of IT. “Biotechnology needs infrastructure, facilities and deep knowledge. The wealth creation benefits are more indirect — new drugs, new medicines, new crops, preservation of food, and so on. On the other hand, IT translates business processes into a large number of jobs, less specialised, which required bright students with a couple of years of work experience,” adds Sadagopan.

Though the south remains the hub of engineering even today, SS Mantha, chairman, AICTE, feels it may be getting saturated. “There are colleges coming up in states like Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, and the Northeast have few engineering colleges, and, hence, there is a scope for growth.”

He also points out that in a new trend students are opting for civil and mechanical, while telecom and electrical/electronics engineering continue to be popular choices.

The industry has not reached its full potential especially when it comes to employment in non-mainstream areas, therefore, core engineering courses like mechanical, chemical, computer, electrical, electronic and automobile will continue to remain important and in demand.

—Lalit Khirsagar, principal, MIT College of Engineering, Pune, and ONGC Chair Professor

(Input from Veena Aruldas, Pune)

Tips on engineering admission, page 11

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Technology in education: an unsolved paradigm

A lot has been spoken and written about the promise of technology in education. The learning technology space in India is flooded with few transformational disruptions, many over-promises and under-delivered solutions and many more gimmicks. Let's first look at the fundamental issues in the current education system—accessibility and affordability, quality of teachers and teaching, engagement of learners and learning, and involvement of parents and accountability. To address these gaps, there are numerous solutions in the current market such as interactive classrooms, online learning platforms, and digital delivery of content. Although most of these solutions have been very successful in solving the accessibility and affordability gap, yet they fall short in other areas.

In an effort to quick-fix the gaps, we end up either replicating or duplicating the analogue model into digital or try ing to replace a teacher with technology, and worse still overloading parents with supplementary services. Technology is being sold as the panacea to all the problems in education; however, one needs to understand that technology is not the solution but it's a critical part of the solution. So what should the solution look like? How do we address the gaps holistically? Is there a method to this madness?

As it turns out, there is math to this madness and it involves 'E'. Subtract the technology with exceptional 'Experience': Recall the best experience you had since morning. Does it have anything to do with technology? Do you remember the technology behind it? That's the beauty of 'experience' because it masks the details and complexities behind it. Very little emphasis has been given to experience in the creation of solutions around learning. Instead, we try to duplicate the analog model into digital. Learning experience should be the perfect orchestration of content, the platform, network, and delivery channels. The solution should hide the technology complexities of these individual components and create a seamless experience.

 Multiply 'Engagement' through technology. What was the last engaging thing you did that you kept returning to? Does playing angry birds while waiting for the elevator count? Can you think of the last engaging classroom session you attended? If you can, I'm sure it was certainly a rare occurrence. As mentioned above, lack of engagement is a huge gap in the current education system. So the solution must focus on the learning life cycle to create a sustainable engagement model. Key ingredients of a successful engagement model are instant feedback, rewards to retain engagement, and motivation to increase involvement. The gaming industry has cracked this and learning solutions market has lots to learn from them.

Add value to the 'Ecosystem': We don't realize everything we do is part of an ecosystem. Not surprisingly, learning happens in an ecosystem. It involves many participants such as teachers, students, tutors, parents, and many other stakeholders. Technology solutions should look at ecosystem and enable and empower the participants rather than going against them. There is lots of debate around whether the solution should be learner-centric or educator-centric. Unless the solution is ecosystem-centric, it's not going to make a meaningful impact.

Divide everything by 'Efficiency': How often have we promised about outcomes? How often do we get to realize the benefits? The outcome shouldn't be about scoring high grades or improving employability. Whist they are all great by-products, the true efficacy of learning should be about preparing the individual for the future. The experience, engagement, and ecosystem becomes the numerator of the solution, the denominator should be efficiency. Parents should step out of the artificial competitiveness of pushing their children to score more and focus on the true efficacy of learning and hold everyone on the ecosystem accountable.

Today, many companies have entered the education market and they all want their market share. However, we'll see a huge transformation where the control will be transferred to the learners where they make the choice of device, channel, content, and the right experience. The companies who are comfortable with the lack of control and embrace this freedom of choice are the ones that will make successful and impactful solutions. And those solutions will deliver a seamless experience, enable sustainable engagement to everyone in the ecosystem and drive efficacy.

