

# Education TIMES

MONDAY | JANUARY 7, 2019

TOWARDS TOMORROW

ADVERTORIAL, EDUCATION PROMOTIONAL FEATURE

**PORTALUPDATE**

**POLL**  
Your voice Yes 67  
Do you think merit-based admission is a better way to evaluate students than entrance exams?  
No 25  
Can't say 8  
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**CAREERS**  
**Research impetus**  
Design students need to be encouraged to pursue research to conceive workable and sensible solutions that are user-friendly, writes **Amit Sheth**, professor, Anant National University  
Click on 'Fashion and Design' under 'Careers' at www.educationtimes.com

**SCHOOL GUIDE**  
**Psychometrics in academia**  
Psychometric analysis in education helps evaluate the child's personality and acts as a reliable career guide, writes **Pankaj Kumar Singh**, founder and managing director, Cambridge Montessori Preschool  
Click on 'School Guide' at educationtimes.com

**AIIMS extends application deadline**

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has extended the online application deadline for basic registration process for MBBS course for the academic session 2019. Candidates can now apply till January 14, 2019 at <https://www.aiimsexams.org/>

Those who fail to complete basic registration will not be eligible to appear in AIIMS MBBS 2019 entrance examination scheduled to be held on May 25 and 26, 2019.

Success in the entrance examinations leads to admission in MBBS course at AIIMS, New Delhi, and 14 other AIIMS situated in Bathinda, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Deogarh, Gorakhpur, Jodhpur, Kalyani, Mangalagiri, Nagpur, Patna, Raipur, Rae Bareilly, Rishikesh and Telangana.

The final status (accepted and rejected) of basic registration for MBBS-2019 can be checked on January 25, 2019.



**ALERT**

## INDIA NEEDS 3 LAKH TOWN PLANNERS BY 2031

With only a few institutes offering courses in Town Planning, India has only around 5,000 qualified town planners

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Town planning is a process that promotes planned, economic, scientific and artistic development of towns and cities, after passing it through stages of plan formulation, implementation and enforcement for the use of the land in an integrated manner for various activities such as residential, commercial, industrial, traffic and transportation, parks and playground. This also works in preserving the land, which are environmentally fragile to achieve sustainable and inclusive development.

According to a report of Expert Committee in Town Planning and Architecture to Energise Architecture and Town Planning Education (2011) set up by Ministry of Human Resource Development, India would need 3,00,000 town and country planners by 2031 while we have hardly 5,000 town planners at present.

"India has around 8,000 cities and towns, 600 districts besides over 4,00,000 villages, hence, even if one qualified town planner is to be deployed in these towns, we do not have the sufficient number of town planners. In addition, to meet this shortage, the job is currently being done by the non-qualified planners, resulting in haphazard planning," said DS Meshram, president, Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) Council.

