

Newspaper Clips

July 21, 2011

Hindustan ND 21/07/2011 P-3

आईआईटी दिल्ली का फ़ेशर्स को फ़रमान

आधी रात में नहीं चलेगा इंटरनेट

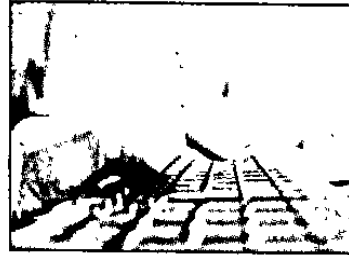
नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, नई दिल्ली (आईआईटी) में फ़ेशर्स के लिए आधी रात के बाद इंटरनेट कनेक्शन बंद रहेगा। आईआईटी प्रशासन ने हॉस्टलों में आधी रात से लेकर सुबह छह बजे तक इंटरनेट कनेक्शन को प्रतिबंधित करने का फैसला किया है।

आईआईटी के डीन शशि माथुर का कहना है कि यह फैसला छात्रों के लिहाज से बेहतर है। सुबह आठ बजे आईआईटी में कक्षाएं शुरू हो जाती हैं, ऐसे में देर रात तक इंटरनेट करने के बाद सुबह कक्षा में पहुंच पाना मुश्किल होता है। साथ ही इससे तनाव भी बढ़ता है। उन्होंने कहा कि यह फैसला नए सत्र से प्रभावी होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य छात्रों को तनाव मुक्त माहौल में पढ़ाई लिखाई सुनिश्चित करना है।

इंटरनेट के अलावा संस्थान लेन (लोकल एरिया नेटवर्क) सर्विस को भी बंद कर देगा, जिसके द्वारा संस्थान के अंदर चैटिंग संभव होती है। आईआईटी प्रशासन का कहना है कि जिन छात्रों को देर रात तक पढ़ाई करनी है उन्हें किसी भी तरह की असुविधा नहीं होगी। आईआईटी की प्रयोगशालाएं इंटरनेट की सुविधा रात को भी उपलब्ध रहेगी। ऐसे में जिसे देर रात तक पढ़ना है वह कैम्पस में पढ़ाई कर सकता है।

आईआईटी दिल्ली के अधिकतर छात्र नए फ़रमान से नाखुश हैं। एक छात्र ने नाम न बताने की शर्त पर कहा कि हम वयस्क



यह हैं कारण

- पढ़ाई होती है प्रभावित, तनाव बढ़ाती हैं सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट
- नींद पूरी न होने से बढ़ने वाली शारीरिक परेशानियां

तनाव दूर करने के उपाय

- कुछ आईआईटी ने खोले योगा केंद्र, कुछ आईआईटी बेवसाइट के माध्यम से भी करते हैं छात्रों की कार्सलिंग
- कुछ संस्थानों ने मानसिक परेशानी से जूझ रहे छात्रों को कम पेपर देने तक की छूट दी है

है और हमें ये मालूम है कि हमें कब सोना है और कब पढ़ाई करनी है। पढ़ाई के दौरान छात्र लेन के द्वारा संपर्क में रहते हैं। ऐसे में ये कदम हितकर नहीं है। एक पीएचडी छात्र का कहना था कि हमारे रात के समय असाइनमेंट्स बनाते हैं। अगर ऐसा प्रतिबंध लागू होता है तो हमारी स्टडी पर फर्क पड़ सकता है।

Times of India ND
21-Jul-11 P-17

IIT-Kgp student hangs self

Kharagpur: A final year Metallurgy student of Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur was found hanging in his hostel room on Wednesday.

Though no suicide note was found, fellow hostel mates said Pankaj Chowdhury (25) had been suffering from bouts of depression ever since April when he failed to clear the examination and was the only one from his batch left at the institute.

According to an IIT-Kharagpur official, Pankaj was found by a friend who became suspicious when he didn't answer his calls. He went to his room to check and saw him hanging from the fan. TNN

Times of India ND 21-Jul-11
P-13

NRN: Legalize bribe-giving to check graft, IITs have lost sheen

TNN & AGENCIES

New Delhi: Infosys chairman



Narayana Murthy

NR Narayana Murthy on Wednesday said he fully supported proposals from economist

Kaushik

Basu to make paying bribes legal because this would help members of the public blow the whistle on corrupt officials. Under Basu's proposals receiving a bribe would remain illegal.

"If bribe giving, and not bribe taking, is made legal then the bribe giver shall indeed cooperate with the authorities to expose the bribe taker," Murthy said. "This seems to be an interesting idea and I think it should be implemented," he added.

