आवेदकों के आधार कार्ड से होगा डाटा का मिलान

जे.ई. मेन : सीबीएसई ने जारी किया आदेश स्कूल की जनमतिथि व आधार की जनमतिथि मिलाई जाएगी

दिन्दी (ब्यूरो)। जे.ई.-मेन की परिस्थित में आवेदकों के लिए आधार कार्ड नंबर अवधारणा करने के बाद केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने कहा है कि अब आवेदकों के आधार कार्ड का मिलान भी किया जाएगा। आम छात्र द्वारा दी गई जानकारी आधार में उपलब्ध जानकारी के साथ में नहीं खाती है तो उसका आवेदन रद्द कर दिया जाएगा।

सीबीएसई ने छात्रों को सलाह दी है कि वे फार्म भरने से पहले सभी सूचनाओं को जांच लें। सीबीएसई के मुनाफक आधार कार्ड वाला आवेदक ही जे.ई.-मेन में आवेदन कर पाएगा। किसी की दिक्कत न हो इसलिए सीबीएसई अब खुद छात्रों को आधार कार्ड जानवर में समय करेगी। अब सीबीएसई ने निर्देश दिया है कि जे.ई.-मेन के आवेदकों का डाटा आधार कार्ड में फिरे गए डाटा से मिलान होगा। जिसमें सभी छात्रों की रोजगार जानकारी आवश्यक होगी। आम किसी छात्र ने हाइस्कूल के प्रमाण पत्र पर अलग जनमतिथि और आधार कार्ड में अलग जनमतिथि दी होगी। तो मिलान के बाद उसका आवेदन रद्द कर दिया जाएगा।

जे.ई.-मेन के लिए एक दिनांक तक से आवेदन शुरू हो रहा है।

 jal prabandhan par visheshjodhon ke gahan manthon ki jarurt: gaahlot
Govt disaster relief body to be studied as a business model

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In what is being seen as the ministry of home affairs’ (MHA) attempt at upping its brand value, its disaster response arm—the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)—is now the subject of a case study involving an organization working in a high-risk area.

The case study by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi is projecting NDRF as a public sector brand to explore change, leadership and branding initiatives in large-scale organizations.

The study is set to be launched in the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), where business management students will be taught “appropriate brand management strategies that lead to the success of an organization which is not working for profit”.

According to government statistics, every year nearly 4.8 million people are affected by natural and man-made disasters in India—a number that is likely to go up to nearly 19 million by 2030.

“This will be a huge boost for the organization, which is at the forefront of managing a disaster. The most important exercise that we had undertaken was when the Nepal earthquake struck in 2015, which killed more than 9,000 people and left more than 22,000 injured. The NDRF had sent out 16 teams that conducted night rescue operations to pull out people from the debris,” said O.P. Singh, director general of the Central Industrial Security Force and former director general of NDRF.

All was not well with the NDRF till a year ago, when the organization’s resources and operations languished under neglect. In March 2015, the standing committee on the MHA noted that the budget allotment to NDRF in 2014-15—Rs200 crore—had been returned unspent. The budget estimates were later revised to Rs50 crore, but only a little more than Rs7 crore of this amount was spent.

“There was no focus or interest to develop the force in the last 10 years. Nobody was interested in making it work or buying equipment that we desperately needed. It was just another ordinary organization,” Singh added.

A step in the right direction was taken late last year, when the NDRF spent Rs52 crore to buy equipment such as gas and hydraulic cutters.

Although the NDRF was set up as a mandated response force under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, MHA officials said the onus of responding to disasters was on the states.

“The NDRF is still growing. No organization is up and running overnight. It has made huge progress and is one of the most effective response teams in India. In case of any natural disaster, it is the state that needs to act first and the NDRF supplements those relief efforts,” said an MHA official requesting anonymity.

The number of NDRF battalions has grown from six in 2006 to 12 now.
November 27

IIT-Kharagpur among top 100 in new employability rankings

QUACERSTOLI SYMONDS (QS) has released the first edition of a new ranking on graduate employability that has seen IIT-Kharagpur (IIT-KGP) emerge as the only Indian institute in the top 100. Other institutions such as IIT-Madras, IIT-Delhi and IIT-Kolkata have been ranked in the 101-150 bands in the QS Graduate Employability Rankings 2017, followed by IIT-Kanpur and University of Delhi in the over 201 band.

