Bangalore: In one of the most blatant cases of plagiarism to hit the elite Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Bio-technology Advances, a review journal, has retracted two papers from IIT-Kanpur after the researchers allegedly stole chunks of their manuscript from several sources including journal articles and Wikipedia.

The two retracted articles — Microbial production of dihydroxyacetone and Molecular imprinting in sol-gel matrix — are from the researchers at IIT-Kanpur’s department of biological sciences and bio-engineering.

The journal’s retraction notice in the upcoming November-December 2010 issue states that the two-year-old articles were pulled out “at the request of the editor as the authors have plagiarized part of several papers that had already appeared in several journals. One of the conditions of submission of a paper for publication is that authors declare explicitly that their work is original and has not appeared in a publication elsewhere. Re-use of any data should be appropriately cited. As such this article represents a severe abuse of the scientific publishing system. The scientific community takes a very strong view on this matter and we apologize to readers of the journal that this was not detected during the submission process.”

The review paper, ‘Microbial production of dihydroxyacetone’ by Ruchi Mishra, Seema Rani Jain and Ashok Kumar, was found to have been plagiarized from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia and StateMaster.com. The other paper titled ‘Molecular imprinting in sol-gel matrix’ by Radha Gupta and Ashok Kumar has reproduced texts from as many as five publications.

What is more damning is that the papers continue to be listed among the publications of Professor Ashok Kumar. An embarrassed IIT-Kanpur has constituted an inquiry committee. TNK
SMALL TOWNS, BIG DREAMS

English coaching institutes are mushrooming in every part of the country and eager young people are willing to pay what it takes to learn

THE ABC OF JOBS

Teach India 200 will focus on teaching English to young people to make them more employable

WILL LEARN ENGLISH, ESPECIALLY OF INDIANS

India has over 80,000 people aged between 20 and 22 who are missing out on job opportunities because they didn't learn English

Says Madhur, a student at Presidency College, "It's very important to learn English. It will make you employable."

DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?

This 15-page magazine contains 172,000 words of English content. It includes vocabulary exercises, grammar rules, and real-life examples to help learners improve their language skills.

HOW CAN YOU TEACH ENGLISH TO HELP?

In India, many young people struggle with English. Learning a new language is a challenging but rewarding experience. Here are some tips to help you teach English:

1. Be patient: Learning a new language takes time and effort. Be patient and encourage your students to keep practicing.
2. Use visual aids: Visual aids like images, videos, and diagrams can help students understand new concepts and retain information.
3. Encourage conversations: Encourage your students to practice speaking and listening. This will help them improve their fluency and confidence.
4. Use technology: There are many online resources available that can help teach English. Use technology to supplement your lessons.

WHERE CAN I LEARN ENGLISH?

English classes can be found in many places, such as schools, community centers, and language schools. You can also find online courses and language exchange programs.

THE LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE

Chirag Sharma [99]

TEAM LEADER OF A COMPANY

"I enjoy teaching English. It's a great way to help others learn a valuable skill.

Shilpi Varshney [97]

HARD WORK AND PREPARATION

"I'm happy to see how far I've come in my English studies. I started off struggling, but now I feel confident and prepared for my future.

Rajkumar Sharma [93]

RESIDENT OF A TOWN

"I've always been interested in English and I'm proud of my progress so far.

Karan [9] ZAISIA KHALISA

TEACHER OF YOUTHS

"I'm proud of all my students and their progress in learning English.

Remembering the first des guidebook

The book that started it all


The ‘Khulja sim sim’ tongue of the world

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VICE CHANCELLOR OF A UNIVERSITY

"Our university has a strong focus on teaching English. We believe it's a key skill for success in today's world.

In metros too, English a must for survival

Says Madhur, a student at Presidency College, "It's very important to learn English. It will make you employable."

