

Newspaper Clips

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IIT Council rejects fee hike proposal

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology — the top decision-making body for the institutions — has not agreed with the recommendation of the Anil Kakodkar committee for a big fee hike from Rs 50,000 at present to more than Rs 2 lakh per year for the financial autonomy of the IITs, and felt it could act as a deterrent to students.

The Council, which met on Friday, however, gave in-principle approval for setting up of one technical institute in Mauritius with the help of IITs and also decided that IIT directors should be appointed through a process of open advertisement and not through a search committee alone.

Kakodkar, who was asked to suggest a roadmap for the IITs, was asked to examine various suggestions made during the meeting and rework the report. The meeting also could not discuss reform in the Joint Entrance Examination and curriculum as T Ramaswamy, secretary, department of science and technology, was not present. Ramaswamy had prepared a report on the two issues.

Sources said the Council spent con-



ACCEPTED PROPOSALS

- Technical institute in Mauritius handed by IITs
- IIT directors to be appointed through process of open advertisement, not search committee alone

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fee hikes at UG level
- Govt to fully fund PhD and research students
- Fees for 25% of students to be funded by government
- Set target of 10,000 PhDs every year, requiring 1,200 faculty members

siderable time discussing the Kakodkar committee report. Many directors felt Kakodkar's suggestion on financial autonomy for IITs was too simplistic and it would be difficult to sustain it through a fee hike alone. Others said the economic model should be reworked. HRD minister Kapil Sibal said charging such a high fee could act as a deterrent to prospective students.

Kakodkar has recommended a fee hike at the undergraduate level but asked the government to fully fund students pursuing PhD and research. He has also said that the fee for 25%

of students should be funded by the government. Kakodkar set a target of 10,000 PhDs every year for which 1,200 faculty members would be needed.

The council agreed with two reports by Sanjay Dhande, director of IIT, Kanpur, on a uniform criteria for promoting students and on the requirement of infrastructure for research. It agreed to review and implement Dhande's recommendation, noting the credit-based practices being followed by different IITs for promotion of students from one semester to the other. In order to ensure cer-

tain common features, it was agreed that the academic bodies of IITs should consider acquisition of credits as a criteria for movement of students and grant of degrees.

A presentation was made to the council on adopting "cyber security as part of the curriculum by IITs". It was decided that a committee under R Chidambaram would be set up to develop a roadmap for the future and give a report in the next three months. The committee would involve all educational institutions as well as government departments for this purpose.

The report of Devang Khakhar, director of IIT, Bombay, on attracting grants from Unesco and other multinational agencies such as the EU was welcomed by the council. It was decided to prepare a framework for creating a cyber platform for uploading publications and other research work of IITs. For this purpose, a group of representatives would develop this in a project mode.

The council decided that a panel for the visitor's nominee for a particular department would be created which all IITs could use for the selection of faculty. This will ensure the timely selection of professors.

Absent IIT board members to be removed

REFORM Two govt panels suggested similar changes for top B-schools

Charu Sudan Kasturi
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NEW DELHI: The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are amending their statutes to disqualify habitually absent members of their Boards of Governors (BoG) that include some of the country's top corporate executives, scientists and technocrats.

The decision follows repeated absenteeism at the BoG meetings of the country's top engineering schools, which on several occasions forced the meetings to be cancelled because a quorum could not be achieved.

Top IIT and government sources told HT that under the amended statutes, any BoG member who does not attend at least two Board meetings in a year, will be removed from the top administrative body of the IIT. Each IIT has a BoG, headed by a chairman picked by the President.

The proposed amendments to the statutes will also bring down the necessary number of members present for the Board's quorum, from six at present, to four, the sources said.

**AMENDMENTS WILL
BRING DOWN NUMBER
OF MEMBERS PRESENT
FOR QUORUM, FROM
SIX TO FOUR**

The move to reform the BoGs and act against absentee members by the IITs comes after two government panels tasked with suggesting reforms to the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) suggested similar changes for the top B-schools.

The IIM boards include top industrialists like Mukesh Ambani (chairman, IIM Bangalore) and Vijaypat Singhania (chairman, IIM Ahmedabad).

