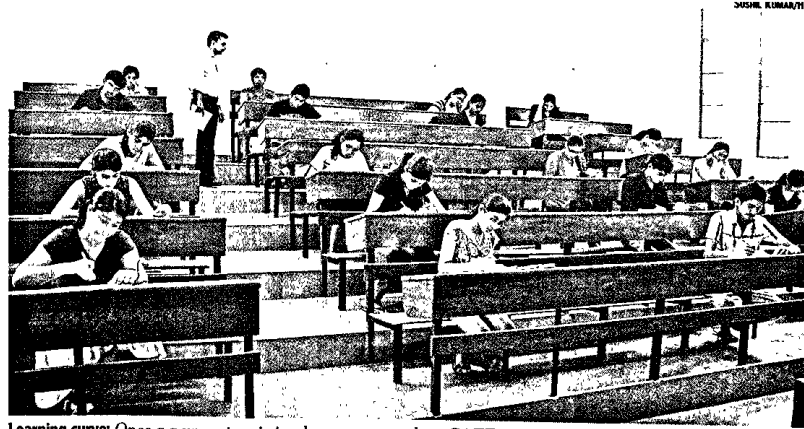


Newspaper Clips

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Learning curve: Once a new system is in place, exams such as GATE, NET and few others may be conducted more than twice a year to allow students to improve their scores.

SCREENING TESTS

Government may outsource GATE, NET entrance exams

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA
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NEW DELHI

The human resource development, or HRD, ministry plans to outsource two high-profile entrance examinations—the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) and the National Eligibility Test (NET)—to external testing companies to make their conduct more professional.

GATE is an entrance test for postgraduate courses, doctoral programmes in the Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and is also used by some public sector undertakings (PSUs) to screen candidates for entry-level jobs.

NET is conducted for determining the eligibility of candidates for junior research fellowships and lectureships at various Indian universities and colleges.

"We have undertaken a few rounds of meetings with concerned stakeholders," said a senior HRD ministry official, who did not want to be named. "Everybody feels that academic institutes and academicians should not get involved in too much logistical works like conducting entrance exams as it takes away their research and teaching time."

The official said that once a new system is in place, exams like GATE, NET and few others can be conducted more than

twice a year to allow students to improve their scores. GATE is conducted once a year and NET twice.

The ministry has already held initial discussions with two private test-conducting companies to structure the tests in a manner "which is perceived to be transparent, fair, reasonable and reliable", the official said.

The HRD ministry will discuss the subject with state education ministers at a meeting in New Delhi on Tuesday.

The common admission test of the Indian Institutes of Management is already being conducted by US testing company Prometric.

Ulhas Vairagkar, director of Triumphant Institute of Management Education Pvt. Ltd, said any entrance examination has two parts—academic and logistic—and educational institutes like the IITs have little expertise in dealing with the logistics aspect.

"A professional body to conduct high-stake exams is a good move and will relax institutions from unwanted burden," said Vairagkar, whose coaching chain prepares students for GATE.

"GATE is no more just for pursuing postgraduate courses, many PSUs hire engineers via GATE score and that's why you have seen a huge jump in the number of applicants in last three-four years. So, conducting GATE twice or thrice will be

a great move for students and companies," he explained.

According to official figures, the number of GATE applicants rose 300% between 2010 and 2013. While some 414,000 gave the GATE exam in 2010, in 2013, the number was 1.2 million.

Vairagkar, also an alumnus of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, said the entity conducting the test may be private or public, but the focus should be on its smooth conduct, integrity, and fair evaluation.

"Even a section of Central Board of Secondary Education can be hived off to conduct such entrances as they have a good record of conducting large exams," he said.

Higher education secretary Ashok Thakur, who confirmed the plan, said the ministry would not force any institute to accept it. But stakeholders like the IITs are pleased with the move, and he said the authorities can consider conducting NET more than twice a year.

This will help create a larger pool of teachers for India's university system, which is facing a staff crunch, said the HRD official cited in the first instance.

The university system is facing a teacher shortage in excess of 30%. With the government planning to increase higher education enrolment by some 10 million in the next five years, the demand for teachers will rise further.

