

## Newspaper Clips January 6, 2015

Amar Ujala ND 06/01/2015 P-10

# आईआईटी दिल्ली के निदेशक शेवगांवकर का इस्तीफा मंजूर नहीं

धीरज कनोजिया

नई दिल्ली। आईआईटी दिल्ली के निदेशक आरके एस शेवगांवकर के इस्तीफे के मामले में एक नया मोड़ आ गया है। शेवगांवकर के इस्तीफे के बाद बैकफुट पर खड़ा मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय अब इस मामले में बीच बचाव के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ रहा है। दरअसल, मंत्रालय ने शेवगांवकर के इस्तीफे में तकनीकी खामियां निकालकर इसे मानने से ही इनकार कर दिया है। मंत्रालय ने शेवगांवकर की ओर से आईआईटी बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर के अध्यक्ष विजय पी भटकर को भेजे इस्तीफे को ही खारिज कर दिया है। भटकर ने शेवगांवकर के इस्तीफे को मंजूर कर लिया था। मगर मंत्रालय ने

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने तकनीकी खामियां निकालकर मानने से इनकार किया

आईआईटी बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर ने शेवगांवकर को ऑफिस आने को कहा

भटकर को लिखित संदेश दिया है कि वह शेवगांवकर का इस्तीफा स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। उनको ऐसा करने का अधिकार नहीं है, क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति की ओर से इस्तीफे पर अंतिम फैसला लेने का अधिकार सिर्फ मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय को है। मंत्रालय के इस संदेश को भटकर ने शेवगांवकर तक पहुंचाते हुए उनसे कार्यालय आने को कहा है। शेवगांवकर के मामले में मंत्रालय पर आरोप लग रहे हैं कि उसके ही दबाव के चलते ही इस्तीफे की नौबत आई। विवाद को थामने की

कोशिश के तहत मंत्रालय ने बीच बचाव का रास्ता निकाला है। शेवगांवकर ने अपना इस्तीफा आईआईटी काउंसिल बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष विजय पी भटकर को दिया था। भटकर ने उनका इस्तीफा भी मंजूर कर लिया था।

सूत्रों का कहना है कि इस मामले को लेकर मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी से भी मिल चुकी है। मुखर्जी ने भी इस संबंध में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के शीर्ष अधिकारियों और भटकर से भी बात की है।

आईआईटी दिल्ली और बीआईटी मिसरा ने विकसित की तकनीक, 90 मिनट तक भविष्यवाणी हो सकेगी

# 36 घंटे पहले कोहरे का सटीक अनुमान

## सुविधा

नई दिल्ली | अनुराग मिश्रा

दिल्ली में कोहरे का 95 फीसदी तक सही तरीके से आकलन संभव हो सकेगा। आईआईटी दिल्ली और बीआईटी मिसरा के वैज्ञानिकों ने मिलकर एक नई तकनीक मल्टीरूल बेस्ड डायगोनलस्टिक (एमआरडी) विकसित की है, जिसके आधार पर कोहरे का अनुमान बेहतर तरीके से लगाया जा सके। नई तकनीक के तहत 36 घंटे पहले इस बात का पता लगाया जा सकेगा कि आने वाले समय में कितना कोहरा पड़ेगा।

दिल्ली आईआईटी के सेंटर फॉर एटमोस्फेरिक साइंसेज के वैज्ञानिक मंजू मोहन और स्वागत पायरा ने बताया कि दिल्ली में कोहरा पिछले दो दशकों से परेशानी का कारण साबित हो रहा है। दिल्ली में कोहरे की वजह मुख्यतः पश्चिमी विक्षोभ का नमी के साथ संयोग होना होता है। पर बीते कुछ समय में पश्चिमी विक्षोभ और प्रदूषण की वजह से सिनर्जी प्रभाव बन रहा है जो कोहरे की स्थिति को और विकराल बना रहा है।

पायरा ने बताया कि नया तरीका कोहरे के बारे में सही अनुमान देने में

## ऐसे होता है आकलन

हवा में आर्द्रता, उसका तापमान, उसकी गति और जमीन की नमी के आधार पर यह मॉडल गणना करता है। कोहरे की जानकारी के लिए ये कारक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। दिल्ली के मौसम पर स्थानीय के साथ-साथ बाहर की स्थितियों का प्रभाव भी पड़ता है। कोहरे के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए मॉडल इन जानकारी का भी उपयोग करता है।

## दो भागों में किया गया शोध

इस शोध को दो भागों में किया गया। पहले भाग में डब्ल्यूआरएफ मॉडल का इस्तेमाल किया गया। वर्ष 2006, 07 और 08 में इसका इस्तेमाल किया गया। दूसरे भाग में कोहरे के पूर्वानुमान की गणना के बारे में शोध किया गया।

सक्षम होगा। दिल्ली में रात के समय हवाओं के स्तर और घरेलू प्रभावों की वजह से मौसम के बारे में सही जानकारी देने में मुश्किल होती है। उन्होंने कहा कि एमआरडी से सतह के तापमान, आर्द्रता और उस क्षेत्र में हवा की गति के आधार पर सटीक पता लगाया जा सकेगा।