English courses are booming in the metros. Most say they consider the English language as the first step towards getting a good job in big cities.
SMART, RICH YOUNG WOMEN

WAGE WARS An increasing number of American women are outnumbering men in graduate school — and in six-figure salary jobs

Carol Novick

The number of women with high school degrees is rising at a much faster pace than it is for men. Nationwide, about one in 10 women working full-time earned $50,000 or more in 2000, a jump of 16 percent over two years, compared with only a 3 percent increase for men. Women now earn more than one in five workers, up 12 percent from 1999.

The trend has led some economists to warn that women may be losing ground in the workplace. Women are now more likely than men to hold full-time jobs and are more likely to be working in professional fields. Some economists speculate that the trend could spell trouble for women's economic security in the long run.

According to a recent study, one in 10 women earned $50,000 or more in 2000 in the United States, a jump of 14 percent over two years. Only a relatively small set have passed the $100,000 benchmark — about 2.4 million women and 7.9 million men earn that much.

Some analysts believe the gap between men and women is narrowing more than $50,000 will narrow further in the future, at least for one group. A report earlier this year from a consumer-marketing firm found that discontinued women in their 20s who are children and work in other helpful fields are more likely to stay at home and earn less than their male counterparts. In Washington, the discrepancy between young women and men is not as noticeable, though it is otherwise the same for women.

In Washington, the discrepancy between young women and men is not as noticeable, though it is otherwise the same for women.
How exams mess up a child’s life

There is nothing like a spot of unexpected excitement and unforeseen jubilation to liven things up at home. And there's been a fair bit of all three (excitement, jubilation, livening up of things) this past week.

Our daughter’s school has done away with examinations till students are in Class VI. Not all parents are ecstatic, but we are thrilled. I'd never understood why they needed to have examinations in the first place.

And I only wish that they had got rid of them earlier. I wish that so much that I suggested that we drop Oishi, who is now nine, down a couple of classes and let her have more examination-free years than she actually has at her disposal at the moment. (It was not a suggestion that was looked upon very kindly by my wife.)

I'm no fan of childhood. I am very glad to have left that phase of life behind; it's hardly an achievement, but so glad am I that it seems like a monumental one to me.

I rather enjoy being an adult. I think I've said this before, but then being tedious and repetitive is one of the things you can get away with if you are an adult. (Just try it as a child. You might get whacked. You are certain to at least get a shouting that will ask you to stop nagging.)

I think examinations further mess up an already messed-up period of one's life. It's bad enough that one has to write them later (I still have nightmares about differential calculus and Old English papers). But it's a real shame if one has to write them when one is six or seven or eight or something.

Just as book prizes turn literature into a spectator sport and make writers appear - wretchedly, unfairly — like winners or losers, examinations - more often than not — make a mockery of children's abilities.

They take the fun out of learning. They put children under unnecessary pressure. They encourage children to be unwarrantedly competitive (God knows they will learn to be in any case once they grow up). And they reduce understanding or knowledge (such as they may be) to a set of numenisms that may not be an indication of the child's real abilities.

I wasn't too bad at examinations as a small boy, but the cold dread of their approach, the stomach-knotting nature of their occurrence and the clammy fear of their results becoming known are some of my most vivid and unpleasant childhood memories.

Will they be good enough? Will I be good enough? Why am I not as good as I ought to be? Why are my results not as good as I am? How has the twerp who doesn't deserve it done better than I have? Why? Writers are always full of anxiety, doubt and self-loathing. Children needn't be.

Growing up is hard enough. Who needs all this additional stress!

I suggested that we drop Oishi, who is now nine, down a couple of classes and let her have more examination-free years.

*Soumya Bhattacharya*
India plans series of military satellites

BANGALORE: India plans to launch a series of indigenously built military satellites with surveillance, imaging and navigation capabilities to keep a watch on its neighbourhood and help guide cruise missiles, a top defence scientist said on Saturday. “There will be a series of (defence) satellites. I cannot give you the numbers because they are classified,” V.K. Saraswat, Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, said here.
HRD ministry asks Prez to sack NIT chairman

NEW DELHI: The human resource development ministry has asked the President to sack the chairman of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra and has asked the CBI to probe allegations that he used misused benefits from multiple public offices.

