

# Newspaper Clips

August 22, 2012

Hindustan ND

23/08/2012 P-1

## जेईई जैसा होगा आईआईटी का नया एडवांस्ड टेस्ट

नई दिल्ली। ज्वाइंट एडमिशन बोर्ड (जेएबी) ने आईआईटी के नए एडवांस्ड टेस्ट को मंजूरी दे दी है। यह पूर्व में आयोजित होने वाले ज्वाइंट एंट्रेंस एक्जाम (जेईई) की तरह होगा। ऐसे में पुराने पैटर्न पर तैयारी कर रहे छात्रों को नया टेस्ट देने में ज्यादा मुश्किल नहीं आएगी।

नए टेस्ट का प्रारूप और अंक देने का पैटर्न पहले जैसा होगा। इसमें शामिल किए गए सभी प्रश्न वस्तुनिष्ठ होंगे। इनकी जांच कंप्यूटर से होगी। छात्रों को उत्तर पुस्तिका की एक प्रति साथ ले जाने की इजाजत मिलेगी। नया टेस्ट अगले सत्र से होना है। जेएबी ने इस बाबत अधिसूचना जारी कर दी है।

कुछ समय पहले ही आईआईटी काउंसिल ने नए टेस्ट को मंजूरी दी थी। इसके तहत प्रवेश परीक्षा को दो हिस्से में बांटा गया है। मेन और एडवांस टेस्ट। एआईईईई परीक्षा अब नहीं होगी। एडवांस्ड टेस्ट जेईई से मिलता-जुलता होगा, वहीं मेन टेस्ट एआईईईई के स्तर का रहेगा। एडवांस्ड टेस्ट 2 जून 2013 को होगा, जबकि मेन टेस्ट अप्रैल के दूसरे या तीसरे हफ्ते में होने की संभावना है। हालांकि अभी प्रारूप को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। यह काम सीबीएसई व आईआईटी के विशेषज्ञ करेंगे। मेन में पास होने वाले शीर्ष 1.5 लाख छात्र एडवांस्ड टेस्ट दे सकेंगे। (वि.सं.)

# IIT aspirants can take board exams again to better scores

**Bhavya Dore**

■ bhavya.dore@hindustantimes.com

**MUMBAI:** Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) aspirants who took the Class 12 board exam this year can write them again next year to improve their scores to meet the entrance criteria for engineering institutes, according to a human resources development (HRD) ministry circular on August 14.

From next year, Class 12 board exam marks will form the basis for entry into the IITs, and will become screening criteria for the National Institutes of

## FOR THE NEW RULES

**THE SECOND** attempt is being allowed since the announcement to make board exam marks eligibility and screening criteria for entry into IITs and NITs was made after the exams were conducted

**STUDENTS WOULD** have to appear for all the papers.

Technology (NITs) and other engineering colleges.

To secure a seat in the IITs, candidates will only be eligible if they are within the top 20 per cent of their board. The IIT-

Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) will be held in two parts — the top 1.5 lakh students who clear the JEE-Main exam will be allowed to appear for JEE-Advanced.

Admission to NITs will be based on 40% weightage to board exam marks, normalised through a percentile score, while the remaining 60% will be for performance in the JEE-Main exam

Students are being allowed a second attempt since these changes were announced after the 2012 board exams. The JEE can be taken twice, and the decision will benefit those who intend to appear for it again next year

# Benchmark institute

**It is one of the top two IITs, it plans to conduct its own entrance exam and its research spending has gone up by three times in the last five years**



## IIT-DELHI

### THE STORY SO FAR

IITs have dominated the discipline of engineering for decades. Although there is little to choose from the star-studded line-up, IIT-Delhi has managed to remain on top. But the institution's present status is in sharp contrast to its humble beginnings. IIT-Delhi was first established in 1961 as a college of engineering affiliated to Delhi University. The tag of institution of national importance came two years later.

Although IIT-Kanpur and IIT-Kharagpur were the most sought-after till the 1990s, IIT-Delhi has not only caught up with them, but is ahead in some departments, and its alumni include personalities such as Sun Microsystems co-founder Vinod Khosla, ITC chairman Yogi Deveshwar, former Unilever chairman M.S. Bangam, the chief economic adviser to the finance minister, Raghuram Rajan, and best-selling author Chetan Bhagat.

### BIG BANG MOMENTS

The proof of excellence lies in the institution's place in rankings of global repute. It was No. 218 in the QS World University Rankings 2011, making it the highest-ranking institute in India, and 36th in the QS Asian University Rankings 2012. The India Today Best Colleges Survey ranked it No. 2 among engineering colleges. It has also been getting the second largest chunk of JEE toppers for the last five years. The institute's most recent achievement was to patent the Fabric Feel Tester, a device developed by its students to evaluate the quality of fabric.

