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Indian Express ND 13.12.2016 P-03

Asian Age ND 13.12.2016 P-14

CONDUCTED AT KANPUR

Blame crop burning for fog: IIT study

MALLICA JOSHI
VARANASI, DECEMBER 12

BURNING AGRICULTURAL residue doesn't just bring down air quality, but also leads to longer spells of dense fog, scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur have concluded.

While the concentration of oxidised organic carbon that is produced after burning biomass — crop stubble, forest residue and vegetation — is only 9 per cent on non-fog days, it rises to 35 per cent on days that see fog, says a study conducted by scientists at IIT.

Delhi and major cities in Uttar Pradesh have been reeling under a prolonged spell of fog for the past two weeks. This is also the first time in six years that fog has descended in the capital so early on in December.

The study — titled 'Combined Effects of Organic Aerosol Loading and Fog Processing on Organic Aerosols Oxidation, Composition, and Evolution' — was published in the peer-reviewed journal, Science of the Total Environment, in August. The study was conducted at Kanpur — one of the most polluted cities in India.

The presence of these particles in the air also poses a long-term problem. "If they remain in the air for a longer time, they get oxygenated and become more hygroscopic, leading to more affinity towards water and hence the formation of fog," said S N Tripathi, co-author of the study. Fog is formed when small water droplets become suspended in the air.

The presence of particulate matter gives water droplets a medium to become suspended and aids the formation of fog.

PhD students Abhishek Chakraborty and Tarun Gupta have co-authored the study. Tripathi was speaking at a conference — particulate matter trends and increasing respiratory ailments — in Varanasi on Monday.

According to several source apportionment studies in Delhi, biomass burning is one of the leading causes of pollution in the Indo-Gangetic Plains. Particulate matter has the tendency and capability to travel over long distances. Scientists at IIT-Kanpur and the National Physical Laboratory have found in separate studies that they can travel to Delhi, Kanpur and Varanasi from as far as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Punjab and Haryana.

Oxidised organic carbon compounds that are formed due to biomass burning also lead to longer spells of fog, Tripathi said. "Once fog is formed, these particles change and attract more water droplets and lead to more fog. This becomes a vicious cycle where one instance of dense fog leads to a second instance of denser fog," he said.

According to experts at the conference, air pollution cannot be Delhi's problem alone and cannot be solved by taking action only in the capital. "We need to experiment and see what kind of impact is seen on fog if biomass burning is strictly stopped for a year. Our study says the impact will be immense," Tripathi said.

A report on air quality, released during the conference, said Varanasi and Allahabad have not seen a single 'good' air quality day in the past one year. Data from the Central Pollution Control Board has been analysed in the report.

Toxic Delhi: 4 CMs to meet, find solutions

Venkaiah Naidu to chair meet

SANJAY KAW
NEW DELHI, DEC. 12

For the first time, the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has called a meeting of the chief ministers of Delhi, UP, Haryana, and Punjab on December 20 at Vigyan Bhawan to discuss issues concerning air pollution in Delhi and NCR areas. The meeting will be chaired by Union urban development minister M. Venkaiah Naidu.

Earlier, chief secretaries of Delhi and other states used to attend the NCRPB meetings, which were chaired by the Union urban development secretary. A source said that the meeting of the chief ministers will discuss IIT Kanpur's recommendations on the action plan to curb air pollution in Delhi and its neighbouring states.

It is learnt that the NCR states will also provide the status of the implementation of the plan of action recommended by IIT Kanpur in the "Comprehensive Study on Air Pollution and Green House Gases in Delhi."

There are indications that the NCRPB may direct Delhi and its neighbouring states and the concerned agencies to prepare a detailed time-bound plan of action (short and long term) for implementation of the recommendations of Kanpur IIT study with regional, sub-regional and functional plans towards achieving improved air quality as per the directions of the high court.

▶ **IIT Kanpur's recommendations on action plan to curb air pollution to be discussed**

The NCRPB regional plan for NCR 2021, which was notified in 2005, provides policy frame work for balanced development of the NCR areas. It has laid down detailed policies and proposals to address various issues related to decongesting Delhi. But very little has been done to implement the plan. For instance, the Western and Eastern Peripheral Expressways conceived to decongest the capital's roads exists only on paper. While the Western Peripheral Expressway is only 60 per cent complete, the Eastern Peripheral Expressway is yet to take off. Union minister Nitin Gadkari himself had stated in October that the Eastern Peripheral Expressway will be completed in 400 days.

