

Newspaper Clips

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HONORARY DOCTORATE

Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi announced that Seyed E Hasnain, professor, department of biological sciences at the institute, and former vice-chancellor, university of Hyderabad, was awarded an honorary doctorate at a ceremonial convocation function on July 4, in Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland. He is the third Indian to receive this honour after APJ Abdul Kalam, in 2009, and Amartya Sen in 2010.

Times of India ND 11/07/2011 P-14

Straight to IIM after school

IIM Indore has launched a five-year integrated postgraduate programme in management (IPGP), which will allow students to opt for the programme immediately after class XII. Vishakha Sharma reports

The Indian Institute of Management, Indore (IIM-I), is starting its five-year integrated postgraduate programme in management (IPGP) this October. It will allow students to directly opt for the IPGP immediately after their class XII board exams.

Under IPGP, students will have a choice of opting out after completing three years of BBA or of continuing for two more years to complete the integrated MDA programme.

"IPGP in management is a creative programme meant to meet the aspirations of students who are eager to become management professionals," says N Ravichandran, director IIM-I.

The eligibility criteria for this programme include an aggregate of 60% both at the secondary (class X or equivalent) and higher secondary (+2 or equivalent) level. Selection of candidates would be based on their academic performance, scholastic achievements and performance in the aptitude test and personal interview.

> FIRST BATCH

The first batch, which is scheduled to begin in October, will have 120 students. "We have adequate infrastructural facilities to start this batch-size from this year. For the next year, we will

have to create more infrastructures. We plan to do it rapidly to be able to invite roughly seven times of the batch size (approximately 850 candidates) for aptitude test and personal interview," informs Venkat Ramanaiah, chairperson for IPGP at IIM-I.

The aptitude test and personal interview would be held in various centres including Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata and Mumbai.

As to the fee, Ramanaiah says, "Fee for the programme, for the first three years, would be Rs 300,000 per-annum and Rs 500,000 (per-annum) for the next two years. This comprises only the tuition fee and does not include expenses for board and lodging. Participants would need to meet costs related to field visits, if any."

According to Ramanaiah, accommodation would be organised on campus on a twin-sharing basis for the first three years. Single-room accommodation would be made available for the fourth and fifth year of the programme.

The academic programme would consist of 15 terms. Each term would be for three months. Detailed programme design and academic curriculum will be made available to students by August. "The faculty will include retired and serving

LEARNING CURVE

40% focus on the following subjects

- Mathematics, statistics, logic and computer-science
- Introduction to literature and political science
- Civilisation in history (national and international)
- Exposure to biological sciences
- Exposure to languages (one foreign language and one Indian language)
- Soft skills: Leadership development, personality development, team work and communication, both written and oral

50% focus on functional areas of management

- Accounting
- Finance
- Organisational behaviour
- Decision science

Remaining 10% will focus on international exposure and internship in social organisations in India

teachers of reputed commerce and science colleges in India along with industry experts and retired faculty members from central and state universities," says Ramanaiah.



PK GANESH CHANDRA

■ Under IPGP, students will have a choice of opting out after completing three years of BBA

The programme is for students who want to become management professionals. Selections would be based on one's academic performance, scholastic achievements and performance in the aptitude test and personal interview

Hindustan Times ND 11/07/2011 P-12

UGC fellowship goof-up hits SC/ST candidates

ht SPECIAL

Prasad Nichenametla

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NEW DELHI: In what comes as a pointer to the callousness of the UGC, the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) selection list shows at least 18 candidates whose names appear twice from same institutes and subject of research.

With a specified number of fellowships, the erroneous list denies scholarship to at least 15 of the SCs and 3 of the STs deserving candidates.

Several more on the list of 2,000 for the SCs and 667 for the STs are those who are already receiving the scholarship. Another mismanagement in the UGC list put out in first week of May on its website is the selection of the SC students in slots reserved for STs.

Awarded in the name of the late PM Rajiv Gandhi, the RGNF was initiated by the UPA government in 2005-06 to support higher studies for the socially disadvantaged sections.