## ROAD AHEAD

The institute plans to conduct its own entrance exam from 2013. It has recently signed an MoU with ASQ India. Swapnil Jain, who graduated this year, established a record by bagging a job at microblogging site Twitter at an annual package of ₹70 lakh. The next target is a campus in Sonapat not far from the Delhi-Haryana border.

### GUIDING VISION

IIT-Delhi has been steadfast in its focus on industry, research and innovation. An affirmation of its industry focus came when it became a member of the BBNM Group, a grouping of the world's 174 most prestigious colleges and universities (including Oxford, Cambridge, Yale and Parsons School of Design) whose objective is to get their students to work closer with industry.

### NUMBERS THAT COUNT

Located on a 300-acre campus in South Delhi, IIT offers 700 academic courses per semester in its 13 departments, 11 multi-disciplinary centres and three schools of excellence — Bharti School of Telecommunication Technology and Management; Amar Nath and Shashi Khosla School of Information Technology; and School of Biological Sciences. Between 2006 and 2011, IIT-Delhi also saw a three-fold jump in its research funding, which went up from ₹40 crore to ₹120 crore.

# ₹120cr

IIT-Delhi research spending in 2011, which is three times more than its 2006 level

# Centre asks IIT, IIM faculty, staff to file property returns

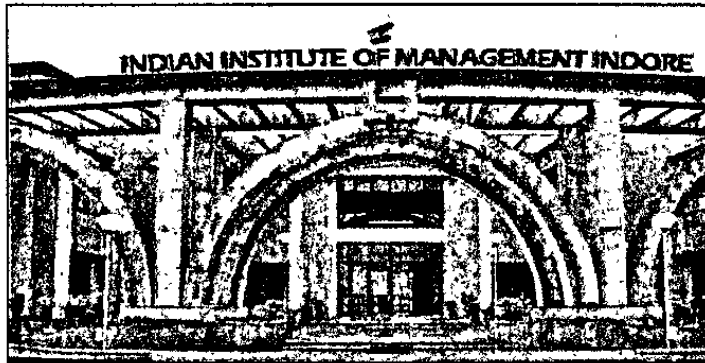
## With Public Glare On Graft, HRD Moves To Enforce 2006 Directive

Akshaya Mukul | TNN

New Delhi: After MPs and bureaucrats, now it's the turn of academicians and officials working with educational institutions and autonomous bodies under central government to mandatorily submit property returns.

Though the decision was taken in 2006, it was not being complied with fully. But with new emphasis against corruption in the public sphere, the ministry has swung into action. "It is part of preventive vigilance initiative," a source said, adding that after the 2006 order the HRD ministry started getting property returns of faculty members and officials directly.

"The ministry did not have the infrastructure to scrutinize each return. So it has been decided to modify the earlier order a bit. Now, faculty mem-



**CRACKDOWN:** The HRD ministry has issued notices to all 44 central varsities, IITs, IIMs, NITs, IIITs and other research institutes, asking their faculty and officials to file their property returns by August 31

bers/officials would submit their returns to the head of institution, while the head of the institution would submit his return to the HRD ministry," a source said.

Last week, the HRD ministry issued a notice to 44 central universities, IITs, IIMs, NITs, IIITs and host of other educa-

tional, research institutions and autonomous bodies to ensure that all employees and faculty members, other than the head of institution, submit their property returns by January 31 every year. Each institution has been asked to notify on their website property returns of employees and also name

those who have failed to submit the returns. Each institution would have to give a certificate to the HRD minister that all employees have filed the returns and names those who have not.

Head of institutions have been asked to file their property returns to the ministry. This would include all directors and chairpersons of educational institutions.

The ministry has made it clear that those who fail to file property returns would not be given vigilance clearance in addition to action under conduct rules. For this year, institutions have been asked to file property returns by August 31.

Administrative authority, heads of institutions in case of faculty members and HRD's vigilance section in case of heads of institutions, would scrutinize returns of those officials against whom there are repeated complaints.

# 40 REASONS WHY INDIA'S INTELLECT IS WORLD'S ENVY



BY SANDEEP BAMZAI  
Editor, MAIL TODAY

**B**ACK IN 2003, the American television network CBS in its acclaimed magazine programme *60 Minutes* aired the famous statement: "Put Harvard, MIT and Princeton together, and you begin to get an idea of the status of IIT in India." Brainpower is India's national asset; it's our most visible export, the foundation of our new economy, the envy of the world.