इस तकनीक के आधार पर तीन दिन पहले कुहासे के बारे में भविष्यवाणी की जा सकेगी। जबकि 36 घंटे पहले के बारे



राजधानी में हर वर्ष कोहरा बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिसके चलते सड़क पर चलना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। • फाइल फोटो

## यह होंगे फायदे

● एयरपोर्ट और रेलवे गाड़ियों का आकलन और इंतजाम पहले से कर सकेंगे ● कोहरे को लेकर सटीक सलाह जारी की जा सकेंगे ● सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में कमी आएगी

में पूरी तरह सटीक पूर्वानुमान लगाना संभव होगा। तीस मिनट की अवधि के लिए किया गया अनुमान 84 फीसदी तक सही होगा तो 90 मिनट की अवधि के लिए की गई भविष्यवाणी पूरी तरह सही होने का दावा किया गया है।

**दो दशकों में बढ़ा कोहरा:** दिल्ली में बीते दो दशकों में कोहरे का कहर बढ़ा है। वर्ष 1996 में जहां 46 दिन कोहरा पड़ा था तो 2013 में 74 दिन कोहरे की

मार झेली। आईआईटी दिल्ली के शोध में यह बात सामने आई है। अध्ययन में कोहरा बढ़ने का कारण मुख्य रूप से औद्योगिकीकरण और उसकी वजह से बढ़े प्रदूषण को माना गया है।

आईआईटी दिल्ली के चायुमंडलीय विज्ञान केंद्र के शोध के मुताबिक वर्ष 1951 में सिर्फ एक दिन कोहरा पड़ा था। वर्ष 1955 में राजधानी में नौ दिन कोहरा पड़ा था, जिसने पहली बार यहां के लोगों

## बीते कुछ वर्षों में कोहरे की स्थिति

वर्ष	01 (संबंधित वर्ष में कितने दिन कोहरा पड़ा उसकी स्थिति दर्शाया गई है)
1951	01
1955	09
1996	46
2000	47
2002	75
2006	77
2013	74

## मंगलवार सुबह पड़ेगा कोहरा

मंगलवार को सुबह कोहरा दर्ज किया जा सकता है। दृश्यता 100 मीटर के स्तर तक गिर सकती है। पहाड़ों की ओर से आने वाली हवाओं के चलते मंगलवार से न्यूनतम तापमान में तीन से चार डिग्री तक गिरावट आ सकती है।

को परेशान किया था। आईआईटी के एक प्रोफेसर के मुताबिक वर्ष 1991 के बाद देश में तेज गति से हुए औद्योगिकीकरण और उसके कारण बेहद तेजी से बढ़े वायु प्रदूषण की वजह से दिल्ली में लगातार हर साल कोहरे के दिनों में इजाफा हुआ है। वर्ष 2000 में 47 दिन कोहरा पड़ा। इसने दिल्ली के लोगों के जीवन पर बुरा प्रभाव डाला वर्ष 2006 तक आते-आते इन दिनों की संख्या 77 हो गई थी।

# Jagriti Yatra: Rekindling the entrepreneurial spark in Delhi

AMRUTA LAKHE

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 5

AFTER travelling for more than 6,500 km across India, the participants of Jagriti Yatra had a halt at the capital's IIT campus on Monday afternoon. 'Celebrate the entrepreneur' was the motto of the event hosted by the engineering college, which saw the participation by 450 young entrepreneurs who are on a journey of rural India to learn how local businesses work.

The entrepreneurs, on the last leg of their journey, were addressed by YS Chowdary, minister of science and technology and Ravi Pratap Rudy, Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Other than the ministers, Kiran Bedi, an ex-participant of the Yatra herself, also joined the event to talk about how the experi-

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**RUDY** noted that while the total skilled work was 75 per cent in Germany and 80 per cent in Japan it is merely 2 per cent in India

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ence helped her strengthen her leadership skills.

Chowdary took the audience back to 28 years, when he started working as an entrepreneur in his own car workshop. "My father told me to put up sign and repair anything that was wrong with a vehicle. I valued that education," he said, advising the budding entrepreneurs to remember that no experience is wasted. At the event he stressed on how there was no need to reinvent the wheel,

but innovate on existing platforms to make most of today's opportunities. "There are a lot of opportunities for social and commercial entrepreneurship today. Make use of them. I understand most of you have just graduated and are trying to figure out your way next. Pay attention to the satisfaction index. Money is a by-product, don't let it become a means," he added.

Rudy said he was immensely encouraged by the work of the Jagriti Yatra that has churned out close to five hundred young entrepreneurs each year for the last seven years. He noted that while the total skilled work was 75 per cent in Germany and 80 per cent in Japan it is merely 2 per cent in India. "So the urgent need is skill development. And entrepreneurs are the solution that can develop a swift employment force effectively."