NIIT's Rajendra Pawar is a member of the IIT Delhi BoG, while former Tata Steel managing director B Muthuraman is the chairman of the IIT Kharagpur BoG. Scientists M Anandakrishnan and Anil Kakodkar head the BoGs of IIT Kanpur and IIT Bombay respectively.

Former science and technology ministry secretary VS Ramamurthy is chairman of the IIT Delhi BoG.

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Unable to take pressure, tech student shoots himself in Gzb

Lalit Kumar | TNN

Ghaziabad: A 22-year-old, final year B.Tech student shot himself on Friday night as he allegedly could not handle the pressure of his studies.

The student, Hitesh Jha, had only recently landed a job with a



Hitesh Jha

top IT company, at an annual package of Rs 7 lakh, in an on-campus interview, said police.

Jha left a suicide note which said, "I can no longer take the pressure of my studies. I tried my best, but it is no longer possible. Please forgive me, Pita ji (father), for not being able to come up to your expectations."

Cops are investigating how Jha managed to get hold of a .315 caliber country-made pistol and cartridge that he used to kill himself. Jha was a student of the an engineering institute in Muradnagar, Ghaziabad, and was living in the college hostel. He was from Aligarh.

"On Friday night, at about 12.15am, Jha walked up to the small temple built inside the campus of the institute. The temple was, however, locked at that time. There Jha shot himself in the head. Hearing the gunshot, the students and the hostel warden rushed to the spot. They found Jha lying outside the temple, in a pool of blood. Jha's body has been sent for postmortem.

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Who says there's global warming?

Amit Bhattacharya | TNN

In the 1980s, Nigel Lawson was a key member of Margaret Thatcher's government. He rose to become chancellor of the exchequer in 1983 and served in that capacity during the heyday of British neo-conservatism before quitting in 1989. Of late, Lord Lawson has taken on a new job – debunking what he calls the “secular religion” of our age, climate change.

In this mildly-titled 2008 book, recently launched in India with a new foreword and an update at the end, Lawson flays the ‘church of climate change’ – my words, not his. He uses every weapon he can.

So Lawson begins by trying to show how the science of man-made global warming – climate change is a ‘loaded’ term he refuses to use – is far from ‘settled’ and that no ‘significant’ warming has taken place yet as a result of the steady build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. He concedes that temperatures may rise in the future, but quickly adds that its harmful effects have been overstated by the establishment. Indeed, Lawson talks about the benefits a spot of warming would bring, especially to the cold countries of Europe and elsewhere. Finally, the journalist-turned-politician – who incidentally found conditions in his well-equipped southern France home ‘perfectly tolerable’ during Europe’s killer heat of 2003 – reasons that even if we assume the world is getting hotter due to the human use of fossil fuels, drastically cutting down carbon emissions isn’t an option because that would be both “economically damaging and politically unattainable”.

In a nutshell, Lawson argues that it makes perfect economic sense for the world to continue to use fossil fu-

els as these are the cheapest available forms of energy. It will cost less, he says, to adapt to global warming than to spend billions on cutting carbon emissions.

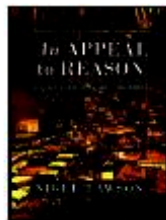
Lawson accuses the climate establishment of coating a grain of truth with a load of rubbish, but he too could be accused of slant and cherry-picking facts. For instance, he contends that no warming has taken place since 1998. Just days ago – Wednesday, January 19 to be exact – the World Meteorological Organization settled that debate, saying 2010 was the warmest year on record. Before the 2010 record, it could however be argued using certain data-sets

that 1998 was the warmest year. Even so, climate scientists look at trends rather than single-year records. And the trend is clear – from 2001 to 2010, global temperatures averaged 0.43 degrees C above the 1961-90 average. This was by far the warmest decade on record.

Lawson cites just one study when he contends that the net ice mass of Greenland is, in fact, increasing. Every recent study, including satellite data from GRACE, the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment mission, and Nasa’s ICESat or the Ice, Cloud and land Elevation Satellite point to significant loss of ice in the 2000s. In fact, most of Lawson’s conclusions can be similarly challenged.

But the one point that Lawson rightly makes is on alarmism. Climate study is an extremely complex science, but activists often tend to oversimplify and arrive at inaccurate conclusions. In the long term, this can only damage the credibility of the whole climate-change issue. Purely as a challenge to the mainstream view, Lawson’s book should be welcomed – even though he doesn’t have enough gunpowder to mount a serious onslaught.

