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**दिल्ली का
आईआईटी छात्र
आमरण अनशन पर**

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिक संस्थान (आईआईटी) दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन व आमरण अनशन के बाद केन्द्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी ने मांगों पर विचार करने का आश्वासन दिया है। छात्र प्रतिनिधि नवदीप कुमार ने बताया कि जंतर-मंतर पर आईआईटी दिल्ली का छात्र शिवरंजन उपाला शनिवार को छठे दिन आमरण अनशन पर बैठे रहे। छात्र ने बताया कि उनकी मांग है कि जेआरएफ की राशि जो अभी 16 हजार है, उसे बढ़ा कर 25 हजार कर दिया जाए और एसआरएफ की राशि जो अभी 18 हजार है, उसे 28 हजार कर दिया जाए। छात्र प्रतिनिधि ने बताया कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह बढ़ोतरी 1 अप्रैल 2014 से लागू किया जाए। साथ ही दो साल के बाद फेलोशिप की राशि में बढ़ोतरी की जाए। छात्र ने बताया कि अभी जो फेलोशिप की राशि मिलती है, वह अलग-अलग संस्थानों से यानी एमएचआरडी, यूजीसी, डीएसटी व सीएसआईआर से मिलती है, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि सभी फेलोशिप एक ही संगठन के माध्यम से मिले। छात्रों की इसके अलावा अन्य भी कई मांग है।

**स्कॉलरशिप के लिए
आईआईटी छात्रों
का अनशन खत्म**

नईदुनिया ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली

आईआईटी दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा स्कॉलरशिप की राशि में इजाफे की मांग को लेकर जंतर-मंतर पर पिछले पांच दिनों से जारी प्रदर्शन व अनशन छठे दिन शनिवार को खत्म हो गया।

आईआईटी छात्र शिवरंजन उपाला छठे दिन अपने आमरण अनशन को जारी रखे हुए थे तभी मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी की ओर से उनकी मांगों पर विचार किए जाने का आश्वासन दिया गया, जिसके बाद अनशन को खत्म कर दिया गया है। छात्र मांग कर रहे हैं कि जेआरएफ के अंतर्गत मिलने वाली स्कॉलरशिप की राशि 16 हजार से बढ़ाकर 25 हजार की जाए और एसआरएफ के अंतर्गत मिलने वाली राशि 18 हजार से बढ़ाकर 28 हजार की जाए। अलग-अलग संस्थानों के माध्यम से मिल रही स्कॉलरशिप को एक ही संगठन के माध्यम से देने की व्यवस्था लागू करने की मांग भी सरकार से की है।

गणित का डर भगाती एक जोड़ी

आईआईटी बॉम्बे के पूर्व छात्रों कुणाल गांधी और गुंजन अग्रवाल ने 'लॉजिक रूट्स' नाम से स्टार्ट अप बनाया और ऐसे गेम्स तैयार किए जो बच्चों की गणित में रुचि जगाते हैं। वे गणित की डराने वाली छवि को तोड़ने का हरसंभव प्रयास कर रहे हैं और उनके प्रयासों को तेजी से लोकप्रियता भी मिली है।



गुंजन अग्रवाल (बाएं) और कुणाल गांधी (दाएं)।

करिना जियानानी

यह 2012 की बात है। इंटरप्रेन्योर कुणाल गांधी और गुंजन अग्रवाल जयपुर के महारानी गायत्री देवी गर्ल्स स्कूल में कक्षा 4 के बच्चों के सामने खड़े थे। कुणाल ने एक बहुत ही आसान सवाल बच्चों के सामने रखा- 'एक लीटर में कितने मिलीलीटर होते हैं?' पूरी क्लास ने एक साथ उत्तर दिया- '1000'। इसके बाद कुणाल ने एक कप मेज पर रखा और पूछा कि आपके हिसाब से इसमें कितना पानी आ सकता है। तब बच्चों ने 1 लीटर से लेकर 15 लीटर तक अलग-अलग मात्रा के जवाब दिए। गुंजन अग्रवाल कहते हैं, 'इस पूरी क्लास के बच्चे विज्ञान, अंग्रेजी और इतिहास के जवाब देने के मामले में बहुत हद तक सही रहे। लेकिन जिस तरह उन्होंने विज्ञान और अंग्रेजी को महसूस करने वाली कहानियों के जरिए पढ़ा था उस तरह गणित को नहीं पढ़ा था तो गणित के साथ उनका जुड़ाव बहुत अच्छा नहीं था बल्कि गणित के प्रति उनके मन में एक डर था।'

गुंजन और कुणाल को इसी तरह की और भी प्रतिक्रियाएं तब भी मिली थीं जब वे खुद स्कूली छात्र थे। इसी बात ने इस जोड़ी को प्रेरित किया और उन्होंने 2012 में 'लॉजिक रूट्स' स्टार्ट अप की शुरुआत की। इस स्टार्ट अप के जरिए इन दोनों ही युवाओं ने बच्चों में गणित के प्रति दिलचस्पी जगाने का काम किया। कुणाल और गुंजन दोनों जानते थे कि अगर विषय में बच्चों की रुचि बढ़े तो गणित के डर को दूर किया जा सकता है। 2012 में स्टार्ट अप शुरू करने से लेकर अक्टूबर 2014 तक लॉजिक रूट्स ने गणित में रुचि जगाने वाले मांड्यूल, इंटरएक्टिव एक्सरसाइज और गेम्स तैयार किए।

चार महीने पहले उन्होंने 11 बोर्ड और कार्ड गेम्स, 1000 मैथ्स एक्टिविटीज और एप को दूसरों तक पहुंचाया। इन सभी टूल्स के जरिए यह

इस जोड़ी ने प्राइमरी स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए 650 कौशल बढ़ाने वाले सेट्स तैयार किए। 'ओसियन रेडर्स' में इनमें से आठ शामिल हैं।

जोड़ी गणित के बेसिक कॉन्सेप्ट्स को 1 से 5 के बच्चों तक पहुंचाने का काम करती है। इस जोड़ी का बनाया हुआ गेम 'से चीज' तो अमेज़ॉन पर शीर्ष बिकने वाले गेम्स में है। 'लॉजिक रूट्स' के गेम्स दूसरों के मुकाबले 20 गुना ज्यादा प्रभावी हैं क्योंकि वे बच्चों को अपने साथ जोड़ लेते हैं।

गणित से समस्या है क्यों?

लेकिन यह जोड़ी बनी कैसे? आईआईटी बॉम्बे से ग्रेजुएशन करने के बाद कुणाल और गुंजन अलग-अलग अपना काम कर रहे थे। गुंजन इंजीनियरिंग स्टूडेंट के लिए डायमोस्टिक सॉल्यूशन पर काम कर रहे थे। जबकि कुणाल बच्चों की प्राथमिक शिक्षा से जुड़े एक प्रोजेक्ट पर काम कर रहे थे। जब कुणाल रिसर्च के सिलसिले में फिनलैंड, बेल्जियम और अमेरिका गए तो उन्होंने पाया कि फिनलैंड की शिक्षा पद्धति बेहतरीन है क्योंकि वहां बच्चे अपनी उत्सुकता के जरिए शिक्षक से चीजें पूछते हैं। यहीं उन्होंने पाया कि अगर गणित भी इसी तरह पढ़ाया जाए तो किसी भी बच्चे को उससे चिढ़ नहीं होगी और गणित के प्रति डर भी नहीं रहेगा।

कुणाल और गुंजन 2011 में साथ आए और उन्होंने चीजों को समझाने पर ज्यादा जोर दिया। उन्होंने माना कि बच्चों को रटाने का बिल्कुल भी फायदा नहीं है। इन दोनों की जोड़ी ने महसूस किया कि 'राइट टू एजुकेशन एक्ट' भी इस

मामले में बहुत काम नहीं कर पाया है क्योंकि कोई भी बच्चा कक्षा 8 तक तो फेल ही नहीं होता है। यही वजह है कि एक बच्चा जो सामान्य जोड़ गुणा भी नहीं जानता वह भी आठवीं तक तो पहुंच ही जाता है।

दिवक्तों को समझा राह निकाली

2011 से 2014 के बीच कुणाल और गुंजन राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा और मध्यप्रदेश के कई स्कूलों में गए। उन्होंने टीचर्स और स्टूडेंट्स की दिक्कतों को समझा और फिर गेम्स और एक्टिविटीज तैयार की ताकि बच्चे अंकों को महसूस कर सकें। कुणाल एक उदाहरण देते हुए कहते हैं, 'अक्सर बच्चों को 4 से लेकर 50 तक की गिनती विजुलाइज करने को कहा जाता है। जैसे 4 से लेकर 50 पिल्लों के बारे में सोचने को कहा जाता है, लेकिन उन्हें कभी भी सड़क पर एक साथ 50 पिल्ले देखने को नहीं मिलते। हमने बच्चों तक दूसरे तरह से अंक पहुंचाए। जैसे अंक 3 के लिए रिकशा का सहारा लिया तो अंक 4 के लिए कार का।'

