

Dainik Jagran ND 27/07/2012 P-6

आइआइटी दिल्ली के खिलाफ दायर छत्र की याचिका खारिज

जागरण संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली : विकलांगता कोटे में आइआइटी दिल्ली में विकलांग छात्र को दाखिला न देने के मामले में दायर याचिका को दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने खारिज कर दिया है। उच्च न्यायालय ने विकलांग छात्र को राहत देने से इन्कार करते हुए कहा कि उसकी तरफ से दायर मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट को अदालत स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती है, क्योंकि उसमें कई कमियां हैं। ऐसे में उस सर्टिफिकेट के आधार पर उसे राहत नहीं दी जा सकती है। हालांकि, अदालत ने इस मामले में आइआइटी के डॉक्टरों की तरफ से इस छात्र की विकलांगता के संबंध में दिए गए सर्टिफिकेट

को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

मूलतः बिहार निवासी अमित कुमार ने अपने भाई सितेश कुमार के माध्यम से यह याचिका दायर की थी। याचिका में अमित कुमार का कहना था कि आइआइटी दिल्ली ने उसे यह कहते हुए दाखिला देने से इन्कार कर दिया कि वह शारीरिक रूप से केवल 24 प्रतिशत विकलांग है, जबकि 40 प्रतिशत शारीरिक विकलांगता को उनके द्वारा दाखिला देने का प्रावधान है। आइआइटी ने उसे दाखिला देने से इन्कार करते हुए मनमाने ढंग से अपना आदेश पास किया, जबकि उसके पास 40 प्रतिशत शारीरिक विकलांगता है।

खुरेजी खास में आईआईटी ने की स्वरोजगार की शुरुआत

हमारे संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली। आईआईटी द्वारा विकसित फ्रूवाश का प्रदर्शन व प्रशिक्षण अभी हाल ही में पूर्वी दिल्ली के खुरेजी खास छोटी मस्जिद के पास किया गया।

गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले वहां के गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले वहां के स्थानीय लोगों में से पांच ऐसे परिवारों का चुनाव किया गया जिनको रेहडी व तख्त फल और सब्जी बेचने के लिए ग्रामीण मंत्रालय रासायन विभाग के प्रोफेसर आईटी दिल्ली ने वहां मौजूद लोगों को फ्रूवाश के बारे में बताया।

स्थानीय निगम पार्षद इशरत जहाँ 'पिकी' ने भी फ्रूवाश प्रौद्योगिकी को सराहना तथा लोगों में इस जानकारी को पहुंचाने व इस द्वारा अपना स्वयं का रोजगार खड़ा कर आमदनी का स्रोत बना लेने की बहुत पसंद किया व कहा कि इससे गरीबी रेखा के नीचे



खुरेजी खास में आईआईटी द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रम में निगम पार्षद इशरत जहाँ व अन्य।

बेरोजगार अपना स्वयं का रोजगार पा सकते हैं तथा समाज की मुख्यधारा के साथ जुड़कर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

IIT Bombay seeks changes in JEE formula

Aarti Dhar

NEW DELHI: The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay has sought some changes in the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) formula, for admission to the IITs, adopted last month.

The IIT Bombay Senate accepted the JEE, but said there should be lesser number of students from the JEE Main to be eligible to write the Advanced Test that would be held only for IIT aspirants. It has suggested reducing the number from 1,50,000 to 50,000.

The Senates of IIT Delhi and Kanpur are likely to endorse the suggestion when they meet shortly to adopt the new JEE.

In the formula, arrived at in a special meeting of the IIT Council on June 27, it was agreed that only the top 1.5 lakh students, across all categories in the JEE Main, would be eligible to appear for the Advance Test.

Students shortlisted on the basis of performance in the test must be among the top 20 percentile in the applicable category in their respective Boards.

The IIT Bombay Senate meeting on Wednesday said there were only 9,640 seats in the IITs and, therefore, there was no point in short-listing more than 50,000 students. This would give them a ratio of 10 students per seat. A larger number of students for the Advanced Test would only put pressure on the IIT's entrance examination machinery.