Mint ND 06/01/2015 P-30

# ourview

## Denial and ritualism in Indian science

Many of India's economic failures are rooted in its scientific shortcomings

**F**or a government with clear antipathy towards Nehruvian ideas and institutions, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has actively participated in a most Nehruvian ritual: The Indian Science Congress. The 102nd edition of the Congress, underway in Mumbai, has been in news for all wrong reasons. A session on *Ancient Sciences through Sanskrit* gained notoriety for its discussion of ancient Indian aviation technology. Aviation technology, even in its most rudimentary form—manned balloons—dates to the late 18th century. Anything earlier is, to put it politely, fiction.

While this may be a reason for criticism, a far more potent shortcoming is to be found elsewhere: the inability of Indian science to play the role expected from it in the country's economic transformation. The science congresses are viewed more as annual jamborees and less as fora where path-breaking discoveries and innovations are unveiled. They are emblematic of the failures of Indian science at large.

Originally, these congresses were a forum for scientists to disseminate their findings. Before independence and for a while after it, they served

another important function, that of giving confidence to Indian scientists to hold their own against the brightest scientists across the world. The presence of India's prime minister gave the imprimatur that such events needed in a nascent nation.

That time is long past.

Any country that devotes resources to building a science and technology infrastructure—universities, labs, specialized institutions etc—does so with the goal of reaping economic benefits from them one day. A newly independent India spent considerable sums on such activities when they could have been used productively elsewhere. Had we taken that course, it would have been dubbed short-sighted. Such investments take time to yield results.

The trouble is that there have been very few such results while many ventures that need scientific input go without any help from the science establishment. Consider, for example, the Make in India plan. It is obvious that if India is to get a march over other countries, it not only needs cheap labour (which it has) but also exploit innovative technologies that are available locally. For instance, there is a

huge demand for green technologies globally. As the world moves to a low-carbon growth path, these technologies can make or break a country's prospects. From non-traditional sources of energy—nuclear, solar and wind—to manufacturing processes to innovative materials, India needs help in all areas. On the one hand, there is no sign of readily available technology that Indian companies can pick off the shelf domestically. On the other hand, even in areas where India has made strides—material science, for example—the link between innovation in the lab or the university and its commercial exploitation is weak at best. Instead, it is likely that Make in India will either have to rely on foreign technologies or it will only exploit some facet of economies of scale to be successful.

**India's science establishment, like any bureaucracy, will defy any fundamental changes**



JAYACHANDRAN/MINT

This cannot go far. In the history of India's failure to industrialize, the weakness of its scientific base certainly has a role to play.

The building of smart cities is another example. It is embarrassing to see India's leader seek help from countries such as Singapore, Japan and the US to build its future urban infrastructure. India probably has some ingredients needed for the task. It has urban planners and designers. It also has the civil engineers with the right training for the task. Yet India has to go abroad hunting for plans and designs.

It is late in the day to reinvent the country's science establishment. Like any bureaucracy, it will defy any fundamental changes. A different course needs to be adopted to meet India's science and technology needs. Three initial steps need to be taken.

One, the science and technology ministry needs a clear focus. For starters, the ministry needs a far-harsher set of criteria for evaluating grants, proposals and spending money. Projects that don't work should be killed off instead of being continually

funded as it happens now in many cases. Two, India needs an office of technology assessment and evaluation. This is in clear recognition of the fact that there has been an industry-science-government coordination failure. This should not be another division in the ministry. The office needs to be led by an equal number of representatives from industry, scientists and the government. If something such as Make in India has to take off, then one part of it has to be the right level of science and technology backing. Finally, there should be a ruthless re-allocation of money for science-related activities in universities and institutes. There has been a proliferation of universities in the last three decades. Not all of them need science and technology funding. Performing universities should be favoured unabashedly. Most university science departments do nothing worthwhile in the name of research. The same principle should apply to government-run institutes and labs.

*What ails Indian science? Tell us at [views@livemint.com](mailto:views@livemint.com)*

Mint ND 06/01/2015 P-2

## LAUNCH VEHICLE

# Isro to carry out winged reusable rocket technology demonstration

By NIKITA MEHTA  
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NEW DELHI

Satellites are typically deployed by expensive rockets that disintegrate in phases en route to space; however, the Indian Space Research Organisation (Isro) is working on developing the technology for a winged rocket that can be used repeatedly, a senior official said.

Isro will carry out the technology demonstration of the reusable launch vehicle in March, the official said.

Space vehicles are costly to build and launch, and making them reusable could help reduce space mission costs.

"The structure that makes a rocket has to be such that it should have 98% propellant and

2% structure. Only then reusability is possible. Today's technology does not allow you to go to that level as 5-10% will be the mass of the structure and around 90% will be the propellant," said S. Somanath, associate director of Isro's Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC).

"But then, new ideas are coming up, SpaceX is working on a reusable launch vehicle, but nobody is sure if in the next 10 years, reusable vehicles will be a reality," Somanath added.

VSSC is trying to develop a Winged Reusable Launch Vehicle Technology Demonstrator (RLV-TD) that will act as a flying tester to assess hypersonic flight,

Space vehicles are costly to build and launch, and making them reusable could help reduce space mission costs

autonomous landing, powered cruise flight and hypersonic flight using air-breathing propulsion. Isro is currently integrating the flight model.