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An Appeal To Reason: A Cool Look At Global Warming
By Nigel Lawson
Harper Litmus
Rs 299,
166 pages

Forget hard work, do smart work!

J. Jeyes

“Hard work never killed anybody, but why take a chance?” said American comedian Edgar Bergen. In the sedentary corporate lifestyle of ‘9 to 7,’ there is no work to the body but more and more labour to the mind, and less and less use of the intellect! This imbalance in the body-mind scale results in STRESS.

“Good workers attract more work like magnet,” and more & more work on computers brings in spondylitis in ‘Uttar Pradesh!’ The secret cure for this stiffneck is rotating the head once a while and NOT doing less and less hard work. Another idea is to look far away from your computer screen quite often, and watch out for ‘what others are doing’ in the department.

If you can focus sharp enough on their desktop screens, you even may surprise yourself noticing that the supposedly hardworker is ‘hardly working’ and seriously playing computer games or solitaire cards!

The topper in the corporate lifestyle disease list is the heart ailment. While all the attention of articles and healthtalks is on this blood-pumping mechanism, we will shift our focus further down, to Madhya Pradesh (belly).

‘Fissure’ or ‘crack’ in interpersonal relationships in workplaces and ‘unexpressed feelings’ create crater-like ulcers in the stomach and further down under. Popping antacid pills will not help. Releasing the suppressed emotions will. In Japan, they provide ‘punchbags’ with the word ‘BOSS’ written on them so that you can hit them to your heart’s content.

In India, you can only kick below your worktable. Even if a few companies provide some such punchbags, they

will include them in your ‘cafeteria allowance’ attracting more perks tax!

If emotions are not passed out, you know what will happen during the morning routine the next day. It will be a mourning-routine. Your family looks at you quizzically ‘why you spent so much time’ in the washroom. They may collectively pass a ‘motion’ to restrict your timeshare of toilet in the hectic morning schedule of family members. In fact, they don’t know that the moment you sit on the commode your mind goes on ‘autopilot’ to think about the day’s work and what to do to counter office politics.

In the office, you may be doing hard work sitting ‘all the time’ heating your seat. But the boss may rate you as ‘low in people skills’ in annual assessments. The heat

generated may only end up your visiting the gastroenterologist often. More good work may bring in more and more files and proposals to your ‘in-tray’ or in-box ‘piling’ it up. If you ‘cleared them all’ during a hard workday, the files will ‘pile up’ in the out-tray or outbox, which will only bring in more assignments from the boss to the in-tray.

For work addicts, the end of the day may appear to be ‘light at the end of the tunnel’, but there will be a ‘traffic jam’ at the end of their biological tunnel. If they take a few days’ off to give rest to their ‘seats’ and sit in a warm water-filled tub, colleagues will ask questions, for which answers are always embarrassing to ‘express.’ But there is a way to do it by naming the disease as if it is an acronym,

i.e., ‘Pain In the Lowest End of the Stomach’. Hope, they understand.

When you squirm and wriggle your torso in your seat, it is especially more embarrassing if you happen to be the unfair sex, and your women colleagues compassionately ask you, ‘What is wrong with you?’ You can say in a ‘roundabout way’ that there is a problem in your seat and they may innocently advise you to ‘sit somewhere else’ or ‘change your seat’!

What is the ‘way out’ of this mess? Not avoiding hard work, but doing ‘smart work’. Doing 20 per cent of the work which produces 80 per cent of the results, based on Pareto’s Principle. Not like a parrot saying ‘always yes’ sitting with your boss and ending up doing more unproductive work.

Classifying your work as Important, Urgent, Not Urgent and Not Important and giving priority to ‘Important’ work, make your work life smooth. Unimportant but urgent work gets neglected automatically. Confusing?

Then there is another way to deal with hard work. Down delegate some urgent work or ‘pass’ upwards some of your unimportant hard work by innocently asking the boss ‘how to do it.’ He will be more than happy to show you how and end up doing the most part of it. This is a big ego-trap, you see. Meanwhile, you can do the ‘important’ ones which produce the results that matter to your role and the organisation. And this is smart working. Hope, my boss is not reading this!