यह जोड़ी मानती है कि वे अंकों के प्रति लगाव बढ़ाते हैं। उन्होंने 'स्नेक एंड लेडर्स' के जरिए भी बच्चों में जोड़ और घटाव के प्रति रुचि जगाई। इस जोड़ी ने प्राइमरी स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए 650 कौशल बढ़ाने वाले सेट्स तैयार किए। 'ओसियन रेडर्स' में इनमें से आठ शामिल हैं। इस गेम्स के जरिए बच्चे कई छोटे-बड़े गणित करते हैं। 'लॉजिक रूट्स' अब अपने इस उद्यम के लिए किसी इन्वेस्टर को तलाश रहा है। उनके गेम्स 50 भारतीय शहरों और एशिया, अमेरिका और योरप इन तीन महाद्वीपों में बिक रहे हैं। गुंजन कहते हैं, 'गणित कितना रुचिकर विषय है हम बच्चों को बस यही बताने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।'



OPINION
AMARTYA SEN

Academic governance in India remains deeply vulnerable

I am writing to you on a subject relating to the governance of Nalanda University in which all of us have been very deeply involved. As you know, at its last meeting on January 13-14, the board decided unanimously (in my absence — I had recused myself — leaving George Yeo to chair the meeting) that I should be asked to serve as chancellor of Nalanda University for a second term, when my present term expires in late July. The unanimity was, I was pleased to be told, firm and enthusiastic, coming from all members of the board, which — as you know — consists of representatives from different Asian countries (including China, Japan, Singapore and others), in addition of course to Indian academics and professionals.

However, the decision of the governing board becomes operational, according to the Nalanda University Act of Parliament, only after the visitor of the university (the president of India, ex-officio) gives his assent to the decision. I understand that the board's decision was conveyed to the visitor in mid-January, immediately after the meeting of the governing board, drawing his attention to the urgency of the matter, since the planning and implementation of new teaching and research arrangements are proceeding rapidly in the newly functioning university.

More than a month has passed since then and it now seems clear that the visitor has been unable to provide his assent to the governing board's unanimous choice in the absence of the government's approval. The governing board has not been favoured with a reply to its request, either from the president's office or from the ministry of external affairs. As board members are aware, our visitor — President Pranab Mukherjee — has always taken a deep personal interest in the speedy progress of the work of Nalanda University, and given that, we have to assume that something makes it difficult — or impossible — for him to act with speed in this matter.

Non-action is a time-wasting way of reversing a board decision, when the government has, in principle, the power to act or not act. This, as you might recollect, also happened to the revised statutes that the governing board passed unanimously last year. Many of these statutes (including the one pertaining to the chancellor's term of office) also never received formal acceptance or rejection from the ministry of external affairs, which had the role of coordinating with the visitor's office.

It is hard for me not to conclude that the government wants me to cease being the chancellor of Nalanda University after this July, and technically, it has the power to do so. This delay, as well as the uncertainty involved, is leading, in effect, to a decisional gap, which is not helpful to Nalanda University's governance and its academic progress. I have, therefore, decided that in the best interest of Nalanda University, I should exclude myself from being considered for continuing as chancellor beyond this July, despite the unanimous recommendation and urging of the governing board for me to continue. I take this opportunity also to thank the governing board very warmly for its confidence in me.

As you would also remember, there was considerable disquiet among board members about the government's evident unwillingness to appreciate the international character of Nalanda University and to pay appropriate attention to the multi-country governing board of the university. In particular, the governing board was kept completely in the dark about an attempted unilateral move by the government to rapidly reconstitute the entire board, and to do this in violation of some parts of the Nalanda University Act (reflected especially in the letters that have already been sent out to foreign governments, departing from the provisions of the act as it now stands).

I write this letter with a heavy heart since re-establishing Nalanda has been a lifelong commitment for me (as it is important also to you). While classes have very successfully started, on a small scale, in two schools (the school of history and that of environment and ecology), we are, as you know, in the process of planning other schools, including a school of economics, a school of public health, and a school of Buddhist studies, philosophy and comparative religion, and also of augmenting the intake of students. I have been personally much occupied with this planning but I will, of course, pass on the work-in-progress to the vice chancellor.

I am also sad, at a more general level, that academic governance in India remains so deeply vulnerable to the opinions of the ruling government, when it chooses to make political use of the special provisions. Even though the Nalanda University Act, passed by Parliament, did not, I believe, envisage political interference in academic matters, it is formally the case — given the legal provisions (some of them surviving from colonial days) — that the government can turn an academic issue into a matter of political dispensation if it feels unrestrained about interfering.

As a proud and concerned citizen of India, I take this particular occasion to communicate my general disquiet in public, which is why I am openly sharing this letter.

Also, since I receive a great many constructive suggestions every week about teaching and research at Nalanda University for possible implementation (a number of these suggestions coming from the public have indeed been extremely useful for the academic planning of Nalanda), I am using this occasion to publicly communicate that I shall do whatever I can over the remaining time I have, though the leadership of the long-run planning of Nalanda has, obviously, to come from someone else.

I end by thanking you for the help, advice and support I have been receiving from all of you, which I will continue to treasure even when I move away from Nalanda University this July.

Rajasthan Patrika ND 22/02/2015 P-5

इंटरनेशनल फर्म ने दिया 43.6 लाख रुपए का हाईएस्ट पैकेज

आईआईएम इंदौर के 100 फीसदी छात्रों को प्लेसमेंट

इंदौर @ पत्रिका

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आईआईएम इंदौर के प्लेसमेंट सीजन में 2013-15 बैच के सभी छात्र-छात्राओं को सफलता मिली है। इंदौर के साथ मुंबई बैच से 508 कैंडिडेट्स को पसंदीदा नौकरी मिल गई। आईआईएम में रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए आई 130 कंपनियों में से 42 कंपनियां पहली बार प्लेसमेंट सीजन में शामिल हुई थीं।

एवरेज पैकेज पिछले साल की तुलना में 14 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी के साथ 13.9 लाख रुपए सालाना रहा। डोमेस्टिक में 35 लाख रुपए सालाना पैकेज और इंटरनेशनल पैकेज में 43.6 लाख रुपए सालाना की सैलरी ऑफर हुई है। 2012-14 बैच में हाईएस्ट इंटरनेशनल पैकेज 37 लाख, डोमेस्टिक पैकेज 32 लाख और एवरेज पैकेज 12.13 लाख रुपए सालाना रहा था। इस साल एफएमसीजी सेक्टर की कंपनियों ने आईआईएम पर ज्यादा भरोसा जताया है। इस सेक्टर से ब्रिटानिया, डाबर, गोदरेज, हिंदुस्तान यूनीलीवर, आईटीसी, लॉरियल, मैरिको, पेप्सिको व पिडिलाइट ने अच्छे ऑफर दिए जबकि फार्मा सेक्टर में सिप्ला, ग्लोक्सो स्मिथलाइन व जे एंड जे फार्मा जैसी कंपनियों ने बड़े रिक्रूटर्स की भूमिका निभाई।



पीजीपी 2012-14 बैच

475 पार्टिसिपेंट्स

152 कंपनियां

32 लाख हाईएस्ट डोमेस्टिक पैकेज

37 लाख हाईएस्ट इंटरनेशनल पैकेज

12.13 लाख एवरेज पैकेज

फाइनेंस में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी

आईआईएम इंदौर के छात्रों ने इस बार भी फाइनेंस सेक्टर में काम करने में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी दिखाई है। पिछले साल 20 फीसदी बैच ने यह सेक्टर चुना था, जबकि इस बैच में 26 फीसदी प्लेसमेंट फाइनेंस से रहे। कंसल्टेंसी में 23 फीसदी, जनरल मैनेजमेंट में 11 फीसदी, आईटी में 9 फीसदी और एचआर में 7 फीसदी प्लेसमेंट हुए।

बड़ी बैच थी चिंता का विषय

आईआईएम इंदौर में पीजीपीएम (पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट प्रोग्राम इन मैनेजमेंट) की बड़ी बैचसाइज की वजह से पिछले दो साल से प्लेसमेंट चुनौती बना हुआ था। 2011-13 और 2012-14 के सभी छात्रों को प्लेसमेंट दिलाने के लिए कन्वोकेशन के बाद तक इंटरव्यू चलते रहे। इसके साथ ही कन्वोकेशन से पहले प्लेसमेंट रिपोर्ट जारी करने की परंपरा भी टूट गई थी। छात्रों को प्लेसमेंट दिलाने के लिए आईआईएम को प्लेसमेंट एजेंसियों की भी मदद लेना पड़ी थी। इस साल सभी सेक्टर में बूम की वजह से कंपनियों ने अच्छी संख्या में जॉब ऑफर की। यही वजह है कि 2013-15 की बैच की प्लेसमेंट रिपोर्ट कन्वोकेशन से पहले जारी हो सकी है।