In the technology demonstrator, Isro will test if the 12-

tonne vehicle can reach five times the speed of sound, whether it can re-enter the atmosphere and land on the sea

using its computer system.

To be sure, this will be a technological demonstration and the tested vehicle will not be reusable. The VSSC director explained that takeoff will be vertical like a rocket, and landing will be like that of an aircraft.

"The reusable launch vehicle is important because space orbiting currently costs us \$5,000 per km. That kind of money, space exploration and commercial space activities, are not possible," explained Somanath.

"We want to come down to \$500, and the one problem here is hardware. Propellant is not that costly, but the hardware is extremely costly and needs to be reused for space travel to be affordable," he added.

Attempts at developing an operational reusable rocket launcher have not been quite successful so far. Till now, only two vehicles have come close to being a reusable launch vehicle—one being the space shuttle developed by the US, and the other Buran developed by Russia. Both of these were only partially usable.

## MONITORING EFFORTS

# Environment ministry to soon get its own forest satellite

BY MAYANK AGGARWAL  
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NEW DELHI

The ministry of environment and forests (MoEF) wants its own dedicated satellite to keep an eye on India's forest cover.

Forest division officials in the ministry say a dedicated satellite will improve the management and monitoring of India's forest cover. Not just that, it will hasten forest clearance procedures, given that industry projects often get delayed because of the non-availability of accurate data.

Plans for a forest satellite were first announced in 2010 when Jairam Ramesh was environment minister in the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance government, but they made no headway. This time, environment minister Prakash Javadekar is taking a special interest in the project and already several meetings have taken place to discuss it.

The Indian Space Research Organisation (Isro) has been kept busy after Prime Minister Narendra Modi's directive to all ministries to harness space technology to speed up economic development.

"Isro officials have also been consulted. A dedicated satellite is needed because at present we get the data from other agencies," a senior forest division official at MoEF said on condition of anonymity.

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The environment ministry says state governments and other institutions can also make use of the forest satellite

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"Many a times there are differences between data supplied by Isro, for instance, and our own data. Our own satellite will give us our raw data which will be then analysed by our experts. So, it will not only stop duplication of data, but there would then be one uniform data," the official added.

The official explained that with a forest satellite in place, the ministry would not have to wait for biennial reports of the Forest Survey of India to gain an understanding of the health of country's forests.

"It will improve the overall monitoring and management of forests. It will get us a real-time picture of our forests. Also, industry, which applies for forest clearances seeking diversion of forest areas for their projects, can rely on much more accurate data using that. It is because projects many a times get stuck in absence of data regarding density and quality of forests," the official

added.

When asked about the plan, Javadekar confirmed the move but declined to elaborate, saying the details will be revealed at an appropriate time.

The environment ministry says state governments and other institutions can also make use of the forest satellite.

"We want to make it a cost-effective product. So, we can also look at commercializing a part of it so that it covers our running- and maintenance costs. We are trying to give a final shape to the plan and discussing the details with Isro. But at present, the cost of the satellite has not been finalized," the environment ministry cited above said.

The final cost and launch details will be finalized after the environment ministry zeroes in on the specifications of the satellite.

Use of space technology has increased after Modi asked all Union ministries to maximize use of India's progress in it. For instance, the ministry of water resources and Ganga rejuvenation led by Uma Bharti has also held meetings with Isro to chalk out plans for using satellites to monitor water pollution in the river.

The environment ministry recently launched a geographical information system to facilitate rapid, transparent and predictable decisions on forest clearance applications.

# 'Support to Innovation will Prop up Entrepreneurship'

## Our Bureau

**Mumbai:** "Entrepreneurship in India is succeeding despite the system, not because of the system," according to Harvard Business School's Indian-American dean Nitin Nohria.

Nohria was referring to the required ecosystem for entrepreneurship to thrive, at a roundtable meeting with journalists in Mumbai on Monday.

The 10th dean of HBS, said government policy is just a small piece of this ecosystem, and India needs to improve the support mechanism from all dimensions — from attracting more venture capital investment to creating support for innovation and creativity in educational institutions.

"There is little support for creativity in schools here as we are still a test score-obsessed country," he said.

He said we should start looking for entrepreneurship role models within the country. "We can start by making the IITs an example... if one of the IITs can create something to show how latent entrepreneurial energy exists in the country and find ways to express and succeed," he added.

To foster entrepreneurship and innovation across Harvard, in November 2011, the institute launched Innovation Lab (i-lab), which serves as a resource for



NITIN SONAWANE

## THE ECOSYSTEM

There is little support for creativity in schools here as we are still a test score-obsessed country

### NITIN NOHRIA

Dean, Harvard Business School

students interested in entrepreneurship and innovation. It aims at helping students grow their ventures at any stage of development and covers a wide range of disciplines.

Talking about the excitement surrounding new economy companies, the dean said India needs to create much better database infrastructure to support their growth and capitalise on the opportunities. "Receiving an e-mail here is like a random event... On data we are really falling behind. We need high bandwidth sources so the growth of the new economy companies is not constrained," he said.