As students in the national capital settle into the new academic year and script the story of their lives, *Mail Today* celebrates the transformative power of the centres of academic excellence that have ignited the imagination of visionary thinkers, intellectual beacons, creative powerhouses and corporate leaders from Amartya Sen to Vinod Khosla and N.R. Narayana Murthy, from Vikram Pandit to Vikram Seth. India's greatest contributions to world civilisation owe a debt to the institutions that first channelled their brilliance.

These centres of excellence are the *bodhi* trees of modern India — it is to these fountainheads of knowledge that the country's best and brightest have gone to seek enlightenment; it is here that the seeds of their greatness have been sown.

*Mail Today* is fortunate to be published in Delhi/NCR, which has some of the country's most respected academic institutions. In our showcase of 40 centres of excellence, put together by our editors and writers after intensive research, Delhi/NCR figures at the top with institutions of national importance such as IIT Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), JNU's School of Biotechnology, National Institute of Immunology (NII), International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), and the National School of Drama (NSD) as well as some of the country's finest colleges, such as Lady Shri Ram College, St. Stephen's, Hindu, Shri Ram College of Commerce, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Delhi University's Faculty of Management Studies, and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

We have a brain bank right in our backyard and some of the work that is coming out of these centres has been making headlines around the world. Not too long ago, scientists at the National Institute of Plant Genomics Research (NIPGR) made it to the cover of *Nature* magazine — a significant honour — because of their success in sequencing the genome of the tomato and its wild ancestor. Insights such as these may sound like obscure knowledge, but look at how they translate into a tangible benefit for the people. Armed with knowledge about the tomato genome, NIPGR scientists were able to extend the freshness and shelf life of the popular vegetable from 15 to 45 days.

At the ICGEB, similarly, even as a candidate anti-malaria vaccine has entered the stage of clinical trials, scientists are already at an advanced phase of developing a cheaper but no less effective ver-

sion of a drug called artemisinin, which is widely viewed as the best possible defence against the killer disease. Close to the ICGEB is the NII, which is entrusted with the task of safeguarding our immunological defences. Researchers at the NII have developed a slow-release insulin, which when it clears trials, will make frequent insulin shots unnecessary for diabetes patients. It may not end the disease, but it will certainly alleviate the pain of a person living with diabetes. Not more than a mile from NII, JNU's School of Biotechnology has emerged as the most important nursery of talent in an academic discipline with long-term implications for the country's development.

If we look beyond science and technology, we'll see the students and faculty of NIFT engaged in turning around the school uniform of Kendriya Vidyalaya students across the country. JNU's SIS being the training ground of successive new batches of Indian Foreign Service probationers, Delhi School of Economics keeping up the finest academic traditions established by such distinguished teachers as Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen, Jagdish Bhagwati and the late K.N. Raj, and the NSD becoming the happy hunting ground for Bollywood as it continues to hue raw talent into assets for the stage and the silver screen.

Our list also honours the best of the rest — from IIM Ahmedabad and IIT Kanpur to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, National Law School of India University, and the Sir J.J. School of Arts. These schools not only have a track record that has been the envy of the world, but what places them in a league of their own is that they are constantly striving to set higher benchmarks for their faculty and students. Together, they represent the best that India has to offer to the world, and they are the reasons why India's brainpower is a force to reckon with in a world where knowledge is the driver of progress.

These centres of excellence are the *bodhi* trees of modern India — it is to these fountainheads of knowledge that the country's best and brightest have gone to seek enlightenment



Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi 3



Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi 4

## TABLE OF CONTENTS



Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 6



Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur 7



Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi 8



Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad 10



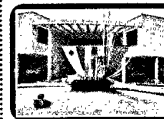
Indian Agricultural Research Institute 11



School of Biotechnology, JNU, Delhi 12



CMC Vellore; National Brain Research Centre 14-15



National Institute of Nutrition, Delhi 16



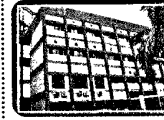
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Delhi 17



National Law School of India University, Bangalore 18



National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad 20-21



Institute of Hotel Management, Pusa 22-23



Presidency University, Kolkata 24



Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai 26

Compiled by Sourish Bhattacharyya, Pranesh Dey and Nikita Puri. Reporting by Dinesh C. Sharma, Neha Pushkarna, Savita Varma, Ritika Chopra, Charu Narula and Ravleen Kohil. State Correspondents: Aravind Gowda (Bangalore); A. Srinivasa Rao (Hyderabad); D.P. Bhattacharyya (Ahmedabad); Soudhriti Bhabani (Kolkata); Vikas Kahol (Chandigarh). Designed by Julan Kabiraj, Pranay Bhardwaj, Narender Pal Singh, Harish Rawat and Ravi RG. Photo Research: Ritu Rishi, Delhi Photos: Ramesh Sharma, Qamar Sibtan, Parveen Negi, K. Asif and Sanjay Chauhan. Pre-Press: Ravi Srivastava

The country's premier IIT is all set to unveil a mechanical device that reduces the chances of a second heart attack and release new technology for 3D mapping of unexplored terrain

# AT THE CUTTING EDGE

## THE STORY SO FAR

The Indian Institute of Technology-Kanpur (IIT-K) is perhaps the most favoured destination for those who nurture the dream to become technocrats. Established by an Act of Parliament in 1959, it started from a room in the canteen building of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute in Kanpur. The institute moved to its present location in 1963. The same year, it became the first in India to offer courses in computer education. And 1971, it started offering M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes.

