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Nai Duniya ND 21.12.2016 P-04

### आधार नंबर डालने पर ही खुलेगा आईआईटी का ऑनलाइन फॉर्म

**दुर्ग**। आईआईटी की इंट्रेंस परीक्षा में इस बार बड़ा बदलाव किया गया है। परीक्षा में शामिल होने वाले परीक्षार्थियों को ऑनलाइन आवेदन करते समय आधार नंबर डालना अनिवार्य है। आधार नंबर डालने पर ही ऑनलाइन फॉर्म खुलेगा और आगे की प्रक्रिया हो पाएगी। आईआईटी की इंट्रेंस परीक्षा के लिए 1 दिसंबर से ऑनलाइन फॉर्म भराया जा रहा है। आवेदन की अंतिम

तिथि 4 जनवरी तय है। इस बार आईआईटी परीक्षा के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन फॉर्म को आधार नंबर से लिंक किया गया है। आधार नंबर डालने पर ही ऑनलाइन फॉर्म खुलेगा। गत वर्ष भी आवेदन करने वाले परीक्षार्थियों से आधार नंबर मांगा गया था, लेकिन आधार नंबर नहीं होने की सूत में दसवीं बोर्ड की अंकसूची में दिए गए रजिस्ट्रेशन नंबर को डालने पर फॉर्म

खुल जाता था।

**आधार में खामी तो नहीं कर पाएंगे आवेदन:** ऑनलाइन आवेदन के लिए आधार कार्ड में किसी भी तरह की त्रुटि होगी तो भी आवेदन नहीं भर पाएंगे। नाम, पता में यदि स्पेलिंग मिस्टेक है तो भी प्रक्रिया आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएगी। ऑनलाइन आवेदन के लिए स्वयं का मेल आईडी भी बनाना होगा। परीक्षा का परिणाम मेल आईडी पर भेजा जाएगा।

Rastriya Sahara ND 21.12.2016 P-03

## सुझाव पर अमल हुआ तो बंद होंगे कई पावर प्लांट

■ सहारा न्यूज ब्यूरो  
नई दिल्ली।

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए आईआईटी कानपुर ने एक रिपोर्ट एनसीआर प्लानिंग बोर्ड को सौंपी है। संस्थान ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में 300 किलोमीटर दायरे में लगे कोयला आधारित बिजली घरों को बंद करने की सिफारिश की है। अगर एनसीआर प्लानिंग बोर्ड आईआईटी की रिपोर्ट स्वीकार कर लेता है तो दादरी, बदरपुर, झज्जर और पानीपत के पावर प्लांट बंद कराने होंगे। इन पावर प्लांटों के बंद होने से 6200 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन ठप हो जाएगा। इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को वैकल्पिक प्रयास करने होंगे, अन्यथा दिल्ली और एनसीआर में बिजली संकट पैदा हो जाएगा।

राजधानी दिल्ली में बिजली की आपूर्ति बदरपुर, दादरी व झज्जर पावर प्लांटों से होती है। दादरी पावर प्लांट से दिल्ली को 620 मेगावाट, बदरपुर पावर प्लांट से 1600 मेगावाट और झज्जर पावर प्लांट से अभी 300 मेगावाट (हिस्सेदारी 750 मेगावाट) बिजली मिलती है। जबकि पानीपत पावर प्लांट हरियाणा में बिजली की मांग को पूरा करता है। दिल्ली को

उक्त पावर प्लांटों के अलावा नरोरा पावर प्लांट, दामोदर वैली पावर, नाथपा पावर प्लांट, मध्यप्रदेश के पावर प्लांटों से बिजली मिलती है। इन पावर प्लांटों से दिल्ली को करीब 1000 मेगावाट बिजली ही मिलती है। 800 मेगावाट के करीब

**आईआईटी कानपुर की प्रदूषण कम करने की रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन कर रहा बोर्ड**

**बंद हो सकते हैं बदरपुर, दादरी, झज्जर और पानीपत पावर प्लांट**

**6200 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होगा ठप**

**दिल्ली और एनसीआर में पैदा हो सकता है बिजली संकट**

**दादरी से 620, बदरपुर से 1600 और झज्जर से 300 मेगावाट बिजली मिलती है दिल्ली को**

**वायु प्रदूषण के चलते इंद्रप्रस्थ व राजघाट पावर प्लांट पहले ही कर बंद चुकी है दिल्ली सरकार**

दिल्ली के पावर प्लांट आपूर्ति करते हैं। ऐसे में दिल्ली से लगे पावर प्लांटों को बंद किया तो बिजली की समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी।

