



845 seats under govt quota missing from NEET matrix

Deepika Burli &
Sreemoyee Chatterjee | TNN

Bengaluru: Several aspiring medical students in Karnataka with good National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) scores were shocked on Thursday when they saw that the Karnataka Examination Authority website did not have 845 government quota seats from 11 medical colleges.

The failure of the medical education department to send a complete list on Thursday morning saw KEA uploading an incomplete list which had 845 medical seats missing from the merit quota. Compounding the confusion was KEA blaming the department when students asked about the missing seats.

"We were shocked as it would mean we go under the management quota where the fees is nearly six to eight times

THEY WILL BE RESTORED: MINISTER

➤ 845 seats from 11 medical colleges missing as medical education department fails to send complete list to KEA

➤ Most of the colleges removed from the list are under the linguistic minority category

“Linguistic minority colleges were due to submit their seat matrix which had 845 seats. This did not reflect in the KEA announcement. There's no reason to

worry as these seats will be uploaded by Thursday night or Friday morning.”

Sharan Prakash Patil
MEDICAL EDUCATION MINISTER



higher than that of a merit seat. A merit seat fee is Rs 77,000 while management quota is Rs 6.32 lakh,” said students.

Students noticed the error in the KEA website on Thursday morning. Most of these colleges were removed from the list and were found to be under the linguistic minority category.

Vydehi Medical College and Research Centre in Whi-

tefield with 62 seats under the government merit quota, Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital at Kambipura on Mysore Road with 38 seats, MVJ Medical College and Research Hospital in Hoskote with 38 seats are some linguistic minority colleges whose names have been removed from the seat matrix.

➤ No. of colleges, page 8

26 merit seats at KMC moved to private quota

College Yet To Explain Why Change Made

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bengaluru: Twenty-six seats under the government merit quota at Kasurba Medical College (KMC), Manipal have been transferred to private management paid quota, according to the medical seat matrix published by the Karnataka Examination Authority (KEA) on its website.

Karan J, aspiring for a medical seat at KMC, Manipal, let out a huge sigh of relief when he secured an all-India rank of 790 in NEET. Hopeful that he would make the cut through a merit seat in the college, Karan was stunned when the KEA seat matrix was put up on Wednesday evening. The 26 seats of the college which were supposed to be held for Karnataka students under merit category



Photo for representation only

FUTURE TENSE: Students and parents are worried as shifting of seats from the government to private quota will affect many aspiring candidates in Karnataka

were instead listed as 'Private' seats.

"The institution has not confirmed why the change was made. My son has secured a good rank and I hoped he would get a merit seat. I can't afford a private seat," said Karan's father. Nilima J, the parent of another aspiring candidate, said: "It seems there isn't any value for merit. Shifting 26 seats from government to private quota is a massive setback for aspiring candidates who have worked so hard and scored well to get a government seat."

S Sachidanand, director, medical education, told TOI, "Until last year, the department was in an MoU with the institution which was using the district hospital for various purposes. The 26 seats were given to the government as part of that MoU. However, this year, the MoU was revoked. It was because of the intervention of the department that the seats are now being given at a 50% concession rate even though they are under the "private seat" category."

TIMES VIEW

Students aspiring to be doctors have had a rough time in the run-up to getting a seat in a medical college. Given the huge difference in fees for government merit seats and management quota seats, all of them most certainly hope for the former. The Karnataka Examination Authority has not made things any easier for them by not listing a large number of merit seats in the seat matrix. Though the medical education minister has assured students this glitch will be swiftly corrected, the authorities would have done well to organise things better and spare students and parents some avoidable stress.

'53 colleges on brochure, only 42 on KEA website'

► Continued from page 1

The candidates and their parents pointed out that the names of these 11 colleges with 845 seats were included on the KEA website.

Siraj K (name changed), a techie and father of an aspiring medical candidate, said: "While the brochure has 53 medical colleges offering 3,282 seats under the government merit quota, we were dumbfounded to see only 42 colleges offering 2,437 seats under the government quota on the KEA website after the medical seat matrix was published."