He said graft had damaged India's growth prospects, adding that "the double-digit growth that has eluded India could have been ours if we had combated corruption."

Government's chief economic adviser Basu had come under attack for his plans to legitimize corruption. He had argued that the fear that the bribe giver will cooperate with the authorities will deter the bribe taker.

Speaking to students at IIT-Gandhinagar, the Infosys chief mentor also raised a few eyebrows when he said the IIT are no longer the quality institutions they were in the 60s and 70s. Blaming the education system, Murthy said very few world-class researches came out of IITs and IIMs in the last decade. "In 2004, China produced 2,652 PhDs and the figure in our country was 24," he said, adding "this is worrisome. Focus on researches has diminished in the IITs and they have become just a teaching institution."

Murthy also blamed the decline in the quality on the result of coaching classes. "Today, students prepare hard for a year solving sample questions for IIT-JEE. One of these samples matches in the entrance test and they crack IIT," he said.

Times of India Ahmedabad 20.07.11 P-3

IITs have lost old sheen, says Narayana Murthy

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ahmedabad: Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are no longer the quality institutions they were in the 60s and 70s, said chief mentor of Infosys N R Narayana Murthy while speaking at IIT-Gandhinagar.

Murthy encouraged students to become strategic learners and restore the lost glory of the IITs.

Murthy said very few world-class researches came out of IITs and IIMs in the last decade. "In 2004, China produced 2,652 PhDs in computer science and in that year the figure was 24 in our country," he said.

WORDS OF WISDOM

"This is truly worrisome. Focus on researches has diminished in the IITs and they have become just a teaching institution and we all know that it is not the way to go about it," he added.

"In the last 15 to 20 years, IITs have lost all the sheen that they had once upon a time. In 1967, at the electrical engineering department of IIT-Kanpur there were about 60 to 70 students registered for PhD. But today, at the same department if there are five PhD students joining in a year, that would be fantastic," said Murthy.

He said that even gold medalists from IITs were at a loss when they pursue researches in institutes like MIT and Harvard.

"The primary difference that I have found between the system of education in India and other countries,



Narayana Murthy interacting with IIT-G students on Tuesday

'Support people like Hazare'

Ahmedabad: Narayana Murthy said that people like Anna Hazare must be supported. While speaking at the 32nd Vikram Sarabhai Memorial Lecture on 'Towards a Corruption-free India' later on Tuesday, he suggested that the culprits of corruption must be penalized with sentences such as 15 years of imprisonment and the money gained with illegal means should be recovered with interest. He said that initiatives like UID and e-governance are good moves of the government towards curbing corruption. **TNN**

particularly the US, is that they focus on problem solving and relating theories to reality around them. These two things are lacking in the education system in India," Murthy said.

According to Murthy, the decline of the quality of IITs is also the result of coaching classes for joint entrance examinations.

"Today, students prepare hard for a year solving sample questions for IIT-JEE.

One of these samples matches in the entrance examination and they crack the test," he said.

Inspiring the students to become a strategic learner, Murthy told them to inculcate the qualities of independent thinking, connecting what is learnt in the classrooms with what is happening in the outside world and finding appropriate solutions to problems around.

Economic Times, ND 21/07/2011 P-14

Soaring Costs of Higher Education

There is a strong case for public provision of higher education in India, prioritising access



T RAM MOHAN
PROFESSOR, IIM-AHMEDABAD

Higher education costs have tended to soar in many parts of the world. In the elite private universities of the US, fees have reached staggering levels not only in the professional courses, such as law, medicine and management, but in undergraduate courses as well. *The Economist* noted recently that fees at American universities have risen five times as fast as inflation over the past 30 years.

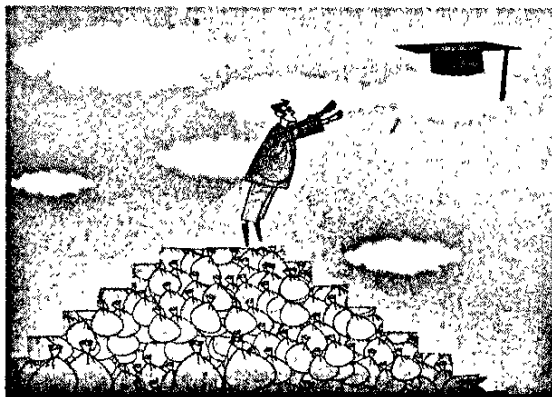
In the UK, the government last year allowed universities to almost triple their fees with effect from September 2012. In India, there is anecdotal evidence of fees having risen sharply in professional courses. In non-professional courses, government institutions still charge only modest fees. However, in professional courses, where private colleges dominate, the total fees, including capitation charges, can be exorbitant. How to price higher education and how to ensure access are among the important policy challenges facing the country. But, first, we need to understand what is causing prices to rise so fast in the first place.

