

# Newspaper Clips

February 13, 2012

INDIAN EXPRESS ND 13/02/2012

P-4

## IIT professors who retired before 2006 seek revised pension

**ANUBHUTI VISHNOI**

NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 12

A GROUP of IIT professors who retired before 2006 has been running from pillar to post pleading its case with top ministers, asking for payment of revised pension as per the 6th Pay Commission's recommendations.

The amount of pension given to retired IIT professors was revised after the 6th Pay Commission's recommendations came into effect for all Central government employees with effect from January 1, 2006. But professors who retired before that, too, seek the enhanced pay, calling it injustice that those retiring in January 2006 are getting more pension than their colleagues who retired just a month earlier.

They have made a number of representations and written letters to Human Resource Development Minister Kapil Sibal, Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee, PM Manmohan Singh and UPA chairperson Sonia Gandhi.

"After several attempts, HRD Minister Kapil Sibal granted us an appointment and suggested we seek redressal from court. While we have served the IITs and generations of students and the country by imparting quality education, no one bothers to hear us

out. All we ask for is revision of our pension as per the 6th Pay Commission as this is our right," said Prof A.L. Agarwal, convenor of All India IITs Retired Faculty Federation.

The HRD Ministry, however, says while they had moved a note on this subject to the Finance Ministry, it was conveyed that such a revision of pension was not possible as it involved re-fixing of the last salary drawn.

Incidentally, in July 2010, the UP government had revised the pension of retired government servants on the basis of the same criterion. The Army Tribunal had also, in 2010, decreed to fix the revised pension for Army officials who retired before 2006.

Professors (in Pay Band IV) who retired before 2006 are currently paid Rs 23,950 (50 per cent of the minimum basic pay of Rs 37,400 and the grade pay of Rs 10,500). The revised amount works out to Rs 29,250 on the basis of 50 per cent of Rs 58,580 (i.e. 50 per cent of Rs 48,000, the revised minimum starting pay of a professor, and Rs 10,500 grade pay for a professor in Pay Band IV) under the 6th Pay Commission.

"We are losing out on Rs 8,000 per month... that makes a huge difference to retired people," said Agarwal.

# MISLEADING INFO ON GATE PUTS IIT KHARAGPUR IN THE DOCK

**Chetan Chauhan**

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**NEW DELHI:** The Central Information Commission (CIC) has asked the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, whether it admits students for its Masters in Technology (M Tech) course on the basis of the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE).

The GATE brochure says that IITs admit students for M Tech on the basis of the test score, but IIT Kharagpur denied it in a reply to an RTI applicant. This contradictory position was brought before the information commission this week.

The GATE test is conducted by IITs for post-graduate admissions. On Sunday, thousands of students from across India took the examination.

Rajiv Kumar, the RTI applicant, had sought information from IIT Kharagpur regarding students called for interview on the basis of their GATE score in August 2010. A month later, the IIT told him that no students in IITs were admitted on the basis of the test score. The same was reiterated in a reply to the first appeal filed by Kumar.

He then filed a complaint with the CIC, claiming that the information provided was misleading and incorrect. He also attached a brochure of the GATE examination, stating that admissions in all IITs and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the masters programmes are based on the test result.

Information commissioner Deepak Sandhu asked IIT Kharagpur's public information officer A Patro to clarify. Patro claimed that the information was correct. He also told the commission that the information was provided to him by PKG Mohapatra, dean, post-graduate studies, of the IIT.

Kumar, a professor at IIT Kharagpur, termed the information "patently incorrect".

Sandhu asked Patro to reconfirm the information with the dean and, if it was correct, to state the same through an affidavit.

Business Line ND 13/02/2012 P-14

# A toast to IIT Kharagpur

**Anand Kalyanaraman**

In many parts, *The Game Changers* comes across as a fan-boy account of the accomplishments of IIT Kharagpur alumni turned entrepreneurs. That's not surprising, considering that two of the authors Yuvnesh Modi and Rahul Kumar are fourth year students of the institute while the third, Alok Kothari, is a recent alumnus.