इंदौर पहली पसंद

विभिन्न सेक्टर की कंपनियों के लिए आईआईएम इंदौर प्लेसमेंट के लिए पहली पसंद रहा है। कंपनियों ने अन्य बिजनेस स्कूल की तुलना में यहां के छात्रों पर भरोसा जताया।

- प्रो. ऋषिकेश टी. कृष्णन, डायरेक्टर, आईआईएम

अंतरध्वनि में प्रतिभा का लोहा मनवा रहे छात्र

● कहीं रोबोट तो कहीं कबाड़ संयोजन का प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं छात्र ● इनोवेशन प्रोजेक्ट के तहत किए गए कार्य भी हुए प्रदर्शित



डीयू में चल रहे वार्षिक उत्सव अंतरध्वनि में अपना प्रोजेक्ट प्रस्तुत करता छात्र।

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का वार्षिक उत्सव अंतरध्वनि 2015 छात्रों की प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन करने का बड़ा मंच बनता जा रहा है। डीयू के स्पोर्ट्स स्टेडियम में आयोजित यह कार्यक्रम सैकड़ों छात्रों की प्रतिभा को नया आयाम दे रहा है। छात्रों ने बड़ी संख्या में अपने प्रोजेक्ट की प्रदर्शनी लगाई है।

डीयू के कुलपति प्रो. दिनेश सिंह ने कहा कि व्यक्ति अपने अनुभवों से सीखता है। मुझे खुशी है यहां भी छात्र अपने अनुभवों से सीखकर उसे प्रदर्शित कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा पर रवींद्र नाथ टैगोर, महात्मा गांधी और कंप्यूटिंग के विचारों का हवाला देते हुए उन्होंने बताया कि शिक्षा का अर्थ दाघरे में बांधना नहीं बल्कि दाघरे से मुक्त करना है। उन्होंने कहा कि छात्र अपनी प्रतिभा का लोहा मनवा रहे हैं। डीयू के कलस्टर इनोवेशन सेंटर के छात्रों ने भी डी प्रिंटिंग का प्रदर्शन किया है जो एक सस्ती तकनीक है। वहीं इसी विभाग के छात्रों द्वारा मैनजमेंट को भी जानकारी दी जा रही है। छात्र मोहित ने बताया कि हम केस स्टडी करने के बाद इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि कबाड़ी जो घर का कूड़ा देते हैं उसे श्रेणी में बचने से फायदा हो सकता है। क्योंकि अखबार के साथ, प्लास्टिक, प्लेस्टीमियम सहित कई वस्तुओं को देने से कबाड़ी सबका एक ही मूल्य लगाता है यदि हम उसे अलग-अलग करके बचें तो उसका अधिक मूल्य मिल सकता है। इन छोटी जानकारियों के साथ छात्रों ने अपने शोध भी प्रस्तुत किए। इसमें रोबोटिक साइंस से लेकर रसायन, भौतिकी और अन्य विषयों पर छात्रों ने

चुनाव समिति में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं: कुलपति

राज्य, नई दिल्ली : डीयू के कुलपति प्रो. दिनेश सिंह ने कहा है कि किसी भी विभाग में शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की जो प्रक्रिया है उसमें उन्होंने कोई बदलाव नहीं किया है। जो चुनाव समिति शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति के लिए बनती है उसमें उनका कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं है। ज्ञात हो कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में इतिहास विभाग के कुछ शिक्षकों ने चयन समिति में विभागाध्यक्ष को शामिल करने संबंधी एक बैठक बुलाने की बात की थी जिसका विभाग के शिक्षकों ने ही विरोध किया था।

तकनीक के माध्यम से सक्षम हो रहे असम छात्र

वार्षिक उत्सव अंतरध्वनि में समान अवसर प्रकोष्ठ ने शारीरिक रूप से असम कुछ छात्रों को टेबलट तथा कथन करने वाली छड़ी (स्मार्ट पेन) दी। इससे दृष्टि बाधित छात्रों को सहायता मिलेगी। समान अवसर प्रकोष्ठ के विशेष कार्य अधिकारी विधिन तिवारी ने बताया कि इसके लिए देहरादून की एक संस्था से सहयोग लेकर इसका वितरण कर रहे हैं।

शोध प्रस्तुत किए। इनोवेशन सेंटर के प्रमुख प्रो. एमएम चतुर्वेदी ने बताया कि ऐसे कार्यक्रमों से छात्रों का मनोबल बढ़ता है। यह प्रतिभा को प्रदर्शित करने का अच्छा मौका साबित होता है।



उत्सव में प्रस्तुत प्रोजेक्ट का अवलोकन करते छात्र।

Hindustan ND 23/02/2015

P-6

सौर जैकेट से चार्ज करें मोबाइल

अंतरध्वनि



दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का सालाना फेस्ट 'अंतरध्वनि' कई मायनों में खास है। इसमें न सिर्फ खेल-कूद, गीत-संगीत और नुकड़ नाटक आदि प्रतियोगिताएं हो रही हैं बल्कि छात्र नई तकनीक भी इजाद कर रहे हैं। शनिवार को दूसरे दिन के छात्रों ने नई तकनीक पर आधारित इनोवेटिव प्रोजेक्ट्स पेश किए। इनमें सबसे खास सोलर जैकेट है जो जिससे पहन कर मोबाइल चार्ज भी किया जा सकता है। रोहित पंवार और सुधील राघव की रिपोर्ट

जैकेट बना सकती है 5 वॉट बिजली

स्मार्टफोन बार-बार डिस्चार्ज होने से हर कोई परेशान है। इसे देखते हुए डीयू के लेडी इर्विन कॉलेज की छात्राओं ने नई तकनीक इजाद की है। उन्होंने एक ऐसी सौर जैकेट बनाई है जो न सिर्फ पहनने में आरामदायक है बल्कि उससे मोबाइल की बैटरी भी चार्ज की जा सकती है।

दरअसल, इस जैकेट को पहनकर धूप में चलने से बिजली का उत्पादन होता है। छात्रा अक्षता वर्मा ने बताया कि यह जैकेट 5 वॉट बिजली बना सकती है जो मोबाइल चार्ज करने या एलईडी लाइट को जलाने के लिए काफी है। सिर्फ आधा किलोग्राम वजन वाली इस जैकेट को धो भी सकते हैं। धोने से इसमें लगे सौर पैनल खराब नहीं होते हैं।

अक्षता के मुताबिक यह जैकेट गांव के लोगों को ध्यान में रखकर बनाई गई है और इसकी कीमत 2500 रुपये के आसपास होगी। इस कॉलेज के स्टाॅल पर सौर जैकेट के



लेडी इर्विन कॉलेज की छात्राओं द्वारा तैयार की गई सौर जैकेट।

अलावा सौर शीशा, सौर मेज और सौर टोपी भी प्रदर्शित की गई है।

'ड्रोन' से होगी क्षेत्र की पूरी पहरेदारी

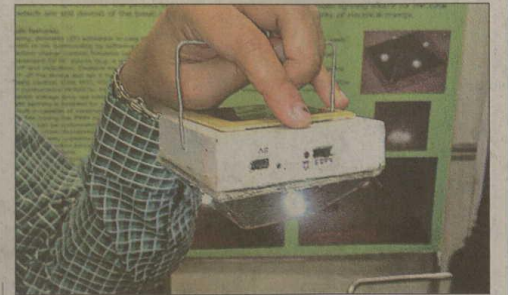
श्री गुरुतेग बहादुर खालसा कॉलेज के बीटक कंप्यूटर साइंस के विद्यार्थियों की टीम ने एक पहरेदार 'ड्रोन' बनाया है। टीम में शामिल अभिषेक ने बताया कि इस ड्रोन के जरिये 500 से 700 मीटर ऊंचाई से एक किलोमीटर की परिधि में पहरेदारी की जा सकती है। इस ड्रोन में एक कैमरे और आवाज को रिकॉर्ड करने वाले उपकरण लगे हैं, जो जमीन पर स्थित दूसरे उपकरण तक संदेश भेजते रहते हैं। अभिषेक के मुताबिक डेढ़ किलोग्राम वजन वाला यह ड्रोन एक किलोग्राम वजन तक उठाने की क्षमता रखता है।