**LACUNAE AT THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

There are only 26 institutes in India

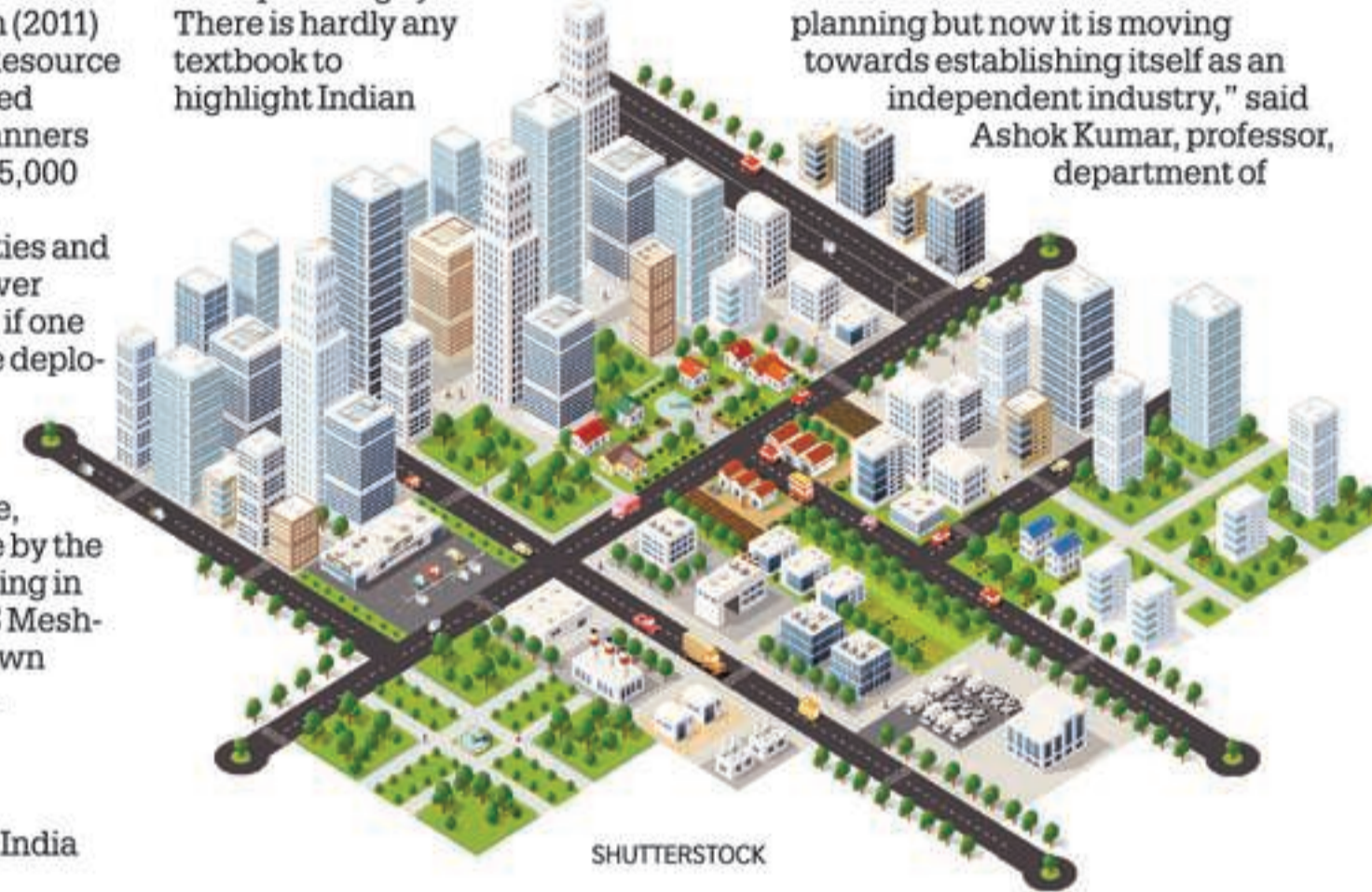
imparting town and country planning education, which is not sufficient and not in sync with the requirement. Highlighting the need for strengthening the overall education system of town planning, Meshram said that the gap will only be bridged by setting up new schools and the existing IITs and NITs should have a dedicated Planning department. Town planning in most of the institutes is taught as a part of Engineering or Architecture. The subject did not find a place in the recent All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) 2018 by MHRD. "Students pursuing town planning mostly acquire knowledge from international books highlighting western, middle-eastern and Russian town planning system. There is hardly any textbook to highlight Indian

requirements, offering solutions to the complexities related to planning Indian cities," said Arindam Biswas, assistant professor, department of Architecture and Planning, IIT Roorkee.

**ARCHITECTURE V/S TOWN PLANNING**

While architecture is the process of planning, designing and constructing buildings, town planning involves buildings, water management, solid waste management and people's mobility. "Architecture is more of designing and organising a building or a project, whereas town planning involves making city or regional plans using techniques such as low space index (LSI), floor area ratio etc. Earlier, architects did contribute to town planning but now it is moving towards establishing itself as an independent industry," said

Ashok Kumar, professor, department of



SHUTTERSTOCK

**Town planning careers**

- Historic buildings inspector/conservation officer
- Housing manager/officer
- Local government officer
- Town planner
- Transport planner
- Urban designer
- Civil Service administrator
- Environmental manager
- Estates manager
- Landscape architect
- Planning and development surveyor
- Sustainability consultant

Physical Planning, School of Planning and Architecture (SPA).

**BEING A TOWN PLANNER**

One can become a town planner by pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Physical Planning (BPlan) and Master's Degree in Planning (MPlan). On completion of the degree, one can be absorbed in town planning organisations, town and country planning departments of states and union territories etc. In addition, planners will also be required in housing boards, land use boards, and rural development departments.

"Town planning professionals can expect an average salary of Rs 60,000 per month in various government schemes like Smart Cities and AMRUT," said Biswas. Town planning, said Kumar will be one of the promising career options by 2050. This is largely because a big population will reside in the urban areas, leading to expanded cities, which would require town planning to utilise living spaces effectively.

## TN undertakes most research projects, no proposals from Nagaland, Sikkim

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

The University Grants Commission (UGC) spent Rs 82.35 crore over the last three years to initiate 819 research projects across the country under the Major Research Project Scheme. Despite the spend, the agency

did not receive any proposals for research projects from Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

Tamil Nadu proposed the maximum number of projects (143), followed by Maharashtra (97), Andhra Pradesh (77),

Uttar Pradesh (63), Punjab (48), Karnataka (45), West Bengal (44), Gujarat (34), Delhi (25) and Telangana (24).

UGC also funded several schemes for research and innovation including Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), University

with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Areas (CPEPA), Fellowships support for Research to students and teachers. In 2017-18, Rs 1769 crore has been spent under these schemes. Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration

(SPARC) is a recent initiative of the ministry to support joint research projects through collaboration of top ranked Indian institutions and globally ranked foreign institutions.