## SIX DECADES

The book, which marks six decades of IIT Kharagpur, provides, through short write-ups, a glowing though sometimes academic narrative of the entrepreneurial journeys of 20 alumni. Nevertheless, it demonstrates that IIT Kharagpur has much to feel proud about, having been the breeding ground of many a worthy entrepreneur. That too in diverse fields such as IT, shipbuilding, sales and marketing solutions, consulting, architecture, alternative energy, biotechnology and farming.

The institute's alumni have also made their mark in unconventional areas such as supply of products for magicians, classical arts awareness and anti-corruption movements.

Along with their experiences in IIT Kharagpur, the challenges faced by these entrepreneurs in their various endeavours, and their personal and professional attributes have been laid out in quite some detail, often in a hagiographic tone. Some irreverence and a mention of warts and

## *The Game Changers*

idiosyncrasies of the entrepreneurs would not have hurt, though. Role models become all the more believable, when they exhibit flaws and failings.

But while *The Game Changers* may seem one-sided in its praise-laden approach, it scores on many fronts. One, it breaks away from the notion of an entrepreneur as merely an efficient businessman to one who stood for what he or she believed in and was able to transform the lives of others through his or her action.

This broad selection criterion enables the book to chronicle the significant achievements of someone such as Kiran Seth, the founder of SPIC-MACAY, a non-profit movement promoting awareness of classical arts among youth. It also narrates the story of Arvind Kejriwal, who was in the forefront of many anti-corruption drives and the recent Jan Lokpal movement.

The inspiring account of Harish Hande, who has been providing sustainable solar energy-based solutions in rural India, is another instance of the book adopting a holistic approach in entrepreneur selection. Choosing from over a

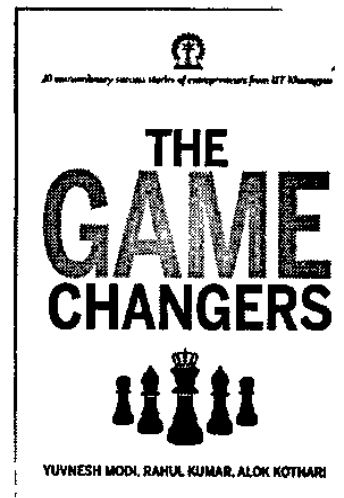
**Authors: Yuvnesh Modi,  
Rahul Kumar, Alok Kothari**  
**Publisher: Random House India**  
**Price: Rs 150**  
**Pages: 262**

wide time-period (the early 1960s to the late 2000s) was a deft touch, enabling the inclusion of veterans such as Suhas Patil (founder of Cirrus Logic) and also new-age entrepreneurs such as Krishna Mehra (Co-founder of Capillary Technologies). This approach provides perspective about how management and financing challenges for new ventures has changed over the years.

What surprised, though, was the inclusion of only one lady entrepreneur, Anuradha Acharya, Founder and CEO, Ocimum Biosolutions, in the book. Guess, that's a result of the low representation of women in IIT campuses, with Anuradha's IIT Kharagpur batch in 1995 having only 10 girls in a batch of 500.

## KEY TAKEAWAYS

The key takeaways from the book, however, lie in the various useful tips provided by the entrepreneurs for aspiring ones. The crystallised mantras for success of the 20 entrepreneurs draw on their experiences and provide a good reference point for those planning to take the leap of faith and go independent. Expectedly, the com-



mon theme that runs across most of the narratives is passion – the ability and the willingness to do what you love. Self-confidence and the ability not to be weighed down by odds are also quintessential qualities of successful entrepreneurs.

As Sam Dalal, Founder and Head, Funtime Innovations puts it “According to the laws of aerodynamics, a bumblebee cannot fly, as its weight is too large and wingspan too narrow. However, the bumblebee doesn't know the laws of aerodynamics! It just picks up and flies away. That's the way an entrepreneur should think. There are no rules, you just do it!”

Overall, a good inspirational read even for non-IIT folks. The good could have been better, if the tone was not so deferential.

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## 'Antrix-Devas deal a non-issue'

**Bangalore:** Former Isro chairman G Madhavan Nair is pinning hopes on Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to revoke the order banning him and three others from government jobs despite Union minister V Narayanasamy ruling out its review, as he reiterated there is "no issue" vis-a-vis the Antrix-Devas deal.