नुकड़ नाटकों ने किया मनोरंजन

डीयू के स्टेडियम में इनोवेशन सेंटर के सामने लगातार नुकड़ नाटकों का मंचन हो रहा था। इसी क्रम में भारतीय कॉलेज की 'मंथन' टीम ने क्रेटिव प्रोडम विषय पर नुकड़ नाटक किया, जिससे लोगों ने काफी पसंद किया है। इस टीम में शामिल विशाखा ने बताया कि इस नाटक का निर्देशन संजीत सर ने किया है।

'सुधार' से सुधरेंगे शहर के हालात

राम लाल आनंद कॉलेज के छात्रों ने 'सुधार' मोबाइल एप और वेबसाइट www.sudhaar.org तैयार की है। एप के माध्यम से विभिन्न शिकायतों को एक मानचित्र पर देखा जा सकता है। इससे पता चलेगा कि किसी क्षेत्र से विशेष तरह की शिकायत कितने लोगों ने की है। एंजॉयड आधारित इस एप से सड़क, बिजली, सीवेज, पानी, कूड़ा और महिला सुरक्षा से संबंधित शिकायत की जा सकती है। टीम के सदस्य शाश्वत राजदान ने बताया कि एप से होने वाली शिकायतों को आगे संबंधित विभागों तक भेजा जाएगा।



हंसराज कॉलेज के छात्रों ने द्वारा बनाया गया सोलर एलईडी बल्ब। ● सभी फोटो: हिन्दुस्तान

अंधेरा होते ही खुद जल जाता है बल्ब

हंसराज कॉलेज के बीएससी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के छात्रों ने एक ऐसा बल्ब तैयार किया है जो अंधेरा होते ही खुद जल जाता है और उजाला होते ही बंद हो जाता है। इसका नाम सोलर एलईडी बल्ब है। यह सेंसर से चलता है। छात्रों संग इसे तैयार करने वाले शिक्षक डॉ. सुखबिंदर सिंह ने बताया कि इसमें बैटरी लगी है। धूप में इसे चार्ज किया जाता है। इस छोटे से बल्ब को कहीं भी लगाया जा सकता है। इसमें एलईडी लाइट्स हैं। ये सेंसर से अंधेरे होने पर खुद जल जाती है। अगर कहीं रोशनी है तो सेंसर बल्ब को खुद बंद कर देता है। इतना ही नहीं, सेंसर कमरे में मौजूद रोशनी के प्रतिशत के अनुसार बल्ब की रोशनी को कम और ज्यादा करता है।

खेतों से पक्षी भगाने वाला रोबोट



कलस्टर इनोवेशन सेंटर के छात्रों द्वारा तैयार रोबोट।

कलस्टर इनोवेशन सेंटर के बीटक छात्रों ने कई रोबोट्स तैयार किए हैं। इनमें सबसे खास ऐसा रोबोट जो खेत में आने वाले पक्षी को भगा देता है। यह सेंसर से काम करता है। इसमें कैमरे भी हैं। खेतों में इसे कहीं भी इंस्टॉल किया जा सकता है। सेंसर उड़ते पक्षियों को तस्वीर खींचता है। जैसे ही सेंसर खेत की ओर आने वाले पक्षियों का पता लगाते हैं एक दम से इसमें आवाज आती है। इससे कई तरह की ऐसी आवाजें हैं जिससे पक्षी फसल की ओर नहीं आते और वापस उड़ जाते हैं।

February 23

Mint ND 23/02/2015 P-5

HRD INITIATIVE

Two education bills likely in budget session

The two bills aim to digitize academic records and create a regulator for distance education

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA
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NEW DELHI

The Union human resource development (HRD) ministry is likely to introduce two bills in the budget session of Parliament beginning Monday. While the first aims to digitize all academic credentials, the second will create a statutory body for distance education.

The academic depository will dematerialize academic records of all students leaving school boards, colleges and universities and create a central resource to curb frauds and forgery. It will help firms to screen the backgrounds of aspiring or existing employees, two government officials familiar with the development said.

The second bill will regulate distance education, which is facing a trust deficit in a regulatory vacuum, but can help improve higher education enrolment.

India has at least 14 open universities and 240 other distance education directorates in existing universities. Earlier, the Indira Gandhi National Open University (Ignou) was dealing with distance education regula-

tion. The power was later transferred to the University Grants Commission (UGC) as a temporary measure.

Both bills have a common digital link, a pet theme of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the first official said, requesting anonymity. Both proposals were floated by the previous United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government, but did not lead to legislation.

The first official said the ministry will take help from the National Securities Depository Ltd and Central Depository Securities Ltd for the academic depository. Nearly a million schools, over 38,000 colleges and over 650 universities will ultimately be covered under the initiative, but the ministry may start the process with central universities and the Central Board of Secondary Education. But the official said private agencies won't be empanelled to do the job as "safety of private information" of people is a key issue. "Authentication of education credentials is a key challenge while seeking jobs, applying for higher studies and at times, even during elections," a second official said, adding authentication won't be a problem in a demat form, and that the proposal has been pending since 2011.

In 2011, Delhi University unearthed a racket in fake certificates. In 2012, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were faced with a similar situation after several hundred applicants submit-

ted fake certificates to gain the benefits of reservation for other backward classes.

According to a 2014 report by background screening company First Advantage, 10% of all applications in sectors like travel, hospitality and retail had discrepancies. Of all education-related discrepancies, 66% comprise fake documents, it said.

The second official said legislation related to distance education will create a statutory council such as the UGC. It will lay down standards for offering higher education programmes and prescribe facilities, staffing patterns and staff qualifications and enforce the same. It will also supervise online education, a thrust area for the centre. The council will grant recognition to higher education programmes offered through distance education system within the country or outside by Indian institutes. "Funding, monitoring, quality improvement, setting guidelines will be taken care of by this council. Currently, over 20% of students pursuing higher education are enrolled in distance mode; so, proper quality control is required," the official said.

According to C.R.K. Murthy, a professor at Ignou, establishing a regulator that can assure quality, changing the way departments often see distance education merely as a cash cow and special attention on private universities churning out "cheap degrees", will be good for the sector.

Times of India ND 23/02/2015 Education Times P-1

Design in detail

The Industrial Design Centre at IIT Bombay launches a UG degree in design

Ruchi Chopda
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The Industrial Design Centre (IDC) at IIT, Bombay (IIT-B), will offer an undergraduate (UG) programme in design from the upcoming academic year.

The move follows the launch of the National Initiative for Design Innovation by the ministry of human resource development last year to ensure maximum reach of design education and practice in the country, promote design innovation in all sectors and develop collaborative projects between institutions.

Students can opt for the stand-alone Bachelor of Design (BDes) spanning four years or the integrated dual MDes offered over five

years. The BDes is meant to train students in product design, visual communication design, interaction design and animation design.

Informs B K Chakravarthy, head, IDC, "As we progress from a knowledge-driven economy towards a creative economy, design will play a crucial role in helping us address global needs. At IDC, we already offer MDes and PhD programmes, so adding a BDes enables us to make our offerings holistic in terms of student intake levels."

He elaborates, "During the first year, students would be trained in need finding and analysis. The focus will be on discovery and explorations. While the second year will train students in creativity and problem-solving focusing on concerns and sensitivity, the third year will stress on skills and media options and students will learn about collaborations and systems." At the end of the third year, BDes students will need to decide whether they intend to pursue the integrated MDes.

Chakravarthy adds, "The course also has research modules in the fourth and fifth years (in the case of students pursuing the integrated MDes programmes)."

FACT SHEET

- **Duration:** BDes – four year; MDes (dual degree) – five years
- **Eligibility:** Class XII pass and performance in the undergraduate common entrance examination for design 2015 (U-CEED 2015), scheduled for May 31
- **Application deadline:** April 2015

Hindu ND 23/02/2015 P-10

Harvard researcher offers free online legal research tool for students

Legal Correspondent

NEW DELHI: An online legal research initiative started by an Indian student research fellow with the Harvard Law School Centre offers a level playing field for his counterparts spread across 140 law schools and colleges in the country.

The Standard India Legal Citation (SILC), an online India-centric legal citation manual which can be accessed free of cost, provides legal research material ranging from parliamentary debates, circulars of government bodies like RBI and SEBI to academic papers on Indian family laws to help law students with their academic work.

Citations help readers easily find reference to cases and facts.

“Unfortunately, good legal citation is far from reality in a large number of India’s law schools and even among legal academia and professionals. Many students from less privileged law schools do not have access to foreign citation systems, which can be expensive and difficult to

use. They often cannot access good research tools. We want to change this. SILC is free and easy to access. Anyone with an Internet connection can download a copy,” Rohit Pothukuchi, who serves as chief editor of SILC and also works with White & Case LLP in New York City, said.

Mr. Pothukuchi said he and his law school friends — Debanshu Khettry and Shambo Nandy — hit upon this idea after facing problems in finding Indian legal sources, some of which were obscure. All three are now founding editors of SILC.