A senior official said that NCR is contiguous extension of activities similar to that of the national capital territory of Delhi (NCTD). "The pollution levels in NCR were also similar to that of NCTD. It is expected that the findings and action plan of this study are applicable for NCR to bring air quality improvement in the entire region. In view of the limited financial resources, it is suggested that no separate or respective study is required in NCR and Delhi for re-establishing source-receptor impacts," he said.

Times Of India ND 13.12.2016 P-13

Postgrads score big in IIT job placements this year

Fewer BTechs Available On Campus

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Mumbai: The heady rush of placement seasons at IITs is usually centered around undergraduates, with masters students mostly being the second choice for firms and getting a raw deal. But this season has been rather different for postgraduates.

Data shows that at IIT-Bombay, of the 28 candidates Intel picked, 26 were PGs. Five of six students that Schlumberger hired were masters candidates. Tata Steel

HIGHER STUDIES PAYS OFF

has picked five PGs out of the eight it has hired, while Amazon Development Centre has opted for four masters students out of its five picks. Even non-core companies like Credit Suisse, which came with two profiles, picked only two BTech candidates, while going for nine PGs.

"Postgraduate students have had it a lot better this year,"

said a member of the IIT-B placement team. Several mails sent to the placement head met with no response. But across the campus, there has been a feeling of revelry among the PGs. "It could be so because start-ups that mostly preferred BTechs are fewer this time and the number of companies is more," said a student.

The Powai campus isn't the only one witnessing a shift in preference. IIT-Roorkee's placement head N P Padhy said, "Yes, some companies like IBM, Huawei Technologies, Hero Motors Ltd, SAP India, EMC, etc, have offered more opportunities to postgraduate students as compared to undergraduate students." When asked if placements had been better for PGs this year, he said, "Certainly, because many core companies are visiting

this year and they prefer PGs over undergraduates." A total of 180 PGs students have already been placed.

At IIT-Guwahati, almost all computer science and electrical engineering PGs have been placed. All-IIT Placement Committee head Kaustubha Mohanty said, "Apart from computer science and electrical engineering students who get coding jobs, 80% of design and 50% of mechanical candidates too have been placed. I would say that placements have been a shade better than the previous years for PGs." At IIT-Madras, 203 of 507 PGs had been placed in the first 10 days. "Some companies have taken more PGs, particularly because of the specialized nature of the profile," said advisor of training and placement Manu Santhanam.

Dainik Jagran ND 13.12.2016 P-10

इस बार नहीं जुड़ेंगे 12वीं के परसेंटेज

जागरण संवाददाता, इलाहाबाद : ज्वाइंट एंट्रेंस एग्जामिनेशन (जेईई) 2017 से इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में दाखिले के लिए 12वीं कक्षा में प्राप्त अंकों के प्रतिशत की कोई भूमिका नहीं रह जाएगी। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने जेईई मेंस के पैटर्न में कुछ बदलाव किए हैं। रैंकिंग में 12वीं कक्षा में मिले नंबरों का महत्व नहीं रहेगा।

इंजीनियरिंग अंडर ग्रेजुएट कोर्सेज में दाखिले के लिए सीबीएसई संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (जेईई) कराता है। अहम बदलाव यह है कि 2017 की रैंकिंग निर्धारण में 12वीं कक्षा के अंक निर्धारक नहीं होंगे। मुख्य परीक्षा में इंटरमीडिएट के अंकों का प्रतिशत नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा। अलबत्ता देशभर के उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों एवं तकनीकी संस्थानों

◆ वर्ष 2017 से जेईई मेंस के पैटर्न में बदलाव

◆ तकनीकी संस्थानों में दाखिले को 75 फीसद अंक अनिवार्य

में दाखिले की अर्हता के लिए 12वीं कक्षा में कम से कम 75 फीसद अंकों की अनिवार्यता की शर्त यथावत है। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति संवर्ग के लिए 65 फीसद अंक अनिवार्य होगा। इसके आधार पर जेईई (एडवांस)/जेईई (मेन) रैंकिंग बनेगी। आइआइटी/एनआइटी/ट्रिपल आइटी और अन्य केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त