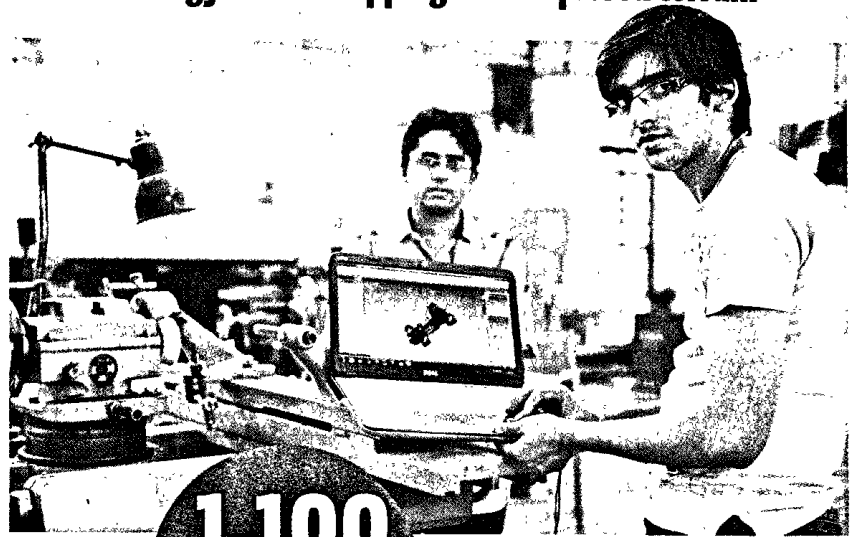
But the institute's success story couldn't have been scripted without guidance from a consortium of leading US universities, including MIT, University of California at Berkeley, California Institute of Technology (CalTech), Princeton, Carnegie-Mellon, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Ohio Sta-

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY-KANPUR (IIT-K), KANPUR**

te University, Case Western Institute of Technology and Purdue—all of them collaborated with the fledgling IIT for over 10 years to tailor its academic programmes and set up research laboratories.

## BIG BANG MOMENTS

IIT-K has become a nursery for cutting-edge research. Its next is an invention that will reduce heart attacks. Teaming up with their peers at Brown University, USA, IIT-K researchers have developed a synthetic structure that regenerates natural heart cells rendered



**1,100**

The number of acres on which IIT-Kanpur and its constituent schools are spread out

dead by previous cardiac arrests. Its remote-sensing nano satellite named Jugnu has been handed over to ISRO for a launch. The Indian Railways is also in the process of adopting software developed by IIT-K to prevent accidents during zero visibility.

## ROAD AHEAD

IIT-K Director Sanjay Govind Dhande says the institute is all set to apply the Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Technology

to collect details about the unexplored terrains of the country. "This technology is for 3-D mapping of terrains at high resolution," Dhande explains. "We can literally know everything about every square metre of our country with the help of this system," he adds further.

## GUIDING VISION

"We are meant to continuously write the success story of the country and the world. For this

we are supposed to give the best facilities to our students and researchers. We excel because we don't compromise in these areas," says IIT-K Director Sanjay Govind Dhande.

## NUMBERS THAT COUNT

The institute is spread over 1,100 acres. It houses the National Wind Tunnel Facility, Advanced Centre for Material Science, Bio-Technology Centre, Advanced Centre for Electronic Systems, Samtel Centre for Display Technology, Centre for Mechatronics, Centre for Laser Technology, and Research Centre for Computer and Internet Security.

# VISION ENGINEERING

One of the country's top colleges is rolling out programmes in robotics and artificial intelligence

## THE STORY SO FAR

The university started its life at Kashmere Gate in 1941 as the Delhi Polytechnic, which became the parent Institution for the IIT-Delhi, School of Planning and Architecture, College of Art and the Faculty of Management Studies. In 1952, its diploma programmes were lifted to the degree level and it was renamed Delhi College of Engineering (DCE) in 1965. It took its next big leap when the Delhi Assembly passed a Bill in July 1, 2009, paving the way for DCE's upgradation to DTU.