He said a uniform, authentic method of legal research would increase accountability in the Indian legal profession and raise the standard of research in India. “India has long needed an easy to access citation system of its own. I believe SILC can help improve the culture of accountability and credibility in research across our nation,” Prof. M. Sridhar, Information Commissioner, central Information Commission, said.

JOINT LEARNING

JNU faculty and research students will soon become a part of a European Commission-funded transnational project

Aaditi.Isaac@timesgroup.com

Research students and faculty from literature, arts, history and other disciplines from Jawaharlal Nehru University will soon be able to become part of a transnational

project funded by the European Commission.

In addition to JNU, Trinity College Dublin or TCD (co-ordinator), Ireland; Ruhr-Universität, Bochum, Germany; Jagiellonian University, Poland; University of Zagreb, Croatia; University of

Tartu, Estonia; University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Yale University, US and the University of Tokyo are part of the global initiative.

Social Performance Cultural Trauma and the Reestablishing of Solid Sovereignities (SPCTReSS) is a four-year collaborative project between scholars from five European and four non-European universities. It is funded by the European Commission to promote international mobility between senior and young scholars, says Jane

Ohlmeyer, from TCD, who is currently at JNU as a visiting professor and is part of SPCTReSS. "Individuals will be able to re-

search through collaboration for three to six months."

The project focuses on areas including cultural trauma, nation-making and issues of identity, especially in a postcolonial world, says Aditya Mukherjee, dean, School of Social Sciences, who is leading the project with Mridula Mukherjee at JNU. Talking about the impor-

tance of such a project in current times, Aditya Mukherjee says that it has a long-term impact on society. The European Commission is exploring the idea of diversity through the project, he adds.

He emphasises the need to create awareness about the significance of diversity in a country like India, which has taken a different national trajectory, unlike the West.

"Historically, we have evolved a mechanism of dealing with

difference in India. We have had so many religions, languages and tribal groups which have evolved together without exploding or having powerful movements that could have led to homogenisation, and this is an advantage. Diversity in India was further built upon by the liberation struggle. While Europe defined itself through homogeneity — that's what the French revolution did to France — we defined our nation in exactly the opposite way by cele-

brating diversity. This diversity was not against the nation. It was complementary to nationhood," he elaborates, adding that today, some people are doing the reverse, which is worrying. He cites Yugoslavia as an important example. "The country disappeared because they did not know how to live together any more."

Mukherjee says these are crucial areas which need to be explored and awareness needs to be generated about them.

Business Line ND 23/02/2015 P-18

100% placements at IIM Calcutta

Finance sector major recruiter followed by consulting firms

OUR BUREAU

Kolkata, February 22

IIM Calcutta has achieved 100 per cent final placements for the Class of 2013-15 within a three-day period.

The 438 students of the batch received around 501 offers that included 143 through lateral hiring, 224 in finals and 134 through pre-placement offers (PPOs).

Over 100 offers were in the finance sector with Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Goldman Sachs, Citibank, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank, Avendus Capital, ICICI Securities, Kotak IBD, Edelweiss and Allegro Advisors being the major recruiters.

Some of them were recruited for multiple roles on the first day itself, a release issued

Consulting firms are said to have made around 20 per cent of the offers, while sales & marketing contributed around 19 per cent.

by the B-school said. IIM Calcutta students secured 22 offers in front-end investment banking, PE and VC roles.

Exclusive roles were offered by Bank of America Merrill Lynch for Investment Banking, Markets (Hong Kong) & Risk (HK & Mumbai) divisions.

Some of the other exclusive offers, the release stated, were made by Goldman Sachs Markets (London & Mumbai), Credit Suisse IBD, BNP Paribas IBD, and so on.

Consulting firms are said to have made around 20 per cent of the offers with The Boston Consulting Group, Bain & Co, McKinsey, AT Kearney and Accenture Management Consulting being the big names.

Meanwhile, sales & marketing contributed around 19 per cent of the offers.

Firms include the likes of P&G, Reckitt Benckiser, Kellogg, ITC and Philips. Coca-Cola, PepsiCo, Mondelez, Dabur and Middle East-based retail firm Alshaya recruited via PPOs.

E-commerce

Interestingly, e-commerce accounted for 47 offers with e-tailers such as Amazon, Snapdeal, Flipkart, Olacabs, GroupOn, Quikr, UrbanLadder, CarTrade being major draws.

The number of offers made by e-Commerce firms was significantly higher than last year, the release by IIM stated.

Online medical practice management firm Practo, Edgeverve (an Infosys company), Germany-based incubator firm Rocket Internet (APAC Internet Group) and Nokia Networks Finland (hiring exclusively from IIM Calcutta) were amongst the first time participants.

Politicisation rot

Revamp appointments system for central universities

Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen has announced that he will not be returning for a further term as chancellor of Nalanda University. The announcement provoked considerable controversy, as Professor Sen suggested that the government was notably unenthusiastic about extending his tenure. Nalanda University is an unusual project. Although a central university, its nodal ministry is the ministry of external affairs and not the ministry of human resources development (HRD). This is because it has been established under the supervision of the East Asia Summit; the governing body has representation from Japan, China, Singapore and Thailand. The intent was, clearly, to use the Buddhist heritage of Nalanda to attract funding and talent from East Asia. There is little question that, in theory, this is an excellent idea. However, the implementation on the ground has been sadly delayed. The university started operation only in 2014 in temporary premises, although the original mentor group for the university was established in 2007. There may have been understandable reasons for this delay, but Professor Sen would have done well to address them, as well, in his letter.

Still, there is little reason to suppose that the government's intent was to increase efficiency of the Nalanda University project rather than to remove – or, more accurately, no longer employ – an avowed critic. The university's vice-chancellor, whose appointment has long been controversial, remains in place — when, surely, the implementation of the plans is far more her bailiwick than it is the chancellor's, and so the burden of accountability should have fallen first on her. Professor Sen's warning against the politicisation of appointments in higher education is, thus, timely. Yet it is important to note that previous governments have hardly been above reproach in this respect. Congress and Third Front governments have behaved just like Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) governments in giving appointments to fellow travellers. Unfortunately for the BJP, for various reasons they have a smaller pool of qualified sympathisers, and, thus, the costs of politicisation can become more visible.

In general, this controversy is a good moment for the government to step back and realise that it is in a superb position to reverse the decades-old slide towards politicisation of such positions. Given its unchallenged mandate, there is little reason for it to play petty politics at this level. It would have hurt it little to allow Professor Sen to continue. Now, at least, his replacement should be someone of, if not comparable, at least respectable status — and ideally apolitical. And that should be the spark for an attempt to depoliticise even other central universities. This will require major institutional reform. Fortunately, it is known – several committees have studied the problem – what needs to be done. First, instead of a University Grants Commission, have a body independent of the HRD ministry that serves as the funnel for public funds to universities. And then examine how chancellors and vice-chancellors are appointed — essentially, by a transparent search process, as is the global best practice. Professional search consultants should be hired by the governing body of a university and given parameters for the senior hire, and their recommendation should be acted upon. These two steps will go far towards ending the rot of politicisation.

Deccan Herald ND 23/02/2015 P-8

Nasa Europa mission to search for alien life

WASHINGTON: Nasa is planning a mission to Jupiter's moon Europa to search for signs of alien life on the icy, ocean-harboring world.

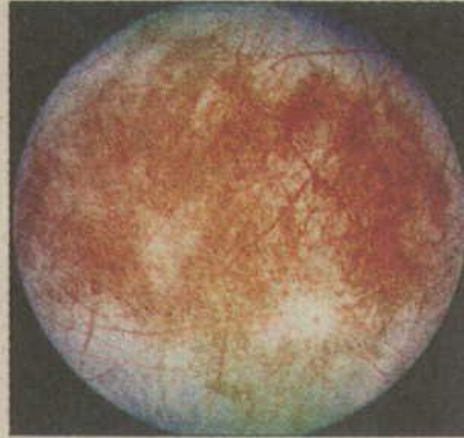
Nasa has asked scientists to consider ways that a Europa mission could search for evidence of alien life in the plumes of water vapour that apparently blast into space from Europa's south polar region.

These plumes, which Nasa's Hubble Space Telescope spotted in December 2012, provide a possible way to sample Europa's ocean of liquid water, which is buried beneath the moon's icy shell, researchers said.

Nasa is zeroing in on a flyby mission design, something along the lines of a long-studied concept called the Europa Clipper.

As currently envisioned, Clipper would travel to Jupiter orbit, then make 45 flybys of Europa over 3.5 years, at altitudes ranging from 25 km to 2,700 km.

The \$2.1 billion mission would study Europa's subsurface ocean, giving researchers a better understanding of the water's depth, salinity and oth-



er characteristics.

Nasa also wants to add plume sampling to the Europa mission's task list, if possible.