(The writer’s email id is: jjeyes@rediffmail.com)



'Deadly Congo virus did not come from outside'

Already Present In Big Way Here, Say Scientists

Kounteya Sinha | TNN

New Delhi: The virus causing the deadly Crimea Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) has been found "in high quantities" from ticks collected from parts of Ahmedabad.

Ticks infected don't die of it unlike humans but actually facilitate their transmission. This has made scientists from the National Institute of Virology (Pune) believe that the virus is now openly circulating in the environment and has not been brought into India from other CCHF endemic countries. Director of NIV Dr. A C Mishra told TOI that two pools of ticks (20 ticks) collected from the area, which has reported positive cases of CCHF for the first time in India among humans, "had very high viral content".

"We are trying to answer the question as to whether the virus has been moving around in our environment or has it been introduced newly. After testing, we have found that a particular variety of ticks, *Hyalomma*, which is known to act as vectors of several diseases, was carrying the CCHF causing virus in high quantities. This leads us to believe that the virus is now present in our environment and might not have been imported."



LETHAL STRAIN

Entomologists had collected 274 ticks from the affected village and Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation area and sent them to NIV, Pune, and High Security Animal Disease Laboratory, Bhopal. Around 15 rodent samples have also been sent to the Bhopal lab.

Hyalomma is a genus of hard-bodied ticks common in Asia, Europe and North Africa. Their bites cause the surrounding tissue to die and become necrotic. It is well adapted to living in arid biotopes. They have long been credited with spreading the virus that causes the life-threatening CCHF, says entomologists.

Dr Mishra added, "We have picked up samples from domesticated cattle to see if they are infected with the virus. An-

imals can be infected but they don't die of it. They just harbour the virus much like the ticks which acts as a reservoir. If the virus is present in the cattle, it could have spread from them. Cutting meat infected with the virus could lead to its spread to humans."

These ticks can circulate the virus in environment for many years. Dr Mishra said, "The tick lays its eggs and transfers the virus into it. The egg hatches and grows into a tick and continues to infect animals. We are trying to see if there is a particular hotspot of this virus or is it spread across a large area. We are also trying to analyse how long this virus has been in our country. We are also going to analyse the strains with a global database to pin its type."

The Delhi-based National Centre for Disease Control is strengthening its capacity to test the CCHF virus. The primers have been developed and testing samples will be started in two days.

Meanwhile, the Gujarat government has a stock of about 1,000 tablets of drug Ribavirine. Research done earlier by NIV found the virus in animals in several parts of India including Rajasthan. The antibodies against the virus were clearly identified.

A boring subject?

N. R. Krishnan

At the inauguration of the Indian Children's Science Congress the other day, speakers bemoaned the popular perception among students of chemistry being a 'boring subject' and attributed this to the way it was being taught in schools and colleges. The perception and the diagnosis are both correct and have been so for decades.

More than half a century ago, the subject was found boring by school students because unlike physics — mathematics having always been dismissed as being beyond the reach of ordinary mortals — it was full of stand-alone facts with not much scope for logical reasoning or connectivity. Worse was the equal importance given to trivial information alongside valuable knowledge.

Not that a powerful memory was not required in pursuing other subjects but chemistry differed from them in that memory mattered most in mastering it. Worst of all hurdles was that teachers in schools laid as much emphasis on the non-essential as on the essential in evaluating answer scripts.

College chemistry brought with it its own set of problems. Structural formulae of natural products like steroids were not only mind boggling — well, they have to be so and cannot change — but often the very similarity among different members of a group made it difficult to remember which was which. Worse lay in store like the care needed not to slip up any step in the labyrinth of a lengthy organic synthesis. If in writing down the Freidel-Crafts Synthesis one forgot to mention that the catalyst (aluminium chloride) had to be anhydrous, then one lost marks heavily.



It was quite common for students to write down complex formulae and syntheses on a sheet of paper, hang it on a wall and take a hard look at them before going to bed hoping sleep would etch them in their memory. Alas, like an intake of caffeine or theobromine, the exercise resulted only in disturbed sleep and little accretion of knowledge. Still, students (like this writer) fought on gamely.