The new ranking, which features 300 top universities globally, is designed to improve the quality of analyses about the links between university practices and graduate employability.

Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) Graduate Employability Rankings 2017 has seen Stanford University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) bag first and second places, respectively, followed by China’s Tsinghua University in third place.

According to QS, universities with a strong STEM focus, particularly those emphasizing technology, have been ranked higher.

The methodology for the QS Graduate Employability Rankings differs from that found in the global rankings, using different indicators and changing the weighting of the existing indicators.

The rankings' first edition is based on five criteria, including employer reputation with a weightage of 30 per cent, partnerships with employers (25 per cent), alumni outcomes (20 per cent), employers' presence on campus (15 per cent) and graduate employment rate (10 per cent).

Among the criteria, IIT-Madras scored 96.8/100 for graduate employment rate, making it India's highest-scoring university for this indicator, and the fourth-highest scoring university in the world for this metric. On the other hand, University of Delhi scored 96.2/100 for alumni outcomes, thereby being ranked at 136 position globally for this indicator.

Commenting on the rankings, Ben Sowerby, head of research at QS said, "As the global employment market changes in unprecedented ways, students are increasingly emphasizing the link between their university choice and their future career. We are confident that the insights provided by this ranking will prove invaluable in allowing them to do so."

The ranking represents a development on last year's pilot, with an enhanced methodology and an additional 100 universities ranked.

Globally, the top 20 comprises institutions from the United States (3), the United Kingdom (3) and Australia (3), France (1) and Hong Kong (1).

More PSUs line up at IITs for placements

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KOLKATA: The number of public sector undertakings (PSUs) lining up to take part in IIT placements has seen a sharp rise this year. Almost all major PSUs have more than double the number of PSUs — both Maharatnas and Navratnas — queuing up to participate in the recruitment process that begins on December 1. So, DRDO and Navy will also join the process.

At IIT-Kharagpur, the country's oldest IIT, the number of PSUs confirming participation has gone up from four last year to 13 this year. Some of the big names include Indian Oil, HPCL, BPCL, and BEL.

Bigger participation from the sector will change the placement pattern as the PSUs offer jobs to many students in one go. "Last year, Coal India recruited around 31 students," said Debashis Deb, placement chairperson at IIT-Kharagpur. Besides, a PSU job is more secure with proper pay scales and attractive post-retirement benefits, Deb pointed out.

"PSUs also consider the student community as a whole and even weaker ones find plum positions," said another teacher.

Kaustabha Mohanta, placement chairperson of IIT Guwahati and convener of the All-IIT Placement Committee, said the number of PSUs at the Guwahati campus has gone up from three last year to seven. "The Madras high court dismissing a plea against direct recruitment by PSUs could be a reason," he said.

At IIT-Madras, eight PSUs have confirmed participation. "The new ones this year are Coal India, ONGC, HPCL, Midhani (Miniratna) and BEL," said Manu Santhanan, chairman of placements at IIT-Madras. "After implementation of the seventh pay commission, PSUs are offering salaries at par with the private sector. Add to this job stability and clearly PSUs emerge as more lucrative employers," Santhanan said.
IITs, central varsities asked to go cashless

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NEW DELHI: The HRD ministry has asked all the higher educational institutions including IITs, NITs and central universities to go cashless in all their transactions. This comes as part of the Human Resource Development (HRD) ministry’s push for switching to a digital platform, officials said.

A few IITs had approached the ministry post demonetisation seeking relaxation from the cash withdrawal limit of ₹24,000 per week claiming they have to spend substantial amount on maintenance of their huge campuses on a daily basis.

“Keeping in mind its policy towards promoting cashless transactions, the government has asked all the higher educational institutions not to make payments in cash,” said a senior HRD official.

Institutions have been told that digital payment modes such as online transfer and payment through mobile wallet should be adopted, irrespective of who the payee is. All institution heads have been asked to call a meeting to discuss the modalities and issue directions to the account holders of their institutes. “This will take care of the issue arising out of the shortage of cash. It will also ensure digital platform compliance,” said a senior official.

