Nav Bharat Times ND 30.11.2016 P-5

IIT में एरोमोडलिंग सेलिब्रेशन

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यह एप्रिल तक नहीं कार्यरत रही थी एरोमोडलिंग की एक इंजीनियरिंग कोर्स। इसे पहली बार नवंबर में नवीनीकरण कर दिया गया।

एमासी के साथ नवीनीकरण के बाद एरोमोडलिंग कोर्स में एक ज्यादा रुचि है। जो एमासी के ऐसे क्रम से ही एरोमोडलिंग कोर्स की समस्या ओर दिखाया जाएगा।

एमासी के इंजीनियरिंग कोर्स में नवीनीकरण के बाद एरोमोडलिंग कोर्स में स्टूडेंट्स की रुचि बढ़ गई।

Navoday Times ND 30.11.2016 P-7

दिल्ली-मेट्रो एक्सप्रेस वे यमुना पर पुल बनाने की एनजीटी से मिली मंजूरी

‘यमुना पर पुल बनाने की एनजीटी से मिली मंजूरी’ वाहन का उत्तर पर हो गया। बीमारी लक्षण की वजह से धीरे-धीरे निकल बहुत है। इसके बाद में एनजीटी ने अपनी विरासत को बढ़ाने और यमुना पर पुल बनाने की मंजूरी दी।

एनजीटी की इस घोषणा का बाद में दिल्ली में अन्य निकायों ने भी अपनी मंजूरी दी। यमुना पर एक पुल होने के बाद दिल्ली-मेट्रो एक्सप्रेस वे यमुना पर पुल बनाने की एनजीटी से मिली मंजूरी दी।
विदेशी डॉक्टर भी देश में इलाज कर सकेंगे

Hindustan ND 30.11.2016 P-9

विनियम

वहीं रहेंगे | देश जीक

आईआईटी में विदेशी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति करने के बाद के समय में अब विदेशी डॉक्टरों की भी देश में डॉक्टरों की इलाज में हिस्सा रहेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की नियुक्ति पर प्रतिक्रिया में है सरकारी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति के लिए अभी तक कोई रिएक्शन नहीं है। सरकारी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति पर प्रतिक्रिया में है सरकारी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति के लिए अभी तक कोई रिएक्शन नहीं है।

सूची

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Nai Duniya ND 30.11.2016 P-14

रेशम की पट्टी पर लगा शहद ठीक करेगा मुंह के कैसर का गाव

विशेषज्ञ

वहीं रहेंगे | देश जीक

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बजे लेंगे | लेखक: जी.ए. शर्मा

आईआईटी बंगाल में विदेशी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति करने के तत्कालीन कार्यक्रम का कार्य में नहीं है सरकारी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति का कार्य में है। सरकारी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति का कार्य में है।

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Big bang by academic institutes at IIT-B

Times Of India ND 30.11.2016 P-1

Arrival for Placements Up 3 Times

Times News Network

Mumbai: For a long time, blue chip companies, investment firms and startups evaded the first edition or Phase I of placements at the Indian Institutes of Technology. However, Phase I has seen academic institutes jump up the charts this recruitment season.

IIT-Bombay has seen a three-fold increase in the number of academic institutes visiting its campus this December, while seven institutes had signed up to recruit teaching talent last year. Around 30 have already registered this time round, said placement head Tom Mathew. Most are Indian universities, many of them private and deemed institutions that draw teachers from top-rung campuses.

"Close to 50% of our total
In growth push, e-wallet firms eye 200 hires from IITs, IIMs

**Hindustan Times ND 30.11.2016 P-19**

Rozelle Laha  
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The demonetisation drive has brought good news for fresh graduates of top colleges as mobile wallet firms plan to expand business operations due to surge in wallet transactions.

Paytm, the largest mobile payments and commerce platform, plans to recruit 100 graduates this year. MobiKwik will recruit nearly 200 people and strengthen its sales, marketing and business development departments.