In higher education, we have three choices. One, we can have a government-dominated system where education is subsidised. Two, we can allow private universities and colleges to come up with the freedom to charge whatever the market can bear. Three, we can allow private institutions freer entry but regulate fees and make provisions for subsidising needy students.

In non-professional courses, we still have the first model. In professional education, we have attempted to move towards the third model but have ended up closer to the second one. There is regulation of fees in some areas but this only covers the official fee. The official fee is often only a small component of the overall fee, with a large component being collected under the table.

Several arguments are made for privatisation of higher education and market-driven fees. Investment in higher education has high payoffs and can, therefore, be financed by loans. Needy students can be taken care of through scholarships or interest subsidies. Subsidised education provided by the government imposes huge fiscal costs, which, in turn, come in the way of both creation of fresh capacity and quality. Competition in higher education will help moderate fee levels.

Every one of these propositions is questionable. In India, the student is not an independent entity. He is part of a



ZAHID ALI

family unit for which the student loan is one of several loan obligations. An education loan undoubtedly adds to the burden of the family. Funding of scholarships is woefully inadequate. Merely letting fees rise does not lead on to superior quality—quality is poor at most private professional colleges despite the huge fees charged. It is also not true that competition helps moderate fees.

The phenomenon of soaring costs in higher education has been studied. The main explanation, it turns out, is simple enough: institutions keep raising fees because they can get away with it. The demand for higher education keeps growing briskly even in the developed world. Institutions of higher education operate in a sellers' market, so they lack the incentive to cut costs, improve efficiency or introduce new technologies.

We must accept, therefore, that where higher education

is left to the private sector, fees will escalate. That is why the US has a strong network of state universities (some of which are of very high quality) alongside its renowned private universities. In the US, universities are keen to sustain investment in infrastructure and faculty as there is a correlation between investment per student and the university ranking. At least some of the fee increase can thus be ascribed to the pursuit of quality.

That does not hold for India. Most institutions here are simply extracting rents from a scarce product. Higher fees in India merely reflect the commercialisation of education. B-schools are a case in point. The older IIMs have raised their fees substantially in recent years. This, in turn, has triggered large increases in fees at B-schools that do not provide comparable quality. The Anil Kakodkar

committee has proposed that the annual fee for the IITs' undergraduate programme be increased from ₹50,000 to ₹2,00,000-2,50,000. If this happens, it is bound to cause fees at lesser engineering colleges to rise.

We should not be surprised at the absence of any link between fee and quality in higher education in the country. The UK too is struggling to establish such a link. The government last year allowed fees to rise from £3,375 to a maximum of £9,000 with effect from September 2012. The idea was that universities would raise fees in keeping with their quality. To its dismay, the government finds that all universities, irrespective of their quality, have veered towards the maximum.

Germany is one country which has sought to buck the trend towards commercialisation of higher education. Many German states have recently opted for free university education. Germany is faulted for not being able to match the excellence of the US in higher education. And yet German education is good enough to produce high quality manufacturing and to power one of Europe's strongest economies.

The German model holds a lesson for India. For us, access to higher education should be the priority. We have enough experience by now as to the limits to using regulation to ensure access. So, we need to seriously rethink the issue of public provision of higher education.

Hindustan Times ND 21/07/2011 P-23

Cloud services: IT firms find new competitors

CROWDED Power, telecom players challenge incumbents on turf

Shrenik Avlani

shrenik.avlani@hindustantimes.com

MUMBAI: India's IT firms are fighting to get a bigger share of an emerging pie in cloud computing — the business of renting software, storage and infrastructure facilities over high bandwidth linkages, with the Internet as a key platform. The business, which is just taking off, is set to grow into a \$29-billion (₹129,050-crore) industry globally by 2015.

Cloud computing with a model that resembles current utilities such as electricity and water, involve services for installation, back-up, maintenance and support and provide service companies new business opportunities.

Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys and Wipro are focussing on cloud computing to drive growth in the next few years. They will soon face competition from unfamiliar rivals — most-

THESE CLOUDS HAVE GOLD LINING



ly from clients in the telecom and power sectors.