Things seem to have changed somewhat with the introduction of the CBSE and ICSC curricula and syllabi and revised teaching material. Non-essentials that cluttered up pages in older textbooks have been replaced with basic and fundamental knowledge, giving an insight into the subject. Still, rote memory rules. This has much to do with the way the examination papers are set. There is little inclusion of problems calling for the application of principles. What we see is more information seeking either through descriptive answers or picking the right choice from among given alternatives, the first encouraging rote memory and the second promoting serendipity.

Since chemistry is a subject that relies heavily on knowledge gained through experi-

mentation, the role of 'practicals' has to be emphasised in any curriculum. Chemistry practicals are not dull like theory but are interesting, and teach the young scholar attention to detail, strict following of procedure, alertness and, above all, patience. At the end of an experiment, it is always a thrill to watch beautifully shaped crystals formed at the bottom of the crystallising dish or an elusive component of a mixture of chemicals isolated and identified successfully.

Finally, relating chemistry to what we see and experience around us in everyday life highlights its extreme relevance to human well-being. Good teachers have always done that. In this context, one may add that visits by scientists connected with major developments in any branch of science to schools and colleges and allowing the students to interact with them kindle a liking for the subject, chemistry being no exception.

A handshake and chat with a Ramakrishnan Venkataraman has the magic of making chemistry appealing to young minds in much the same way visits and addresses by the likes of Linus Pauling (who won the Nobel twice, for Chemistry and for Peace) or Lord Todd (a huge and handsome man nicknamed Todd Almighty; he bagged the Nobel for his work on nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleotide coenzymes) or Isler (credited with the commercial synthesis of Vitamin A) did to the students of chemistry in Delhi University way back in the 1950s. The boring subject is worth pursuing.

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Six-year post-MBBS course is back

Aarti Dhar

NEW DELHI: The National Board of Examination (NBE) has re-introduced the direct six-year, post-MBBS super speciality programme. The courses will be conducted in neuro surgery, plastic surgery, cardio-thoracic surgery and paediatric surgery. A Speciality Advisory Board in the respective specialities is looking into the existing curriculum and assessment scheme for the direct course.

Introduced on the recommendations of the M.K. Bhan Committee, the students will have to qualify the Central Entrance Test (CET) conducted by the NBE to enter the programme. The results of this academic year's CET were declared a few days ago and the admission process is under way.

The courses will begin in March. The super speciality courses will be conducted in 40 NBE-accredited hospitals across the country, including the Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash government Hospital in New Delhi and the Narayana Hrudayalaya hospital in Bangalore. A fresh set of admission guidelines have been finalised. The hospitals that will be given the option of holding either a post Diplomate of National Board (DNB degree granted by the NBE)/MS three-year course or post-MBBS six year course.

The NBE was established in 1975 with the prime objective of improving the quality of medical education by

establishing high and uniform standards of postgraduate examinations in modern medicine. The Board at present conducts post graduate and post doctoral examinations in approved specialities leading to awarding of DNB degree. The Diplomate qualifications awarded by the NBE have been given equivalence with the post graduate and post doctorate degrees awarded by other Indian universities for all purposes including appointment of teaching posts.

"We had discontinued the direct six years post-MBBS course in 2006 as it did not take up as expected as the students wanted to opt for more lucrative areas but have re-introduced it and the response has been very encouraging. The course has been re-structured and a fresh curriculum has been prepared," Dr. Bipin Batra, NBE Executive Director told *The Hindu*.

We have about 80-100 super speciality seats in the 40 NBE-accredited hospitals across the country where surgical training will be imparted, and the number of aspirants was four to six times the number of seats, he said.

While the super speciality courses will focus on respective areas, the specialists will also be imparted extensive training on clinical and procedural skills, communication skills, and ethical and legal issues also."

Telegraph Kolkata
22.01.11 p-4

Five-fold fee hike for IITs rejected

BASANT KUMAR
MOHANTY

New Delhi, Jan. 21: The IIT Council, the apex body to decide on matters of the tech schools, today shot down a proposal to increase fees for undergraduate courses by a whopping five times.

A committee led by Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, chairman Anil Kakodkar made a presentation proposing the increase in annual fees from Rs 50,000 now to Rs 2.5 lakh.

But the council, headed by human resource development minister Kapil Sibal, asked it to rework the formula and submit a fresh report.

"Sibal said such a hike would prove a deterrent to a large number of IIT aspirants," a ministry official said.