IIM-A stalls HRD Min move to set up Council

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

Succumbing to the pressure of IIM Ahmedabad, the HRD Ministry on Monday not only refrained from taking a call on setting up an overarching IIM Council to regulate the premier B-schools but also agreed to rework provisions in the draft IIM Bill that were dubbed to be impinging on the autonomy of the prestigious management institutes.

HRD Minister MM Pallam Raju said that they "were getting closer" to it after reworking on the proposed legislation that sought to create IIM Council on the lines of IIT Council. "There are a couple of minor issues raised. I think we are getting closer and will meet their concerns," Raju said after chairing a meeting of the IIM heads. Sources said that IIM Ahmedabad stood firm on its autonomy issue and sought to get back to the Ministry and other IIMs after deliberating on the reworked Bill.

Raju said the government's intention is not to "impinge" on the autonomy of the IIMs as these institutes have thrived

DRAFT BILL HIGHLIGHTS

REVISED DRAFT PROPOSES A COORDINATION FORUM OF IIMS DELIBERATE ON MATTERS OF COMMON INTEREST

REVIEW ACHIEVEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES

HRD MINISTRY WILL HAVE THE POWERS TO GIVE DIRECTIONS

HRD MINISTER TO BE THE BOSS

EDUCATION MINISTER OF STATE HAVING AN IIM AS HIS DEPUTY

FIXING FEES AND OTHER CHARGES

because of their autonomy. "We want to develop a stronger understanding with and within the IIMs and the Central government. Accountability is the factor we are moving towards and there should be more sharing of information with the HRD Ministry," Raju said.

There were objections in the original draft Bill by IIM-A fearing encroachment on their autonomy by the Centre. The revised draft proposed a coordination forum of IIMs delib-

erating on matters of common interest, review

achievement of policy objectives and perform such functions referred to it by the Centre. The forum would comprise the HRD Minister, the minister in charge of technical education of the particular state with an IIM, secretary technical education at the Centre, the chairperson and director of each institute and three members of excellence in the sphere of aca-

demical and public service.

It will meet twice a year and make a report after conducting a review and recommend actions it considers appropriate. The Bill also seeks to have an academic council for each institute, a principal academic body with powers to enact, amend and modify amendments governing academic matters.

"As per the draft Bill, the board of governors, apart from fixing fees and other charges,

will constitute a committee to evaluate and review performance of the institute. Each

institute will prepare a 10 year strategy and a five year rolling plan and their performance will be reviewed by the

committee against such plans. HRD Ministry will have the powers to give directions based on the committee's recommendations which would be binding in nature," said a HRD Ministry official.

The meeting also discussed attracting of international faculty and ensuring good linkages with industry.

DRAFT



आईआईएम काउंसिल पर नहीं बनी सहमति

आगे और होगी चर्चा, फैकल्टी
को आकर्षित करने के लिए
पैकेज बढ़ाने पर जोर

नेशनल ब्यूरो | नई दिल्ली

इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट (आईआईएम) बोर्ड की बैठक में काउंसिल बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर पूरी सहमति नहीं बन पाई। मानव संसाधन मंत्री पल्लम राजू ने दावा किया कि काफी हद तक मुद्दों पर जटिलताएं कम हुई हैं। बावजूद इसके अभी और ज्यादा चर्चा की जरूरत है। आईआईएम काउंसिल बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर शुरू से काफी विरोध रहा है।

विरोध की वजह स्वायत्तता में देखल की आशंका रही है। हालांकि मंत्रालय ने गतिरोध समाप्त करने के लिए प्रस्तावित आईआईएम बिल में एक कोआर्डिनेटिंग बॉडी बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह बॉडी आईआईएम और मंत्रालय को शैक्षणिक व प्रशासनिक मसलों पर सुझाव देगी लेकिन अंतिम फैसला आईआईएम ही करेंगे। बैठक में सुझाव आया कि सभी आईआईएम को एक साझा ब्रांड नाम देने की दिशा में भी गौर करना चाहिए। इससे आईआईएम ब्रांड पूरी दुनिया में अलग साख बनाएगा। इसके लिए सभी आईआईएम आपस में समन्वय बनाने की दिशा में विचार करेंगे।