During a Europa plume workshop at the Ames Research Center in Silicon Valley earlier this week, Nasa science chief John Grunsfeld urged attendees to "think outside the box" and come up with feasible ways to study the moon's plumes.

Researchers would want to analyse bits of Europa material in well-equipped labs here on earth, but bringing samples back is likely beyond the scope of the flyby mission currently under consideration.

However, it may be possible to detect biomolecules onsite, using gear aboard a Clipper-like probe, researchers said.

PTI

Turning India into a skilled economy

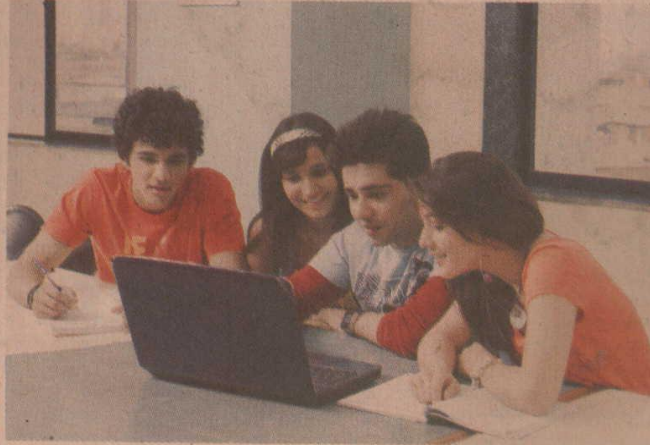
Scaling up vocational skilling, linking education to skilling, micro-entrepreneurship initiatives needed to make Skill India a success

SACHIN ADHIKARI



The government announced several plans for the education and skilling sector in 2014, including increase of education loans, increased focus on skilling through PPPs and better accreditation of vocational training courses to encourage more enrolments. Amidst speculations and apprehensions, people are hoping for burgeoning job opportunities across public and private sectors. If 2014 was a year of planning, 2015 should be the year of execution.

Scaling up vocational skilling: It is evident from the large number of schemes pertaining to vocational skilling that the government is taking it very seriously. We can expect a continued patronage to the sector in the upcoming Budget in form of increased expenditure and higher involvement of public-private partnership. Hopefully, initiatives such as Skill India will succeed in penetrating the urban youth to reach rural and semi-urban population where majority of our population still resides. Involving private sectors for funds and infrastructure and NGOs for their reach in such communities can help make this happen. From the supply side, there are not enough enrolments due to lack of a proper structure and accreditation system. Vocational training has failed to gain that respect



amongst the youth and though HRD's announcement of setting up a unified Vocational Training University will help bridge this gap and also ensure a quality check on the kind of trainings being imparted, there needs to be collaboration with the industry and job markets to ensure that those trained are gainfully employed. Only results, which in this case are employment, can attract students to such programmes. Perhaps Narendra Modi's 'Make in India' initiative can be linked to such programmes to create a demand-supply chain in the economy.

Linking education to skilling: Vocational training or any skill initiative cannot succeed in isolation from education. The recently released ASER report clearly shows how our primary education system has failed to improve quality and quantity of school education being imparted at rural, govern-

ment schools. These school children will be our future workforce and if the number of dropouts is so huge, we will be faced with a crisis. We need an education system aligned with skills that can help candidates to be employable and skilled by the time they pass out. At the same time, the quality and ratio of trainer/teachers need to be at par, who can build interest and knowledge in their candidates. Hopefully, the Budget will devote more funds to improve enrolment and quality of education along with some plan on improving the quality of teachers as well.

Micro-entrepreneurship: Perhaps we are still unaware of the huge power that micro-entrepreneurship holds for a nation like ours. Given that over 75% of our economy still runs on the basis of micro-economies who make up our informal sector, we need some concrete plans in place to give structure to it.

Consider the large number of dropouts who may not be skilled enough to get employment or the number of rural women who could benefit from micro-entrepreneurship trainings. If the government ties up with NGOs and other private players to give micro-entrepreneurship trainings to those who want to start something of their own and link it with micro-financing companies, it can help uplift whole communities. For the existing micro-entrepreneurs in our informal sector, the government could form a special committee to guide and train them to be optimised and more organised which will help our economy and GDP in the long run.

Embracing technology: The present generation is born in the age of technology and will respond much better if internet and m-learning are used as tools of learning. These technologies have high portability, small size and low price, and can reach out to large numbers at once. If applications can be developed to make learning possible through personal phones, it is the easiest and cheapest way to educate millions of youth across the globe. The upcoming Budget should reflect this inclination by way of investment in the sector, giving equal accreditation to such online courses or incentives for start-ups working on apps, etc.

The aim of turning India into a skilled economy and the manufacturing hub of the world could become a reality if practical and achievable steps are taken in this Budget.

The author is chief mentor of Viztar International, a business consulting and training organisation

Talent hunt for the digital era



UMA GANESH

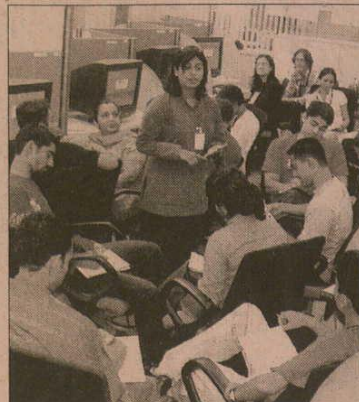
UNTIL recently, digital talent gap has been referred to as the difference that exists between those who have access to the digital word and those who don't. While there is still a huge gap between these two and the gap has to be bridged with digital literacy, within the digital world, the connotations of digital environment are changing rapidly. This makes it challenging for most organisations to cope with the demand for talent that has the capabilities to support the expectations of organisations to succeed in the digital era.

We have witnessed the progression of 'being digital' from a modest one to one interaction at the same place to one to many and many to many interfaces across geographies. Until recently 'SMAC' referring to social, mobile, analytics, cloud was the buzzword and now being digital also means embracing robotics, artificial intelligence and Internet of Things (IoT) thus making the digital landscape far more complex as compared to any of the earlier phases. This has resulted in the need for organisations to assess their digital talent capability and consider new ways of addressing the digital talent gap.

The demand for talent required to be successful with the digital strategy is huge and the statistics are staggering in almost every dimension of skills required for the digital era. Unlike in the past when skilled resources were required only to support the IT function, in the context of digital transformation, organisations need digitally empowered resources across all functions in the organisation which makes the matter significantly more challenging.

Further, since the digital capability is the culmination of multiple technologies coming together, with every category of technology evolving simultaneously, some of which independently and many on account of inter-linkages, the talent readiness and profile requirements have become even more complex. The talent pool which is well adapted with such an evolution and at the same time being well prepared for future trajectories of technologies is difficult to find in large numbers.

Currently most organisations are continuing to use traditional methods for building the required capabilities with their existing employees. It has also been found that HR function in most organisations are not centre stage in building the required digital competencies and this activity is left to IT or user departments. In the past, IT upgradation was primarily driven by IT function and since the skills required pertained to mostly the IT function or limited to training on the usage of systems built by IT department, IT function took the lead in skilling of employees. However, with digital transformation when the entire organisation would have to be equipped for the change, HR will have to take on the centre stage to facilitate this transformation. As of now, in most organisations HR function is yet to get its arms around the digital phenomenon and as a result, the long term approach required for revitalising the organisation is missing.



HR managers have to be abreast with technologies that are evolving and shaping the digital world and find smart ways of supporting the talent needs of the organisation

Recognising the importance of digital impact on organisations, many large multinational corporations have created a new position—chief digital officer to lead the digital transformation efforts. In that case is the role of CIO becoming redundant? Absolutely not, CIOs are focussing on transformation of the technology platform itself which has traditionally been more inward focussed and now has to give way to integration with the external world primar-

ily with the customers and the vendors and thus engage with social networks, have the ability to deliver information and service anytime, anyplace through multiple devices and be able to handle multitudes of data to arrive at meaningful interpretation for the business.

Opening of the platform and exposure to the community at large has meant that security and IP protection have become two additional focus areas for the CIOs. Digital officers on the other hand are focussed around transformation of the businesses working closely with the CEOs, heads of various lines of businesses and the CIO. The focus currently is on the customer and the market, but very soon there would be a need to rethink the role and requirements of HR or Quality or other functions in the digital world.

While designing systems and developing applications in the past, strong technical skills were the key to successful implementation. Today the requirement is a combination of capabilities in areas such as customer behaviour or psychology, design and analytics, along with the technical skills as most of the new application development work is centered around the external world. Further, it is equally important for technical professionals to acquire understanding of business domains and for business teams to have the basic technical skills to function successfully in the world where every aspect will be digitally driven.

HR managers will have to deal with this significant change and ready themselves to reorient the employees and also put in place new methods for recruitment of such resources. As newer technologies and innovation would have to be rapidly absorbed by the organisation, young talent force with cutting edge capabilities would always be in demand.