Since the government demonetised ₹500 and ₹1,000 notes on November 8, Paytm has added five million new users and registered over seven million transactions worth ₹120 crore in a day. MobiKwik with a user base of 40 million has seen a growth of 40% in daily app downloads.

"We'll continue to hire freshers and experienced professionals across diverse roles to keep up with our growth," said Paytm's senior vice-president Amit Sinha.

Apart from IITs and IIMs, Paytm has in the past hired graduates from BITS Pilani, National Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Information Technology, FMS Delhi, XLRI Jamshedpur, MDI Gurgaon, SP Jain Institute of Management and Research, Mumbai, and Indian School of Business, Hyderabad.

"This year will be no different," Sinha added.

MobiKwik plans to hire 100 graduates from IITs and IIMs at an average annual salary of ₹1.5 lakh. "Over the next six months, we plan to invest 10 million dollars on team expansion and increase the team size from 210 to 400," said Bipin Preet Singh, founder and CEO, MobiKwik.

Freecharge, owned by e-commerce giant Snapdeal, refused to divulge any details. Company CEO Govind Rajan said, "Given the sharp increase in usage in recent weeks, we are expanding the customer acquisition team."

The final placements across all B-schools and engineering colleges will be held from December onwards.

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**IIT-Delhi, Tokyo university experts count dolphins in Ganga**


KANPUR: Encouraged by frequent sightings of Gangetic dolphins in the Ganga at Bhitora Ghat in Fatehpur district, experts from IIT-Delhi, University of Tokyo and the Society for Conservation of Nature have launched a survey to find out the exact number of the endangered animal.

The experts are taking help of sonar monitoring systems and camera-fitted balloons in a 35-km stretch of the Ganga at Bhitora Ghat as part of efforts to conserve the endangered dolphin population in the river. The team conducting the survey will also assess threats to the dolphins in the river and help plan improvements in its habitat.

"We have deployed an experimental sonar monitoring system and raised camera-fitted balloons above the river Ganga to track dolphins by high-frequency clicks they use to navigate and hunt. By eavesdropping on their underwater lives, we can gather data about their behaviour and geographical range-data that conservationists can use to keep the species from vanishing entirely," said Harumi Sugimatsu, an acoustical engineer associated with the University of Tokyo's Institute of Industrial Science, who is part of the team.

Sugimatsu said, "Fifteen years ago, there were three species of freshwater dolphins in the world, living in the Ganga, Indus, Amazon, and Yangtze rivers. Now there are two. China's Yangtze dolphin has been considered extinct since 2006, when a research expedition surveyed about 3,500 km of the Yangtze without finding a single animal."
More findings, Sugimatsu said, may save the Ganges dolphins from that fate. "We are keen to understand their migration patterns," she said.

Dolphins clicks can reveal surprising details about their activities, such as the locations where they hunt, play, and nurse young calves. For which, Sugimatsu spends 10 hours daily at monitoring stations along key stretches of the river to keep tab on the roaming animals.

Sugimatsu said that the week-long expedition has been planned by Rajendra Bahl, a professor at the Centre for Applied Research in Electronics at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

Bahl's lab primarily does sonar work for the Indian navy. "I and Bahl began studying marine mammals together in the early 2000s, when we used to track migrating humpback whales around the islands of Japan," Sigimatsu informed TOI.

"It is encouraging that the Gangetic dolphins have been sighted at various places at Bhita ghat in the Ganga. Now, with the help of sonar monitoring system and camera-fitted balloons raised above the river, we will study the pattern of their migration and devise safety measures required at those places for them," Bahl said.

How the survey is being done

The hydrophone system dangles in the water suspended from a boat's prow. The line of individual hydrophones used to study the lonely dolphin has been replaced by a single piece of equipment holding six hydrophones. These sensors are arranged to pick up sounds coming from every direction, so they'll capture more sonar beams as passing dolphins scan back and forth. Each pair of hydrophones is like a pair of ears, Bahl said.