वेतन व अन्य मुद्दों पर भी आईआईएम स्वायत्तता चाहते हैं। कुछ आईआईएम का कहना है कि आईआईएम डायरेक्टर के लिए योग्य लोगों को आमंत्रित करने के लिए बड़ा

पैकेज देने के प्रस्ताव की तर्ज पर फैकल्टी को भी मोटी तनख्वाह मिलनी चाहिए। आईआईएम का तर्क है कि अगर आईआईएम को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर श्रेष्ठ रैंकिंग के दायरे में लाना है तो यहां मोटी तनख्वाह पर दुनिया की बेहतरीन फैकल्टी को नियुक्त करने की छूट होनी चाहिए। हालांकि बोर्ड में कुछ लोगों ने इससे फीस के ढांचे पर असर पड़ने की आशंका जताते हुए विरोध भी जताया। बाद में तय हुआ कि इस मसले पर फिर से चर्चा की जाएगी।

ई-कंटेक्ट के विस्तार को लेकर भी बैठक में चर्चा हुई। आईआईएम में छात्रों को आकर्षित करने के लिए रोड शो आयोजित करने पर भी बात हुई। मंत्रालय सूत्रों ने कहा कि आईआईएम काउंसिल बनाने के प्रस्ताव में कुछ मुद्दों को लेकर पेंच बने हुए हैं। आईआईएम को अपनी साख के साथ स्वायत्तता की चिंता है। मंत्रालय चाहता है कि सभी आईआईएम मिलकर एक फोरम पर आएँ। साझा रूप से दुनिया में बांडिंग हो। दुनिया के श्रेष्ठ संस्थानों में आईआईएम को जगह दिलाने के लिए शोध और शैक्षणिक स्तर को लेकर नया ढांचा बनाया जाए। आईआईएम को स्वायत्तता देने के मसले पर सरकार को कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन इन संस्थानों को वित्तीय रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की जरूरत पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। एक अधिकारी के मुताबिक सरकार के पैसे पर फैकल्टी को मानमांगी तनख्वाह नहीं दी जा सकती, इसके लिए आईआईएम को रास्ता तलाशना होगा। फिलहाल सभी मुद्दों को लेकर आईआईएम अपने स्तर पर आने वाले दिनों में चर्चा करेंगे।

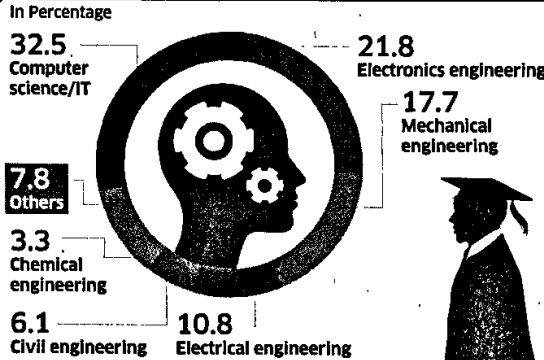
On Wheels: Engineering Talent Pool

The race for a seat at India's most coveted engineering institutions is hotting up, with the JEE (Main) scheduled for April 7. While only the very best will make it to the top few institutes, engineering as an option will remain a big draw for many. The number of engineering colleges in India has shot up by more than 10-fold over the past two decades.

Engineering and technology graduates made up 7% of India's 5,090,799-strong fresh talent pool in 2012, according to consulting and research firm Knowledgefaber. This stream is expected to grow at a compounded growth rate of 6% as against 4.1% in the case of medicine.

Computer science/information technology accounts for the biggest chunk of India's fresh engineering talent pool, with more than 98% of the colleges offering this stream, adds the report. Sreeradha D Basu takes a quick look at this space in India.