A number of IITs had requested the ministry to take up the issue of withdrawal restrictions with the finance ministry. Most of the IITs spend at least ₹1 lakh on maintenance every day.
IIT-M to help CERN unravel mysteries of the universe

Chennai: In 2025, when scientists at CERN, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, start looking for signs of a new charged particle from the massive 14,000 tonne CMS (Compact Muon Solenoid) detector installed in France, a silicon tracker detector built by Indian Institute of Technology-Madras (IIT-M) will be among the key tools. Data from the main detector 100m below ground may help scientists understand the evolution of the Universe better.

The silicon detector made by IIT-M will replace the existing detector when it dies out by 2025. IITM professor Prafulla Kumar Behera, who is the co-convenor, B-physics subgroup in CMS, said that the institute will be building part of the silicon detector in collaboration with other Indian institutes. The silicon detector will be one of the four sub-detectors in the main CMS detector.

"IITM will fabricate high-precision mechanics made of aluminum carbon fibre and carbon fibre. They are lightweight materials that support structure for the sensors in the detector," he said. This is not the first time, a detector for CERN is built in India. A part of a detector for the Large Hadron Collider, which helped scientists discover Higgs Boson in 2012, was built in India.

A CMS detector is designed to see a wide range of particles produced during high-energy collision of protons. When this happens, scientists will essentially be recreating a very small model of the state of the universe when it was in the first trillionth of a second after the Big Bang.

The silicon detector, which will be installed near the collision point, will give the position of the particle when it travelled through the detector. The magnetic field in the CMS detector will help find the momentum of the particle. For physicists this data is key as it will help draw a picture of events at the heart of the collision.
IIT team tracks brown carbon’s effect on atmospheric warming

High levels of the aerosol found in Kanpur due to biomass burning

R. Prasad

CHENNAI: The effect of biomass burning in increasing atmospheric aerosols and in turn atmospheric warming through light absorption has been highlighted in a study by a team of researchers from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur.

While the role of black carbon produced by biomass burning in increasing atmospheric warming has already been well established, this study highlights the lesser-known role of brown carbon.

Compared with earlier studies carried out in the U.S., absorption of light of 365 nanometre wavelength was found to be five times higher in Kanpur, which has a high biomass burning area. Also, brown carbon accounts for about 30 per cent of light absorption in Kanpur. The results were published on November 24 in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

“What is seen in Kanpur can be generalised for the entire Indo-Gangetic Plain because the sources of aerosol remain the same throughout the region,” says P.M. Shamjat from the Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Kanpur, and the first author of the paper.

“Based on 50 days of measurement in the winter of 2014-2015 we were able to clearly apportion the amount of light absorption by different carbonaceous aerosols. Though brown carbon is 10 times more than black carbon in terms of mass, the absorption capacity of black carbon is 50 times more than brown carbon,” says Prof. S.N. Tripathi from the Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Kanpur, and the corresponding author of the paper.

As a result, up to about 70 per cent of light absorption during 24 hours is by black carbon. Brown carbon (when present independently) has nearly 15 per cent potential to warm the atmosphere by absorbing light.

Additionally, depending on the spectrum of light, the light absorption capacity of brown carbon is 15-30 per cent when present as a coating (shell) over a black carbon core. “This is because the brown carbon coating behaves like a lens and focuses light towards the black carbon core,” says Mr. Shamjat.

The lensing (concentration of light on the core) is dependent on three parameters — ratio of the diameter of the shell to the diameter of the core, wavelength of light and the scattering or absorbing property of the coating. “When you have an absorbing coating less light reaches the core. But when the coating is non-absorbent, light gets scattered and more light reaches the core. This leads to more overall light absorption and, in turn, more atmospheric warming,” says Prof. Tripathi.
राष्ट्रपति ने राष्ट्रीय स्टूडेंट स्टार्टअप नीति का शुभारंभ किया

स्वीकृति, असमें, मेहरान अपेक्षाकृत को पासपोर्ट स्वरूप देना होगा।

मनमूल कम्पनी, असम, मेहरान अपेक्षाकृत को पासपोर्ट स्वरूप देना होगा। आधार कार्ड नामांकन के लिए सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित किए गए।

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