Nair said he hasn't heard anything from the PM. "I hope he will consider and take an appropriate decision," he said.

Nair wrote to the PM more than two weeks ago, appealing for quashing the order which

he claimed was issued without enquiry and one aimed at tarnishing the image of the scientists. Nair and three other ex-Isro scientists were blacklisted based on two official reports on the controversial deal. He has applied under RTI seeking copies of the order banning them as well as the reports. But he said that "they are taking the usual time to reply. So I will have to allow that one month to get through to get all the details". On whether he would appreciate if the PM intervenes in the issue, Nair said: "Yes, naturally". **PTI**

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## GUINNESS ENTRY FOR JANA GANA MANA



**PATRIOTIC FEAT:** (Top) Over 15,000 gathered in Aurangabad on the eve of Republic Day to sing the national anthem to create a world record. India broke the previous record held by Pakistan of 5,800 individuals singing their national anthem. The event was organized by the Lokmat Group to commemorate the 100th year of the anthem. (Above) Lokmat Media Ltd chairman Vijay Darda, Maharashtra school education minister Rajendra Darda, joint MD of Lokmat Media Rishi Darda, executive director Karan Darda and other dignitaries after receiving the Guinness World Records certificate from Andrea Banfi, head of adjudicators, Guinness World Records Ltd

HindustanTimes

Title : ht SPECIAL - Child panel draws up a stiff classroom code for teachers

Author : Moushumi Das Gupta moushumi.gupta@hindustantimes.com

Location : NEW DELHI: C

Article Date : 02/13/2012

# Child panel draws up a stiff classroom code for teachers

**ht SPECIAL**

**Moushumi Das Gupta**

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**NEW DELHI:** Calling a child names on the basis of skin colour, body structure, gender, religion and caste by teachers could very soon invite disciplinary action, and in extreme cases, sacking.

This will happen if new guidelines to define discriminatory treatment, mental and physical harassment of schoolchildren being drawn up by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) are accepted by the human resource development ministry. Once approved, these will be sent to states for implementation.

At present, there is no statutory definition of corporal punishment.

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 6**

## DEFINING ABUSE

### DISCRIMINATION

- Prejudices on basis of a child's caste, religion, gender, parents' occupation or region, disability
- Commenting on abilities on basis of caste or community

### MENTAL HARASSMENT

- Sarcasm that hurt's child's dignity
- Calling names using humiliating adjectives
- Ridiculing background or social status

### PHYSICAL HARASSMENT

- Hitting, kicking, scratching, pinching, biting, etc
- Making a child assume uncomfortable positions such as standing with bag on the head, etc
- Hitting with cane, stick, shoe, chalk, duster, belt, whip, etc.

**HindustanTimes**

**Title : Child panel draws up a stiff code of conduct for teachers**

**Author :**

**Location :**

**Article Date : 02/13/2012**

# Child panel draws up a stiff code of conduct for teachers

## **CONTINUED FROM P1**

The Right to Education Act, 2009 merely says, "No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment".

The tough new guidelines began to be formulated after 13-year-old Kolkata student Rouvanjit Rawla committed suicide after being caned in school in February 2010.

"The guidelines look at the psychological aspects of corporal punishment on children. For the first time, we are elaborating on what actually comprises

## **THE TOUGH GUIDELINES BEGAN TO BE FRAMED AFTER ROUVANJIT RAWLA COMMITTED SUICIDE AFTER BEING CANED IN SCHOOL**

a discriminatory act. We will submit the guidelines to the HRD ministry shortly," said Shanta Sinha, chairperson, NCPCR.

The move has evoked mixed

reactions. "Such strict regulations are uncalled for and will bring fissures in the teacher-student relationship," said VK William, principal of Mount Carmel School, Anand Niketan.

But RK Sharma, principal of Ahlcon Public School, Mayur Vihar-I welcomed the step.

"Initially, teachers will find the recommendations very harsh. But they have to realise that children today are much more sensitive. To deal with them, teachers will have to change their attitude and treat a child with dignity."