Engineering Graduates in Various Streams



What the Future Holds in Various Streams

| Stream | 2012 | 2017 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Computer science/IT | 1,15,711 | 1,61,013 |
| Electronics engineering | 77,850 | 1,06,354 |
| Mechanical engineering | 63,044 | 80,796 |
| Electrical engineering | 38,569 | 50,244 |
| Civil engineering | 21,736 | 28,196 |
| Chemical engineering | 11,890 | 15,842 |
| Others | 27,770 | 34,123 |

How Far the Graduates Will Go

| Degree | 2012 | 2017 | Growth % |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Graduates | 2,73,777 | 3,76,060 | 6.4 |
| Post-graduates | 27,379 | 38,734 | 6.9 |
| Doctorates | 1,517 | 1,674 | 3.1 |
| Others | 53,897 | 60,100 | 3.3 |

Degrees They Acquire

| Degree | In Percentage |
|----------------|---------------|
| Graduates | 76.8 |
| Post-graduates | 7.7 |
| Doctorates | 0.4 |
| Others | 15.1 |



SOURCE: Knowledgefaber

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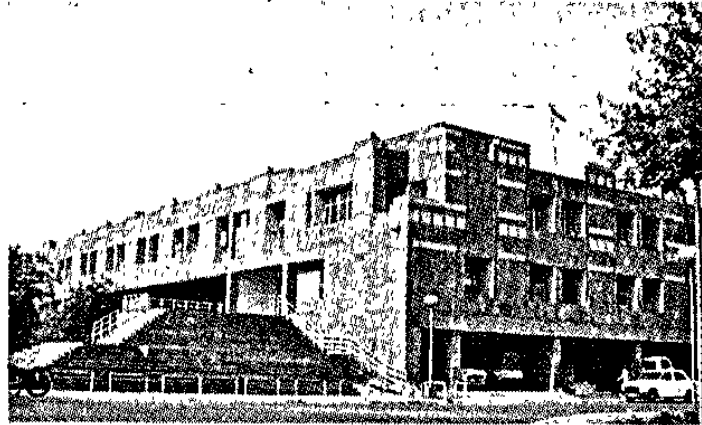
Surveillance cameras earn JNU students' ire

RAHIBA R PARVEEN ■
NEW DELHI

The idea of putting the Jawahar Lal Nehru campus under round-the-clock video surveillance has not gone down well among the students.

Alleging that the "undemocratic" move is to keep an eye on their movement, the students said the move evidently violates their fundamental rights of freedom.

The university administration has installed multiple cameras across the administration block, T-point, north gate, library and parking areas last week. "This move came all of a sudden. There is no need of enhancing security by keeping round the clock check on students. A university is meant for everybody, there is no need of any surveillance. It is merely infringement of our rights and an act to invade the privacy of students. There has never been any incident against women or other kinds of violence inside the campus that



could have forced the authorities into introducing CCTV cameras. Today the cameras have been installed around gates and administration block tomorrow they will expand to hostels and food joints," said Shakeel Anjum, the secretary of the Jawaharlal Nehru University's Students Union (JNUSU) adding that they will start their protest from Tuesday.

However, the authorities at the university said that the cameras have been installed to counter different problems including the need of provid-

ing safety for women. "The proposal of CCTV cameras included the areas of administration block, roads and parking. The reason mainly being reports of unauthorised vehicles found in the parking and often students get their damaged cars inside and later claim charges for them. We are also keen about women's security as we don't want any other Nirbhaya case. We want to keep a track on the movement of vendors and passers-by inside the university premises. It is not a step against the stu-

dents but for them. There are no official details about installing the cameras around hostels at this moment," said an official of the university who requested anonymity.

The JNUSU, All India Students Association along with other groups and students are going to protest on Tuesday against the installation of the CCTV surveillance inside the campus. "Our demand is that this university work on public funds so they should be utilised for the public not against them. The money should be invested by revamping the hostel premises, providing more scholarships, wifi connectivity and other things that are amiss in the university. But the opposite is happening, spending so much on CCTVs is an utter wastage of money," said Piyush Raj, the member of JNUSU.

A source from the university has said that vice-chancellor SK Sopory has sanctioned about Rs 75 lakh for making facilities of wifi available in the university hostels and all other areas.