The author is senior VP and chief technology officer, Pearson India
सख्ती गड़बड़ी रोकने के लिए एआईसीटीई की तैयारी हर साल 5% तकनीकी संस्थानों का निरीक्षण

विजयेन्द्र भारकर • नई दिल्ली

तकनीकी संस्थानों की ओर से मानकों को पूरा करने में किसी भी तरह की गड़बड़ी को रोकने के लिए तकनीकी संस्थान निरीक्षण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम पर टेक क्रेडिट पहुँच के (एआईसीटीई) ने पूरी तैयारी कर ली है। एआईसीटीई के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि तकनीकी संस्थानों में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर व शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी मान्यता प्राप्त तकनीकी संस्थानों में से हर साल करीब पांच सीसीटी बार का औचक निरीक्षण किया जाएगा। संस्थानों का चयन भी रूप किया गया है।

इसके अलावा शिक्षकों के आदेश पर तकनीकी संस्थानों का औचक निरीक्षण भी जारी रखा गया है। हालांकि, पहले राजस्थान के जाता की जानकारी उसके बाद ही निरीक्षण पैनल संस्थान में जाकर निरीक्षण करता। उसके बाद दोस्तों पाए जाने पर संस्थानों के विलास मान्यता रद करने, छात्रों के दर्शनों का कोटा कम करने जैसे जैसे अनुशासनाध्यक्ष कार्यालय को जारी रखा गया।

अधिकारी ने बताया कि कई बार ऐसे भी मानने सामान्य आये हैं जब संस्थानों के विलास की शिक्षकों की जानकारी उसके बाद ही निरीक्षण करता। उसके बाद दोस्तों पाए जाने पर संस्थानों के विलास मान्यता रद करने, छात्रों के दर्शनों का कोटा कम करने जैसे जैसे अनुशासनाध्यक्ष कार्यालय को जारी रखा गया।

बार पैनल के अधिकारियों की संस्थानों के साथ संवादाधीन शिक्षिका की जानकारी है, इस तरह की लम्बी है निरीक्षण के लिए एआईसीटीई इस तरह की व्यवस्था लागू करने पर रुझान कर रहा है, जिजिसके तहत कई भी अधिकारी केंद्र एक या दो बार ही एक संस्थान का निरीक्षण कर सकेगा। इसके लिए पैनल बनाने के लिए कई अधिकारियों की जज्बत होनी, जिसके लिए नया डाटा बेस भी तैयार किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि पुराने डाटा बेस में कई अधिकारी होती है और कुछ टिप्पणी होने के कारण पर है। पारस्परिक सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जरूर ही इस नए डाटा बेस को बेच पोर्टल पर अपलोड कर दिया जाएगा।
नवबहरत टाइम्स ND 28/05/2012 p-5

मेडिकल एंट्रेंस की आंसरशीट नेट पर आईआईटी की तर्ज पर सीबीएसई ने भी शुरू किया है नया प्रयोग

मुख्य II नई विलीनी

आईआईटी-भेजी 2012 में आपकी होने वाले स्कूलेस को इस तरह पता लगाना रिजल्ट से पहले अपनी आंसरशीट की कोटियों वेबसाइट पर देखने और कंप्यूटर रजिस्टर करने का मौका मिला था। इस सार का प्रयोग अब केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने भी शुरू किया है।

सीबीएसई ने ऑल इंडिया प्री-मेडिकल/प्री-डेंटल एंट्रेंस (एआईपीएम) की ओएमआर आंसरशीट पर न 1 भेजमाइश पर हिस्से लेने को के लिए फैसला किया है। प्रवेश पत्र आर्किटेक्ट फा फाइल एम 13 मई को हुआ था। सीबीएसई चेयरमैन विनोद जॉनी ने बताया कि मेडिकल के साथ-साथ इंजीनियरिंग कोर्स के लिए कंटेंट कर्ड पर ऑल इंडिया इंजीनियरिंग एंट्रेंस एआईपीएम (एआई पीएम) में शामिल होने वाले स्कूलेस को भी अपनी आंसरशीट को काफी देखने को बड़ी संस्कारित मिली।

शिकारों की जांच के लिए शिकारों को कमीटी होगी और हर शिकार को देखा जाएगा। उद्घाटन आयोजन में 31 मई को शाम 5 बजे केंद्रीय प्राप्ति की लिस्ट कर सकेंगे। जननेत्री के मुताबिक अभी तक बोर्ड ने मेडिकल एंट्रेंस के साथ यह नया प्रयोग शुरू किया है और इंजीनियरिंग एंट्रेंस में भी जारी किया है, जिसके मुताबिक वेबसाइट www.aipmt.ic.in और www.cbse.nic.in पर सभी आईआईटी की ओएमआर आंसरशीट हिस्से लेने की जारी है। स्कूलेस आपने रेल नंबर, जन्मतार्क, रजिस्ट्रेशन नंबर टास्क करके अपनी आंसरशीट देख सकेंगे। ओएमआर शीट के अलावा कंप्यूटर द्वारा स्कूलेस को गाँव शीट भी हिस्से होगी। इससे स्कूलेस को यह पता चल सकेगा कि जो जवाब दिया गया था, उसी बंट ने पढ़ा था। अगर स्कूलेस को लगा है कि किसी जवाब के बंट ने पढ़ा तो उसकी शिकार की भी जारी होगी।

ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल एंट्रेंस

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फॉर्म ए फॉर्म ए
Curtains for a technology pioneer as Patni bids adieu

The company was breeding ground for the founders of Infosys. Next week, its name will vanish.

NEW DELHI: It will be the end of an era next Monday, when shares of Patni Computer Systems de-list from the Indian bourses. And with it will also go out a name that spawned a software revolution in India at the end of a somewhat unsung story.