Deccan herald ND 13.2.12 p6

# Strict PGET rules scupper students' hopes

## Candidates debarred for not bringing valid photo ID proofs; affected decide to move HC

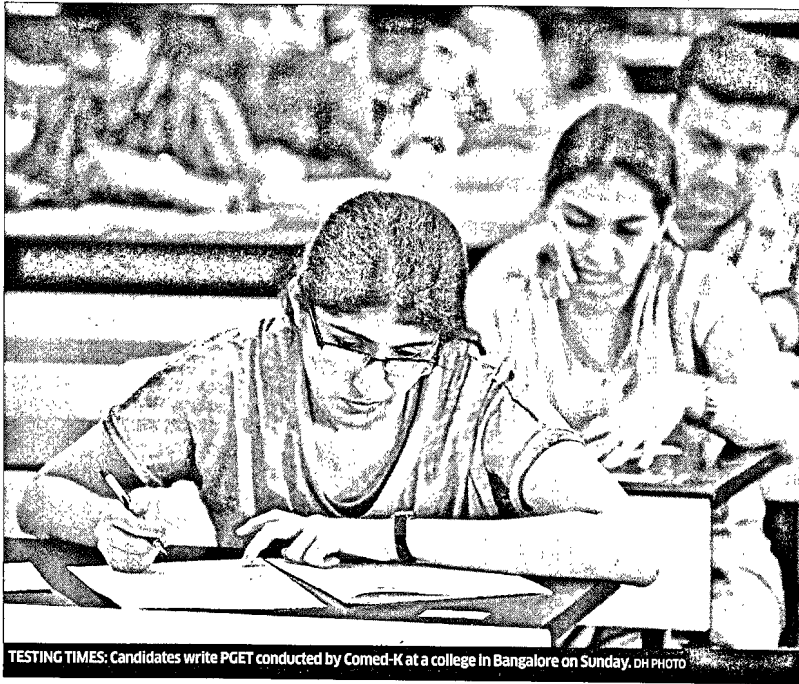
**BANGALORE:** Stringent security measures for the medical and dental post graduation entrance test (PGET), conducted by the Comed-K, led to an adverse problem for a few aspirants of the post graduate courses.

About 60 candidates, who failed to produce the identity proofs mentioned in the Comed-K list, were not allowed to write the examination. This resulted in a heated argument between the students and examiners. Parents who accompanied their children tried to convince the examiners to allow them to appear for the test, but to no avail.

A candidate, who was not allowed to write her examination at the M S Ramaiah Institute, said she had all the ID proofs with her, but they were photocopies. She rushed to a hotel nearby where she was staying and brought her original IDs, but she was not allowed into the examination hall because she was half an hour late.

At least 15 students could not appear for the examination at the Ramaiah Institute. Parents said the students should have been allowed on 'humanitarian grounds'.

Ajay Shukla, a parent, said he was disappointed at the way the officials dismissed the students. "I appreciate the stringent measures. However, they executed it mechanically without applying their mind. When the student had the original ad-



TESTING TIMES: Candidates write PGET conducted by Comed-K at a college in Bangalore on Sunday. DH PHOTO

mission card with the candidate's photo on it and also a photocopy of the photo ID proof, the examiners could have compared the photos with the per-

son standing before them and allowed them to write the exam. They cannot spoil the career of students," he remarked.

Another student, who took

the examination, felt the same. Citing the example of the All India entrance exam, where a similar procedure is followed, she said: "If a candidate has

missed one of the documents, but produces all other vital documents like the admit card, they are allowed to write the exam on the condition that

they provide the ID proof within three days of the exam."

The examiners could have adopted this procedure by taking a written statement from the students that they would provide ID proofs within the stipulated time, or their papers would not be qualified for evaluation, said others. Some students have decided to move the High Court.

### Comed-K defends

Comed-K chief executive Srikanth A S said: "Elections and examinations have to be merciless."

Among the reasons some students gave was losing documents on the way. "If they lose their documents before an examination that is so crucial for their career, what is the guarantee they wouldn't be negligent at work and forget scissors inside patients' bodies while operating on them," he asked.

The Comed-K strongly defended its decision to bar about 100 students from writing the PGET.