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DONALD R. SADOWAY/MIT PROFESSOR

We should have started moving away from lithium ion batteries long ago

BY ANIRBAN SEN
anirban.s@livemint.com

BANGALORE

Donald R. Sadoway, the current John F. Elliott Professor of Materials Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), is widely regarded as one of the world's foremost experts on batteries and alternate power sources. He was one of *Time* magazine's 100 most influential people in the world in 2012 and has been an outspoken critic of the way batteries are deployed in jets by manufacturers such as Boeing. During a visit to Bangalore, Sadoway spoke in an interview about the biggest challenges facing the battery industry, the new alternate technologies companies need to invest in and how Boeing needs to address safety concerns related to the batteries on the Dreamliner. Edited excerpts:

The battery industry has come a long way over the last 10-15 years. But it's still far from being a perfect world. What are the areas that manufacturers need to improve and work on?

The big problem with batteries is cost. From mobile phones to computers, today's batteries, which are primarily lithium ion, are very expensive but they can meet that price point. But when you start thinking of electric vehicles, lithium ion is far too expensive. When it comes to grid-level storage, they're even more expensive. The big problem is the cost and my approach to research has been to focus on earth-abundant elements and to think about conceptual designs that are very simple, so that when you manufacture, you end up with something that's cheap and scalable. With lithium ion batteries, it's scalable, it's great for a cellphone but you can't put together a million of those and end up with something that's a million times more expensive. It'll be even more expensive, a million times, because when you put that many of them together in close proximity, you have a heat build-up which then requires added plumbing and so on to dissipate the heat. The big shortcoming is the batteries that we have are just too costly.

What needs to be done to ad-



Safety issues: Sadoway says Boeing's solution to the battery problems in the Dreamliner aims to deal with the situation after it goes out of control, not prevent it from going out of control.

MINT INTERVIEW

dress this issue?

I think the research in the world is largely misdirected. What I mean by that is that the conventional approach for battery research is: 'Let's find the coolest chemistry. And then we publish the paper and somebody else should figure out how to make this device cheaper.' And what we have been learning from the past four years with lithium ion is that the price does fall, but it doesn't fall low enough for certain markets, like automobiles and grid-level storage. So that suggests that it's not good enough to simply say, 'Invent for the most brilliant idea.' No. You have to invent for a brilliant idea that is designed from the beginning to be cost-effective. And that's where there is a big mistake... You know, the battery industry is very conservative. It's paradoxical—they say, 'We want innovation, but we don't want change.' That's an over-constrained problem.

Technology has obviously evolved at a rapid pace over the last few decades, especially with devices like computers and mobile phones. Has battery development been able to keep up with the evolution?

No. Microelectronic devices have continued to escalate at a very high rate, so the density of devices in a given area is phenomenal today. And that increases the power requirement. So battery improvements occur, but they occur in fits and starts. The demands on a PC for example—used to be monochrome screen, floppy drive, no wireless, no bluetooth, no nothing—now today (you have) colour screen, DVD player, wireless, all of this other stuff. So today the demand for power continues to escalate and the improvements in battery technology have been struggling to keep up. So, it's really hard. Quite frankly, I think the research money isn't wisely spent in large measure. I think people in research need to raise their sights. It's a chicken and egg situation. If the money is being dedicated towards incremental improvements in lithium ion, then people who want to be players have to propose incremental improvements in lithium ion. But if people are afraid they won't get funded, they're going to play the conservative game and give us a little improvement here, a little improvement there. It makes no difference. When lithium ion first came out, it was about 125 watt hours per kilogram. Now it's maybe 140-150. Billions of dollars spent and that's the im-

provement? We should have been moving away from lithium long ago. But we didn't.

So, what are the feasible alternatives to lithium?

There are two that are obvious—magnesium and aluminium. Because those elements are far more abundant in the Earth's crust... Aluminium is second only to silicon and oxygen. So, if you can make a battery out of aluminium, it's going to be abundant, it's going to be cheap. And that's the other issue—the reason we don't have electric cars isn't because we don't have the range, it's because the cost is too high.