IGATE, a much smaller peer of Patni Computer that acquired it in January 2011 for $1.22 billion has decided to drop the brand Patni - named after the founding family — from the combined entity.

Patni Computer, along with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) is counted as a pioneer in placing Indian software expertise on the global map. It was at Patni that dozens of IT pros learnt their ropes. The company turned out to be an early launchpad for technology entrepreneurs (a tag later usurped by Wipro). Most notable among the Patni alumni is NR Narayana Murty, who walked out of the company and took along with him his colleagues Nandan Nilekani, S Gopalakrishnan and SD Shibulal.

The rest, as they say, is history. Infosys was born and went on to become nearly two decades later as the first Indian company to list on the tech-laden Nasdaq exchange.

Meanwhile, Patni, which showed the way for others, itself stumbled. Industry watchers blame this on internal differences between the promoters Patni brothers — Narendra, Ashok and Gajendra. Efforts by HT to reach the Patni family for their views did not succeed.

The latter-day Patni clearly painted a sad picture. One Murty left Patni to launch Infosys, and it took an Infosys alumnus, Phaneesh Murthy, to breathe life back into Patni, but in the process...

A MOTHERBOARD FADES OUT

Once a path-breaker, now a fadeout into a merger deal, Patni Computer Systems has been a pioneer in India’s IT revolution

ORIGINS OF AN INNOVATOR

Narendra Patni, educated at IIT and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, formed his first company, Data Conversion in 1972 — becoming one of the first to do what later came to be known as IT outsourcing.

Along with his brothers Gajendra and Ashok Patni, Narendra formed Patni Computer Systems in 1975 — which evolved from being a reseller of mini-computers from Data General to its software service provider

THE INFOSYS FACTOR


THE IFS AND BUTS — AND THE DECLINE

Patni could not keep up the momentum that led to giants such as Infosys, Wipro and TCS.

Differences between Patni brothers

Narendra, Gajendra and Ashok took their toll.

The last few years saw a lack of creative business development, crucial for growth in an IT firm.

MADE IN PATNI

The Infosys co-founders

NR Narayana Murthy

Nandan Nilekani

SD Shibulal

S Gopalakrishnan

PIONEER VS OFFSPRING

No. of employees

Annual revenues 2010-11

INFOSYS

11,500

₹31,254 crore (2011-12)

PATNI

16,550

₹22,202 crore (2010-11)

May 28, 2012 is the date when Patni Computer Services de-list from Indian stock exchanges

HT GRAPHIC
Jaipur student designs model for human settlement in space

Special Correspondent

JAIPUR: A 16-year-old student of a city school here, who has designed a model for human settlement in the space, has left for Washington to attend the International Space Development Conference-2012. She qualified for attending the event by winning a space settlement design competition.

Kriti Sarna, studying in XI standard at St. Xavier’s Senior Secondary School here, has designed the project along with the members of a student team for settlement and development of human race in an abode that rests in the space.

Christened “Aerodorneial-4”, the model has been hailed for its facilities and cutting-edge automation services, which would help the humans to flourish away from Earth.

The competition, in which the six-member student team from Jaipur took part, was organised by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the U.S. The conference is being held from May 24 to 28.

Kriti’s project covers the space settlement’s various aspects such as structural design, operations and infrastructure, cost and scheduling, human factors, automation design and business development. The student team has envisaged the structure to be stationed somewhere between the Earth and the Moon.

“The settlement provides a large area for capturing solar power at all times and its structure comprises a segmented hollow sphere with the strength to support weight. It has the stipulation for all the basic necessities to create a unique habitable environment for the humans,” stated Kriti’s presentation at the competition.

Kriti’s mother Renu Sarna, working with the UNICEF Rajasthan unit here, said on Sunday that the global event would give her daughter a unique exposure and enable her to share the project’s details with the students and scientists from other countries participating in the conference.

Significantly, the innovative model provides a habitable environment for 10,000 permanent residents in a “flawlessly designed” community plan.

All this not only provides the normal essential conditions of life, but also allows the residents of the unique space settlement to experience the magnificent beauty of the space and explore new frontiers in the vast universe.
A device that injects drugs painlessly at speed of sound

Washington: Getting an injection could soon be a painless experience, as MIT scientists have devised a new device which they say shoots drugs through the skin at nearly the speed of sound without using needles. The high-speed jet injector device, developed by a team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, uses a small, powerful magnet and electric current to inject medicine at nearly the speed of sound.

Changes in the electric current allow the injector to work in two phases—a high-speed phase to enter the skin and reach a certain depth, and a lower-pressure phase to deliver the drug in a slow stream that allows for absorption, said Catherine Hogan, a member of the team. “If you are afraid of needles and have to frequently self-inject, compliance can be an issue,” Hogan was quoted as saying by LiveScience. “We think this kind of technology... gets around some of the phobias that people may have about needles,” he added.

The jet injector delivers its drugs through an opening as wide as a mosquito’s proboscis. Several “jet injectors” already exist, but they lack the ability to control drug injection speeds like MIT’s device. PTI