Therefore the longevity of employees and the need to rethink employment contracts would become important areas to be addressed. Customers will favour organisations that are "fashionistas", that is, those who are first to market with savvy technology based solutions. HR managers have to be abreast with technologies that are evolving and shaping the digital world and find smart ways of supporting the talent needs of the organisation using unconventional methods. The battle for digital talent has begun and HR managers have to be in the forefront for the hunt for talent.

The writer is CEO, Global Talent Track, a corporate training solutions company

E-commerce steals the show at B-school campuses

KALPANA PATHAK & M SARASWATHY
Mumbai, 22 February

E-commerce companies, which merely registered their presence on campuses until last year, have given business schools — even the premier ones — a big reason to rejoice this year, by becoming one of the largest recruiters.

While these companies beat the long-ruling consulting and financial sectors at some campuses, they emerged as the second- or third-most-attractive sector at others.

At the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, Amazon and Snapdeal were the

biggest recruiters; they made 17 offers each. Other prominent e-commerce recruiters this year were Flipkart, Urban Ladder, AskmeBazaar, Hopscotch, CarTrade, Proptiger, Quickr and Commonfloor. There also was web-based taxi aggregator Ola Cabs. In the consulting domain, the Boston Consulting Group made 16 offers, while McKinsey and Accenture Management Consulting made 11 offers each.

Last year, Accenture was the top recruiter at IIM-B with 13 offers, and 27 per cent of the entire batch had received offers from the consulting sector. From among the e-commerce

companies, only Flipkart, Yepme and Jabong had visited the campus.

Ankur Agrawal, Placement Representative at IIM-B, says: "While the consulting firms continued to recruit in large numbers, the students were very upbeat about e-commerce firms."

IIM Calcutta, which closed its placements in two-and-a-half days, saw 11 per cent of its batch getting recruited by e-commerce companies, which made 47 offers. While only Amazon and Yepme had visited this campus last year, many others joined in this time.

ON A HIRING SPREE



Turn to Page 9

At IIM-B, Amazon and Snapdeal, which made 17 offers each, were the biggest recruiters this year

IIM-Calcutta saw 11% of its batch getting recruited by e-commerce firms

At IIM-Lucknow, e-commerce accounted for 15% of recruitments

At IIM-Kozhikode, Snapdeal was among

the major recruiters At Xavier School of Management, offers from e-commerce doubled this year

At the Mumbai-based SP Jain Institute of Management and Research, offers from e-commerce companies doubled; 23% of its batch was placed at firms in this segment

FROM PAGE 1

First coal block e-auction earns...

The nominated authority comprises two officers and a clerk. The budget of ₹5 crore was disbursed last week, in the last leg of the auction. The others involved in the process with MSTC, the e-auction portal for coal block re-allocation; and SBI Caps, which evaluated the bids as the transaction advisor.

"We were ably assisted by a young team from Coal India. But the guiding force was the minister. He should get the credit for bringing innovative ideas and offering us a perspective on what the industry expected from the government," said Bhardwaj.

Congratulating the team, Goyal said the current government had done in four months what the previous one could not in 10 years. "We pulled off the auction in four months — from October 20, when the re-allocation process started, to February 14, when the (first round of) e-auction began. This shows the sincerity of purpose and determination of this government. This also re-affirms the faith of people that India can be a great place to do business."

Anil Swarup, former chief of the 'Project Monitoring Group', had joined the coal ministry as a secretary soon after the Supreme

INDIA'S MAIDEN COAL BLOCK E-AUCTION

Coal blocks set aside for the power sector

Block	Expected royalty (₹ cr)		Bid amount (₹ per tonne)	Auction amount (₹ cr)		Power tariff concession (annual in ₹ cr)	Successful bidder
	Over 30 years	Annual		Over 30 years	Annual		
Talabira-1	92.1	25.6	478	515.52	143.4	657	GMR Chhattisgarh
Sarisatolli	500.09	34.3	470	2,398.41	164.5	3,527	CESC Limited
Trans Damodar	1,059.97	22.4	940	4,448.08	94	7,571	Durgapur Projects
Amelia North	1,229.82	49	712	5,003.61	199.36	8,784	Jaiprakash Ventures
Tokisud	705.75	31.51	1,110	5,768.6	257.75	5,041	Hindalco
Gare Palma-IV/2&3	1,523.8	61.25	108	1,679.2	67.5	11,469	Jindal Power Limited
Total	5,111.53	224.06	3,818	19,813.42	926.51	37,049	

Coal blocks for unregulated sectors like iron, steel and cement

Block	Expected royalty (₹ cr)		Bid amount (₹ per tonne)	Auction amount (₹ cr)		Successful bidder
	Over 30 years	Annual		Over 30 years	Annual	
Sial Ghoghri	161.71	8.53	1,402	797.73	42.06	Reliance Cement
Belgaon	138.89	5.25	1,785	1,273.95	48.2	Sunflag Iron & Steel
Kathautia	1,170.83	39.09	2,860	6,853.42	228.8	Hindalco
Marki Mangli III	78.62	4.62	918	328.37	19.28	BS Ispat
Mandla North	2,387.8	42.63	2,505	21,042	375.75	Jaiprakash Associates
Ardhagram	447.77	9.46	2,302	4,356.54	92.08	OCL Iron & Steel
Chotia	489.25	26.46	3,025	5,593.23	302.5	Balco
Gare Palma-IV/5	778.17	18.34	3,502	14,858	350.2	Hindalco
Bicharpur	225.51	13.76	3,003	8,744.18	225.1	Ultratech Cement
Gare Palma-IV/4	225.51	18.34	3,001	3,691.2	300.1	Hindalco
Gare Palma-IV/1	617.58	74.76	1,585	7,856.8	951	Balco
Gare Palma-IV/7	661.13	14.95	2,619	NA	NA	Monnet Ispat
Total	7,382.77	276.19	28,507	75,395.42	2,935.07	

Court ordered cancellation of 204 block allocations made over the past two decades, calling those 'illegal' and 'unconstitutional'. He steered the re-allocation campaign and also kept the media and people informed about the bidding proceedings on his official Twitter handle.

"It was a conscious decision to make the auction process as transparent as possible. We kept the stakeholders informed in advance and held active discussions," said Swarup.

The e-auction portal, mstcecommerce.com, built and operated by state-owned MSTC,

was selected on a nomination basis. The in-house technology team kept the bidding going 24x7 for 10 days without any technical glitch. The website had all the updates on auction, including tender documents and mine-related information open for public view.

"This is just another auction for MSTC as a company. But for the country it has paved the way for real price discovery for natural resources, through a transparent e-auction system and market economics," said MSTC Chairman & Managing Director S K Tripathi.

MSTC (formerly known as Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd), a mini-ratna public-sector undertaking, conducts e-commerce for several industrial products and raw materials.

"For us, this is just the beginning. This first phase of the auction has set the tone for allocation and discovery of value of natural resources," said Swarup.

The office of the nominated authority, working on Sunday, was happy with the fact that the process was completed four days before schedule. "The very first day we saw that Talabira-I coal block received ₹0 bid; we knew this auction would be a historic one in more ways than one. There were court cases filed against us but the tireless back-end operations ensured success for the e-auction," said Bhardwaj.

Starting February 25, the second phase of the auction will begin on the same portal, on almost the same format, for 19 non-operational coal blocks. Already, 131 technical bids have been received from industry majors for these blocks.



HT.COM ND 23.02.15 P-6

IIM-C STARTS ONLINE EXEC CLASSES



■ The executive programme will focus on human resource management FILE PHOTO

HT Education Correspondent

Hughes Global Education India, Ltd has announced the launch and opening of admission to the Indian and Institute of Management (IIM) Calcutta executive programme in human resource management (EPhRM). Delivered over the Hughes Interactive Onsite Learning platform by eminent faculty of IIM Calcutta, this programme offers working executives comprehensive learning through lectures and real world case studies including addresses by senior executives from the corporate world.

The platform provides live interaction where participants in any part of the country can listen and discuss questions

THE ONLINE EXECUTIVE COURSE ALLOWS PARTICIPANTS FROM ALL OVER TO ASK QUESTIONS AND DISCUSS DOUBTS WITH IIM CALCUTTA FACULTY MEMBERS IN LIVE CLASSROOM SESSIONS

directly with IIM Calcutta faculty members. The programme is designed to enhance participants' understanding of Human Resource Management (HRM) policies of hiring, compensation and performance appraisals based on industry best practices.

Speaking at the launch, Professor

Amit Dhiman, joint programme director, EPhRM-IIM Calcutta, said, "EPhRM is in its sixth year since inception and has evolved into a programme that attempts to address concerns in the HRM field both at the micro employee level and macro organisational level by having a judicious mix of theoretical insights and viewpoints."