If you can put an electric car at the same price as a Tata Nano, people would buy it, because then they don't have to buy petroleum. But the cost of an electric vehicle is \$40,000-100,000—then you can only sell to people who can afford them, a niche market and so on. But if you want to really change the ignition's profile and reduce our dependence on imported petroleum, you've got to make a car that can sell for much cheaper. And that means the battery. The motors are there, everything else is ready in the electric car, but the battery is far too expensive.

There's been a huge amount of scrutiny over the lithium-ion batteries used in Boeing 787s. Do you think enough has been done

to address the safety concerns?

When you have a small-format battery such as the one in your cellphone, the distance from the centre of the battery to the outside of your case is small. Just passive means will dissipate the heat. But in the airplane, they have a battery that's roughly about 47x42x40 meters—it's a cube. And there are many cells inside and they're packed close together. When they draw current or when they charge, they generate enough heat that the heat can't dissipate simply by passive means. With Boeing, it's going in the wrong direction. What they're doing is building a thicker-walled case and sealing it on the grounds that if a fire erupts, it will be contained inside the case.

I'm arguing they should be putting active cooling—there should be water flowing through it. I've looked at what they're proposing now—they're talking about putting some temperature monitors, putting a thicker-walled case and so on. All of that is trying to deal with the situation after it goes out of control. But to prevent it from going out of control, they need to install active cooling. And they're resistant to my mind what they're proposing is simply containing a problem.

Dainik Bhaskar Jaipur 01-04-2013 P-1

सरकार का रिपोर्ट कार्ड तैयार करेंगे आईआईटी के छात्र

इंटरशिप कार्यक्रम में 71 छात्र करेंगे योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन

गिरिराज अग्रवाल | जयपुर

राजस्थान देश के नामी इंजीनियरिंग और मैनेजमेंट संस्थानों के मेधावी छात्रों से अपनी योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों का स्वतंत्र आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन करवा रहा है। ऐसा कराने वाला यह देश में पहला राज्य है। राज्य सरकार के इंटरशिप कार्यक्रम के तहत देशभर से 71 छात्रों का चयन किया गया है। इनमें पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स, अंडर ग्रेजुएट (फाइनेल) और अंडर ग्रेजुएट (प्री-फाइनेल) शामिल होंगे। ये अप्रैल से अपने काम की शुरुआत करेंगे और आगामी 3 से 6 माह तक शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाकर योजनाओं व कार्यक्रमों का अध्ययन करेंगे। छात्र हर सप्ताह संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर को अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे। **शेष | पृष्ठ 6**

छात्रों को क्या फायदा

सरकारी कामकाज को समझने और बड़े अधिकारियों के साथ काम करने का अनुभव। इंटरशिप के दौरान 25000 रूपए प्रतिमाह स्टैण्डिंग सॉफ्टवेयर, डाक बंगला आदि में आईएसएस, आरएसएस अधिकारियों के समान दरों पर रुकने की सुविधा, जिले में कलेक्टर की ओर से ऑफिस और याहन सुविधा, सरकार की ओर ऋण पर लेपटॉप की सुविधा, इंटरनेट की सुविधा, बेस्ट रिपोर्ट को 1 लाख, 50,000 और 25,000 रु. के पुरस्कार, मुख्य सचिव के हस्ताक्षरों से जारी प्रमाण-पत्र।

...और सरकार को

छात्रों के सुझावों के आधार पर सरकार अपनी कमियों को दूर कर सकेगी। इससे योजनाओं का लाभ अधिक से अधिक लोगों तक पहुंचेगा। मूल्यांकन काम अगले सप्ताह से ही शुरू हो जाएगा और विधानसभा चुनाव नवंबर में होने हैं, ऐसे में कांग्रेस सरकार को इसका फायदा मिल सकता है।

सरकार का रिपोर्ट...