No chairman of any other higher educational institution like the IITs or the NITs has ever been sacked before.

Top government sources have told HT that the move against J.K. Palit comes after an internal NIT Kurukshetra enquiry concluded that the Chairman had claimed travel benefits from two independent government sources.

“The CBI will now probe the allegations against him. We want to make this an example,” a senior government source said.

Palit is a former Bihar MLA, and a member of the National Literacy Mission Authority and the Central Board of Film Certification. As a former MLA, Palit is entitled to rail coupons. Accordin to the allegations, he used the rail coupons yet claimed travel compensation from the government.

Government sources said Palit had tried to use this strategy to cheat the government on “not one but several occasions.”

Palit rejected the charges against him, arguing that the allegations were baseless and the result of a conspiracy. “If I am required to explain, I will,” he told HT.

But sources said the government had adequate documentary evidence to clinch its case against the Kurukshetra NIT Board Chairman. “This is an open and shut case as far as we are concerned,” a source said.

The HRD ministry only recently suspended two NIT Directors. But any action against the Chairman of the Board of Governors of an NIT can only be taken with the President’s approval.

Cleaning up higher education has been a key agenda of HRD minister Kapil Sibal since he took over India’s education last June.

Sibal, government sources said, was particularly concerned about several top appointments made to the NITs.

“After Palit, there are others too in the NITs who we may act against,” a source said.

In a clear indication of its discomfiture with the current set of NIT heads, the HRD ministry has started a process of selecting Directors to 13 NITs even though the tenures of many of the current Directors end only next year.

The government usually starts the selection process for Directors and Vice-Chancellors of higher educational institutions only close to the end of the tenures of incumbents.
Bourn Hall to start IVF clinics in India next year

Unable to find a local collaborator here, it decides to go it alone

Aarti Dhar

NEW DELHI: United Kingdom-based Bourn Hall Clinic, founded by Roberts Edwards, who has been awarded the Nobel prize in Medicine for 2010, will start in-vitro fertilisation (IVF) clinics in India.

The first clinic will become functional in Kochi by the middle of next year, followed shortly by another in the national capital, Mike Marmee, Chief Executive of Bourn Hall Clinic told The Hindu here on Wednesday.

Bourn Hall Clinic was founded by the pioneers of IVF technology, Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards. On July 25, 1978, Louise Brown in Britain became the first baby born through the IVF procedure.

"There is a huge unmet demand for IVF clinics in India with only 350 such clinics in the country now. As many as 40,000 test-tube babies are born annually in India. Against this, 40,000 test-tube babies are also born in the UK, which has a much lesser population," Mr. Marmee said.

Infertility is a universal issue with one in every six couples having a problem in conceiving. India is no exception to this. The Bourn Hall intends to set up a chain of 18 IVF centres across the country, including in Chennai and Ludhiana.

"We chose Kochi for its high literacy rate, late marriage and late children because awareness among couples about the technology is our focus. Ludhiana would be a totally different experience for us as it has a different society," he explained.

Unable to find a local collaborator here, the Bourn Hall eventually decided to go it alone. "We did try with several hospitals and possible partners but there was no meeting of minds. The space and facilities offered were not acceptable to us, Mr. Marmee said, adding that they were not willing to compromise on quality.

On the question of ethics of the IVF technology, which is still being debated the world over, Mr. Marmee said Bourn Hall followed the basic principles of not artificially extending menopause, as the welfare of mother and child was the priority. Similarly, twins also pose a severe risk for both mother and child and we agree to it only in exceptional cases." Finally, if the treatment fails or the doctors feel there is little possibility of success, they suggest alternatives such as adoption or surrogacy if the couple insists on a genetic offspring.