No error on website: KEA

"There isn't any error in our website and names of these institutes have been removed as per the list sent to us by the director of medical education. The list did not contain names of these institutes and hence we did not publish them. However, we are not aware of the reason why the names of these institutes have been removed," said K S Manjunath, executive director, KEA.

OCI students seek HC okay for MBBS seats

BENGALURU, DHNS: The High Court of Karnataka has ordered issuing emergent notices to the Central government and the Medical Council of India (MCI) in a petition filed by three OCI (Overseas Citizens of India) students who were not allowed to attend the counselling for un-

dergraduate medical seats.

Aparna Macharla and two others moved the court seeking its directions to the Centre and the MCI to allow them to attend MBBS counselling for All India Quota seats. They said they were being offered NRI seats for which they are not eligible.

They urged the court to allow them to take part in the counselling for management seats in private medical colleges across India.

A division bench of Justices H G Ramesh and K S Mudagal ordered the emergent notices and adjourned the hearing.

When big pharma spends, research isn't No.1

A new academic study shows big pharma companies have spent more on share buybacks and dividends in a recent 10-year period than on R&D.



INSTANT GRATIFICATION: About 18 drug companies in the Standard & Poor's 500 index spent a combined \$516 billion on buybacks and dividends. This exceeded by 11% their R&D spending of \$465 billion during these years. But there are plenty of downsides.

By Gretchen Morgenson

Under fire for skyrocketing drug prices, pharmaceutical companies often offer this response: The high costs of their products are justified because the proceeds generate money for crucial research on new cures and treatments.

It's a compelling argument, but only partly true. As a revealing new academic study shows, big pharmaceutical companies have spent more on share buybacks and dividends in a recent 10-year period than they did on research and development. The working paper, published recently by the Institute for New Economic Thinking, is entitled "US Pharma's Financialised Business Model."

The paper's five authors concluded that from 2006 through 2015, the 18 drug companies in the Standard & Poor's 500 index spent a combined \$516 billion on buybacks and dividends. This exceeded by 11% the companies' research and development spending of \$465 billion during these years.

The authors contend that many big pharmaceutical companies are living off patents that are decades-old and have little to show in the way of new blockbuster drugs. But their share buybacks and dividend payments inoculate them against shareholders who might be concerned about lacklustre R&D.

A few companies have spent more money repurchasing shares than they allocated to research over the period, the study found. They included Gilead Sciences, which spent \$27 billion on buybacks versus \$17 bn on research, and Biogen Idec, which repurchased \$14.6 bn in stock and spent \$13.8 bn on R&D.

"The key cause of high drug prices, restricted access to medicines and stifled innovation, we submit, is a social disease called 'maximising shareholder value,'" the study's authors concluded. This concept, the authors said, is actually "an ideology of value extraction." And chief among the beneficiaries of the extraction are drug company executives, whose pay packages, based in part on stock prices, are among the lushest in corporate America.

"There's no shortage of spending on R&D in the US economy, and no shortage of spending on life sciences, even though it has declined somewhat in real terms," one of the authors, William Lazonick, a professor of economics at University of Massachusetts, Lowell, said in an interview. "But there really is very little drug development going on in companies showing the highest profits and capturing much of the gains."

While stock buybacks appear to be particularly troublesome among drugmakers, big companies in other industries — in sectors like banking, retail, technology and consumer goods, among others — are also buying back boatloads of their shares. Through May, some \$390 bn in buybacks have been announced this year. \$13

figures compiled by Jeffrey Yale Rubin at Birinyi Associates, a stock market research firm.

June 28 was the biggest single buyback announcement day in history. That was when 26 banks disclosed buybacks worth \$92.8 bn, largely a response to having just passed the stress tests administered by the Federal Reserve Board. That figure blew past the previous record of \$56.4 bn announced July 20, 2006. Many companies contend that stock buybacks are a great way to return value to their shareholders. Investors often agree. By reducing the equity outstanding at a company, the repurchases increase its per-share earnings, often giving a boost to its stock.