Aspirants from JNU com-

SOME OF THE ERRORS IN RAJIV GANDHI FELLOWSHIP

ST ERRORS

Serial No	Name	Page no In ST List	Remarks
60	Venkataswamy Mallepogu	07	SC applicant got selected in ST list
132 & 133	Tejeswari	14	Only difference-full Surname in one slot

SC ERRORS

Serial No. SC List	Name	Page no In SC List	Remarks
30 & 31	N Thirupathi Rao	04	Repeated twice
104 & 105	N. Thulasi	11	Repeated twice, elaborated surname in one slot
606 & 607	Divya. S	61	Repeated twice

plained the list contains about 70 candidates who were selected in 2009-10 and are receiving the fellowship. Anil Kumar, who is pursuing MPhil from JNU is one such case. Kumar, who was selected for the RGNF last year under SC category, confirmed to HT, that his name appears on this list (slot 1706) even when he has not applied this year. Interestingly, Kumar's name is not there on the 2009-10 list, when he actually applied. The revela-

tions came as a shock for those who are denied the scholarship, despite meeting the criteria.

"It might be a goof-up or whatever, we want clarification from the UGC on the authenticity of the results," Suman Bukke, an ST applicant from Sri Venkateshwara University at Tirupati said.

Meanwhile, UGC officials and ministry of social justice and empowerment said that they are not aware of the errors.

No more paper applications for Cambridge admissions

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

London

The well-known University of Cambridge has ended the practice of applying for admissions on paper - for the first time, overseas applicants and those applying for a music scholarship can now apply online.

The Cambridge Online Preliminary Application (COPA) has been launched as part of the University's commitment to a user-friendly application process and its introduction means that all undergraduate applications can now be made online, a university release said.

The online application system, COPA, replaces the Cambridge Overseas Application Form (COAF), and the Choral and Organ Award Application Form.

"Whilst there's something to be said about the ritualistic apprehension of trying to fill in a crisp blue form in your best handwriting - and trying not to smudge, crease or fill it in incorrectly - online applications allow for easy editing; painless, receipted submission and improved legibility," a university spokesperson said.

The COPA enables the collegiate university to collect additional details to



BETTER FORM: The new system replaces the Cambridge overseas application form and Choral and Organ award application forms

those captured by the Universities and Colleges Application Service (UCAS) and those who would like

The project is a part of the university's commitment to a user-friendly application process

studying outside the EU, and those who would like

to be considered for an organ or choral scholarship, the release said.

This includes information such as passport number and whether an overseas interview is requested.

In the case of those applying for a Choral Award and/or Organ Scholarship, the COPA allows information about vocal range and musical experience to be collected.

The COPA will bring a number of benefits, including a more streamlined process for applicants and no worries about forms getting held up or lost in the post.

It will also lead to

greater accuracy in data entry as the need for manual entry of information on paper forms into the University's systems is eliminated.

The only paper forms that now remain are the additional application form for the graduate course in medicine and the form relating to the Cambridge Special Access Scheme, through which applicants whose education has been disrupted or who face particular personal hurdles can provide additional information setting their academic results in context, the release said.

B-SCHOOL WEEKEND

Excellence through better research

MDI is a school that believes both in consolidation and expansion. Its officiating director Prof VK Gupta shares how the institute is not only focusing more on PhD programmes but is expanding into east and south India as well

Vikram Chaudhary

IN the middle of a concrete jungle that Gurgaon is, it is one fresh 'green' campus. Although I am not acoustophobic, yet the 30-odd minutes I took to reach Management Development Institute (MDI) from my home through the roads of old Gurgaon made me a bit uncomfortable. But two minutes into the institute, if there was any sound to be heard on a warm Saturday morning, it was the chirping of birds. MDI has a pretty campus teeming with

'Research is certainly a big area of growth and we know that. We promote our faculty to produce more research papers and, if they get published in good journals, we pay them handsomely'

red brick buildings and is dotted with thousands of trees. I am greeted by Professor VK Gupta, the officiating director of MDI Gurgaon, who joined office last year. The first thing I ask him is that globally the institutes of excellence are mostly in the private sector, but in India they are mostly in the public sector. "It's all a matter of

these worked to their favour. For example, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, had a collaboration with Harvard and Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, with MIT, etc. We collaborated with Kellogg's Business School only in the early 1990s."