This also paved the way for new B.E. programmes in software and automotive engineering, and engineering physics, in addition to the existing core disciplines. Also to be added are courses in biotechnology, nanotechnology, bio-informatics and computational

**DELHI TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (DTU), NEW DELHI**

mathematics, and MBA programmes in knowledge and technology and Information systems management. The university has moved to a 164-acre campus near Bawana.

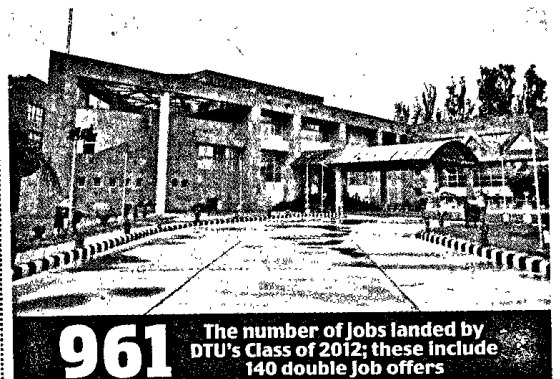
## BIG BANG MOMENTS

The institution that counts among its alumni the father of the Pentium chip, Vinod Dham, as well as the CMDs of four top public sector undertakings—Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, Engineers India Ltd, Bharat Electronics Ltd and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd—and the

## ROAD AHEAD

DTU is all set to roll out new post-graduate programmes in artificial intelligence, machine learning and machine vision, design engineering, clean energy technology, solar power engineering and medical engineering. The university plans to showcase a solar powered passenger car being developed by its students.

chairmen of the Central Electricity Authority, has research collaborations with Samsung Electronics, Microsoft (India), Texas-based Lockheed Martin, Indian Oil and Maruti Suzuki Ltd. Its students have won important international awards for their prototypes of an unmanned aerial vehicle and aircraft system, Formula One car, hybrid vehicle and robotic



**961**

The number of jobs landed by DTU's Class of 2012; these include 140 double job offers

submarine. The 'Moonbuggy' developed by DTU students took home a NASA award for the best initial demand.

## GUIDING VISION

"The focus is on empowering young budding engineers and technocrats with the knowledge that will prepare them to introduce innovations, serve society and attain personal

success," says DTU Vice-Chancellor P.B. Sharma.

## NUMBERS THAT COUNT

The highest annual salary package to be offered to a DTU graduating student this year was ₹55 lakh. DTU's class of 2012 has received 961 job offers (140 students received double offers) from 176 companies that visited the campus for placements.

## Domestic woes led IIT student to suicide

**CHENNAI:** Students of IIT-Madras continued to grieve the suicide by First Year M.Tech girl student, Manasa Merugu, for the second day on Wednesday as campus sources cited domestic reasons as the probable cause for the extreme step.

While police investigation into the case is on, sources indicated that there was some 'domestic problem' in the wake of the Manasa's marriage to a software professional in Hyderabad.

A senior faculty member at IIT-M ruled out any academic stress possibly causing her to take the extreme step as "it is hardly three weeks since the M.Tech courses in the campus began on August 1."

The possibility of ragging was also ruled out as nobody bothered PG students usually.

Manasa's case is the second suicide on the IIT-Madras campus this year, while last year (2011), three suicides were reported from the campus.

Meanwhile, presenting the sequence of events vis-à-vis the assault of a newspaper photographer on the campus on Tuesday, the IIT-Madras Director, Bhaskar Ramamurthy, in a statement this evening said the lensman concerned, who took "many photos at the vicinity of the hostel where a student's death had taken place on Aug 21", had over-stepped his professional duties "taking photos of grieving lady students from close quarters".

The Director explained that the faculty was forced to act thus, only "to stand up for the dignity, privacy and security of the lady students."

**DH News Service**

# B-schools and their discontents

On the face of it, times have never been as good for management schools worldwide as they are now. Their graduates command higher starting salaries than those from any other discipline; members of their faculty are asked to man government policy committees and serve on corporate boards; in media rankings of higher education institutions, they figure at the top of the list. What, then, explains the recent spate of books by management school professors, with titles like *From Higher Aims to Hired Hands* and *Rethinking the MBA*? The first book is by Rakesh Khurana and the other one by Srikant Datar, David Garvin and Patrick Cullen. Since all these authors are currently professors at Harvard Business School, the place that kicked off the business school movement a hundred years ago, they are worth a careful hearing.

Professor Khurana says top business schools, or B-schools, are "riddled with contradictions". Professors are hired and promoted on the basis of "discipline-oriented research that ... has little or no bearing on the practice of management". As a consequence, they have lost their "cultural authority" over students, and faculty and students no longer identify with each other. Professor Khurana traces this unfortunate situation to the 1980s, which saw the abandoning of "managerialism" — the theory that managers are "science-based professionals" whose combination of the mastery of specific knowledge and an adherence to specific codes of conduct prepares them for the role of a "general manager".