"In the current scenario, telecom companies are the largest threat to IT firms. Some of the key examples are Tata Communications, Airtel, etc," said Nitin Khanapurkar, executive director, performance and

Indian IT majors are vying with each other for a pie of the lucrative cloud computing market

\$4.5 bn Estimated size of the total cloud market in India by 2015

\$3.5 bn Private cloud's share in total revenues

100,000 Number of jobs that will be created by private cloud services. At present there are only 10,000 jobs in the cloud computing sector.

60% The growth rate of the Indian cloud market.

\$54.7 bn Estimated spending in IT by 2015. India's total IT spend stood at **\$28.8 bn** in 2010

\$4.5 bn The amount enterprises are expected to spend in cloud services by 2015.

SOURCE: EMC-ZINNOV MANAGEMENT STUDY

technology, KPMG.

IT service provider Tech Mahindra, which specialises in servicing telecom firms, has already been approached by 30-50 operators to set up a cloud service providing system for them.

Hospitals and power firms are also eyeing the cloud computing

market. "The single-biggest expense in hosting cloud services is power. It accounts for as much as 40% of the total cost. Power companies thus can easily set up a cloud computing facility at very low costs," said Avneesh Saxena, group vice-president, domain research, IDC.

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi;Date: Jul 21, 2011;Section: Times Global;Page: 22

Ethics fellow of Harvard hacks into MIT network

Boston: A former Harvard University fellow studying ethics has been charged with hacking into the computer network at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to steal more than five million academic articles.

Aaron Swartz, 24, was indicted on six counts including wire fraud and faces up to 35 years in prison and a million dollar fine if convicted.

According to a federal indictment, Swartz downloaded more than 4.8 million articles from JSTOR, a subscription service that offers digitised copies of articles from more than 1000 academic journals. Swartz allegedly hacked into MIT's system between September and January this year.

Swartz allegedly broke into a closet in the basement of an MIT building to plug into the university's network through a computer switch. He intended to distribute the articles on file-sharing websites. Swartz was not affiliated with MIT, according to prosecutors.

Swartz was released on \$1,00,000 unsecured bond after pleading not guilty at his arraignment here. "Stealing is stealing whether you use a computer command or a crowbar". ■■

HindustanTimes

Title : AIEEE PAPER LEAK TRACED TO CBSE PRESS

Author : Charu Sudan Kasturi charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

Location : NEW DELHI:

Article Date : 07/21/2011

AIEEE PAPER LEAK TRACED TO CBSE PRESS

Charu Sudan Kasturi

charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) question paper leak this May was carried out at a printing press where the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) publishes mass documents, a probe by the board has concluded.

But two months after the leak, the CBSE has few answers on the criminal probe into the episode that affected nearly 12 lakh students despite repeated reminders to the Uttar Pradesh police investigating the leak.

"The truth is that there are many questions that remain unanswered — a situation that is far from ideal because it hampers efforts to prevent a repeat next year," a senior CBSE official said.

The May 1 examination was postponed by two hours for all students after the UP Special Task Force alerted the CBSE about the leak in Lucknow on the morning of the test. But several students could not take the test two hours later because the new timing clashed with that of another competitive exam.

The CBSE then postponed the AIEEE for these students — who had a clashing examination — 10 days later, drawing criticism from some parents over the extra preparation time for these select students and the perceived absence of uniformity in question papers.

The board set up a probe team immediately after the leak, while the UP STF also arrested the brother of a key accused.

END OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE ERA

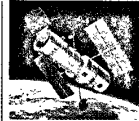
FIRST LIFT-OFF APRIL 12, 1981 - LAST TOUCHDOWN JULY 21, 2011

30 years, 135 flights, 2 tragedies and an 850-million-km run

When Atlantis returns to Earth today completing its last mission, there will be no more space shuttle flights. TOI evaluates the shuttle era when Nasa's reusable spacecraft, which took off like a rocket and landed like an aircraft, defined space travel for 30 years

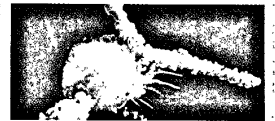
The Program

Called the 'space transportation system', the shuttle program was launched on Jan 5, 1972 with the aim of giving US a less-expensive means of access to space. The shuttles remain the only reusable space vehicles that have made multiple flights into orbit. The Soviets tried to copy with the Buran spacecraft, but it made just a single unmanned flight in 1988



Achievements

- Carried Hubble Space Telescope into orbit, repaired and upgraded it
- Helped put together the football field-sized International Space Station; launched, repaired or recovered around 100 satellites; launched 3 space probes and hosted hundreds of experiments
- Program spawned 120 commercialized spinoffs, 40 more than Apollo, including an artificial heart device, thermal protection for racing cars, bioreactors for designing drugs and rescue tools for car accident victims