Welcoming India's efforts in trying to come up with the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2010 that would regulate issues involved with IVF technology and surrogacy, Mr. Marmee said it was a good first step in this direction and hoped the proposed law would address issues of inheritance, adoption and monitoring of the activities.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has a set of guidelines that regulate IVF technology at present. However, when the ART (Regulation) Bill becomes a law it will regulate all issues on assisted reproductive technology, along with the Clinical Establishments Act which makes it mandatory for all establishments providing health services to register and comply with the norms. Sex selection will also be taken care of under the ART (Regulation) Act.
IIT-K sets up panel to probe plagiarism charges

KAUTILYA SINGH
KANPUR | OCTOBER 9

Taking serious note of the plagiarism charges against Professor Ashok Kumar and three students, Indian Institute of Technology-Kanpur (IIT-K) director Sanjay Govind Dhande has constituted a three-member committee to probe the allegations.

The committee is expected to hand over its report in the next 10 days. It will be presented before the chairman of the board of governors of IIT-K on November 2. The institute’s authorities will contact national experts for a detailed investigation.

“The issue was brought to my knowledge by Professor Pradip Sinha, head of department of Bio-Sciences and Bio-Engineering department, following which a three-member committee has been constituted to probe the allegations,” said Dhande. Elaborating on the charges, he said two review papers of Bio-Sciences and Bio-Engineering department contained text from Wikipedia and other sources.

“Plagiarism is a major charge and if found true, a written notice will be served to the persons,” he said.

A review journal had reportedly retracted two research papers from IIT-Kanpur on grounds of alleged plagiarism from journal articles and Wikipedia. The three Ph.D students are Ruchi Mishra, Seema Rani Jain and Radha Gupta.
Improve education to compete with India, China: Obama

President Barack Obama today highlighted the need for quality education in the US in order to compete with countries like India and China.

Acknowledging that the country is facing tough budgetary challenges, Obama said he is not willing to compromise with children's education as America has to be number one.

"Nothing would be more detrimental to our prospects for success than cutting back on education. It would consign America to second place in our fiercely competitive global economy. But China and India aren't playing for second. South Korea and Germany aren't playing for second. They're playing for first - and so should America," Obama said in his weekly radio address to the nation.

"Instead of being short-sighted and short-changing our kids, we should be doubling down on them. We should be giving every child in America a chance to make the most of their lives; to fulfill their God-given potential. We should be fighting to lead the global economy in this century, just like we did in the last. And that's what I'll continue fighting to do in the months and years ahead," Obama said.

From the start of the administration in January 2009, it has been fighting to offer every child in this country world-class education — from the cradle to the classroom, from college through a career, he said.

Pro-India Jones quits as NSA

President Barack Obama’s National Security Adviser James Jones, a close friend of India, has stepped down and would be replaced by his deputy Tom Donilon. Announcing Gen (Retd) Jones’ resignation, Obama said last night that "the American people owe Jim an unbelievable debt of gratitude for a lifetime of service," he said at the Rose Garden of the White House with Jones and Donilon standing by his sides.
BIOTECHNOLOGY STUCK IN IP WARP

The Indian government’s approach to intellectual property rights in the biotechnology sector remains old-fashioned

ANANDA CHAKRABARTY

Some months ago, addressing a pan-India lecture series on biotechnology, I was delighted with the interest evinced by scientists and several technocrat-entrepreneurs. I was equally surprised by the lack of interest in government circles except in some states that are showing themselves as forward-looking in many sectors.

Biotechnology is one of the frontier sciences likely to shape future medicine, health care and agriculture. And any country that ignores this potential to a certain extent is lagging in development. India, with its sizeable pool of technical talent, could actually play a key role in this relatively new area of technology.

Though the government has begun to consider special legal and regulatory provisions for this sector — not least among these is a proposed National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority — its approach to intellectual property rights (IPR) remains old-fashioned and out of date.

The biotechnology sector requires regulatory attention in three areas that India’s existing patent laws totally ignore: One, the issue of patenting life forms; two, data exclusivity; and three, incremental innovation.

It is not enough to have pioneering technologically capable capabilities. Frontier technology can grow only with forward-looking policies and a visionary regulatory environment.