As per the formula, the IIT system was to be wholly responsible for the Advanced Test. Performance in it would determine the students' chances of getting into the IITs. For admission to other centrally funded institutes, including the National Institutes of Technology, IITs, the Advanced Test has no role to play. State engineering institutions and deemed universities, which want to adopt the common entrance examination, can do so.

आईआईटी की पढ़ाई यूट्यूब पर



[श्रेया विश्वास नई दिल्ली]

जल्द ही आपको माउस की एक क्लिक पर इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (आईआईटी) का क्लासरूम कंटेंट मिल सकेगा। आईआईटी और मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की तरफ से शुरू किया गया नेशनल प्रोग्राम ऑन टेक्नोलॉजी इनहेस्टेड लर्निंग (एनपीटीईएल) दिसंबर तक 1,200 कोर्स ऑफर करने जा रहा है। एनपीटीईएल अभी 450 कोर्स ऑफर कर रहा है, जिनमें 250 कोर्स प्री वीडियो लेक्चर्स के जरिए चलाए जा रहे हैं। ये सभी कोर्स इंजीनियरिंग से जुड़े कॉमन नेशनल करिकुलम के तहत चलाए जा रहे हैं।

आईआईटी मद्रास के केमिस्ट्री प्रोफेसर और एनपीटीईएल प्रोजेक्ट में वेब कोर्स के नेशनल को-ऑर्डिनेटर मंगल सुंदर कृष्णन ने बताया, 'हम दिसंबर तक 1,200 कोर्स ऑफर करेंगे। इससे स्टूडेंट्स प्री में घंटे बैठे आसानी से यूट्यूब पर वीडियो देखकर सिविल इंजीनियरिंग या मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे।'

एनपीटीईएल की पहल

एनपीटीईएल अभी 450 कोर्स-ऑफर कर रहा है, जिनमें 250 कोर्स प्री वीडियो लेक्चर्स के जरिए चलाए जा रहे हैं

यूट्यूब एजुकेशन दुनियाभर में 2009 में लॉन्च हुई थी। पिछले 2 क्वार्टर्स से कंपनी इंडिया में पार्टनर्स की तलाश कर रही है। यूट्यूब एजुकेशन की हेड एंजला लिन ने बताया, 'पिछले 2 सालों में इंडिया में हमारे यूनिक्स यूजर्स की संख्या 1.1 करोड़ से तिगुनी यानी 3.3 करोड़ हो गई है। यही वजह है कि हम इस प्रोजेक्ट को ज्यादा एक्टिव ढंग से ले रहे हैं।' कंपनी ने आईआईटी और गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी से पहले ही पार्टनरशिप कर ली है। एनपीटीईएल ने तो इसके ग्लोबल लॉन्च से पहले ही हाथ मिला लिया था, वहीं गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी हाल में कंपनी के साथ जुड़ी। लिन के मुताबिक, देश में ब्रॉडबैंड यूजर्स बढ़ रहे हैं, जिससे हमारी पहुंच भी बेहतर हो रही है। इसी के चलते यूट्यूब ने छह महीने इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए इंडिया की टीम बनाई। इससे अनामलाई यूनिवर्सिटी में कंप्यूटर साइंस के फाइनेल ईयर स्टूडेंट कुणाल प्रियदर्शी जैसे लोगों को बेहतर स्कोर करने में मदद मिलती है। 2009 में आईआईटीजेईई का इम्तिहान पास करने में नाकाम रहे कुणाल अब सभी 7 आईआईटी और आईआईएससी बंगलुरु में पढ़ाए जाने वाले मॉड्यूल की प्रिक्टिस प्री में करते हैं।

THE BRIEFING

KIAN GANZ

Respond to this column at feedback@livemint.com



HOW SERIOUS ARE COLLEGE RANKINGS?