Tragedies

14 astronauts, including India-born Kalpana Chawla, died in 2 shuttle mishaps. On Jan 28, 1986, Challenger broke apart 73 seconds into its flight and on Feb 1, 2003, Columbia disintegrated on re-entry

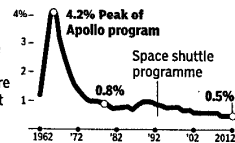


SHUTTLE MISSION TIMELINE



A SHRINKING PIECE OF PIE

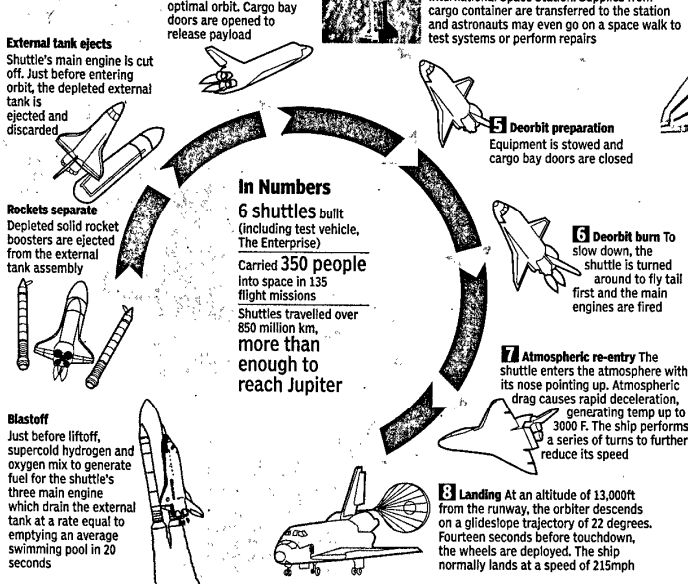
In the decades after the peak of the Apollo programme, Nasa's share of the US federal budget has been shrinking consistently



CRITICISM

With total costs estimated at \$209bn, the program has been way more expensive than promised. Per-flight costs are apparently \$1.6bn while initial projections were 50 missions a year at less than \$10m per launch. The fleet never flew more than 9 missions a year. Shuttles kept space program tied to low-Earth orbit, stifling ambitions of manned missions in outer space

THE SHUTTLE AT WORK



What Next for Nasa?

After the decommissioning of the shuttle fleet, the US will have no capsule to transport crew or cargo to the International Space Station - let alone a rocket to carry it. Some current and future capsules Nasa could use:

Soyuz TMA (1966*)	ATV (2008*)	Space X Dragon (2010*)	Nasa MPCV
RSC Energia (24.5 ft)	ESA (35.1 ft)	SpaceX (20.4 ft)	Lockheed Martin (26 ft)
<p>US astronauts will have to ride on the veteran Russian spacecraft to go to the space station. Soyuz has been in service for around 45 years</p>	<p>The European automated transfer vehicle can deliver 7.3 tonnes of cargo, but no people, to ISS</p>	<p>Aspires to be the first private vehicle to deliver astronauts and cargo to ISS</p>	<p>This is Nasa's next generation manned capsule, if it is ever built</p>
<p>► Nasa enters period of uncertainty. With shuttles gone, it will rely on Russian Soyuz spacecraft and commercial flights to ferry American astronauts</p>	<p>► Shuttles' planned successor was to be Project Constellation with its Ares I and Ares V launch vehicles</p>	<p>and the Orion spacecraft, but in 2010 the Obama administration asked Congress to endorse a scaled-back plan with reliance on private sector</p>	<p>► Manned missions to moon, an asteroid and Mars remain on Nasa radar but no concrete plans yet</p>

THEY SAID IT

“The dream is alive - John Young, after landing the first space shuttle on Apr 14, 1981

Anyone who sits on top of the largest hydrogen-oxygen fuelled system in the world; knowing they're going to light the bottom - and doesn't get a little worried - does not fully understand the situation - Young, after being asked if he was worried about the first space shuttle flight

Through you, we feel as giants, once again - President Ronald Reagan to the crew of Columbia after completion of the first shuttle mission

In the skies today we saw destruction and tragedy. Yet farther than we can see there is comfort and hope - President George W. Bush, addressing the nation after the Columbia disaster on Feb 1, 2003