गौरतलब है कि वायु प्रदूषण के चलते 2010 इंद्रप्रस्थ पावर प्लांट को बंद कर दिया गया था और 2014 में राजघाट पावर प्लांट को दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा बंद कर दिया गया था। दोनों पावर प्लांटों के बंद होने से 385 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन पहले ही बंद हो चुका

है। बिजली वितरण कंपनियां इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए दूसरे पावर प्लांटों से बिजली खरीद रही हैं।

इस मामले में बिजली वितरण कंपनी के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने कहा कि अगर एनसीआर प्लानिंग बोर्ड पावर प्लांटों को बंद कराता है और बिजली कंपनियों को बिजली की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है तो ऊंची दर पर बिजली खरीदनी होगी, इसका सीधा असर दिल्ली के उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़ेगा।

Statesman ND 21.12.2016 P-07

MECHANICAL RIVER ROPEWAYS IN HIMACHAL

## *Traditional 'jhullas' to slip into past*

**ARCHANA PHULL**archanaphull252@gmail.com  
Mandi, 20 December

This small innovation is bound to make a big difference in the lives of hill folks in Himachal Pradesh, who cross the turbulent rivers on traditional ropeways, referred to as 'jhullas' locally, risking safety and security.

A core group of Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, the Society for Technology and Development here has been assigned the responsibility to replace the half manual ropeways with durable and safe mechanical ones in a tie-up with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mandi for design. The two have worked on a pedal or wheel operated ropeway for trial and are mid-way in the research.

"We have got this project from Science and Society division of DST. We will first run the model on river for trial basis and then finalise it for transfer of technology in the field," Executive Director of Society, Joginder Walia told The Statesman.

Walia said engineer Dr Rajnish Sharma from IIT, Mandi, who hails from Himachal and has an understanding of local terrain and problems, is collaborating in the project, which has small but significant funding of Rs 5 lakh that includes Rs 1.5 lakh for the trial.

The traditional 'jhullas' are lifeline for people living on tough hill side across the rivers in Himachal Pradesh, which either lack connectivity by bridge or involve a very long route



by road. The 'jhullas' over major rivers Beas in Kullu district, Satluj in tribal Kinnaur and tributaries of other rivers in interior areas of Chamba and Sirmour are a common sight in HP.

They are indispensable in hill lifestyle as they also serve a live alternate to transport people in routine and in medical emergency in case bridges across the rivers are washed away in flash floods or cloud bursts in Himachal Pradesh as it usually happens in rainy season or when the roads block due to snow in winters.

These conventional 'jhullas' are mainly installed by the District Rural Development Agency in different areas and are generally manned by Public Works department of the state government. Depending on need, in some remote pockets of the state, some prosperous individuals have also installed them.

Although these ropeways have existed for time immemorial for village folks, they require manual operations and are not fully safe. They have other drawbacks also.

"The existing ropeways are pulled by a person or the user himself, which involves a lot of hassle and energy. They put the hands of a per-

son in danger. These ropeways are uncontrollable as they start and once they reach the middle of the distance over river, they sag and then require double energy to pull. More so, they have a single wheel and rope (iron), so chances of tilting and breakage are more," explained DP Gupta, President of the Society for Technology and Development.

He said considering these blocks, the Society approached the IIT, Mandi to improvise the 'jhullas' in public interest.

"We are aiming at the ropeways, which would not require services of other person. The user can either pedal his or her way over the river or use the principle of wheel chair resting on three ropes. Such a ropeway would be stronger with lesser chances of tilting mid way," Gupta said.

The Mandi based society had showcased prototype of mechanical 'jhulla', at the India International Festival at Delhi earlier this month, where it won appreciation. The Society now wants to hold a competition for engineering colleges and polytechniques in the state in February next year on the concept of mechanical 'jhullas' to learn more, before finalising the design.

Business Line ND 21.12.2016 P-05

## Digital accessibility helps diverse users: participants at IIM-B meet

### OUR BUREAU

Bengaluru, December 20

There is a need for diverse groups in the country to work on ensuring inclusion, which in turn will ensure the success of digital accessibility policies and programmes.

At a roundtable on 'Digital Accessibility' hosted by IIM-Bangalore, Professor Mukta Kulkarni, Mphasis Chair for Digital Accessibility and Inclusion at the institution, said digital accessibility can allow for productivity and inclusion through participation in educational, economic and political spheres.

However, such accessibility is beneficial for everyone, and not just one sub-group, she said. For example, she described how captioned video, which helps us to follow a movie via subtitles in noisy places, was actually created for people with hearing impairments.

The roundtable was attended by key players in the disability accessibility ecosystem, including founders of disability employment agencies, lead accessibility officers from the private sector, and disability policy and advocacy specialists.