India has evolved as a knowledge economy now. So, rather than simply churning out students who boast of hefty pay packages, the institutes have to contribute to nation building. "How is MDI contributing to nation building," I ask him. "We not only train stu-

dents here, we train industry people as well. Additionally, our PhD programme is among the largest in the country and today we have as many as 60 students doing PhD at MDI. But the question is why do we have them? Because we have got a suitable environment for them in the institute—we pay them handsomely, their scholarship is

around ₹22,000 a month, plus free accommodation and no tuition fees, over a period of four years. So, in effect, we are providing good teachers to other institutes also," he replies.

As far as revenues are concerned, Prof Gupta says that historically it used to be Management Development Programmes (MDPs) but now the scenario is changing and Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP) contributes most to the revenues.

Many countries in the world have come up with innovations such as knowledge cities, where the best of the foreign universities come and set up



their campuses. On his views on the Foreign Education Providers (Regulation) Bill, 2010, Prof Gupta, says, "Whichever universities come to India, almost all of them would come to promote themselves rather than promoting education in the country."

On future plans, I ask him what kind of goals has he set for MDI? "Is it that over the next, say 10 years you will set up extra campuses; is it that MDI will produce more, say research papers, number of MBAs, etc; or do you think of something bigger, say, MDI fea-

ture in the list of world's top 200 business schools?" Prof Gupta says, "Research is certainly a big area of growth and we know that. We promote our faculty to produce more research papers and, if they get published in good journals, we pay them handsomely. About your first question, yes, we would certainly like to expand, at least within the country. We already have a campus at Murshidabad, West Bengal, and now we are thinking of going to south India. There are no limits to growth but then we have to keep in mind that growth needs funding and funding will always

be a challenge for a self-sustaining private institute. As you talked about nation building a few minutes ago, I would like to add something about our campus at Murshidabad. Now, it's a fact that very few students from that region can afford to come to New Delhi or other metro cities for quality higher education. So, somebody has to go to them, somebody has to fulfill their aspirations by providing them quality education. So, in a way, we are contributing to nation building." Indeed, education isn't just about employability, it is about empowerment, too.

On the issue of fees, I ask him what kind of things does MDI look into while raising fees. Also, whether the institute pays back to the society in ways such as providing more scholarships, etc. "To be practical, there is no option to raising fees if we want to maintain the quality of education. Also, if you see the infrastructure around, you will realise that maintaining all this requires a lot of money, and most of the money, as I have already mentioned, comes from PGP, our students. But then who enjoys the fruit of all this? It's the students," Prof Gupta says.

He also tells that one of the largest programmes going on at MDI is the student exchange programme. "We have tied up with more than 30 business schools globally and about one-third of our students go out of the country to have global experience," he says.

Considering the global scenario, or considering even China, entrepre-

neurship has not taken off in a big way in India. I tell him this and also that I have heard a lot about MDI's incubation programmes. "Yes I agree, but then the investment environment in the country is not that conducive to entrepreneurship as it is in many other countries..." he comes up with the usual blame-the-policy statement we have heard so often before I ask him. "Sir, say, I am an MDI student and I wish to start my own venture. How will MDI help me out?" He answers, "We will provide you with some seed money and then we will

mentory you. We will also provide you with the infrastructure to develop the basic skills or products. Once we have given you the needed push, it's for you to take off." Although he adds that this fact has to be accepted that in India, especially in the middle class, there is a lack of risk-taking abilities—the basic thing needed to be an entrepreneur is a high risk-taking capability. "Well, these are essentially societal issues. But the good point is that all this is gradually changing," he says.

It's time to leave and, as I am about to, I notice the logo of Association of MBAs (AMBA) on the brochure he had handed over to me. Before I ask him, he says, "Almost all business schools look for global accreditation and where the only business school in India whose all six programmes have been accredited by AMBA, and that too without conditions, i.e., for a period of five years."

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Business
Standard ND
11/07/2011 P-5

Pranab for more educated youth

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
Koraput (Orissa), 10 July

UNION Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee today said the country's increasing working age population would be suitably utilised if the youth were provided good education. Stating that 672 million of India's population is in the age group between 15-59 years (working population), the Union minister said, "If our youth are imbued with education and relevant skills, the country would immensely benefit."