One of the few things that get law student readers on the legal news website *Legally India* as excited as reading about jobs are the league tables of colleges drawn up by publications every year. *India Today* and *Outlook* magazines are among those that produce annual special editions that rank colleges in all the major disciplines, including law, usually around June, when admissions are being decided.

The issue is required reading for all parents whose children have just passed entrance tests. And for law students, present and future, there is a sense of pride or reaffirmation or indignant anger that one's college has been "objectively" ranked as better or worse than another. But there are several issues that should stop anyone from taking these rankings too seriously. The most plain element is that India's best, at least in law, appears to change year-on-year, as does the second-best, third-best and so on, all the way down to 15th or 25th rank.

One could ask whether the "quality" of these institutions can really be so variable or whether seeing some movement in the rankings is also a sure-fire way to shift more copies? A fair rebuttal would be that the magazines are doing the math and publishing the results. Well, let's look at the math, at least whatever is out there.

The magazines usually publish a general ranking methodology that's sparse on specifics but does include subjective "perception scores" gathered from a large panel of academics and employers, employability statistics (usually supplied by the college), and often a beauty parade element, where schools submit "pitch documents" of varying degrees of glossiness to put their best foot forward. All these are assigned numerical scores (with decimal points to four significant figures).

Most of the number crunching is actually outsourced to consultancies but some of the figures simply do not make any sense. One ranking's criterion is the "selection test", which according to that magazine ranking varies among the national law schools. But in reality, the oldest national law schools all select their intake from the same entrance test, where the pecking order by applicants is long established and verifiable, and very different from the magazine's figures. Many placement scores are similarly hard to correlate to the available facts.

I don't mean to imply, as some critics do, that there is any deliberate massaging of rankings or figures by the magazines (although many colleges have been known to polish their recruitment or other statistics). But it is difficult to argue that the current systems possess any scientific merit.

Those that criticize or are concerned by the rankings most—one college, The WB National University of Juridical Sciences (NUJS), Kolkata, went so far as to complain to the Press Council of India in 2011 about the rankings—perhaps misunderstand the philosophy of such special issues.

First and foremost, most regular magazine or newspaper supplements or special editions exist for one main reason: generating advertising revenue.

For marketers and advertisers, special issues are attractive because they guarantee a target audience that is interested in a particular topic. Therefore, a special issue will normally only get off the ground if there is a commercial perspective to it.

College ranking issues work because advertisers believe that they can talk directly to those prospective students and parents making decisions about their academic future.

Unsurprisingly, most advertisers in such rankings tend to be the actual colleges. Late last year, three judges wrote a report critical of the administration of the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR), Hyderabad, in which they complained that the college spent between ₹3.5 lakh and ₹8.5 lakh per advertisement or "impact feature" in *India Today* and elsewhere. While they said that the expenditure was "needless and wasteful", they also noted the "curious" correlation between the advertisement spending and NALSAR's top position that year.

This does not mean that a college's rank is bought and paid for by advertising (which the external agency conducting *India Today's* ranking had denied when responding to the NUJS complaint, and in this year's *India Today* rankings issue, only one pure-play law college advertised—National Law Institute University or NLIU, Bhopal—and that slipped down the rankings from third to fifth).

Rankings need to be transparent to make them above reproach. Apart from just objecting on principle, though, opponents of these ranking systems also complain that they create a risk that prospective applicants will be misled about the quality of a college and ruin their careers by studying in the wrong place. Unlikely. It does not seem as though candidates are giving any real weight to rankings, at least as far as national law schools go, and the influence of admission test coaches is arguably far greater and more opaque.

And certainly, no one intelligent enough to make it into the top 20 or 25 universities would base a "buying decision" purely on the rankings of a magazine? Or would they?

Maybe some institutions are oversold, maybe others are not given the place that is their due, but these rankings are journalism in a loose sense, not peer-reviewed journal articles on rocket science. Lawyers, used as they are to challenging facts and events, perhaps therefore take it all a bit too seriously.