On the primary areas where Indian business schools need to improve, Nohria said, "Commitment to research is still uneven here and they (Indian business schools) need to commit themselves to doing more research."

Nohria has identified five priorities for the school, which include innovation in the school's educational programmes; intellectual ambition that advances ideas with impact in practice; internationalisation, through building a global intellectual footprint; creating a culture of inclusion and fostering a culture of integration within HBS and Harvard University to act as a catalyst for entrepreneurship.

On fostering a culture of inclusiveness and the mandatory women representation on boards in India, Nohria said it is always better to be more inclusive. He said we need more evidence and research in these areas to explore things like whether boards are better by having more women. "We will launch a women's initiative at HBS in January whose goal is to do this research," he said.

# 'More jobs, better hikes for mgmt graduates this year'

Manash.Gohain  
@timesgroup.com

**New Delhi:** This year is expected to usher in good news for management graduates. Right from increased hiring to salary raises above the rate of inflation are some of the key highlights predicted by an employers' poll conducted based on the year-end poll of employers 2014.

While 88% of employers planning to hire MBAs are expected to recruit as many as or more than they did in 2014, more than half of employers (ranging from 54% to 74%) plan to increase starting annual base salaries in 2015 at or above rate of inflation for new MBAs and business master's recruits. The poll was done by the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC) which conducts the GMAT for admission to 6,100 graduate management programmes globally where 169 employers from 34 countries took part.

According to the report, which is forwarding a 2015 outlook based on last year's actual

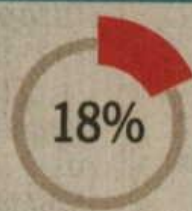
## EMPLOYERS POLL

**1** GMAC conducts GMAT for admission to **6,100** graduate management programmes globally

**2** Employment information based on **169 participating employers** to provide a recap of 2014 hiring & an early picture of 2015 hiring outlook

**3** Companies from **34 countries** participated in the poll

### Salary outlook for MBAs in 2015



of employers plan to offer salary above the rate of inflation



of employers plan to keep starting salaries at the same rate of inflation

### Expected hiring pattern in 2015

**85%** of employers are expected to hire experienced people directly from industry, up from **84%** in 2014

**78%** of employers are expected to hire bachelors' degree holders, down from **82%** in 2014

**72%** of employers are expected to hire MBAs, up from **69%** in 2014

**50%** of employers are expected to hire non-business master's, up from **49%** in 2014

**41%** of employers are expected to hire master's in management, up from **30%** in 2014

hiring and salary packages, stated the positive prediction is based on the fact that "unlike recent post-recessionary years, the majority of compa-

nies represented in the 2014 poll are focused on expansion plans and growth."

For the full report, log on to [www.timesofindia.com](http://www.timesofindia.com)



# स्किल डिवेलपमेंट में राज्यों की मदद!

HRD मिनिस्ट्री का टारगेट 2022 तक 5 करोड़ छात्रों को स्किल्ड करने का है



[त्रुतिका चोपड़ा | नई दिल्ली]

एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री 6 जनवरी को होने वाली मीटिंग में राज्य सरकारों से प्राइम मिनिस्टर नरेंद्र मोदी के स्किल मिशन को सपोर्ट देने के लिए मदद मांग सकती है। सरकार ने हाल में क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क लॉन्च किया है। इस फ्रेमवर्क का मकसद हर तरह के स्टूडेंट्स को वोकेशनल एजुकेशन सिस्टम के दायरे में लाना है।

सभी राज्यों के एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स की 6 जनवरी को होने वाली मीटिंग में इनकी सरकारों से फ्रेमवर्क को स्वीकार करने और साथ ही कॉलेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज को एड-ऑन कोर्स शुरू करने के लिए उत्साहित करने के लिए कहा जाएगा ताकि रोजगार के बाजार में स्टूडेंट्स का भविष्य बेहतर हो सके। इस मीटिंग में मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से नई एजुकेशन पॉलिसी पर चर्चा शुरू करने के विषयों पर भी

बातचीत की जाएगी। नए क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क के तहत वोकेशनल एजुकेशन हासिल कर रहे स्टूडेंट्स के सबक और उपलब्धियां क्रेडिट्स के टर्म में हासिल होते हैं, जिसे संस्थानों और प्रोग्राम्स के बीच ट्रांसफर के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। सरकार इसे स्किल्स एसेसमेंट मैट्रिक फॉर वोकेशनल एडवांसमेंट ऑफ यूथ या समवय के तौर पर बुलाती है।

स्किल डिवेलपमेंट नई मोदी सरकार की टॉप प्रायोरिटीज में से एक है। सरकार ने इस मकसद के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय गठित किया है। बीजेपी लीडर राजीव प्रताप रूडी को हाल में आंत्रप्रेन्योरशिप और स्किल डिवेलपमेंट का नया मंत्री बनाया गया है। सरकार ने साल 2022 तक 50 करोड़ युवाओं को स्किल सिखाने का लक्ष्य तय किया है, इसमें से 5 करोड़ छात्रों को स्किल्ड करने का टारगेट एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री को सौंपा गया है।



■ Got a head for numbers or science? Hirers were looking out for people like you last year.