तकनीकी संस्थानों में प्रवेश के समय इसका ध्यान रखा जाएगा। एनआइटी, आइआइटी व ट्रिपल आइटी तथा अन्य केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त संस्थानों में दाखिला मेरिट पर होता है। राज्यों के संस्थानों और अन्य ढेरों संस्थानों में जेईई मेंस के आधार पर दाखिला होता है। मेंस के आधार पर जेईई एडवांस परीक्षा देने का मौका मिलता है। जेईई एडवांस परीक्षा के जरिए ही देश के प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों में दाखिला लिया जा सकता है।

Mint ND 13.12.2016 P-01

Aadhaar to be linked to CAT, NEET & NET exams

The linkage is likely to happen in 2017 and will help control fake enrolments

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA

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NEW DELHI

Aadhaar, the 12-digit unique identification number, could become the base for all key examinations in a move to check fraud, including impersonation.

The Union government is planning to link entrance examinations, including the Common Admission Test (CAT) conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, the unified National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to medical colleges and the University Grants Commission's National Eligibility Test (NET), with Aadhaar, two government officials said.

This comes after the government last month made Aadhaar mandatory for registration of candidates for the joint entrance examination JEE-Main—the first of the two-tier entrance examination system for entry into Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and other top engineering and technology schools.

"After JEE-Main, other high-stake entrances will get Aadhaar-linked," said one of the two officials,

Aadhaar has already been made mandatory for the registration of candidates for the IIT JEE-Main examination. **INDRANIL BHOWMIK/MINT**

both of whom declined to be named. "It will happen in 2017."

"CAT, NEET, NET entrances will be seeded with Aadhaar," said the second official, adding that since the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is conducting the JEE-Main with Aadhaar linkage, the CBSE Class XII board exam may also see Aadhaar playing a role.

While CAT is the gateway to entering the elite Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), NET is the qualifying exam for lectureship in

colleges and universities, and NEET is the medical entrance exam that is set to become the only entrance for entry into private and government medical colleges.

How will it happen? Candidates will need to submit their 12-digit UID number while filling up forms or the 28-digit Aadhaar registration receipt.

During the exam, through a biometric attendance system, their fingerprints can be collected and matched with the one stored with the Aadhaar server.

"It takes just a few minutes to verify whether he or she is the right candidate or not. It's easy and safe," the first official said, adding that the JEE-Main exam is experimenting with Aadhaar along similar lines.

"Like JEE-Main, both NEET and NET are being conducted by CBSE and replicating the success should not be a problem," the second official said.

Aadhaar linkage has several benefits. It is expected to curb fake enrolment and impersonation and thus reduce malpractice. It can also help track the educational progress of candidates and help build the digital academic repository move.

The digital repository, where the 12-digit UID number would play a key role, is expected to help

employers verify education credentials to reduce job application frauds.

Individual formal notifications will be issued for each of the exams and the Aadhaar requirements over the next several months.

The second official played down any fears over privacy.

"Aadhaar verification is largely safe. Even, income tax department has been using it for e-verification of tax payers. We believe that will not infringe the privacy of individuals. We all know that Aadhaar is already a law, though some still point to the grey areas of its legal status," the official said.

In March, the 12-digit UID number got a statutory status via the Aadhaar Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services Act, 2016.

However, cases are pending in the Supreme Court over whether Aadhaar can be made mandatory for all government schemes and allied services.

On 11 August 2015, the Supreme Court had questioned the mandatory status of Aadhaar for delivery of certain government schemes, and in September 2016, it had stayed the mandatory usage of UID for scholarship schemes for minority students.

Pioneer ND 13.12.2016 P-05

HRD Min to name panel for education policy in 10 days

Will be headed by eminent educationist

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

HRD Minister Prakash Javadekar on Monday said that the Ministry would announce a new committee headed by an eminent educationist "in the next 10 days" to draft the National Education Policy (NEP). The Ministry has already held comprehensive discussions with all the stakeholders including the States, educational institutes, parliamentarians and experts over several months.