"There should not be any element of discretion in the matter," Dr S Kumar, Executive Secretary, the Comed-K, said.

The students, who were 0.42 per cent of the total number of candidates, were not allowed to appear for the test as they failed to bring any of the seven legally accepted photo ID proofs — PAN card, driving licence, running savings bank account passbook, service ID card, voter ID card, and photo ID issued by the institution last

attended, according to Dr Kumar.

He said there should not be any room for "melodrama and emotions" when asked about barring a student who had brought the original ID proof, albeit after half an hour. "The candidates are graduates and are fully aware of their responsibilities," he said.

Students who appeared for the examination said it was a "breeze". "It was easy. Nearly 20 per cent of the questions were repeated from the 2009 paper," said Sandeep, a student of Maruti Dental College in the City.

Another student, Debupriya from Kolkata, said the test was a cakewalk. "I worked very hard for this exam," she said.

Of the 18,418 eligible candidates, 16,593 appeared for the test. The medical courses have recorded a 91 per cent attendance, while 93 per cent wrote the exam for the dental course. Of the 18,418 who had applied, 12,909 candidates are from other states and 3,246 from Karnataka.

### Answer key

Answer key of the entrance test was published within three hours, as promised by the Comed-K. Clarifications/objections to the answer key should reach the Comed-K office by February 16 in the desired format along with a DD (Rs 500 per question) favouring the Comed-K and payable at Bangalore.

DH News Service

Mint, ND 13/02/2012 P-22

## AVISIBLE HAND NARAYAN RAMACHANDRAN

### FOR SOME SCIENTIFIC ENERGY

The normally low-profile Indian scientific establishment has been jolted by the action to debar three recently retired senior scientists from working with the government. The incident exposes old wounds about India's science and technology research model and begs the question about its future.

Different countries have followed different models for their science and technology research. These have evolved based on the scientific tradition, politics and the philosophy of pioneering scientists. The US conducts most of its basic research in universities. Science in US universities is funded either by endowments or more usually by grants from corporations and science grant institutes such as the National Institutes of Health. A critical component of the US programme has been its ability to attract global talent. This talent has migrated to the US to enjoy professional freedom, escape civil war or simply to work with the best. Scientists such as Russian helicopter pioneer Igor Sikorsky, Nobel laureates such as biologist Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, and physicist S. Chandrasekhar are well known to Indians. One quarter of US Nobel prize-winning scientists have been immigrants. Japan and Germany follow the university model as well.

In contrast, the Soviet Union used to do much of its basic research in specially organized research institutes. The most prestigious of these was the USSR Acade-

### India's science research agenda needs institutions that nurture talent and autonomy. Many existing institutions are decaying

my of Sciences. At its peak, the academy employed over 60,000 scientists and was famously productive. The Soviet Union was the second nation to develop the atomic bomb, a mere four years behind the Americans and it built the hydrogen bomb within 10 months after the US.

China follows a hybrid model that has been in transition for the last decade. A landmark decision to relocate scientific research from institutes to corporations and for project scope, staffing and funding to be flexible to the "market for grant funding" was made in 1995. Strangely no Chinese resident scientist has yet won a Nobel Prize for science.

India still follows the old Soviet model. Since independence, several National research institutions have been set up that are funded directly by government. The Institute for Plasma Research in Ahmedabad, National Aerospace Laboratories in Bangalore, the Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre in Kolkata, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Re-

search in Delhi (CSIR—with several regional branches) are examples. Only a few academic institutions count as centres of research—the original IITs, the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) in Bangalore, the Indian Statistical Institutes and the postgraduate medical institutes in Chandigarh and Puducherry.

Contrary to common perception, India's science and technology institutions have produced some successes. The satellite programme of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), the research and development of the thorium cycle and the anti-ballistic missile programme of the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) are feathers in the cap of the defence and atomic energy institutions. The National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research manages a multi-disciplinary research effort that makes up India's successful Antarctic programme. The IISc has been the *anganwadi* for several world-class scientists particularly in the field of biophysics and biochemistry as has the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research been for mathematics and physics.