The committee, which had argued that the IITs should raise the funds to run undergraduate courses entirely from tuition fees and not depend on government grants, will submit its fresh proposal within a month.

The Telegraph was the first to report the Kakodkar committee's fee hike proposal.

"There was no consensus on the fee hike proposal. So the committee was asked to rework," IIT Madras director M.S. Ananth told The Telegraph.

The Kakodkar committee was set up by the council in October 2009 to suggest a road map for the IITs' autonomy and growth. In February 2010, IIT Kanpur director S.K. Dhande submitted a similar proposal suggesting a gradual increase in annual fees over a period of 10 years to Rs 4 lakh. The government did not accept that report.

Dhande, who was heading two other committees, presented reports on a "uniform criteria for promoting students from one semester to the next in the IITs and on the "requirement of infrastructure for research". Both reports have been accepted. Each IIT at present has its own criteria for promotion.

आईआईटी को चिकित्सा की जरूरत क्यों?

नॉलेज रिपोर्ट. शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में चल रही बड़ी बहस को समझाती-सुलझाती खबर

आईआईटी कैम्पस में मेडिकल स्कूल खोलने का विचार चल रहा है। इसे लेकर तकनीक व मेडिकल शिक्षा के विशेषज्ञों के पास हैं सहमति-असहमति के अपने तर्क। क्या है यह योजना और क्या आपत्तियां हैं? भास्कर की शोधपरक खबर...

त्रिभुवन . नई दिल्ली

केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय आईआईटी कैम्पस में मेडिकल स्कूल खोलने की तैयारी कर रहा है। ये मेडिकल स्कूल खड़गपुर और हैदराबाद के कैम्पस में खुलने हैं। खड़गपुर आईआईटी के निदेशक प्रो. दामोदर आचार्य बताते हैं कि हमने कैलिफोर्निया यूनिवर्सिटी के सैनाडिणो हेल्थ साइंसेज डिपार्टमेंट के साथ एमओयू कर लिया है। इस मुद्दे पर देशभर में मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग विशेषज्ञों के बीच बहस छिड़ गई है। चिकित्सा क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञों ने आशंका जताई है कि मेडिकल स्कूल खोलने से आईआईटी कैम्पस में शिक्षा के माहौल पर नकारात्मक असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ तैयार करने का काम इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज (एम्स) के जिम्मे ही रहने दिया जाए व उसे और विस्तारित किया जाए। दरअसल, अमेरिका के मशहूर मेसाच्युसेट्स इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (एमआईटी) की तर्ज पर भारत में यह प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। हालांकि एमआईटी में मेडिकल के साथ मैनेजमेंट और लेखन कला की पढ़ाई भी होती है। वैसे, आईआईटी खड़गपुर में सन् 2000 से एमबीबीएस डिग्रीधारियों के लिए मास्टर्स इन मेडिकल साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी कोर्स चल रहा है। पर अब एमबीबीएस, एमएस व एमडी जैसे कोर्स चलाने तथा कैम्पस में हॉस्पिटल्स खोलने की तैयारी है।

बायोटेक्नोलॉजी और नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी जैसे नए क्षेत्रों के जरिए चिकित्सा व तकनीक का मेल पहले ही हो चुका है। लेकिन अब सवाल इस बात का है कि क्या आईआईटी अपनी तकनीक की विशेषज्ञता में इजाफा करने की बजाय किसी दूसरे क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करे? या फिर चिकित्सा के अत्याधुनिक विशेषज्ञ कोर्स चलाने का जिम्मा एम्स के पास ही रहने दिया जाए? देश में तकनीकी संस्थाओं के शीर्ष निकाय आईआईटी काउंसिल ने बीते वर्ष 11 सितंबर को मल्टी-डिसिप्लिनरी एप्रोच की घोषणा की थी। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल की अध्यक्षता वाली इस काउंसिल का प्रस्ताव है कि आईआईटीज चिकित्सा कोर्स करवाएंगे।

आईआईटी के तर्क

- मेडिकल व तकनीक का मेल आम आदमी के हित में है, सो, आईआईटी में मेडिकल स्कूल खुलने चाहिए।
- इससे चिकित्सा में नए अनुसंधानों की राह खुलेगी।
- बायोटेक्नोलॉजी और नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी जैसे कोर्स पहले से चल ही रहे हैं।
- आईआईटी की साख और क्षमताओं का मेडिकल क्षेत्र में दोहन होगा।
- भविष्य मल्टी-डिसिप्लिनरी इंस्टीट्यूट्स का है।