"We will have a committee headed by an eminent educationist in the next 10 days... We are discussing some names but we also have to ask them whether they are ready because they will also have to work for three to four months," Javadekar said. The recommendations of TSR Subramanian committee will be considered as an "input" for

the NEP.

Asked about Subramanian's criticism that the Government was not making his committee's draft policy public, Javadekar said he was only working on evolution of a national education policy. They will be essentially academics but there can be people from other streams also, he added. He said that suggestions have been received from all stakeholders and are being scrutinised.

"Seeing those and seeing the relevance of the time, they will come up with a policy statement and they will also come out with many annexures," the Minister said.

Asked about why formulation of NEP was taking so much time, Javadekar said, "You are thinking of a generation, when you are revising the National Education Policy after 30 years", adding the whole exercise should be completed in the next six months after which it will be placed before the Cabinet for approval.

Noting that the education

policy was framed in 1986 and modified in 1992, he said since then several changes have taken place that call for a revision.

The Government would like to bring out a policy which will meet the changing dynamics of the requirements with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge, and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry, he said.

The Subramanian committee, set up by former HRD Minister Smriti Irani, was entrusted with preparing a new draft education policy. It submitted the report to the Government in May suggesting measures to strengthen the sector that caters to over 300 million students. However, Government decided to have more consultations and use it as an "input" for the future draft and not as a final draft report.

Hindustan Times ND 13.12.2016 P-15

Now B-schools take a page out of demonetisation

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NEW DELHI: Demonetisation has found its latest audience.

Popular business schools, including Faculty of Management Studies, MDI Gurgaon, SP Jain Institute of Management and Research (SPJIMR), among others, are planning to introduce projects or chapters on demonetisation to understand how the move will help curb black money.

SPJIMR has asked its students to spend a few weeks interacting with the customers at ATMs, banks, mom and pop stores, vegetable mandis to understand the impact of the note ban on people's psychic.

"The idea is to ask students to come up with solutions, which are aligned with the goals of bringing in demonetisation," said Lata Dhir, professor for organisational behaviour and leadership,

ILLUSTRATION: JAYANTO

SPJIMR. "Students of the global management programme will apply the method of design to understand the problem — not only the materialistic problem, but the emotional factor as well, which has created this feeling of shock and pressure among people."

MDI Gurgaon asked students to do on-spot survey on demonetisation – management students have approached industry stalwarts from different fields to understand their views. "The survey threw mixed reactions with more than 60% of respondents feeling that the move will curb back money in the long run," said Sunil Ashra, professor at MDI.

Delhi-based FMS and Hyderabad-based Indian School of Business also plan to kick off an initiative related to demonetisation, but the institute declined to comment since the course has not been finalised yet.

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Hindustan ND 12.12.2016 P-05

आईआईटी को बीच में छोड़ने वाले घटे

सकारात्मक

नई दिल्ली | वरिष्ठ संवाददाता

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) दिल्ली से बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वालों की संख्या में जबरदस्त कमी दर्ज की गई है। पिछले साल जहां कुल 443 विद्यार्थियों ने बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़ दी थी, वहीं इस साल ऐसा करने वालों की संख्या 259 ही रह गई है। बीते वर्ष के मुकाबले बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या में 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक की कमी आई है।

आईआईटी दिल्ली के एक प्रोफेसर ने बताया कि ड्राप आउट रेट हमेशा से सभी आईआईटी की बड़ी चिंता रहा है। इसको कम करने के लिए भी कई तरह के कदम उठाए गए हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि एमटेक के छात्र ही अधिक संख्या में बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं, जबकि बीटेक के ऐसे छात्रों की संख्या बहुत की कम है।

प्रोफेसर के मुताबिक आईआईटी के स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में गेट परीक्षा के माध्यम से प्रवेश होता है। देश की बड़ी