IIM-B निखारेगा डाकघर का प्रबंधन कौशल

संस्थान के प्रोफेसर इंडिया पोस्ट और आयकर विभाग के कर्मचारियों को देंगे लीडरशिप ट्रेनिंग

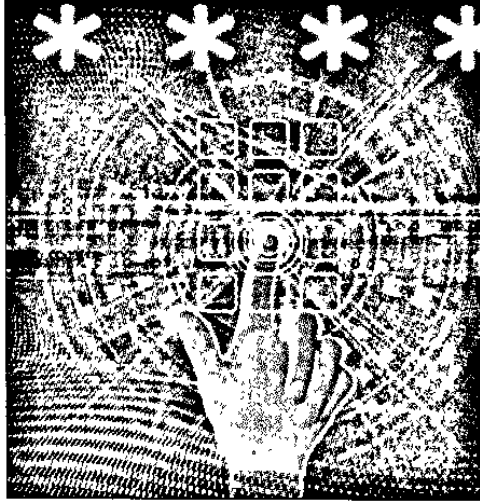
देविना सेनगुप्ता

बंगलुरु

देश के सबसे बड़े सेविंग्स बैंक भारतीय डाकघर या आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिए लीडरशिप ट्रेनिंग नई चीज हो सकती है, लेकिन भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, बंगलुरु जानेमाने विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ मिलकर इसे बदलने के लिए काम कर रहा है।

आईआईएम-बंगलुरु के कुछ प्रोफेसरों ने इंडिया पोस्ट और केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को प्रबंधकीय कौशल सिखाने का बीड़ा उठाया है। आईआईएम-बंगलुरु के संगठनात्मक व्यवहार एवं मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन विभाग की प्रोफेसर और इस परियोजना के लिए फैकल्टी कोऑर्डिनेटर वसंती श्रीनिवासन के मुताबिक, 'अगर एक विप्रो या इंफोसिस क्लाईंट डिलीवरी मॉडल्स पर ट्रेनिंग ले सकती हैं तो भारतीय डाकघर जैसे सरकारी संस्थान ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं।' इंडिया पोस्ट के कर्मचारियों के लिए ट्रेनिंग करीब छह महीने पहले शुरू हुई थी, हालांकि आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिए ट्रेनिंग 28 मार्च को शुरू हुई। इस प्रोग्राम के जरिए केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड का मकसद कर्मचारियों की क्षमता बढ़ाना और प्रतिभाशाली कर्मचारियों की पहचान करना है।

प्रबंधकीय कौशल निखारने के अलावा इस प्रशिक्षण से विभाग के अनुमान लगाने के तरीकों में भी बेहतरी आएगी। आईआईएम-बंगलुरु के पूर्व संकाय प्रमुख और आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिए चलाए जा रहे कार्यक्रम के निदेशकों में से एक नागदेवड़ा ने कहा कि ये कर्मचारी यह जानने में सक्षम हो जाएंगे कि कौन सा टैक्स रिटर्न ऑडिट होना चाहिए और किस रिटर्न को



छोड़ देना चाहिए। बेहतरीन प्रक्रियाओं को जानने से इन कर्मचारियों को आम लोगों के लिए अच्छी पॉलिसी लाने में भी मदद मिलेगी। एक अलग प्रोग्राम के तहत, जो मार्च में शुरू हुआ, 600 कमिश्नरों को आईआईएम-बंगलुरु में तीन हफ्ते की और न्यूयार्क के मैक्सवेल स्कूल ऑफ पब्लिक पॉलिसी और विदेश के अन्य संस्थानों में दो हफ्ते की ट्रेनिंग दी गई। नागदेवड़ा और उनकी टीम ने 270 सवाल तैयार किए, जिससे कमिश्नरों की अलग-अलग पॉलिसी को लेकर महत्वाकांक्षाओं, अनुभव, एप्टीट्यूड की रेटिंग की गई। इस रेटिंग के हिसाब से इन अधिकारियों को इन्वेस्टिगेशन, ट्रांसफर प्राइसिंग, एडवोकेसी, टैक्सपेयर सर्विस और अंतरराष्ट्रीय विलय एवं अधिग्रहण जैसी टीमों में बांटा गया। नागदेवड़ा ने कहा, 'बेहतर पॉलिसी का मतलब है सरकार को ज्यादा