In my view, independent India's science and technology institutions are proceeding along a three phase path. In phase one, pioneering scientists worked with commitment to set up institutions and were given a long leash of autonomy. The atomic energy programme, founded and led by Homi Bhabha, the space programme of Vikram Sarabhai and Satish Dhawan, CSIR and allied laboratories set up by Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, and the Centre of Advanced Study in Biophysics and Crystallography by G.N. Ramachandran formed the foundation of this evolution in the space, atomic energy and general science areas. In phase two, without the founding zeal of the great

scientists these institutions become routinized, administrative and career-oriented. I believe the episode of debarment of the space scientists is a clear manifestation of this phase at ISRO. In phase three, the institution becomes a "has been" or is at best an incrementalist organization. Arguably this has already happened to CSIR.

India's science research agenda needs institutions that nurture talent and autonomy. Many of the existing institutions are decaying. Universities and private research laboratories have not shown much interest or progress. The private sector has been largely focused on here and now. India's best hope is to consolidate its research institutions, focus on a bunch of them, inject new leadership that is empowered and energized to do the job and provide latitude to succeed (or fail).

PS: "It is science alone that can solve the problems of hunger and poverty, of insularity and illiteracy, of superstition and deadening of custom and tradition, of vast resources running to waste, or a rich country inhabited by starving poor... Who indeed could afford to ignore science today? At every turn we have to seek its aid... The future belongs to science and those who make friends with science", said Jawaharlal Nehru.

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To read Narayan Ramachandran's previous columns, go to [www.livemint.com/avisiblehand](http://www.livemint.com/avisiblehand)





Pioneer ND 13/02/2012 P-3

# DU semester exam: Only 2% students apply for revaluation

ROHINEE SINGH ■ NEW DELHI

Only 2 per cent students apply for revaluation after the semester exam of Delhi University. Interestingly, these students are not among those who have failed in the semester exam, but those who have scored comparatively less than the counterparts. Complying with the order of the Supreme Court, the University this year is also prepared to give away the answer scripts of the candidates. The Examination Department of Delhi University says that it has stacked and piled all answer scripts and if the students demand they will give it to the students.

Complying by the Supreme Court's judgment, the examination department of Delhi University will give away answer scripts to students on demand. The University has gathered, compiled and stored all the answer scripts of students. This move of the university is also being looked upon as an attempt to condemn all allegations of the teachers who are alleging that the university is given unexceptionally high marks to the students. "We had sent people from our department to collect the answer scripts from all the colleges. These answer scripts have then been arranged by the roll numbers and have been packed in boxes," an official of the examination department said. The department has created a database of all the answer scripts and says that it will be able to make them available to the students in no time if they demand for it.

The students who want to see their marksheets can apply for the same within 61 to 75 days of the announcement

of results on the university website. To see an answer script, the students will have to pay ₹750. "If the students point out any totalling error in the marksheets, they can approach the examination department with the same; the department will rectify the marks," added the official. This will be the first time that the university will make answer scripts available to the students.



While some teachers of the university have been crying foul about the way the university has given marks to the students this year, the examination department feels that the students are happy with the result and the number of students applying for revaluation of the result has gone down tremendously.

"Unlike the other occasions when the revaluation rate was as high as 25 percent, this year only 2 per cent students have applied for revaluation," the officer said. A total of 6,500 students appeared for BCom examination for four papers, of which the examination department has received a total of 153 applications for revaluation 115 applications have been submitted for revaluation in BCom programme and 250 for BSc Honours courses.

# Pakistani pop duo plays unity tune

## Band casts a spell on IITians during festival

**KULDEEP CHAUHAN**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

MANDI, FEBRUARY 12

After creating a stir on their arrival on the international music scene about five years ago, Raeth, a pop music band of Wajhiuddin Farouqui and Sunny Ghanshayam from Karachi, has a mission to unite the youth of India and Pakistan that can usher in an era of peace and prosperity in the region.

For Farouqui and Sunny, here for Exodia-12 organised by students of the IIT, Mandi, it was a feeling of déjà vu as well. "My ancestors came from Bhopal," said Sunny, a guitarist of Raeth, which has been making waves on IIT campuses from Guwahati to Ahmedabad over the years.