### Cash and card

Rakesh Paladugula, founder, Maxability, and Accessibility Engineer at Adobe, focused on the effects of demonetisation on persons with disability. "Persons with disability can neither use cash for their needs nor the web and mobile applications due to poor accessibility. Applications such as Paytm, Mobikwik, have not thought about the needs of customers with disabilities. There are similar problems with POS terminals which are going to be market drivers in the retail space," he said.

Making a business case for



investment in accessibility, Mohan Sundaram, Trustee and Board Member, Association of People with Disability, said: "There is enough evidence to show that innovation for the disabled makes the product far more valuable and productive for the able-bodied." Hence, the crying need for corporates to hire people with disability in

design departments and testing teams. "Hire as part of a strategy to enhance value; don't hire PWDs to tick a box, to make up the numbers for compliance," he added.

Remarking that regulations often come in the way of innovation, Ashutosh Chadha, Group Director, Government Affairs and Public Policy - Microsoft India, ar-

gued that policy has to be forward looking.

### Mandatory criterion

"Policy must promote public procurement standards and align them with global standards such as WCAG 2.0 AA for web content and services and policy must straddle campaigns such as Make in India, Start-up India and Digital India to crowd-source ideas and take them to market so that more and more new products with accessibility are developed," he said.

"We have to have a clear roadmap for implementing digital accessibility, which goes in tandem with the national development agenda; otherwise policy initiatives will remain on paper without tangible benefits to persons with disability. Accessibility needs to be prioritised. In emerging Digital India, an inability to use technology will

have drastic consequences to the economic and social independence of a person," observed Nirmita Narasimhan, Policy Director, Centre for Internet and Society, India.

Dr. Meenu Bhambhani, VP & Head - CSR, Mphasis, said: "There is a need of thought leadership in this space and hence the investment in partnership with IIM-B to focus on research that will build a strong business case for accessibility in systems, services and products."

Cristopher Broyles, Mphasis Chief Accessibility Officer, through a video message, said: "We're looking to our partners and other companies to help develop cross-vertical approaches to ensure greater employment success by individuals with disability and to help organisations enhance their capabilities to reach a broader spectrum of customers."

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# No ranking yet for new IIMs

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New Delhi, 20 December

Students eager to get into the newly set-up IIMs will not be able to know their ranking, not at least till next year. The newly set-up IIMs have not registered for the rankings to be prepared by the government under National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF).

All the older IIMs have topped among the management institutes in the first-ever ranking done by the government last year. IIM Bangalore was ranked as the top B-school, while IIM Ahmedabad was ranked second. But although student intake in newly set-up IIMs like those in Bodh Gaya, Sirmaur, Vishakhapatnam, Nag-

*The first batch of the IIMs is yet to complete their courses and get placements.*

### SENIOR HRD OFFICIAL

pur, Amritsar and Sambalpur have begun, they are yet to receive any ranking.

It must be mentioned, the new IIMs are being mentored by the older ones and even the faculty is being lent by them, as they do not have permanent campuses yet. The new NIRF ranking is set to be released on 3 April next year. Government and private institutions have to register under NIRF for the purpose of getting the rankings. But a senior official expressed doubt if any of the new IIMs has registered for the purpose. The research

done by any educational institution is one of the parameters that were considered under NIRF for the purpose of ranking. According to a senior HRD official, since the IIMs have been set up recently, they are not likely to have done any significant research.

Also, there is no record of placements so far in the campus. "The first batch of the IIMs is yet to complete their courses and get placements," said a senior HRD official.

The students' interest in the new IIMs had been lukewarm when the admissions began in 2015 as they were not aware of the ranks of the new IIMs. As a result, the admissions in these IIMs have been less than the strength of batch size.

Hindustan ND 21.12.2016 P-08

सरकार सीटें दोगुनी करना चाहती है, फिलहाल देश भर के 20 प्रबंधन संस्थानों में दस हजार सीटें

# आईआईएम में दो हजार सीटें बढ़ेंगी

## उम्मीद

नई दिल्ली | मदन जैड़ा

देश के शीर्ष प्रबंधन संस्थानों आईआईएम में अगले सत्र से ज्यादा छात्रों को मौके मिल सकते हैं क्योंकि सरकार सीटें बढ़ाने के प्रयास में लगी है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के सूत्रों के अनुसार अगले सत्र से दो हजार सीटें बढ़ाने की उम्मीद है। सभी आईआईएम से सीटें बढ़ाने की

## पीजीपीडी सीटों की ज्यादा मांग

आईआईएम में एमबीए नहीं होता है। एमबीए डिग्री होती है और आईआईएम को डिग्री देने का अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए वह पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट डिप्लोमा (पीजीपीडी) प्रोग्राम चलाते हैं। इस दो वर्षीय प्रोग्राम की देश-विदेश में बड़ी मांग है जिसकी सीटें पांच हजार हैं। सरकार पीजीपीडी सीटें बढ़ाना चाहती है। अन्य सीटें भी अन्य किस्म के डिप्लोमा और सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स की हैं।