The rise of "shareholder capitalism" in the 1980s, first in the US and the UK, which then spread to the rest of the world, changed the role assigned to managers. Under this new regime, the primary job of a corporate



AJIT BALAKRISHNAN

executive was to achieve the best possible financial results. From this followed the so-called "principal agent" theory of the firm — in which the manager, instead of being responsible to multiple stakeholders (employees, customers, society, etc), was now supposed to be an "agent" acting for one "principal", the shareholders.

In the meantime, because of the tireless efforts of the Ford Foundation, US business school professors were driving in the opposite direction — focusing on research using disciplines such as economics, sociology and psychology, and

publishing their work in journals edited and reviewed by their peers. The work they produced, in time, became so narrow and specialised that it was, Professor Khurana says, "of little value for practitioners". The combination of these two factors — the relegation of the professional manager to being merely an agent focused on maximising shareholder value, and the faculty's single-minded focus on research — is, he says, what riddles B-schools with contradictions, thus undermining their role.

Professor Srikant Datar describes a similar paradox inside management schools. Faculty members, to win their professional reputations, pursue rigorous research — which often means producing narrowly-focused research, which has little relevance to the real-world problems that managers face. He points out that best-selling management books and influential management ideas nowadays come increasingly from practising managers or management consultants, and not from professors in management schools. Faculty members and business managers, he says, have become "two largely separate, independent com-

munities". In turn, those who graduate from B-schools possess high analytical skills and are adept at analysing problems, but know little about the art and craft of implementing solutions. He believes there is an urgent need to redesign business school curricula and find a breed of faculty that is comfortable and adept at teaching in a multidisciplinary curriculum framework.

Both Professor Khurana and Professor Datar point out that there may be larger factors at play. The success of B-schools worldwide has been predicated on the investment banking, private equity and management consulting industries' willingness to offer their graduates high-paying jobs. In the world's top B-schools, these industries account for 40 to 60 per

cent of all placements. (Incidentally, this is also true of the Indian Institutes of Management.) These industries have boomed after the deregulation in the US financial services industry in the 1980s. The global financial crisis of 2008, says Professor Datar, may mark a turning point for these industries: "The large pay pre-

miums in the financial sector are predicted to decrease ... and return to more equitable levels once financial services firms ... become more tightly regulated and institute more prudent approaches to risk management."

The world's top B-schools already realise this and are consequently trying to attract recruiters from a more diverse range of industries. B-schools may "no longer be able to provide guaranteed access" to secure well-paying jobs in fields like finance. This is why Professor Datar believes business schools are at a crossroads and quotes French poet Paul Valery: "The trouble with our times is that the future is not what it used to be."

[ajitb@rediffmail.com](mailto:ajitb@rediffmail.com)



# Studying abroad: Look before you leap

Going to a foreign country for studies can be a pain if one is taken for a ride. Things to watch out for before one takes the plunge

M SARASWATHY  
Mumbai, 22 August

Does going abroad for higher education sound exciting? If you have heard about the shutdown of institutes like the Tri-Valley University in the US, TASM-AC (Training and Advanced Studies in Management and Communications) in London and the Herguan University in the US that has been accused of visa fraud, you will think twice before taking any decision to go abroad. However, not all universities are the same, and there are a few techniques to identify institutes that can cause you immense trouble.

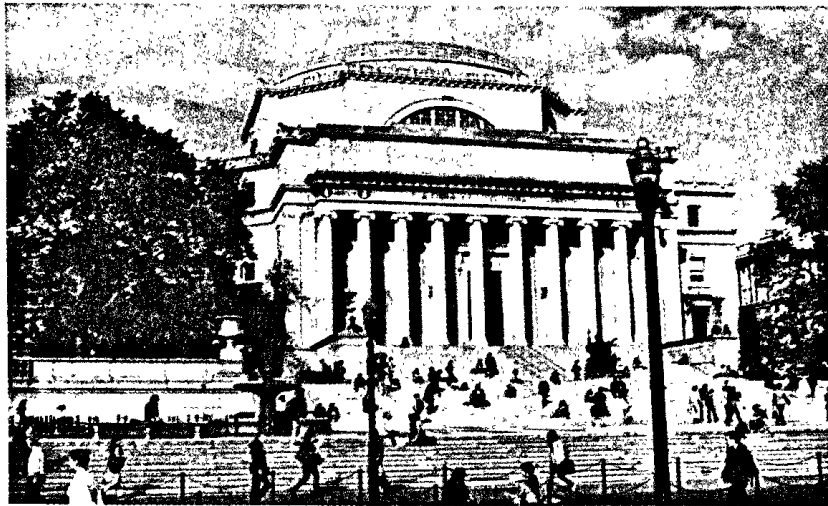
Indian students going abroad have been stranded as a result of the recent episodes of visa fraud that have led to the closure of several institutes across the globe. Though overseas education consultants believe it is the student who is to blame for getting duped, they recommend certain basic points that a student aspiring to study abroad should keep in mind.