Professionals with more than two years of experience and having scored more than 50% in graduation/postgraduation can apply for the course, which is divided into classroom learning and campus components. Till today more than 25,000 students have used the Hughes Global Education platform in 100 classrooms in 50 cities across the country.

Nobel Winner Is Quitting as Head of Revived University in India

http://www.nytimes.com/2015/02/21/world/asia/nobel-winner-is-quitting-as-head-of-revived-university-in-india.html?_r=0

NEW DELHI — [Amartya Sen](#), the Nobel-winning economist and Harvard professor, confirmed on Friday that he would step down as chancellor of Nalanda University this summer, ending his role as head of an ambitious academic project he helped start last year.

Mr. Sen, in [a letter to the university's governing board](#) that was published in the Indian news media, wrote Thursday that the president of [India](#) had failed to sign the renewal of his chancellorship, which the board unanimously approved a month ago. The delay, he said, is an indication that "that the government wants me to cease being the chancellor of Nalanda University after this July, and technically it has the power to do so."

Mr. Sen also wrote that the government had indicated its intention to reconstitute the board, an action that he said would violate the parliamentary act governing the university.

"The issue is academic freedom," Mr. Sen said in an interview on Friday in New Delhi. He said that though the university had faced political interference from the new government before, its frequency "has dramatically gone up, and the voice of the academic community has dramatically gone down."

Mr. Sen, 81, has been a vocal critic of Prime Minister [Narendra Modi](#), particularly during the period

[leading](#) up to the parliamentary elections last year. In 2013, Mr. Sen [said](#) he did not want Mr. Modi to become prime minister, accusing him of not doing enough to make minorities feel safe and referring to the [Gujarat riots](#) during Mr. Modi's tenure as the state's chief minister in 2002. The riots left more than 1,000 people, mostly Muslims, dead.

Mr. Sen's departure leaves the future of the university in doubt. Mr. Sen has said that a boyhood visit with his grandfather to the ancient ruins of Nalanda University [inspired his vision for the new project](#). Described as the India's oldest university, the original institution drew thousands of students from all over Asia.

Its new iteration was intended to carry on that tradition, drawing on the support from various countries that endorsed its creation at the East Asia Summit in Thailand in 2009. In addition to Mr. Sen, the governing board includes academics from Britain, China and Singapore. George Yeo, the former foreign minister of Singapore, was one of its earliest champions.

Mr. Sen's stewardship was seen as a way to draw researchers and scholars from around the world to what was envisioned as a high-caliber academic institution in India, which has largely lacked such globally competitive institutions. The government pledged more than \$330 million to the university, but concerns grew over the level of autonomy that Mr. Sen and others sought.

"It was Nalanda that needed a man like Amartya Sen at the helm, not the other way around," said Sugata Bose, who is a member of the university's governing body, a member of Parliament from West Bengal and a professor at Harvard. "We met the faculty at Nalanda, many of whom made it clear that they were attracted to this new university because they saw Amartya Sen at the helm."

Mr. Sen, who admitted he was not a born administrator, said he was initially reluctant about assuming leadership at the university when he was approached with the idea in 2007.

"When I was originally asked by someone in the government, how would I like to be chancellor, I said I'd like it like a hole in the head," he said. "I wanted the thing to be done, but I didn't want to do it myself."

But the ethos of the university, particularly connecting India to the rest of Asia on the basis of ideas, as opposed to trade, appealed to him, and he said he eventually came around to the idea.

The ambitions of the university often clashed with the realities of getting such a project off the ground in India. Classes began in September, but construction of the university's main building is scheduled to begin later this year. As it stands, there are just two dozen faculty members and students on the interim campus involved in courses in environmental studies and history.

Syed Akbaruddin, a spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs, which oversees the university, said in a telephone interview that there had been no effort by the government to end Mr. Sen's tenure. The deadline for the final minutes of the governing board's meeting in January is at the end of this month, he said, after which the president is set to receive a formal letter on Mr. Sen's renewal.

"We haven't received the approved minutes of the meeting in January, and therefore haven't moved the president to inform him of the outcome to that meeting," Mr. Akbaruddin said.

He also denied knowledge of any government attempt to reconstitute the board.

Mr. Bose said that the board had expedited a request for Mr. Sen's renewal to the president in January, but that the ministry had failed to provide a document making the renewal request official.

Mr. Sen said he did not know how his departure would affect plans for the university.

"Part of my sense of loss was that it had been a kind of dream of mine since the age of 11 when I first saw it," he said. "I mean it may still happen, and I will do my best to help it."

Get Faculty from Industry, Make them Accountable

http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil_nadu/Get-Faculty-from-Industry-Make-them-Accountable/2015/02/22/article2681043.ece

CHENNAI:Experts speaking at the ThinkEdu15 conclave here on Saturday opined that in a fast and ever-changing world, teachers with industry-experience will be critical for a greater awareness of skill sets required in the coming generation of students seeking employment.

The ThinkEdu Conclave's session on 'Should Employment Be the Key Focus of Education', experts highlighted the fact that the difference between premier institutions like IITs, IIMs on the one hand and conventional colleges on the other, is that the latter do not adopt a problem-solving approach and do not make teachers accountable.

Uday Desai, director of IIT Hyderabad highlighted how IITs are planning to evolve new modules to help students keep pace with industry requirements. "The education system is focusing only on employability. This will become redundant as technology is changing at a rapid pace," he said.

Desai said that IITs are planning to atomise their programmes into multiple modules with some devoted to education while others "will not be taught by the faculty. A person from industry will be teaching them." Citing how Estonia, a tiny nation, develops the spirit of entrepreneurship in students, he said India should learn from that country.

Deepak Phatak, professor of the Department of CSE, IIT Bombay, stressed the need for sustainable employment and said that education should focus on inculcating entrepreneurial thought. Phatak slammed teachers in conventional colleges stating that many are not able to set question papers relying, as they do, on the colonial system. "Only four countries are following the colonial system of education. They include India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka," he said. The education system must focus on teaching students how to learn bringing the ethos of premier institutions to conventional colleges.

Citing the Aakash project where one lakh tablets were provided to engineering students, making technological devices affordable to students could result in a higher quality of education being imparted. He highlighted how IIT Bombay is working on Open Source Courseware Animations Repository, providing a repository of web-based interactive animations and simulations referred to as learning objects (LOs). These learning objects span topics in science and engineering at the college level, and maths and science at the school level.

Krishnakumar Natrajan, managing director and chief executive officer of MindTree stressed the need for education institutions to focus on producing quality engineers and not on placements made. There is a need for faculty to work with enterprises and find out what they need creating the need for Nexgen pedagogy for producing future engineers.

Dr S Vaidyasubramaniam, dean, planning and development, Sastra University, who chaired the session, highlighted the lack of recognition given to successful entrepreneurs and stressed the need to encourage them. Lalitha Balakrishnan, principal of MOP Vaishnav College, Chennai, stressed the need to introduce value subtly in course component.

Farmers irked as land was acquired though IIT was not sanctioned

Market price has gone up in the last four years

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/farmers-irked-as-land-was-acquired-though-iit-was-not-sanctioned/article6923383.ece>

Farmers who parted with their land for the establishment of an Indian Institute of Technology, on the outskirts of Hassan city, received between Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 25 lakh per acre when their land was acquired in 2011.

In the last four years, the market price has gone up many times. However, there is no sign of the State government getting the IIT sanctioned for Hassan.

As much as 1,057 acres and 24 guntas of land spread over seven villages, close to National Highway 75, were notified in 2007. The land was acquired in 2011 after addressing objections over the price. Farmers whose land was near the highway got Rs. 25 lakh an acre, while the others got around Rs. 15 lakh.

In 2007, when the Janata Dal (Secular)-BJP combine was in power, the land was acquired for the purpose through the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board. Since then, JD(S) leaders have been demanding that the Centre sanction the IIT.

MP and former Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda often raises the demand for an IIT. During his recent meeting with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, he reiterated the demand. Speaking to presspersons here recently, Mr. Gowda said he had told Mr. Modi that Hassan would be the right place for an IIT as land, acquired for the institute, was located close to a national highway, and a railway line connecting Hassan and Bengaluru was coming up soon. He said Mr. Modi had responded positively to the demand.

Meanwhile, the KIADB tried to divert the land for industrial purpose, which was opposed by people's representatives. Land-losers staged protests demanding that the government return the land if it was not used for the purpose for which it was acquired.

Farmers are now irked that the government acquired their land though the IIT was not sanctioned.

“When we were paid compensation, the price was around Rs. 25 lakh per acre. Now, four years later, the market price is around Rs. 5 lakh per gunta, which comes to around Rs. 2 crore per acre. If the land was acquired now, we would get a better price,” said Venkatesh of Gavenahalli, a land-loser.