THINKSTOCK

## STEM skills most in demand in 2014

Science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) skills were most in demand when it came to hiring trends in 2014, LinkedIn revealed recently after analysing data based on hiring and recruiting activity on the professional network.

The skills and experience data of 332-plus million LinkedIn members were factored in worldwide, including over 28-plus million members in India to identify the skill categories that belonged to those members that had either changed employer or appeared in a recruiter's search during 2014.

### KEY FINDINGS FOR INDIA INCLUDED:

**STEM and data:** Science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) skills dominate the Indian top 25, particularly those relating to data storage, retrieval and analysis as organisations across a broad range of industries seek to harness the benefits of big data.

**Data rules:** In an increasingly data-driven world businesses are aggressively hiring experts in data storage, retrieval and analysis. In India, cloud and distributed computing skills are particularly in high demand. Across the globe, statistics and data analysis skills are highly valued.

### HOT SKILLS THAT GOT INDIANS HIRED

- Statistical analysis and data mining
- Storage systems and management
- Cloud and distributed computing
- PR and communications
- Network and information security
- Social media marketing
- Algorithm design
- Perl/Python/Ruby
- Web architecture and development framework
- User interface design
- Data presentation

**Rise of the technical marketer:** In 2012, Gartner analyst Laura McLellan predicted that by 2017, CMO's would be spending more on technology than their CIO colleagues. The fact that Digital, online and SEO (search engine optimisation) marketing skills have made it to LinkedIn's global top 25 indicated that this prediction had every chance of coming true.

## Smriti Irani to chair meet for discussing new national education policy

<http://post.jagran.com/smriti-irani-to-chair-meet-for-discussing-new-national-education-policy-1420469801>

**New Delhi:** The broader contours of the proposed new national education policy is likely to be deliberated upon at the state Education Ministers' meet on Tuesday along with the guidelines for the choice-based credit transfer system.

The meeting, which would be chaired by HRD Minister Smriti Irani, is set to be the first such engagement of the former with the state education ministers and will come before the much-awaited meet of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), the highest decision-making body on education in the country.

Irani is expected to discuss the broader contours for the initiation of the year-long process of drafting the national education policy after involving stakeholders from every walk of life, ministry officials said. The initiative is set to kick-off in this month itself.

The meeting will also discuss the skilling initiatives taken up by the government.

The underlying theme of the meeting would be deliberation over the adoption of the 'choice-based credit transfer system', which is to be implemented from the coming academic session.

The system will enable students to opt for courses of their choice, learn at their own pace, undergo additional courses and acquire more than the required credits and adopt an interdisciplinary approach to learning.

"Several states are yet to understand the programme and, therefore, the meeting will seek to address their issues and concerns," officials said.

Adoption of the grading system will facilitate seamless mobility of students across the institutions of learning in the country.

UGC has circulated the guidelines to vice chancellors of all universities with a suggestion for adopting it from the coming academic session.

## Science meet didn't hear: 40 years ago, IISc debunked flying claims

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/science-meet-didnt-hear-40-years-ago-iisc-debunked-flying-claims/>

At the Indian Science Congress on Sunday, at a special session called "Vedic Science through Sanskrit", a former pilot, Captain Anand J Bodas, claimed that aircraft technology existed in India thousands of years before the Wright brothers' first flight in 1903. To substantiate his claim that aeronautical engineering in India dates back to [Vedic times](#), Bodas referred to a book, Vyamanika Shastra, that claims to document ancient sage Maharishi Bharadwaja's musings on aviation technology.

What was not mentioned, however, was that exactly 40 years ago, a group of five young Indian scientists from the aeronautical engineering and mechanical engineering departments of the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore had debunked such claims after conducting a thorough study.

The group, led by H S Mukunda, a now retired professor of aerospace engineering from IISc, had found that none of the technologies documented in the Vymanika Shashtra would allow an object to fly. They also found that the Vyamanika Shastra was based on a figment of imagination of a man who lived in the 20th century, and not the ancient sage Maharishi Bharadwaja.

In a paper titled “Critical Study of the Work Vyamanika Shastra”, published in the journal Scientific Opinion in 1974, Mukunda, S M Deshpande, H R Nagendra, A Prabhu and S P Govindaraju said: “The planes described are at the best poor concoctions rather than expressions of something real. None of the planes has properties or capabilities of being flown; the geometries are unimaginably horrendous from the point of view of flying; and the principles of propulsion make them resist rather than assist flying.”

Following futile attempts to establish the Vedic origins of the claims in the Vymanika Shastra, the scientists found that the book was in fact “brought into existence sometime between 1900 and 1922 by Pandit Subbaraya Shastry”, an interpreter of Sanskrit shlokas whose work was documented by an aide before his death in 1944 as the Vyamanika Shastra.

The work, according to the paper by the IISc scientists, was discovered in 1951 by A M Joyser, the founder of an International Academy of Sanskrit Research at Mysore, who published it.