Naveen Chopra, chairman, The Chopras, an overseas education consultancy, said, "The main issue is that some students want to go overseas on fraudulent documents. Genuine students would never seek private, uncertified, low-grade institutes."

## The most important thing to keep in mind

Consultants are of the view that the first thing to check while choosing an institute is to verify the accreditation of the institute concerned. Mansoor Ameen, director of Chennai-based consultancy Linking Overseas, said if one wanted to go to the UK, the website of the UK Border Agency (UKBA) would be the best place to view the accreditations of the institutes. "If one is planning to go to Canada, Australia or Singapore, one can visit the government website of the countries concerned to get details of the university accreditation," he said.

Chopra added that alternatively, one could also contact the embassy concerned if one had some doubts about any institute. Further, he said



Columbia University campus in New York

the respective city councils of the country could also be contacted to get some inputs on a particular university.

In the United States, educational accreditation is provided by private non-profit membership associations. This is validated through recognition by the United States Department of Education (USDE) and the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) or both.

Vinayak Kamat of GeeBee Education also informed that a student should not apply to private institutes in the UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. "Here, US is an exception. In the US, old and reputed private universities like Harvard, MIT and Cornell are good," he said.

Naresh Gulati, CEO, Oceanic Consultants, said a student should first visit the official website of the government concerned to get details of the visa requirement. He explained that the student should then check if the institute also requires these prerequisites for a visa. "If an institute or its officials tell you that you need not have all the visa requirements, it is

## IMPORTANT TIPS

- Check the accreditation of the Institute. Cross check with the authorities
- Do not get lured by low fees
- There are no other ways to get a visa other than the official route. Do not forge documents and do not let agents indulge in it
- Try to get a local relative/friend to check the genuineness of the institute
- Check how many local students the Institute hosts. If the Institute caters mostly to foreign students, there might be something amiss

Source: Overseas education consultants

better to avoid them," said Gulati.

These consultants agreed that it was safer to go a government-funded public institute, rather than a private, unaided institute. This is because, according to them, it is difficult to get detailed information about such institutions.

## Stay away from fraudulent agents

Agents are the most important cause

for dashing the hopes of those aspiring to study abroad. Believe in what the consultants say. Before taking into confidence the agents, students should find out that the overseas education 'agents' have been in the business for long and represents a fair number of reputed institutions abroad, Gulati said.

"Students should learn to distinguish between an agent and a professional consultant. While an agent will try to push students to join a particular institute to earn a commission, consultants bring out suitable institutes for the students to choose from," said Chopra.

Chopra added that students should stay away from agents who promise them to get them through the institute even if they did not pass standard tests like TOEFL or did not qualify for the visa.

Experts said due to lack of penalties for fraudulent agents and a big market for such services, such businesses continue.

Ameen said students mostly from places like Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were found to be deceived by agents, as there was a big market for these products. Though a new law, which makes it mandatory for all

education agents to get registered with the Indian government or face fines or jail terms, was proposed last year, there has been no progress on this front.

## Look out for warning signs

Consultants opines there are warning signs that reflect that the institute is a fraudulent one. Chopra said if a university was taking in all the candidates who have applied, there should be certainly something wrong with it. He added that one should exercise caution when they come to know that an institute is hiding information about accreditation or it is less than two-years old.

Kamat said a student should not take shortcuts, and avoid applying to an institute where normal entry criteria like GRE and TOEFL are waived.

Ameen said if an institute was offering a course at throwaway fees or courses were of very long duration, students should be alarmed. "In the UK, for example, average fees for a course would be around £10,000. If an institute offers the same for £4000, then there is certainly something wrong," he said.

Gulati of Oceanic Consultants said a student should check whether there are adequate local students at a particular institute or not. "If an institute targets only international students, this means it just wants to be a gateway for foreigners to enter their country; and in the process make a quick buck out of it," Gulati informed.

## It is not all that bad

While consultants believe students should take all the precautions to ensure that they do not end up in a mess, they felt students need not get unnecessarily stressed. As Gulati puts it, "The number of frauds will decrease in the coming years, owing to strict regulations by the authorities concerned. These countries are also equally careful about getting the right number of students who have the necessary quality to be a part of their knowledge community."