आमदनी मिलना। यही करने के लिए टीमों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है।' इंडिया पोस्ट ऑफिस में कम से कम सात प्रोफेसर शीर्ष स्तर के अधिकारियों को ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं। इनमें पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल भी शामिल हैं। इनकी रणनीतिक प्रबंधन और ग्राहकों को सेवाएं देने की व्यवस्था सुधारने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। ये प्रशिक्षु दो समूहों में बांटे गए और फिर इस चीज पर गहन विचार-विमर्श हुआ कि किस तरह से वे अपने लक्ष्य हासिल कर सकते हैं।

247 साल पुराना पोस्ट ऑफिस बड़े कारोबारों और बीमा पोर्टफोलियो के साथ ई-ब्रिगेड में शामिल हो रहा है। साथ ही, भारतीय डाकघर ग्रामीण बाजारों में अपनी पहुंच बढ़ा रहा है। इसके लिए इसे लॉजिस्टिक्स ट्रेकिंग और वर्कफोर्स को दोबारा नए कौशल से लैस करने की जरूरत है। श्रीनिवासन के मुताबिक, 'टॉप-डाउन मेथड का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और कर्मचारियों को तय वक्त पर सेवाएं देने की व्यवस्था समझाई जा रही है। साथ ही इनको ग्राहकों को बनाए रखने और प्रदर्शन मैनेजमेंट यानी सही ग्राहक को सेवाओं की मार्केटिंग के बारे में भी ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है।' कुछ महीने पहले ट्रेनिंग का हिस्सा बनने वाले दक्षिण रीजन के पोस्टल सर्विसेज के एक डायरेक्टर के मुताबिक, इस प्रोग्राम का फोकस इस बात पर है कि उत्तराधिकार प्लानिंग कैसे की जाए और अगले 10 साल में किस तरह से टारगेट पूरे किए जाएं। इस ट्रेनिंग का सीधा नतीजा यह है कि विभागों में प्रदर्शन और दूसरे एचआर मामलों को हल करने के लिए बदलाव किए गए हैं। इसका एक और नतीजा यह है कि पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल और इसी तरह के पदों पर जाने की इच्छा रखने वाले पोस्टल असिस्टेंट्स के लिए परीक्षा की प्रणाली बनाई गई है।

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आईआईएम और अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का विरोध शुरू

रांची, 20 जुलाई (भाषा)। रांची से लगभग पचास किलोमीटर दूर खूंटी जिले में बिरहू और रेवा गांवों में आईआईएम, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी और अन्य अनेक शैक्षिक संस्थानों के लिए लगभग एक हजार एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहीत करने की झारखंड सरकार की योजना का मुख्यमंत्री अर्जुन मुंडा के दौरे में ग्रामीणों ने मंगलवार को विरोध किया।

मुख्यमंत्री अर्जुन मुंडा मंगलवार को जब खूंटी जिले में राज्य के उक्त प्रस्तावित शिक्षा केंद्र के रेवा और बिरहू गांवों में स्थित स्थापना स्थल का दौरा करने गए तो अनेक महिलाओं समेत कई दर्जन ग्रामीणों ने इस योजना का विरोध किया। ग्रामीणों ने आरोप लगाया कि पुरखों की उनकी खेती की भूमि सरकार जबरन हड़पना चाहती है। अनेक ग्रामीण महिलाओं ने कहा कि वह अपने बाप

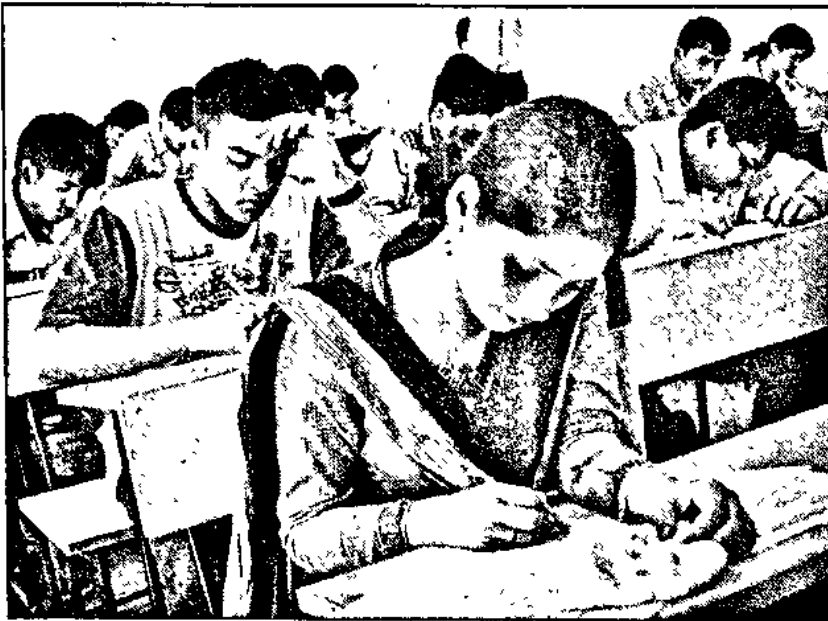
दादा की जमीन नहीं छोड़ेंगी। ग्रामीणों ने आरोप लगाया कि सरकार ने इनके गांव में आईआईएम या झारखंड केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की योजना के बारे में उन्हें नहीं बताया और उन्हें अंधेरे में रखा है।