While the science of aeronautics requires understanding of “aerodynamics, aeronautical structures, propulsive devices, materials, and metallurgy”, the Vyamanika Shashtra paid “little or no emphasis on aerodynamics”, said the IISc paper. “It is worth pointing out that the history of aeronautics (western) in regard to production of heavier-than-air craft is studded with initial failures, significantly traceable to a non-understanding of aerodynamics,” it said.

“What we feel unfortunate... is that some people tend to eulogise and glorify whatever they can find about our past, even without valid evidence. In the absence of any evidence, efforts will be made to produce part of the evidence in favour of antiquity,” the scientists noted.

“Anybody who talks about these things has the responsibility to prove these things as well — at least on a small scale,

Prof Mukunda told The Indian Express. “If you see the drawings presented with the Vedic papers, it is grotesque. What is this nonsense? We went out of the way to find some substance for it at that time. We put in enormous effort. We have not stated it in the paper, but we went to great extent to find the origin of that book,” he said.

“I don’t know where we are going by glorifying the past. It makes sense if the ancient knowledge is put to use, not otherwise. In a way, I regret doing all that work to write the paper. Ultimately it seems to have no meaning,” said Prof Mukunda. “Look, if my father was an outstanding man and I am ordinary, what can I do by carrying on about what a great man my father was? What purpose is served by going on about that?”

- See more at: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/science-meet-didnt-hear-40-years-ago-iisc-debunked-flying-claims/2/#sthash.f54sAAC3.dpuf>

## Former IISc director questions ranking system

### "University rankings carried out with commercial interests"

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/former-iisc-director-questions-ranking-system/article6756149.ece>

P. Balaram, former director of Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru, has questioned the universities' ranking system and its understanding in the country.

"Many university rankings are carried by commercial interests. Press, politicians and educationists do not understand how rankings are worked out and set off discussions without understanding the realities in which institutions operate," he said. He was here for the South Zone Vice-Chancellors' Conference held at VIT University. "Education now is worldwide business, with a great need to rank to enable students to choose institutions," he added.

He said that it was important to look at an institution's research activities, papers published and widely cited is important.

"We have forgotten what universities are. They are broad-based centres of learning and knowledge creation in various disciplines," Mr. Balaram said.

"To expand higher education, we need excellence, we need higher education to cover broad section of population to increase gross enrolment ratio," he added.

An ideal university should have best of teaching and great deal of research, best of research and great deal of teaching. "Some universities do not have research, while some have mostly research and little teaching," he noted.

He said that Vice-Chancellors faced severe constraints in voicing the cry for reforms.

Academic thinking is missing in many academic discussions, he said, adding, "VCs' are hampered by Syndicates that have political appointees. There are political appointees in search committees for selecting VCs in many States."

## IISc students write to Modi on fellowship hike

<http://www.deccanherald.com/content/451852/iisc-students-write-modi-fellowship.html>

Bengaluru, Jan 06, 2015, DHNS

**Delivering the inaugural speech at the Indian Science Congress in Mumbai recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke about freeing research scholars from the hassles of "government procedures" so as to help them concentrate on science.**

However, an open letter to the prime minister by students of the City-based Indian Institute of Science (IISc), highlighting their struggle for a fellowship hike and suggesting a number of measures to improve conditions for those who want to take up research in science as their career, shows that this aim of the prime minister is still a long way away.

A hike of nearly 50 per cent was recently announced by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and

the University Grants Commission (UGC) after a long and sustained struggle by research scholars all over the country.

However, they were stumped when they realised that the hike would be implemented from October 2014 onwards (in case of DST) and December 2014 onwards (according to the UGC notification). Their demand for implementing the hikes from April 2014 onwards, just like previous instances, has not been fulfilled.

“We are still struggling for a notification from many other departments and there is complete uncertainty about all those fellowships. This has unfortunately forced us to explore the mysteries of government procedures leaving behind our science,” reads the letter.

It goes on to say that research scholars all over the country are “highly disappointed by such an attitude of the government, forcing them to contemplate a nationwide protest in the coming days.”

The letter makes suggestions on a number of points such as streamlining the system of having annual increment in fellowship based on a formula and all the funding agencies to issue a notification soon after the DST, so that research scholars “don’t have to explore the mysteries of government procedures every three to four years.”

## Letter war heats up in IGNOU, IIT

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/letter-war-heats-up-in-ignou-and-iit/article6756959.ece>

Days before the Bari Committee is expected to submit its report on [alleged irregularities at the Indira Gandhi National Open University](#) (IGNOU), 28 senior faculty members of the varsity have written to President Pranab Mukherjee saying that the [inquiry against Vice Chancellor Mohammad Aslam](#) is “a travesty of natural justice.”

The letter sent to Mr. Mukherjee last month in his capacity as Visitor to the varsity alleges that the Ministry of Human Resources Development order for an inquiry led by Central University of Gujarat VC Syed Bari is violative of the IGNOU Act of 1985. Prof. Aslam was asked to go on leave after the inquiry was instituted.

An inquiry was ordered against Prof. Aslam for putting on hold the Community College Scheme, which also catered to the armed forces, and the Convergence Scheme. Currently IGNOU is in the process of clearing the degrees of defence personnel affected by the decision. The signatories of the letter defended these decisions taken by the Board of Management led by him.