It aims to support 600 research projects in two years, at an outlay of Rs 418 crores. To channelise technical research, the Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) scheme has been launched. Under IMPRINT-I, 142 research projects with an outlay of Rs 318.71 crore for 3 years have

been accepted. Under IMPRINT-II, a total of 122 projects at an estimated cost of Rs 112 crore have been approved. For the promotion of research in Social Sciences, the scheme for Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS) has been launched.

UGC spent Rs 82.35 crore over the last three years to initiate 819 research projects across the country

## PM Modi calls for strong interdisciplinary research

Despite being in the top five countries publishing research papers, India must facilitate research to find solutions to local problems, says PM Narendra Modi

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Dr. Arif Khan, health issues such as tuberculosis and malnutrition were some of the concerns that PM Narendra Modi highlighted as he stressed upon the need to upgrade and update the purpose of scientific and technological researches in India at the inauguration of 106th Indian Science Congress at Lovely Professional University, Ludhiana. "Indian scientists must commit themselves to address problems of affordable healthcare, housing, cleanliness, water and energy, agri-



PM Modi at 106th Indian Science Congress

cultural productivity and food processing. While science is universal, technology must be local and provide solutions to the local needs and conditions," said PM Modi. To tackle the socio-economic problems, PM Modi stressed at the need to set up national research laboratories, and scientific organisations need to develop easy, accessible and affordable resources for the public.

Acknowledging the poor research infrastructure at Indian state universities, PM Modi during his inaugural address said, "Central universities are unable to accommodate a huge number of students from tier II and tier III cities for higher education, which makes them look up to state universities that do not have robust and effective research faci-

ties. It is a gap that needs immediate attention."

Emphasising on the role of research in nation's growth, Modi urged to take a step forward and modify the legendary slogan by former PM Lal Bahadur Shastri to 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan'.

"India's ancient knowledge is completely research-based and to establish India as a world leader in terms of knowledge economy, we need to conduct more interdisciplinary researches that witness a fusion of Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences, technology and innovation," said Modi.

Focus should be on using big data analysis, artificial intelligence, blockchain and communication technology efficiently for agricultural purposes, he said.

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**education**

**HOME TUTORING**

**IIT - NEET 2019**

Classes by Dr. Arif Khan

**PHY, CHE, MATHS, BIO**

Door Step service

# 9958845786 (C9 classes)

**MEDICAL COURSES**

MINN. Fees CMS (Allopathy) / GCH BAMS BHMS BHMS MBBS BNS DMS BMS MD Ph.D BPT MPT GNM DMLT CMO/Council Reg. # 704211899

**EducationTIMES**

**BRAINSTRAIN**

>> First three correct entries will win a 'pen drive'. Send in your entries only through e-mail with your Name, Address, Email, Tel no. and Profession to [sanjay.saxena@timesgroup.com](mailto:sanjay.saxena@timesgroup.com)

- The number of positive integral solutions to the equation  $x+y+z=20$  is...  
a) 171 b) 169 c) 174 d) 182
- How many scalene triangles are there for which the length of all sides are integers and perimeter is 24?  
a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 11
- A number has 6 factors out of which exactly 3 are even. The sum of odd factors is 57 more than the sum of even factors. Find the number.  
a) 75 b) 98 c) 99 d) 100
- A frog which is at the bottom of a 50 m deep well, is trying to come out of it. In every jump, it covers 1.25 m but slips 0.75 m. In how many jumps will it come out of well?  
a) 100 b) 99 c) 98 d) 101
- In a 3000m race, A reaches the finish line 50 seconds earlier than B and beats C by 1000m. If the speed of C is 8m/sec, then what is the speed of B?  
a) 11 b) 12 c) 13 d) 10
- At 3:30 what is the angle between hour hand and minute hand?  
a) 80 b) 90 c) 87.5 d) 75
- A person buys tomatoes at 5 for a rupee and an equal number at 25p each. He sells them at a rate of 9 for Rs 2 but incurs a loss of Rs 5 in the transaction. How many tomatoes did he purchase?  
a) 1700 b) 1750 c) 1800 d) 1900
- Find the smaller of the two numbers whose sum is 250 and difference of square is 9000.  
a) 109 b) 107 c) 112 d) 115
- In 1980, the age, in years, of a person was one-eighth-ninth of his year of birth. What was the age of the person in 2012?  
a) 54 b) 63 c) 72 d) 81
- The wages paid to A, B and C for completing a job in 10 days were Rs 1890, Rs 2205, Rs 2520 respectively. In how many days B working alone can complete the job?  
a) 30 b) 42 c) 18 d) 15

Answer key to last week's quiz: 1. (b), 2. (c)

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