इसके आधार पर यदि किसी कार्यक्रम अथवा योजना में तत्काल सुधार की जरूरत महसूस हुई तो कमी को दूर किया जाएगा। इंटरशिप समाप्त होने के बाद सभी चयनित छात्र अपनी-अपनी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार को देंगे। इन रिपोर्ट्स का हार्डगवर कमेटी के सामने प्रजेंटेशन किया जाएगा। उसके बाद बेस्ट तीन रिपोर्ट्स देने वाले छात्रों को पुरस्कृत भी किया जाएगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि राज्य सरकार ने आयोजना विभाग के माध्यम से इसी साल विभिन्न शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में पढ़ाई पूरी करने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए इंटरशिप प्रोग्राम शुरू किया है। अभी तक इन छात्रों को विभिन्न कंपनियों और प्राइवेट संस्थानों में जाकर इंटरशिप करनी पड़ती थी।

छात्रों और संस्थानों में उत्साह

इंटरशिप के दौरान सरकारी योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन करने को लेकर छात्रों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में जबर्दस्त उत्साह है। पहले चरण में सरकार का करीब 200 सीटों पर चयनित छात्रों को इंटरशिप कराने का मानस है। इसके लिए पहले चरण में सरकार को 600 से भी ज्यादा आवेदन मिले हैं। इनमें से 314 आवेदन पत्र निरस्त हो गए, जबकि 246 आवेदन पत्रों को सही पाया गया है, जबकि 71 छात्रों का चयन कर लिया गया है।

इन योजनाओं का करेंगे मूल्यांकन

मुख्यमंत्री निःशुल्क दवा योजना, मुख्यमंत्री शहरी बीपीएल आवास योजना, मुख्यमंत्री बीपीएल जीवन रक्षा कोष, मुख्यमंत्री अन्न सुरक्षा योजना, मुख्यमंत्री पशुधन निःशुल्क दवा योजना, मुख्यमंत्री ग्रामीण बीपीएल आवास योजना, जननी शिशु सुरक्षा योजना, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना, मिड डे मील, नरेगा, ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन, स्वयं सहायता समूह, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना, जवाहर लाल नेहरू नेशनल अरबन रिन्युअल मिशन समेत करीब 80 विभिन्न योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन करवा जाएगा।

इन संस्थानों के छात्र करेंगे मूल्यांकन : एमएनआईटी जयपुर, आईआईटी रुड़की, आईआईटी-खड़गपुर, आईआईटी जबलपुर, एनआईटी जमशेदपुर, ट्रिपल आईटी आंध्र प्रदेश, आईआईटी जोधपुर, ह्यूमिनिटी एंड सोशल साइंसेज मुंबई, एनआईटी उड़ीसा, वनस्थली यूनिवर्सिटी जयपुर कैम्पस, एनएलयू जोधपुर, केआईआईटी यूनिवर्सिटी भुवनेश्वर, बिट्स पिलानी हैदराबाद, आईआईटी बीएचयू बनारस, स्कूल ऑफ प्लानिंग एंड आर्किटेक्चरल भोपाल, एनआईटी मंगलूर, आईआईटी मद्रास, स्वामी केशवानंद विवि जयपुर, आईएचएमआर जयपुर, एचबी टेक्नोलॉजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट कानपुर।

चयन प्रक्रिया पूरी: वर्मा

इंटरशिप प्रोग्राम के लिए चयन प्रक्रिया पूरी हो गई है। चयनित छात्रों का अप्रैल के दूसरे सप्ताह में जयपुर आना शुरू हो जाएगा। इसके बाद इन्हें विभिन्न जिलों में भेजा जाएगा, जहां ये फ्लैगशिप योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों का अध्ययन करेंगे तथा क्रियाचयन देखेंगे। - राकेश वर्मा, प्रमुख सचिव आयोजना विभाग

IIT-Guwahati wins at CIMA GBC 2013



Team Breakevens, IIT-Guwahati, emerged as winner in the Eastern Regional Final of the CIMA Global Business Challenge (GBC) 2013 held in Kolkata. Team Empresarios, from IIT-BHU, Varanasi, was the runner-up. GBC 2013 also announced two awards – Best Business Report and Best Speaker. There was a tie between two teams from IIT-Kharagpur, Odeyssey and Tonnere, for the Best Business Report award. Khushi Gupta from Breakevens won the Best Speaker's award. Team Breakevens and the Empresarios will now compete in the India finals on April 6 in Mumbai.