And bear in mind the alternative. If one day a magazine were to be more transparent and scientific in its ranking of colleges, for example by attempting to visit every single one of India's 800 or so law school campuses and interviewing all faculty members and current students, then one annual supplement (with only one law school advertisement) is unlikely to pay the bill.

And in any case, the outcomes or results are unlikely to be any more important or enlightening than they are right now.

Kian Ganz is a lawyer-turned-journalist based in Mumbai, from where he publishes legallyindia.com.

Now comes an anti-ragging portal

Will manage calls, e-mail systems of call centre and indicate action taken

Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI: A new national web portal that will help students follow up on their complaints — part of the Government's ragging prevention programme — was inaugurated by Union Human Resource Development Minister Kapil Sibal here on Thursday.

The web portal, developed by the University Grants Commission in collaboration with EdCIL (India) Ltd. and Planet E-Com Solutions, has been introduced to manage all software used in the programme such as calls received by the anti-ragging helpline (1800-1805522), the e-mail systems of the call centre and the display systems on the web enabling students to see the action on their complaint anytime on the website www.antiragging.in

The web portal will manage complaints, aid follow-up and help unresolved complaints get escalated to regulatory authorities.

Additionally, it will aid the enhancement of communication with colleges and universities, developing different types of data, dis-



NO KIDDING: Union Minister for Human Resource Development Kapil Sibal and Rajendra Kachroo, father of ragging victim Aman, at the launch of the new anti-ragging web portal in New Delhi on Thursday. - PHOTO: V. V. KRISHNAN

playing the status of complaints and maintaining reports and statistics.

It will also help in creating data bases for colleges and universities:

The data bases, created from affidavits given by students and parents at the time of admission that ragging offenders are liable to get expelled immediately, will be

stored electronically and manned by the web portal.

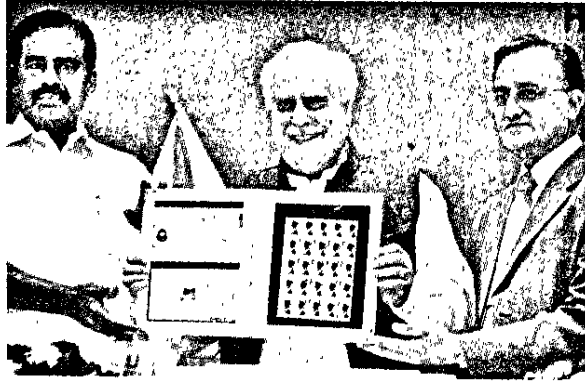
The Ragging Prevention Programme was the result of a 2009 Supreme Court order.

Now, Sibal launches anti-ragging portal

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

With the two toll-free helpline numbers receiving a lukewarm response from victims and other complainants, HRD Minister Kapil Sibal on Thursday launched an interactive anti-ragging web portal — www.antiragging.in. The UGC-managed portal has been developed in active collaboration with Rajendra Kachroo, father of Aman, who lost his life to ragging at a medical college in Himachal Pradesh in 2009.

The portal is aimed at helping students of universities, colleges and professional institutes to lodge online complaints against ragging or harassment and seek faster response. Anyone registering on the website can also get the anti-ragging affidavits through email and keep a



Union Minister of Human Resource Development Kapil Sibal (C) with MoS SS Palaniamanickam (L) and SK Geol, Chairman, CBEC, releasing a postage stamp to commemorate 50 years of achievements under Customs Act, 1962, in New Delhi on Thursday

PTI

track about the progress of their complaints on the portal.

Students can still continue to register their complaint dialing 18001805522 as part of the

facility, which will be followed up in a structured software system. Almost two years ago, Sibal had launched a round the clock toll-free nation-wide anti-

ragging helpline.

This was in addition to 15522 but both were not much effective due to its lengthy process, its handling by untrained professionals and weak redressal follow-ups.

"The complaints on the web portal would be examined. If they are of serious magnitude, they would be transferred immediately to the police, the magistrate and head of the institution," said UGC acting chairman Ved Prakash.