India’s approach to patentability is largely influenced by iconic scientists Dr Jagdish Chandra Bose, who had a strong distaste for patenting his research results for monetary gain. He believed that knowledge must be shared freely among all people and that it belonged to none in particular. Ironically, it was Dr Bose’s seminal demonstration during early 1900s (1900-1903) — on living and non-living objects respond remarkably similarly to electrical impulses — that buttressed the argument that life is an arrangement of chemical and physical interactions, which was used to argue the case in US courts for patenting life forms. (This set the stage for the landmark US Supreme Court decision in 1980 that life forms are patentable.)

While the debate on the merits of patenting life forms continues globally, India has begun to institute a database of traditional knowledge of various life forms used for medicinal purposes, which, it argues, cannot be patented, both to prevent patents issued on the basis of prior art and, in theory, to encourage further innovative research into India’s rich diversity of medicinal and traditional knowledge. It has also set up a “Brain League” to track patents that are nearing the end of their lives.

Both initiatives are linked to a critical practice in the patent application process: clinical trails of products and processes for which the patent is sought. India’s Biodiversity Act mandates registration of patent applications with the National Biodiversity Authority for approval, particularly with regard to identification of genetic resources, informed consent and benefit sharing.

But sharing general knowledge is one matter, and sharing knowledge that is the result of research that has (subsequently) been documented is another. The latter involves research, clinical trials and patenting documentation.

This, in turn, is linked to the issue of data exclusivity. At present, India has no data exclusivity guidelines in place for the bio-pharmaceutical sector, although efforts are being made to change this. When India became a signatory to the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) protocol, it automatically agreed to protect clinical dossiers submitted to the regulatory authority for marketing approval of a candidate drug from unfair commercial use for a fixed period of time. It is, however, yet to finalise the guidelines for such protection.

A growing majority of the more advanced developing countries, with smaller biotechnology sectors than India’s, provide five to ten years of protection for commercially valuable clinical dossiers. This prevents both disclosure and reliance on what is essentially trade-secret information, submitted to government regulatory agencies to ensure the safety and effectiveness of new drugs. (This also means that unlike in other countries, companies in India are allowed to ride on the back of the clinical research conducted by other — either foreign or local — companies.)

The lack of such data exclusivity guidelines in India is the result of, and is otherwise linked to, the lack of high end original research for developing drugs.

With India recognising product patented in pharmaceuticals only since 2006 under the TRIPS mandate, the vast majority of products in the market are merely copies of innovative products that were developed by foreign companies. The focus of Indian pharmaceutical companies on generic drugs has also meant that these firms have not had to invest in the capital-intensive and complex process of clinical testing, and so long as the foreign products were already registered in India, there was little additional data required by regulators before allowing copies on the market.

It is not surprising, then, that very few novel drugs have come out of India for the global market. The Indian pharmaceutical industry has thrived on copycat generic production, domestically and for export to lucrative foreign markets.

Against this backdrop, it is particularly ironic that there is substantial industry lobbying against incremental innovation on grounds that such innovation may not offer sufficient improvement on existing drugs.

India’s patent law argues that allowing incremental innovation would derange the country open to the dangers of applications for trivial “innovations”, “ever-greening” by large (especially foreign) manufacturers in order to prolong the life of a patent and, thereby, make consumers vulnerable to high-cost patented drugs and drive generic drugs out of the market.

What is being ignored is that the lack of protection to incremental innovation is not only preventing ongoing research and the potential for radical innovation by Indian manufacturers (and not just foreign multinational mammoths), it is also preventing access to the recent, more effective pharmaceuticals products to Indian consumers. For example, Raltegravir’s innovative new drug delivery system for “once-daily” Crixivan, developed in co-operation with Bayer AG, while patentable in Europe and in the US, was not eligible for patent protection in India.

Given such misplaced protectionism, it is not surprising that though the Indian pharmaceutical industry is today the second largest, globally, in terms of volume, it is cumulatively valued at just $15 billion! This, even though the industry has been growing exponentially since the early 1990s. Compare this to the value of a single US-based company, Genentech, which was started by a university professor in 1978 and recently sold for $45 billion.