कंपनियों से भर्ती प्रक्रिया जल्द पूरी करने की मांग

पिछले साल सरकारी कंपनियों से आईआईटीज ने बात की थी कि वह अपनी भर्ती प्रक्रिया को थोड़ा जल्द खत्म कर दे, ताकि जिन छात्रों को वहां नौकरी मिले, वे आईआईटी में प्रवेश ही न ले। इसके अलावा कुछ छात्र विदेश में प्रवेश मिलने पर भी बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं। आईआईटी दिल्ली में बीटेक में प्रवेश लेने वाले हिंदी पृष्ठभूमि के छात्रों के लिए अंग्रेजी की विशेष कक्षाओं का आयोजन किया जाता है। आईआईटी ने गत वर्ष से बीटेक विद्यार्थियों के अभिभावकों को बुलाकर उनके प्रदर्शन के बारे में भी बताना शुरू किया है। इससे वह बच्चे को उचित निर्देश भी दे सकें।

सरकारी कंपनियां भी गेट के आधार पर नौकरियां देती हैं। ऐसे में कुछ छात्र स्नातकोत्तर पाठयक्रमों में प्रवेश लेने के बाद नौकरी मिलने पर पढ़ाई बीच में ही छोड़ देते थे।

Times Of India ND 12.12.2016 P-12

Brewing at IIT-Kgp, future fuel from waste water

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Kolkata: Cars running on hydrogen fuel derived from industrial waste water. Electricity generated from bio-hydrogen lighting up homes. Sounds far-fetched? Not exactly, scientists at IIT-Kharagpur are already turning these next-gen ideas into reality.

At a time when fossil fuel reserves are fast depleting and the focus is towards developing alternative energy sources, this is music to the government's ears. The ministry of renewable energy is funding the entire project and has already published the pioneering research in its publication, Akshay Urja. The innovative work has also been published in respected international

The bioreactor at IIT-Kharagpur that produces hydrogen from distillery effluent

journals like Elsevier and have since been copied and circulated among online scientific research platforms.

According to the researchers, 95% of the commercially produced hydrogen now comes from carbon-containing raw materials, primarily fossils. However, the conventional production pro-cesses are highly energy-intensive and not always environmentally benign.

The researchers at IIT-Kharagpur are generating the gas from distillery wastewater.

This process will have a two-pronged effect: hydrogen production and bioremediation of the waste water, said Debabrata Das, faculty of the biotechnology department, who is leading the research.

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Nai Duniya ND 11.12.2016 P-14

आईआईटी खड़गपुर ने तैयार किया आयरन युक्त चावल

खड़गपुर। दुर्गेश चंद्र शुक्ला

भोजन में पोषक तत्वों (आयरन) की कमी के कारण रक्त अल्पता (एनीमिया) से लड़ रहे देशवासियों के लिए आईआईटी खड़गपुर ने आयरनयुक्त चावल के रूप में एक नया हथियार ईजाद किया है। आईआईटी खड़गपुर के कृषि व खाद्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग की इस अनोखी उपलब्धि से देश के लाखों लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा। अपने नए अनुसंधान से कुपोषण के खिलाफ जंग लड़ने के लिए संस्थान

ने भारत सरकार के जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की सहायता से आयरन युक्त चावल विनिर्माण इकाई भी तैयार कर ली है, जहां प्रतिदिन 100 किलोग्राम आयरन युक्त चावल तैयार किया जा सकेगा।

इस बाबत संस्थान स्थित फूड केमेस्ट्री एंड टेक्नोलॉजी प्रयोगशाला में सभी आवश्यक प्रयोग पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। साथ ही एसोसिएशन ऑफ फूड साइंटिस्ट एंड टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट (एएफएसटी) ने भी इसे अपना अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है। संस्थान

के अंतर्गत कृषि व खाद्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग के प्रोफेसर एचएन मिश्रा कहते हैं कि हाल में प्राप्त आंकड़ों पर गौर करें, तो देश की लगभग 59 फीसद महिलाएं एनीमिया की शिकार हैं। सबसे खराब स्थिति पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की है जहां 72 फीसद से अधिक महिलाओं में एनीमिया के लक्षण पाए गए हैं। भारत में लौह अयस्क वाले पदार्थों के भोजन में कम शामिल किए जाने अथवा उसका सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किए जाने के कारण लोग एनीमिया का शिकार हो जाते हैं। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए

शोध छात्र चंद्रकांत दलभगत व टीम के साथ हमने आयरन युक्त चावल का विनिर्माण किया है क्योंकि आम तौर पर हर वर्ग व क्षेत्र में चावल का सेवन खाद्य पदार्थ के रूप में होता है। खास बात यह है कि इस पूरी प्रक्रिया से चावल की सामान्य कीमत में महज 65 से 75 पैसे का इजाफा होता है।

छोटे कणों से बनता है आयरन युक्त चावल : प्रो. मिश्रा बताते हैं कि धान से चावल होने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान जो छोटे कण बचते हैं, मुख्यत: हम लोग उन्हें ही आयरन युक्त चावल

के विनिर्माण में उपयोग कर रहे हैं। बस ख्याल यह रखना होता है कि हमें जिस किस्म के चावल को बड़ी मात्रा में पौष्टिक बनाना है, उसके ही छोटे कण उपयोग किए जाएं। इसके तहत छोटे कणों को पीसकर उसका पाउडर बना लेते हैं। इस पाउडर में ही लौह अयस्क मिलाकर मिश्रण तैयार कर लिया जाता है। इस मिश्रण में पानी मिलाकर अच्छी प्रकार से गूंथ लिया जाता है और फिर मशीन की सहायता से चावल तैयार कर उसे दूसरी मशीन में भली प्रकार से सुखा लेते हैं।

December 10

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आईआईटीयन्स को कंपनियां दे रही हैं मोटी सैलरी

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नई दिल्ली. कोरियाई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कंपनी सैमसंग इस साल आईआईटी से बंपर हायरिंग की तैयारी में है। सैमसंग के अलावा आउटसोर्सिंग और एनालिटिक्स सर्विस प्रोवाइडर ईएक्सएल, रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज, कैपजेमिनी भी बड़ी तादाद में हायरिंग की योजना बना रही है। आईआईटी में 1 दिसंबर से शुरू हुए प्लेसमेंट अभी भी जारी हैं। प्रक्रिया का पहला चरण इस महीने के अंत तक पूरा होगा। इसके बाद जनवरी में फिर से प्रक्रिया शुरू होगी और यह कुछ समय तक चलेगी।

...इन्होंने दिए सबसे ज्यादा ऑफर्स

आईआईटी गुवाहाटी
सैमसंग (25), डेटा एनालिटिक्स फर्म फिको (15) और रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज (11)

आईआईटी खड़गपुर
कोल इंडिया (26), सैमसंग (22), ईएक्सएल (22), मेंटर ग्राफिक्स (14), जेडएस एसोसिएट्स (14)

आईआईटी रुड़की
सैमसंग (26), विप्रो (23), माइक्रोसॉफ्ट (17), रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज (16), सिटी टॉप सर्विसेस (15), ईएक्सएल (15)

आईआईटी बीएचयू
(प्रे-प्लेसमेंट ऑफर्स शामिल)
सैमसंग (44), गोल्डमैन सैक्स (23), सिटी ग्रुप (22), कैपजेमिनी (21)

ईएक्सएल भी पीछे नहीं

आउटसोर्सिंग और एनालिटिक्स सर्विस प्रोवाइडर ईएक्सएल भी टॉप प्रोवाइडर्स में शामिल रही। कंपनी ने आठ आईआईटी विजिट किए, जिनमें बॉम्बे, दिल्ली, कानपुर, खड़गपुर, रुड़की, मद्रास, गुवाहाटी के साथ-साथ बीएचयू भी शामिल हैं। कंपनी ने इन संस्थाओं में 127 ऑफर्स दिए हैं, जबकि पिछले साल यह आंकड़ा 111 था।

300
नियुक्तियों की योजना में सैमसंग

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, कंपनी अपने बेंगलूरु, नोएडा और दिल्ली स्थित रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट इंस्टीट्यूट्स के लिए करीब 300 से ज्यादा आईआईटीयन्स को नौकरी दे सकती है। सैमसंग का कहना है कि आईआईटी भारत का सबसे टैलेंटेड इंजीनियरिंग वर्कफोर्स ऑफर करती है। सैमसंग ने ज्यादातर ऑफर्स रुड़की और गुवाहाटी में दिए हैं। इसके अलावा आईआईटी दिल्ली, बॉम्बे, कानपुर, मद्रास और हैदराबाद शामिल हैं।