इस बारे में पूछे जाने पर मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि वह स्थानीय लोगों के निमंत्रण पर ही वहां का दौरा करने आए हैं और उन्हें जानकारी दी गई है कि खूंटी में इन गांवों की लगभग 875 एकड़ भूमि इस प्रस्तावित शिक्षा केंद्र के विकास के लिए अधिग्रहीत की जा रही है जो स्थानीय ग्रामीण सहर्ष देने को तैयार हैं। मुंडा ने ग्रामीणों के मंगलवार के विरोध प्रदर्शन को सामान्य बात बताया और कहा कि यह चंद लोगों का विरोध है जबकि अधिकतर लोग अपने क्षेत्र में यह शिक्षा केंद्र स्थापित करवाकर अपने इलाके का विकास करना चाहते हैं।

Navbharat Times, ND 21/07/2011 P-18

एमबीबीएस में एडमिशन होगा कॉमन एंट्रेंस से

सीईटी पर राजी हुए कॉलेज, 2012-13 से लागू



► स्वास्थ्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में हुई मीटिंग में किया गया फैसला

► एम्स को भी सीईटी के दायरे में लाने पर किया जा रहा है विचार

► देशभर में एमबीबीएस के लिए एक टेस्ट लागू करना है मकसद

► मेडिकल एजुकेशन का नया पाठ्यक्रम भी जल्द अंतिम रूप ले लेगा

कौन्तेय सिन्हा ॥ टीएनएन

मेडिकल कॉलेजों में एडमिशन लेने की इच्छा रखने वाले लोगों को अगले साल से एक कॉमन एंट्रेंस टेस्ट (सीईटी) देना होगा। केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय और मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया (एमसीआई) वर्ष 2012-13 के अकैडमिक सेशन के दौरान सभी सरकारी

और प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों में एमबीबीएस कोर्स के लिए सीईटी अनिवार्य करने पर सहमत हो गए हैं।

एमसीआई अधिकारियों ने इस बात की पुष्टि करते हुए बताया कि सोमवार को स्वास्थ्य सचिव के. चंद्रमौली की अध्यक्षता में हुई बैठक में यह फैसला किया गया। इस मीटिंग में सीबीएसई और एमसीआई के कई अन्य अधिकारी

भी मौजूद थे। इसमें करीब 8-10 लाख स्टूडेंट्स शामिल होंगे। चंद्रमौली ने बताया कि वे इस टेस्ट के प्रारूप पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि मीटिंग में एम्स जैसे संस्थानों में भी सीईटी लागू करने पर चर्चा की गई। सीईटी के लागू होने से एम्स को अपने अंडरग्रेजुएट कोर्सेज के लिए अलग से एंट्रेंस एग्जाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और सीईटी में टॉप करने वाले स्टूडेंट्स एम्स में पढ़ सकेंगे। हालांकि अभी इस मसले पर अभी और चर्चा होगी।

इस सारी कवायद का मकसद देशभर में एक मेडिकल एंट्रेंस एग्जाम लागू करना है। एमसीआई का नया बोर्ड मेडिकल एजुकेशन के उस नए पाठ्यक्रम पर भी विचार कर रहा है, जो पुराने बोर्ड ने तैयार किया था। एमसीआई की गवर्निंग बॉडी के एक मेंबर ने बताया कि हम इस रिवाइज्ड पाठ्यक्रम को जल्द ही अंतिम रूप देंगे। हम इसे अपनी वेबसाइट पर जारी करेंगे, ताकि लोग इस पर अपने सुझाव और आपत्ति जाहिर कर सकें।

मंत्रालय के सूत्रों का कहना है कि यह एंट्रेंस एग्जाम देश के सभी 271 मेडिकल कॉलेजों में चल रहे एमबीबीएस कोर्सों के लिए लागू होगा। इनमें से 138 सरकारी और 133 प्राइवेट कॉलेज हैं। इन सभी कॉलेजों में 31,000 सीटें हैं।