The current IP system actually creates more hurdles for India’s new, emerging bio-pharma companies than it does for foreign companies.

The author is a professor at the University of Illinois, College of Medicine at Chicago.
India to develop its own computer operating system

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
Bangalore, 9 October

India would develop its own futuristic computer operating system to thwart cyber crimes like data theft, a top defence scientist said today.

Scientific Advisor to Defence Minister V K Saraswat said the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) had set up one software development centre each in Delhi and Bangalore to develop such a system.

This “national effort” would be spearheaded by DRDO in partnership with software companies in and around Bangalore, Hyderabad and Delhi, besides academic institutions like Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and IIT Chennai, among others.

“There are many gaps in our software areas. Particularly, we don’t have our own operating system,” said Saraswat, who is also the director general of DRDO and secretary of Defence R & D.

“In today’s world, where you have tremendous requirements of security on whatever you do... economy, banking and defence... it’s essential that you need to have an operating system,” he said.

Referring to reports of cyber attacks in recent times and “susceptibility” of internet, he cited instances of “data taken away by adversaries”.

“We have to protect it (data),” Saraswat said, adding: “the only way to protect it is to have a home-grown system, the complete architecture... Source code is with you and then nobody knows what’s that.”

He said DRDO was putting in place a dedicated team of 50 software professionals in the software development centres to accomplish the task.

Saraswat also said DRDO had put in place a “complete framework” on the proposed commercial arm, which was currently in the process of securing necessary government approvals and was expected to be operational next year.
While re-acknowledging that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had erred in projecting the disappearance of Himalayan glaciers due to global warming, R K Pachauri, who chairs the panel, said the agency would unveil a strategy next week on correcting the mistake, besides strengthening the science of tracking climate change.

With all the criticism over the mistake, the IPCC has decided to bring in editors and coordinating lead authors (CLA) for its fifth assessment report (AR5). The former are to include many of the most established scientists in areas relevant to the assessment. Review editors are independent experts and selected based on lists provided by governments and participating organisations. They do the first review of the report. CLAs supplement the draft revision process and pay special attention to particular points of assessment or areas of major differences and do the second review.

In another first, the panel has taken into consideration the nominees’ expertise, geographical and gender balance, and experience with assessments, while selecting the authors and editors. “The number of nominations to work on AR5 increased 50 per cent to about 3,000. From those, we selected 831 experts, compared with 559 in 2004. These experts were selected from fields including meteorology, engineering, biology, physics, oceanography, statistics and economics and represent a broad diversity of geographic locations and viewpoints,” Pachauri had said.

The IPCC, marred with controversies, would not have taken these steps had the Inter Academy Council (IAC) not made its recommendations to the former last month while evaluating the panel’s functioning. The IAC made these suggestions because of incorrect projection of the disappearance of the Himalayan glaciers by the panel in its Fourth Assessment Report. The 2007 report had said that the likelihood of the glaciers disappearing by the year 2035 and perhaps sooner was very high if the Earth keeps warming at the current rate. But it was later revealed that it was based on a 1999 news article which was itself based on speculation, rather than original research. The article had been cited in a 2005 World Wildlife Fund report, which was in turn cited in the IPCC volume.

“We acknowledge the mistake and the IAC’s suggestions and the report will be discussed next week in Busan (South Korea). The error is there and nothing further can be done about it. The glacier issue will be looked at in the fifth report,” said Pachauri. The AR5 is due in 2013 and 2014.

Learning from error
More, the IAC has suggested a better management structure. The IPCC is considering constituting a formal decision-making body to facilitate efficient progress between meetings of the panel, especially on issues such as error correction and questions of scientific integrity, besides improving the responsiveness in urgent situations. Another suggestion the panel is considering is limiting the IPCC chair’s term to the timeframe of one assessment.

“After the IPCC’s plenary in October, the governments that form the IPCC will carefully review the recommendations of the IAC. It is important to remember that those governments will decide what actions to take. Whatever those actions are, it is clear that the recommendations from the IAC and other organisations will help guide the processes and procedures of the IPCC’s future assessments of climate science,” Pachauri had then said.