Buybacks made at low cost can be a fine use of a company's capital. But when share repurchases replace a company's R&D spending, that indicates its management is unable or unwilling to spend on innovation that could generate future earnings to shareholders.

As the buyback binge continues, another new academic study shows a heavy reliance on them actually hurts corporate performance over the long haul. These researchers found that the more capital a business invests in stock repurchases based on its current market capitalisation, "the less likely that company is to experience long-term growth in overall market value."

emeritus professor of economics, political science and technology management at the global business school INSEAD, and Michael Olenick, a research fellow there. It compares the performance of companies that lean heavily on buybacks with those that do not.

Spending money on buybacks and dividends has increased among US companies from negligible levels in the 1980s, the researchers said, to 38% of earnings in 2000. By 2011, buybacks had grown to 79% of earnings, rocketing to 110% in 2015.

Market value

The research looked at 1,839 large company buybacks from January 1990 through last month, examining 6,516 inflation-adjusted transactions. The academics then examined the amounts these companies had spent on repurchases compared with their current market capitalisations. Ayres and Olenick found that 199 companies repurchased shares equal to at least half their current value. Some 64 companies spent over 100% of their current market capitalisation on buybacks.

When the academics combined these companies' current market values with the amounts they had spent on buybacks, the sum showed what the companies should have been worth if

account instead.

Fifty companies have spent more inflation-adjusted capital buying back stock than the businesses are worth in market value, the study found. Companies on this list include HP Inc, JC Penney and Sears Holdings.

By contrast, the research identified 26 strong performers that have repurchased stock worth just 2% or less of their current market values. They include Facebook, Xcel Energy, Berkshire Hathaway and Amazon.

Company executives who buy back large numbers of shares instead of investing in the businesses are committing corporate suicide, Olenick said. "When managers can't create value in the business other than buying their own stock," he said in an interview, "it seems like it's time for a management change."

His co-author, Ayres, said he suspected the buyback craze was rooted in executives' laser focus on short-term results. "They have short-term expectations," he said in an interview. "They're in their jobs for a few years at most; they're not really interested in the long-term future of the company."

Share buybacks provide immediate gratification, the stock market equivalent of a sugar high. That makes them alluring in the short term. Until the crash that usually follows.

2200 ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಮರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಆಯುಕ್ತರಿಂದ ಖುದ್ದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

■ ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಜಾಲ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

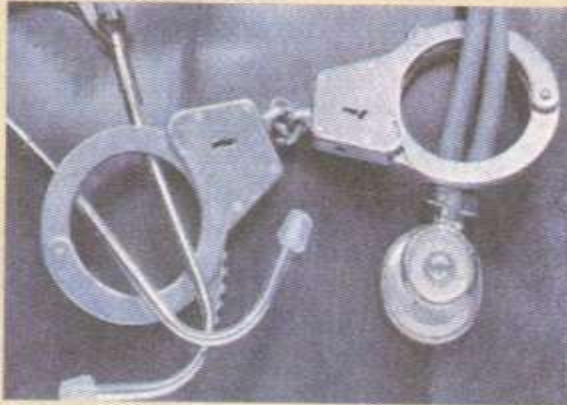
ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 2200ಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಕಠಿಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಡೋಂಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಹಾವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಜೀವ ಹಾನಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿಯೂ ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಧೇಯಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕೂಡ ತಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಹಾವಳಿ ಕುರಿತು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ದೂರುಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತಲೆನೋವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿತ್ತು.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ 2200ಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆಯದ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಜೀವ ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಎಡವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಮರ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



- » ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ 2200ಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಲಾಗಿದೆ
- » ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ

ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗದ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಡಿಎಚ್‌ಒಗಳು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹಾಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ಜತೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ವರದಿ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಂಡ ಸಂಹಿತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿ ನಕಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗದ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಆಯುಕ್ತ ಸುಭೋದ್ ಯಾದವ್ 'ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ'ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.