Sibal said there would be monitoring mechanism at every level acting on the complaints. "We will also have all information and if we find something is not being done properly, then we can take immediate steps," he said.

"A database of all institutes would be created in the portal out of the affidavits affirmed by

the students or parents. Such database shall also function as record of complaints received and action taken," said an HRD Ministry statement.

The portal is a follow-up to a Supreme Court judgment of May 2009 ordering implementation of ragging prevention programme as it expressed grave concern on increasing incidences of ragging in educational institutions.

"All our communication, talks and discussions would be posted on the web so that the victim has complete access to what has happened since lodging the complaint, I will decide the seriousness of the complaints and how do we go about initiating action if required any," Kachroo said, whose trust — Aman Satya Kachroo Trust — will manage the 24X7 facility.

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गंगा को 81 फीसद चोटिल कर देंगे बांध

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : आस्था पर विज्ञान की मुहर लग गई है। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आइआइटी), रुड़की के इंजीनियरों ने ही नहीं भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान (डब्ल्यूआइआइ) के विशेषज्ञों ने भी माना है कि गंगा पर बन रहे बांध इस जीवनदायिनी नदी को ही मार रहे हैं। आइआइटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, अब तक मंजूर बांध ही गंगा को 81 फीसद तक चोटिल कर देंगे। इस रिपोर्ट को केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने भी मंजूरी दे दी है।

गंगा का अवरलता पर सुझाव देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री की ओर से गठित अंतर मंत्रालयी समिति की गुरुवार को पहली बैठक हुई। इसमें आइआइटी रुड़की ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर बताया कि गंगा पर इस समय कुल 69 बांध प्रस्तावित हैं। अगर ये बन गए तो गंगा का 39 फीसद हिस्सा सिर्फ झील बन कर रह जाएगा। इसी तरह 42 फीसद का स्वरूप गंभीर रूप से बदल जाएगा। इस

- वन्यजीव संस्थान ने भी 37 फीसद परियोजनाएं तुरंत रोकने को कहा
- आंदोलनकारियों की बात भी सुनेगी अंतर मंत्रालयी समिति



तरह ये बांध गंगा को 81 फीसदी तक विकृत कर सकते हैं। वर्तमान तथ्यों के आधार पर गंगा पर पड़ने वाले बांध के प्रभाव का आकलन करते हुए भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान ने भी ऐसा ही माना है।

अपनी रिपोर्ट में इसने मौजूदा परियोजनाओं में से 37 फीसद को बिना किसी विचार के तुरंत रोक देने की वकालत की है, जबकि 31 प्रतिशत के बारे में इसने कहा कि इन पर नए सिरे से विचार की जरूरत है। सिर्फ 24 फीसद परियोजनाओं को इसने जरूरी बताया है। योजना आयोग सदस्य बीके चतुर्वेदी की अध्यक्षता में हुई इस

बैठक में विभिन्न केंद्रीय संस्थानों ने गंगा पर बन रहे बांधों को ले कर अपना आकलन पेश किया। इसमें यह भी तय हुआ कि अगली बैठक में गंगा के लिए आंदोलन कर रहे लोगों की बात सुनी जाएगी।

गंगा को निर्मल और अवरल करने को लेकर स्वामी अवि मुक्तेश्वरानंद, प्रोफेसर जीडी अग्रवाल, डॉ. आरएन सिंह, परितोष त्यागी और भरत झुनझुनवाला के विचार, उपाय और तर्क सुने जाएंगे। बैठक के दौरान एक उप समिति गठित कर उसे गंगा पर प्रस्तावित 69 परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति बताने की जिम्मेवारी भी सौंपी गई। इसे दस दिन का समय दिया गया है। गुरुवार की बैठक में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, वन व पर्यावरण मंत्रालय और जल संसाधन मंत्रालय सहित विभिन्न केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के आला अधिकारी मौजूद थे।

Scientists discover chemical to end forms of blindness

Press Trust of India

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WASHINGTON: In a major advance in the field of vision restoration, scientists have discovered a chemical that allows people with degenerative blindness to see.