The Right to Education (RTE) would contribute to the realisation of the advantages of this demographic dividend, Mukherjee told the first convocation of the Central University of Orissa (CUO) here.

Praising the CUO's achievements in a short span of two years, he said, "in comparison to other central universities which were launched at the time of the CUO's launch, the CUO is far ahead both in academic activities and infrastructure facilities.

"The CUO will go a long-way in strengthening the academic activities in the state, particularly in the (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi) KBK region where facilities for higher education is not very encouraging," he said.

Business Standard ND 11/07/2011 P-5

गेम से होगी छात्रों को कमाई

कल्पना पाठक

भारतीय मुद्रा रुपये के प्रतीक तैयार करने और 'जनरल मोटर्स इंडिया' की अगली कार का डिजाइन बनाने के लिए सुर्खियां बटोरने वाले भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), बंबई के औद्योगिक डिजाइन केंद्र ने बाजार में गेम उतारने का फैसला किया है।

ख्याति प्राप्त इस प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान ने पहली बार अपने छात्रों की ओर से बनाए गए बोर्ड गेम को बाजार में नीलाम करने का निर्णय लिया है। कुल 10 गेम को बेचने की तैयारी है, जिसके लिए अखिल भारतीय खिलौना विनिर्माता संगठन से संपर्क करके खिलौना बनाने वाली कंपनियों से बातचीत शुरू करने को कहा गया है। आईआईटी बंबई के एक प्रोफेसर ने कहा, 'हमारे छात्रों ने कई गेम तैयार किए हैं, जो वाणिज्यिक दोहन के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। उनमें से कुछ की डिजाइन पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया पूरी हो चुकी है, जबकि हाल ही में तैयार

किए गए कुछ अन्य गेम इस प्रक्रिया में हैं। पश्चिमी देशों के बाजार में बोर्ड गेम की बहुत मांग है।'

उन्होंने आगे कहा, 'डिजिटल गेम के विपरीत इस तरह के गेम में बच्चों के बेहतर बातचीत की गुंजाइश होती है और उनकी सोच को व्यापक बनाने में मदद मिलती है। यही वजह है कि शतरंज का खेल अब भी बहुत लोकप्रिय है।'

यह संस्थान फिलहाल 10 गेम बेचेगा। इस पहले भी संस्थान खिलौने बनाने वाली कंपनी 'फनस्कूल इंडिया' को 9 खिलौने बेचने में सफल रहा था। संस्थान ने बताया कि इन गेमों की बिक्री अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में भी की गई है। फनस्कूल टायर बनाने वाली प्रमुख भारतीय कंपनी 'एमआरएफ' और अमेरिकी कंपनी 'हासब्रो इंक' का संयुक्त उद्यम है, जो खिलौने एवं बोर्ड गेम का कारोबार करती है। हासब्रो बच्चों एवं परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों को खाली समय के मनोरंजन उत्पाद एवं सेवाएं मुहैया कराने वाली

प्रमुख वैश्विक कंपनी है। इसके ज्यादातर उत्पाद पूर्वी एशिया में तैयार होते हैं।

बनेगी बंटवारा प्रणाली

आईआईटी, बंबई खिलौने बनाने वाली कंपनियों और छात्रों के साथ आमदनी बंटवारा प्रणाली बनाएगा, जिसके तहत बड़ी कंपनियों क ओर से शुरुआती तौर पर 50,000 रुपये का भुगतान किया जाएगा।

भुगतान प्रक्रिया एक वर्ष क अवधि में शुरू की जाएगी और यदि 12 महीनों के दौरान गेम की खपत बाजार में नहीं हो पाती है, तो उनके अधिकार संस्थान को वापस क दिए जाएंगे। प्रोफेसर ने बताया 'सामान्य तौर पर हम छात्रों (गेम तैयार करने वाले) को रॉयल्टी लेने या एकमुश्त नकदी स्वीकार करने के विकल्प देते हैं। छात्र आम तौर पर एकमुश्त नकदी का विकल्प चुनते हैं। बिकने वाले हरेक गेम के लिए हमें लगभग 30,000 रुपये मिलते हैं, जिसे गेम तैयार करने वाले छात्र आपस में बांट लेते हैं।'