The Raeth maestros say music knows no boundaries of regions, nations and religions. "The youth of both countries feel that since Pakistan and India have a common culture, they can prosper in peace and mutual coexistence," says Farouqui, a pop singer who has blockbuster albums like "Bhula Do" and "Yadaon Ke Sang" to his credit.

Farouqui is a fan of Mohit Chauhan, a Bollywood singer, and likes his folk numbers from Chamba like "Ammu Puch Di Sun Dhiya Mera Hai" and believes in fusion of sufi and classical music.

The Raethi duo says there are fundamentalists everywhere in the world, including Pakistan, who always try to divide people on the basis of religion and nationalities.



Wajhiuddin Farouqui and Sunny Ghanshayam of Pakistani pop band Raeth perform during a fest of the IIT, Mandi. Photo: Jai Kumar

"Young musicians can break these narrow shackles of divide if there is frequent exchange of cultural programmes in both countries," they add.

During their performance,

Farouqui and Sunni conquered the hearts and minds of IITians and the youth here, who had gathered in large numbers at the open-air Paddal stadium.

Exodia-2012 coordinator

"The youth of both countries feel that since Pakistan and India have a common culture, they can prosper in peace and mutual coexistence."

— Farouqui

Sakshaat Grover and co-coordinator Sanchit Khattri said more than 10 musical bands performed at the cultural night.

Mandi IIT OSD Samual Simon said the programme was organised entirely by students and more than 300 students from different IITs, NITs and other institutions participated in the event. The other highlight of Exodia was the showcasing of products made from junk, he added.

Hindustan ND 13/02/2012 P-1

# आईआईटी एंट्रेस में जुड़ेंगे बोर्ड अंक

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

## केंद्र का प्रस्ताव

आईआईटी समेत देश के चुनिंदा इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में एडमिशन के लिए होनेवाले सिंगल एंट्रेस टेस्ट में अब 12वीं के अंकों को भी तरजीह दी जाएगी। संभावना है कि फिजिक्स, केमिस्ट्री एवं मैथ के अंकों को 50 फीसदी तक का तरजीह दी जा सकती है। लेकिन इस बारे में अंतिम फैसला 18 फरवरी को होने वाली राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों की बैठक में लिया जाएगा।

आईआईटी-जेईई एवं एआईईईई प्रवेश परीक्षा में कोचिंग के बढ़ते दखल को रोकने और कई प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के बोझ से बचाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार सिंगल एंट्रेस टेस्ट आयोजित करने की

- इंजीनियरिंग के कॉलेजों में भी दी जाएगी 50 फीसदी अंकों को तरजीह
- प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिए न्यूनतम अंक सीमा में भी हो सकता है बदलाव

योजना बना रही है। अब टेस्ट की प्रक्रिया तय होनी है। इसके लिए मानव संसाधन मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल ने राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई है।

विशेषज्ञ समितियों की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर नए टेस्ट का खाका तैयार किया गया है। इनमें साइंस सचिव रामास्वामी और आईआईटी खड़गपुर के निदेशक दामोदर आचार्य समिति की रिपोर्टें प्रमुख हैं। रिपोर्ट में नए टेस्ट में 12वीं के

अंकों को तरजीह को लेकर 30, 40 और 50 फीसदी के तीन विकल्प सुझाए गए हैं। लेकिन सरकार 50 फीसदी के विकल्प पर गंभीर है। 12वीं के अंकों को वेटेज देने के लिए सभी बोर्ड के अंकों को समान किया जाएगा। बाकी 50 फीसदी अंकों के लिए छात्रों को एक एपीट्यूड टेस्ट और एक एडवांस टेस्ट देना होगा। जो उम्मीदवार आईआईटी में जाना चाहेंगे उन्हें एक और पेपर देना होगा।

बैठक में यह भी तय किया जाएगा कि एंट्रेस टेस्ट में बैठने के लिए न्यूनतम अंक सीमा क्या हो। अभी आईआईटी जेईई के लिए यह सीमा 12वीं में 60 फीसदी अंकों की है जबकि एआईईईई में 50 फीसदी की है। इसके लिए 60 पर्सेंटाइल तय किया जा सकता है।