कार्ययोजना मांगी है। मंत्रालय के एक शीर्ष अधिकारी के अनुसार अगले सत्र से सभी 20 आईआईएम को सीटें बढ़ाने के लिए निर्देश जारी किए हैं। जो आईआईएम नए खुले हैं, उनमें सीटें कम

हैं, उन्हें कहा है कि वे सीटों में इजाफा करें। पहले से चल रहे छह आईआईएम के पास संसाधन काफी हैं, उनसे पूछा है कि वे और कितनी सीटें बढ़ा सकते हैं। पुराने आईआईएम में 300-400 सीटें

हैं। जबकि नए आईआईएम में 80-120 सीटें चल रही हैं। केंद्रीय मंत्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर के साथ शिलांग में हुई बैठक में जब सीटें बढ़ाने का मुद्दा आया था तो आईआईएम ने भरोसा दिलाया था कि सीटें दोगुनी कर दी जाएगी। अभी सभी आईआईएम की सभी प्रकार की सीटें मिला ली जाए तो करीब दस हजार सीटें हैं। जिन्हें 20 हजार किया जाना है। लेकिन यह एक साल में नहीं हो सकता बल्कि चरणबद्ध तरीके से होगा। शुरूआत दो हजार की वृद्धि से हो रही है।

## कानून बनने के बाद एमबीए भी

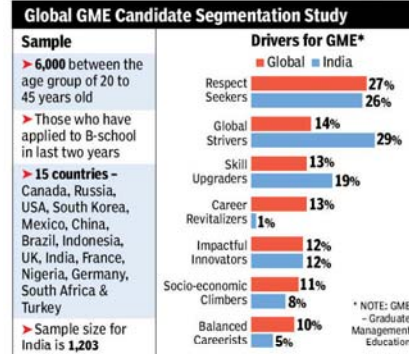
सूत्रों के अनुसार जैसे ही आईआईएम विधेयक संसद में पारित होगा तो आईआईएम का कानून बन जाएगा। साथ ही आईआईएम को डिग्री देने का अधिकार मिल जाएगा। फिर चाहें तो आईआईएम एमबीए डिग्री भी शुरू कर सकेगा। विधेयक अभी कानून मंत्रालय के पास भेजा है।

केंद्र मदद देगी: हालांकि छह पुराने आईआईएम आर्थिक संसाधनों के लिए केंद्र पर निर्भर नहीं हैं लेकिन यदि सीटें बढ़ाने के लिए बुनियादी संसाधन जुटाने के लिए यदि केंद्र की मदद की आवश्यकता पड़ी तो केंद्र इसके लिए तैयार रहेगा।

Times Of India ND 21.12.2016 P-13

# 'Indians see MBA as ticket to jobs abroad'

## WHY PEOPLE GO TO B-SCHOOLS



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**New Delhi:** About 29% of Indians aspiring for a management degree are actually aspiring for global assignments, another 26% of the aspirants are seeking respect out of graduate management education (GME). Nearly one fifth of the aspirants are looking for skill upgrades, and in comparison to 13% of global aspirants, just 1% of Indians are looking at a B-school degree as a career revitaliser. And a significant 8% of Indian aspirants see an MBA degree as their ticket to an improved socio-economic strata.

A first ever candidate segmentation survey by Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC) decodes why someone pursues or aspires to be an MBA. Shared exclusively with TOI, the study was conducted across 15 countries including the US, UK, Russia, China and India among others. Unlike previous GMAC studies, where majority of the respondents are from GMAT (the admission test for top global B-schools) and Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) schemes, this time out of the total only 43% of the respondents have taken or are planning to take either of the tests.

The motivation factor for

Indian aspirants for a GME are very similar to that of the US aspirants, while reasons for pursuing an MBA degree for a Chinese aspirant is significantly different with nearly half of the Chinese respondents looking at the degree as a career revitaliser. For Indian aspirants, as the study revealed, bulk of the candidates are "global strivers" and "respect seekers". Skill upgradation and innovation are also in the priority zones, serving as motivation for 19% and 12% of aspirants respectively.

"For a long period of time B-schools around the world looked at students in terms of demographics - gender, age, nationalities, but didn't get to the core motivation behind why people want to study graduate management education. After all being a man or a woman doesn't drive them. What drives them is a particular type of aspiration. So we thought the time was right as the market has overall matured as to really look at the global candidate market place from segmentation point of view," said Sangeet Chowla, president and CEO, GMAC.

The respondents were interviewed in local languages "in order to remove the bias that comes out of language," said Chowla.