एम्स का मत

- मेडिकल स्कूलों से आईआईटी में शिक्षा का माहौल प्रभावित होगा।
- बायोइंजीनियरिंग जैसे कुछ क्षेत्रों में ही आईआईटी का योगदान हो सकता है।
- आईआईटी अपनी साख बचाने और विश्व रैंकिंग बढ़ाने पर ध्यान दे, तो बेहतर।
- जो संस्थान जिस क्षेत्र का विशेषज्ञ है, उसी में आगे बढ़े।
- चिकित्सा शिक्षा का काम एम्स के जिम्मे ही रहे।

नए नतीजों की आस



पीजी स्तर पर साइंस, मेडिसिन और इंजीनियरिंग कई जगह मिलते हैं। हमारे यहां बायोटेक्नोलॉजी के कोर्स चल ही रहे हैं। अब हम मस्तिष्क शोध में काम करने के इच्छुक हैं।

- प्रो. गौतम चक्रवर्ती, डायरेक्टर, आईआईटी, खड़गपुर



आईआईटी के मेडिकल स्कूल के जरिए अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में नए नतीजे आएंगे। निर्धन और वंचित वर्ग को बेहतर चिकित्सा सुविधाएं मिलेंगी, वहन करने योग्य कीमती पर।

- प्रो. दामोदर आचार्य, निदेशक, आईआईटी, खड़गपुर

प्रयोग में नहीं दिख रहा दम



इस प्रयोग में कोई जान नहीं है। आईआईटीज के कैम्पस में मेडिकल स्कूल खुलने लगे, तो चिकित्सा तो सुधरेगी नहीं, उल्टे आईआईटी का शैक्षिक वातावरण खराब हो जाएगा।

- पीके दस, पूर्व निदेशक, एम्स, नई दिल्ली

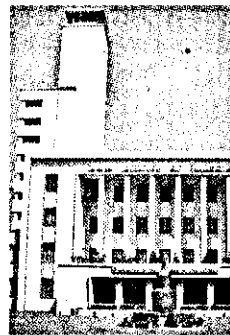


एम्स देश का सर्वश्रेष्ठ मेडिकल कॉलेज है। ऐसे संस्थानों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए। एम्स में सुपर स्पेशिअलिटी ट्रेनिंग का क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जाए। मेडिकल शिक्षा तो ऐसे संस्थान ही दे सकते हैं।

- डॉ. एमपी शर्मा, पूर्व चयरमेन, हरिप. मेनेज. बोर्ड व डीन, एम्स

खड़गपुर ने बढ़ाए कदम

आईआईटी खड़गपुर ने अपने कैम्पस में इंटरनेशनल मेडिकल सेंटर बनाने को कैलिफोर्निया यूनिवर्सिटी के हेल्थ साइंसेज विभाग से एमओयू किया है। इसका मकसद आईआईटी में 300 बिस्तरों वाला स्टेट ऑफ आर्ट मेडिकल सेंटर विकसित करना है, जहां शोध और विकास के साथ ही नर्सिंग, स्वास्थ्य सूचना तंत्र, फार्मस्युटिकल प्रैक्टिस, गुणवत्ता आकस्मन, रोगी की देखभाल, नवीनतम खोज और पथचर हेल्थ केयर कोर्स भी होंगे।



आईआईटी खड़गपुर

विषय विशेषज्ञों के तर्क विस्तार से पढ़िये पेज 13 पर

एमआईटी में हुआ है मेल

अमेरिका के मेसाच्युसेट्स इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (एमआईटी) के नाम में भले ही टेक्नोलॉजी है, पर यह कई विषयों की शिक्षा समान रूप से देता है। यहां स्कूल ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग के साथ मेडिसिन और मैनेजमेंट स्कूल भी हैं। यहां तक कि एक ही कैम्पस में लेखन कला और मानवधिकार जैसे विषय भी पढ़ाए जाते हैं। यह ऐसा ही है, जैसे एक ही कैम्पस में आईआईटी भी है, एम्स भी और आईआईएम भी।