To locate the source of sounds, the system uses triangulation: A dolphin click travelling at the speed of sound through the water (roughly 1,500 meters per second) reaches one endpoint hydrophone a fraction of a millisecond before the other. The hydrophone in the middle acts as a 'third ear' to provide another data point, and thus more precision. The system then calculates how far that sound travelled to reach each hydrophone to determine the dolphins direction and distance. For every 40-microsecond click, the system runs the calculation for both sets of ears.

Bahl explained that the system can pinpoint a dolphin's location to within a few meters, making it precise enough to track individual creatures.
Age equals quality for varsities

The differential impact of longevity on companies and varsities has important implications for education regulation

JANAT SHAH & MANISH SABHARWAL

PORTAlfred Tennyson said in Morte d'Arthur, "The old order changed, yielding place to the new and God fulfills himself in many ways. A long generation should corrupt the world." Tennyson's wisdom is as true in the brutal effect of age on companies; 85% of the first Fortune 500 list of 1955 and 75% of companies of the BSE Sensex 30 companies of 1991 are no longer on those lists. But universities seem different from companies. The youngest institution in the Top 10 global universities in 136 years old and only 4 institutions in the Top 100 are less than 40 years old. We would like to make the case that this differential impact of age on companies and universities has important implications for education policy.

Relentless creative destruction is good for the economy; the 1991 economic reforms were significant for India because they made policy connections and regulatory arbitrage less important than courage, sweat, and wisdom, thereby increased churn. Age is tough on companies for many reasons. First is the Innovators' Dilemma popularised by Clayton Christensen companies that have huge cash flows from products or markets are often unwilling or unable to change their successful operating models in ways that lead to short-term disruptions of those cash flows. Second, age leads to arteries hardening, cholesterol builds up, and bureaucrats develop the status quo bias of "anybody can say no but nobody can say yes." The third and probably most lethal flaw is a shift in consumer preferences; consumers don't want their products because competition is offering something that is better, faster, cheaper or just different.

Age is more complicated for universities. Global experience suggests that building a world-class university is the work of decades. Of course, it is hard to deny the costs of age: the decline of Aligarh Muslim University, Srinivasan and Cauvery University are obvious examples—or the few examples where new universities have catapulted to the top (ISB and Ashoka University are based on the reputation of founders, faculty or foreign institutions). On balance, age is probably good for universities for three reasons. First is the chickens and eggs: problem of establishing reputation and attracting good faculty. Software trumps hardware but reputation takes time to build. Second is the alumni pool: larger, diverse, and senior alumni improves the odds for universities to gain recognition, resources, and goodwill ambassadors. Third, and probably the most important, is that it helps the processes to start flowing in their full glory: Muscle memory for flawless teamwork, curriculum, research, administration, and much else needs recognizing the plane crash approach to quality (the only way to improve air traffic safety is to have planes crash because we know something that would make things better, it would already be built). Since 20% of India's high-education and skill capacity of 360 is yet to be built, the longevity insight has important implications for education policy: First, geography matters; the accelerating divergence in the last decades between IITs in Mumbai, Delhi & Tamil Nadu & Kharagpur reflects the economic complexity just outside their gates. So, it is better to bring students to education rather than take education to students. Second, education regulators must stop conflating university buildings with building universities and focus on outcomes rather than inputs: they must remember Harvard professor Larry Leichman's warning to not confuse the accounting of accountability (did you follow process or checklist) with the actual outcome. Without hindering competition, we need to recognize that universities that are world-class are always always varsities that are old. So, we need to figure out how to blunt bad aging and amplify good aging.

With the acceleration of creative destruction in corporate India since 1991 (companies with 10% of the market capitalization are now less than 50%) and the associated increases in productivity, social mobility, and economic complexity, we need to recognize that universities that are world-class are always always varsities that are old. So, we need to figure out how to blunt bad aging and amplify good aging. Policy makers need to slow down and take the long view because as the best universities show, the wisdom of poet Robert Browning: "Grow old with me for the best is yet to be,"