The experts believe it all depends on the students on how they deal with the situation. "It is fine as long as students are alert and are not seeking 'fraudulent' means to go abroad," concluded Chopra.

इंटर्नशिप करने आईआईटी से जा रहे छात्र

# विदेश में नौकरी के दीवाने दोगुने

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

आईआईटी के छात्रों में विदेश से इंटर्नशिप करने और वहां आगे का करियर बनाने का क्रेज काफी बढ़ा है। विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि इसकी वजह आर्थिक अस्थिरता के दौर में बेहतर नौकरी को सुरक्षित करना है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार आईआईटी में विदेश में इंटर्नशिप करने वालों की संख्या में दोगुने से अधिक का इजाफा हुआ है।

आईआईटी दिल्ली प्रशासन का कहना है कि पिछले दो सालों के दौरान विदेश में इंटर्नशिप की करने छात्रों की संख्या में बीस प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। वहीं आईआईटी मुंबई में सौ से अधिक छात्रों ने विदेश में इंटर्नशिप कर रहे हैं। आईआईटी मुंबई की इंटर्नशिप में पिछले दो सालों में दो तिहाई की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। आईआईटी गुवाहाटी में भी 116 छात्र विदेश में इंटर्नशिप कर रहे हैं।

करियर विशेषज्ञ विमल जोशी का कहना है कि मौजूदा समय में जॉब बाजार में मंदी का माहौल है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय इंटर्नशिप छात्रों को प्लेसमेंट मिलने में मददगार होती है। छात्रों में खासतौर पर अमेरिका, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, जापान, पुर्तगाल, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में इंटर्नशिप का चलन बढ़ा है।

आईआईटी में इंटर्नशिप तीसरे वर्ष में

**116** छात्र आईआईटी गुवाहाटी के विदेश में कर रहे हैं इंटर्नशिप

## मिलता है नया आयाम

करियर विशेषज्ञ जोशी कहते हैं कि विदेश में इंटर्नशिप छात्रों के करियर को नया आयाम देती है। विदेशों में मुकाबले भारत में रिसर्च कम हो रही है। ऐसे में यहां के मुकाबले विदेशों में छात्रों को सीखने को मिलने वाला ज्ञान विविधताओं से भरा होता है। यहां तक कि आईआईटी में खुली कंपनियां विदेशी कंपनियों के इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर में काम कर रही है क्योंकि वहां स्पेशलाइजेशन अधिक है।

मिलती है। इंटर्नशिप में छात्र रिसर्च लैब और इंडस्ट्री में काम को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। हालांकि इस दौरान छात्रों को स्टाइपेंड देने का अनिवार्य प्रावधान नहीं है। पर अधिकतर कंपनियां, रिसर्च सेंटर और विश्वविद्यालय स्टाइपेंड देते हैं। कंपनियां छात्रों को दस हजार से पचास हजार रुपये तक स्टाइपेंड देती है।

आईआईटी दिल्ली के प्रोफेसर ने बताया कि कंपनियां आर्थिक अस्थिरता के माहौल को सुधारने के लिए प्रयासरत है। इंटर्नशिप के दौरान उन्हें छात्र की प्रतिभा परखने का मौका मिल जाता है।

## आईआईटी से बेहतर होते हैं छोटे शहरों के इंजीनियर: नायक

नोएडा (ब्यूरो। जेपी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी यूनिवर्सिटी के सातवें दीक्षांत समारोह में मौजूदा सत्र समेत पिछले तीन सत्रों के 2401 पास आउट छात्रों को डिग्री दी गई। साथ ही 19 अभ्यर्थियों ने पीएचडी की उपाधि भी प्राप्त की। वहीं 31 छात्रों को अलग-अलग कोर्स के टॉपर्स के रूप में चांसलर गोल्ड मेडल प्रदान किया गया। संस्थान के संस्थापक जयप्रकाश गौड़ ने छात्रों को सम्मानित किया।

समारोह की शुरुआत में जेपी यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोवीसी एससी सक्सेना ने वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पेश की। इसके बाद छात्रों को डिग्री दी गई। 2009-10 के पास आउट छात्रों में सोमन सिन्हा (ईसीई), अभिनव (सीएस), अस्मिता सहगल (बायोटेक), भूपन सचदेव (आईटी), कुलदीप कटियार (एमटेक एप्लाइड मैथ), प्रकाश चंद्र (एमटेक), सरमीत जैन (माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स), श्रुति अपराजिता (बीटेक-एमटेक) को चांसलर गोल्ड मेडल और सुचि अरोड़ा को एमबीए में बेस्ट स्टूडेंट के रूप में प्रोफेसर गोपी अरोड़ा मेमोरियल अवार्ड दिया गया।