The council had also suggested the panel implement a communications strategy “that emphasises transparency, rapid and thoughtful responses, and relevance to stakeholders, and which includes guidelines about who can speak on behalf of IPCC and how to represent the organisation appropriately”. To this, the panel says it has increased its investments in clear communication by upgrading the post of communications officer in the secretariat, engaging outside expertise to meet extra demands, and working toward a comprehensive communications strategy.

Besides, the IAC emphasises engagement of local experts and inclusion of those from countries outside the region on the author teams. “Concerted efforts are being made to encourage broad use of contributing authors with relevant expertise for the region, including experts working outside the region. A separate chapter on ‘Regional Context’ will help ensure that regional chapter authors and REs understand the strengths and limitations of the available regional climate information,” the panel said.
अब पोर्टेबल ड्राइव में कॉन्सल जी-भार के

अपने नोटबुकों में बढ़ते हुए पुर्वों होते हैं जिस्में अपने ऑफिस भी छोड़ते हैं। लेकिन उसकी क्षति बढ़ते हुए संतुष्ट होते हैं। अपने उपयोग भी बढ़ते ही, नई टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए अपने नोटबुक भी अपने उपयोग की जगह होते हैं।

अब यह हमारी ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है। नये कंप्यूटर, उपयोग, चित्रों के साथ, हमारी ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है। नये कंप्यूटर, उपयोग, चित्रों के साथ, हमारी ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है।

एक से दो वर्षों में, फोन की ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है। नये कंप्यूटर, उपयोग, चित्रों के साथ, हमारी ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है।

प्रोसेसर दुवा वर्षों में बढ़ती है। नये कंप्यूटर, उपयोग, चित्रों के साथ, हमारी ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है।

उपरोक्त कंप्यूटर दुबा वर्षों में बढ़ती है। नये कंप्यूटर, उपयोग, चित्रों के साथ, हमारी ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है।

अब यह हमारी ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है।
प्रोफेसरों की भी लगेगी क्लास!
अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षण के प्रस्ताव पर काम कर रहा एच एडार्ड मंग्लाय

कदिप सिविल ने कुलपतियों से दो माह से प्रस्ताव पर जवाब देने को कहा

एनरो होर्सकों की अपनायी बाल बालिका संघ सेवा का हास्य में संगठन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के कुलपतियों की पुनर्स्थापना की चेतना में इस आयोजन की हिस्टोरी पेट के ठीक पर अभिनंदन ने सहभागीता जताई। विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कालीन बढ़ाने हेतु तक दिख गया कि दिनों की दिन लगातार, कोर्स के लेखक पढ़-कर-लिखाई का तरीका भी बदला रहा है। शैक्षिक प्रशिक्षण में दिक्कत रहने के लाभ यह आवश्यक भी है। ऐसे में छात्रों को जवाब माहौल में नई पढ़ियाँ से नए करीबकुल हो सकती वही लेकिन, तैरत या प्रशिक्षन कराने को दुबारा जिस दिनों को अब जरूरी है।

बच्चों के लिए विद्यालय का प्रशिक्षण ही सहभागीता करता है। माहौल संसाधन विकास नीति के प्रभाव में सभी कल्पनाओं से बढ़ा कि वह दो माह में बलात के लिए प्रशिक्षण करने के लिए किया जाए। ऐसे में नवीन वेब की शास्त्री स्तरों के दर्शन को किया जाए। विद्यालय स्तर के कल्पनाओं की उपरोक्त ओलिव कोई और नजर नहीं आ रही।

Hindustan10-Oct-10, ND 10-Oct-10

पहले पैसा दो फिर करने देंगे पढ़ाई

बैंक अकाउंट में कौनीसिदा रोकने के लिए न्यूजिलेंड की सरकार ने बनाए नए नियम

सामूहिक उपाधान

नई वस्त्र

पहले पैसा किसी आईड ी पद पर। न्यूजिलेंड सरकार ने शैक्षिक विद्यायों अर्थव्यवस्था करने के लिए अपने बाल बालिका छात्रों के लिए नई शर्तों नियम का लाभ कर दिया है।