It says, “IGNOU became only an instrument for issuing grade cards and certificates... This was done on the basis of marks sent by the community college institutions; the university had no involvement in admissions; conduct of courses and no control on conduct of the examinations.”

It adds that the Convergence Scheme led to the misuse of at least Rs. 25 crores from funds meant for State Open Universities. These were distributed to private institutions without the Planning Commission’s approval.

“Private Trusts and organisations were allowed to identify franchisees/ Colleges of Engineering not recognised by the All India Council for Technical Education to run B.Tech and M.Tech programmes in the name of IGNOU...About 400 memoranda were signed with a large number of unheard of private institutions/organizations. There were permitted to run all kinds of programmes at all levels without following the due statutory processes in areas which IGNOU did not even have expertise,” wrote the professors including physicist Vijayshri and SR Jha, Sociologist Debal Singharoy and Hindi Professor JM Parakh.

They have demanded the MHRD revive the Goverdhan Mehta Committee into the functioning of IGNOU from 2006 to 2011. It was during this period when VN Rajasekharan Pillai was VC that a massive expansion of courses took place. He is currently under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

In a separate development, several professors of the Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi have in an open letter in the Economic and Political Weekly expressed their resentment against the [resignation of Director RK Shevgaonkar](#) last month.

“This disquiet is not, or should not be, limited to the faculty and staff of the IITs but involve all those to whom the integrity and strengthening of our educational systems matter... We strongly feel that there is good reason to believe that the director of IIT Delhi had taken a principled and courageous stance and should be supported in his attempt to resist the various kinds of undue pressure reported by all sections of the press,” they wrote.

## **Railway Ministry seeks to rope in officials with IIM, IIT background to help for budget making**

<http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-railway-ministry-seeks-to-rope-in-officials-with-iim-iit-background-to-help-for-budget-making-2049672>

For the first time, the government is inviting suggestions from the public for formulating [Railway Budget 2015-16](#). Railway minister [Suresh Prabhu](#) will present the second budget of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government in February. Among the other new and unique initiatives taken by Prabhu is creation of a database of the officials having IIT or IIM background.

Discussing the initiative taken by Prabhu, a source close to the development told dna, "The [railway ministry](#) has sought suggestions from the general public on the upcoming budget. Also, the minister has called for a list of officials who have degrees from the Indian Institute of Mass Communication and Indian Institute of Technology. This list has been compiled and has been handed over to the minister." Prabhu also desired to know the area of educational specialisation of the officials having IIM, IIT background.

According to sources, this database is being made to deploy the internal resources on specific subjects such as funding models, revenue sharing of infrastructure projects and model concession agreements so that the dependence on outside consultancies could be reduced.

The suggestions to the railway ministry for the budget could be provided on the website of the ministry. The suggestions could be made under 13 heads. These include computerisation, electrical, finance, foot over bridge, freight, infrastructure, land, railway lines and crime prevention.

There is also an innovative ideas head under which suggestions could be given to the railway ministry. The initiative was launched last week, but the sources did not disclose what suggestions have come till date. The suggestions are being collected at a place and will be forwarded to the concerned departments for evaluating whether it could be taken up for consideration in the budget.

Funding of the already announced railway projects, which will require Rs 4-6 lakh crore, is one of the key focus area in the budget. Already, two committees are working on the fundraising aspect of Railways, and will come out with reports soon.

## **Gajbhiye to CBI: Question me at IIT-K in presence of a doctor**

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/City/Bhopal/Gajbhiye-to-CBI-Question-me-at-IIT-K-in-presence-of-a-doctor/articleshow/45770979.cms>

BHOPAL: Senior professor of IIT-Kanpur and former vice-chancellor of Dr Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar, N S Gajbhiye evaded questioning by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) again on Monday and instead shot off a letter to the probe agency urging it to interrogate him within the campus of IIT-K, and that too in presence of a doctor.

He wrote that he was suffering from a severe cardiac problem and any pressure on his heart could prove 'fatal'. CBI had given him an ultimatum to appear before CBI office by Monday. Now, the agency has decided to take him into custody.

During its third reminder, CBI had wrote a letter to the HRD ministry to withhold Gajbhiye's salary.

Gajbhiye had been evading interrogation by CBI on different grounds. During his previous letter, he had asked the agency to email questions that it wants him to answer in connection with alleged recruitment scam that took place during his tenure as vice-chancellor of Dr Hari Singh Gour University.

Gajbhiye had been trying to convince the agency he is suffering from coronary problems and it would be difficult for him to visit Madhya Pradesh for 'interrogations' over and again.

CBI had pasted copies of summons against Gajbhiye on IIT-Kanpur notice board and his residential premises after his failure to turn up for interrogation in recruitment scam despite repeated reminders.

Gajbhiye was working as a professor in IIT-Kanpur before his appointment as first VC after it became central university in 2009.

His services were repatriated to IIT-Kanpur after completion of five-year term, though he wanted to continue. In his five-year stint in Sagar, Gajbhiye who courted controversy has many complaints filed against him.