A team from University of California, University of Munich and University of Washington are working on an improved compound that temporarily restores vision to blind mice.

The compound called 'AAQ' is less invasive than implanting light-sensitive electronic chips in the eye. It could help those with retinitis pigmentosa, a genetic disease that is the most common inherited form of blindness and age-related macular degeneration, the most common cause of acquired blindness in the developed world.

In both diseases, the light sensitive cells in the retina, rods and cones, die, leaving the eye without functional photoreceptors.

The chemical AAQ acts by making the remaining normally

THE BENEFITS

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- It could help those with retinitis pigmentosa, a genetic disease that is the most common inherited form of blindness and age-related macular degeneration, the most common cause of acquired blindness.

"blind" cells in the retina sensitive to light, said lead researcher Richard Kramer, professor of molecular and cell biology.

AAQ, a photoswitch that binds to protein ion channels on the surface of retinal cells, when switched on by light, alters the flow of ions through the channels and activates the neurons, rods and cones by light.

Because the chemical eventually wears off, it may offer a safer alternative to other experimental approaches such as gene or stem cell therapies.

Students queue up as DU opens doors for its first meta course

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JULY 26

DELHI University on Wednesday opened the admission process for its first meta-college course — B Tech in Humanities — to an overwhelming response from students.

Following a written test and an interview, students will be admitted to this four-year course at the university's Cluster Innovation Centre (CIC).

Spread over eight semesters, students will have to prepare innovation projects every semester. Classes for the first and the last semester will be held at CIC, but students can opt for courses in various colleges for the other semesters. A student can pursue a maximum of two semesters in one college.

University officials said they were overwhelmed by the response from students seeking admission in the meta-college course. "We have received close to 100 applications in just two days," CIC programme coordinator Professor Madan Chaturvedi said on Thursday.

"I have taken admission in BA Programme in Lakshmi Bai College, but I am not keen on continuing it. I am more interested in accounts and economics. Though this meta-college course does not have the option of specialising in these subjects, I can still opt for them in some semesters," Devyani Gandhi, a first-year student who came for the entrance test, said.

The students can choose from journalism, education,

counselling, historical tourism and art and design to do their specialisation. Once they make their choice, mentors will help them select the appropriate papers. Classes would begin mid-August, officials said.

Though any regular student can apply for the course, the university has decided to hold counselling sessions to help the applicants make up their mind.

"If a second-year student wants to pursue the course, he or she could lose a year. If a student is still keen on pursuing

THE STUDENTS
can choose from
**journalism, education,
counselling, historical
tourism, and art and
design for their
specialisation**

the course, he can go ahead and take admission, provided he clears the test and interview. However, we want them to make an informed choice. That is why we have set up a separate counselling desk to deal with such queries," Chaturvedi said.

Responding to a query on over-crowding in top colleges offering the course, he said: "We will put in place a mechanism to ensure that it doesn't happen. For instance, based on the performance of the student in the first semester, colleges and courses will be assigned to them. Moreover, mentors will guide the students at every point."

HARVARD, STANFORD, WHARTON GRADS

With MBA from US, Indians Return to Do Business at Home

Ivy League of Entrepreneurs

Sameer Nigam

Wharton School, class of 2009

Mime360 (acquired by Flipkart), a digital distribution platform connecting content owners with content publishers



Shuchi Pandya

Wharton School, class of 2012

Pipa Bella, fashion startup that gives women opportunity to launch their own fashion business by selling Pipa products



Mrinal Sinha

Harvard Business School, class of 2009

Brattle Foods, cold chain business



Anirudh Suri

Wharton School, class of 2012

The India Internet Group, a venture capital that invests primarily in internet/mobile tech startups. eksms.com, which provides personalized recommendations for Mumbai restaurants over SMS/Web/Phone.



Shiv Kapoor and

Aneesh Satnaliwala

Wharton School, class of 2013

ThisYaThat, online shopping site