लिखित वस्त्र के अनुसार, अब छात्रों को न्यूजिलेंड के वैदिक एवं एक्सम्स की धनराशि पर वापसी करना होगा और उसके बाद ही उसे किसी शैक्षिक संस्थान में आने की अनुमति मिलेगी। युवकों का कहना है कि न्यूजिलेंड की सरकार ने बढ़ाने अपने बाल छात्रों की धनराशि को सही समय तक आंदोलन के लिए वह फैसला किया है।

इससे पहले यह बाल छात्रों को लिखित यथार्थि बैंक वैलेंसी को ही लिखित होगा होता था। लेकिन इसमें बड़े अंश पर बालविद्यायों हो रहा है। विद्वानों में छात्रों को प्रभावित बहुत वांछित कीमत में अधिक तथा यह तथा फाइल बैंक स्वास्थ्य तैराक देने थे। यहां छात्रों के अभिभावकों के पास परीक्षा अभिभावकों के फाइल झुकाव नहीं है लेकिन बैंक एकड़ काफी दी गई थी। लेकिन अब नए नियम से इस तरह का सूचनात्मक रूप राज्य कोहरा है बैंक ने इसमें से नए नियम लाने का लाभ दिया गया है। अब पैदा के लिए यही छात्र जाने से नहीं नहीं महीना में पढ़ाई चलाई जा रही है। इसके लिए नई वस्त्रों के साथ उपरोक्त नवीन वेब एवं एक्सम्स की अंतर्गत के साथ-साथ रही है।

नई वस्त्र

पहले एकड़ बैंक में करना होगा लिखित एक्सम्स स्तर का ट्रॉफी के लिए पहले एक्सम्स स्तर का ट्रॉफी के लिए पहले एक्सम्स की शिक्षा हो सकती है। इम्प्रेशन फॉर्म स्टेट के पैदा उत्तर सिरों के मैनेजर

आमु जोले ND 10/10/2010 p-10
एएमयू इंजीनियरिंग की गणना
देश के प्रमुख कॉलेजों में

लीग, 9 अक्टूबर (देशबन्धु)।
लीग अमित वित्तविश्लेषण के
सितिस्त इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में अपनी
टैमियर-10 (निर्माण) का उद्घाटन मुख्य
अध्यक्ष श्रीडीन संकाय के दीन प्रो. एस
अंबार इसने द्वारा किया गया। अपने
उद्घाटन में प्रो. अंबार इसने कहा कि
एएमयू के इंजीनियरिंग
cोलेज की गणना देश के
प्रमुख इंजीनियरिंग
cोलेजों में होती है और
यहाँ के छात्रों ने देश
विदेश में उस संस्था के

■ छात्रों को दी जा रही हैं
कई सुविधाएं
■ छात्र हर सिरित में
अमन बनाए रखें

उन्होंने कहा कि एएमयू शिक्षा का साधा
अपनी गौरवमय परम्पराओं के लिए भी
जाना जाता है। इसमें में छात्रों का कर्नल्स है
कि वह उन महान परम्पराओं का निर्धार
करने हुए सिविल के पृष्ठक्षेत्र महात्मा


इंस्टीट्यूटें, आपणे शाम इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ
टेक्नोलॉजी मन्दिर नकेलेज तथा मैत्री
अजाद नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट के 70 छात्र भाग


ि कहा कि इस रूप में किया जाता है।
उन्होंने कहा कि इस वर्ष

dीवाली, तिर्मिश, पूणे, आर्टफूट

लीग और

एएमयू इंस्टीट्यूटें, आपणे शाम इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ
टेक्नोलॉजी मनि जे नकेलेज तथा मैया
अजाद नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट के 70 छात्र भाग


ि कहा कि इस रूप में किया जाता है।
उन्होंने कहा कि इस वर्ष

dीवाली, तिर्मिश, पूणे, आर्टफूट

लीग और