

# Newspaper Clips

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nation@weekend

# Changing priorities of aspiring IITians

**BUSINESS EFFECT** Coaching classes in Kota have seen a 10% dip with revision of the JEE pattern

Vanita Srivastava

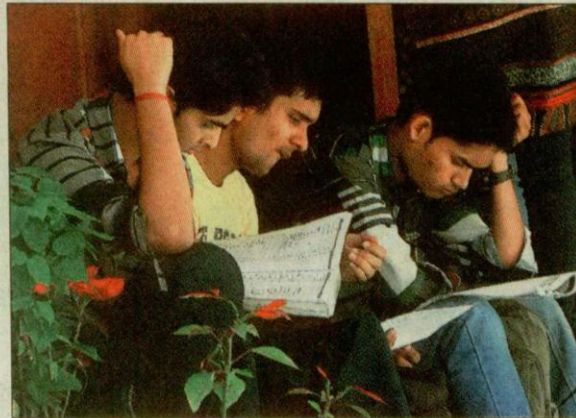
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Coaching institutes in Kota have witnessed a slight dip in the number of students enrolling to get a shot at cracking the IIT tests following the change of pattern in the Joint Entrance Examinations but after the announcement of results, are confident of bouncing back.

On an average, nearly 50,000 students from across the country go every year to Kota for IIT and engineering coaching. This year, two students from Kota classroom coaching have secured ranks within the top ten. More than 20 students from Kota managed ranks in the top 100 in the IIT-JEE 2013.

With an objective to reduce coaching and lay stress on school education, the essential eligibility criteria for aspirants had been changed last year. While earlier the student had to simply get 60% in his board exams, from this year selection is dependent on him/her being in the top 20 percentile of the board.

The city, which has been an epicenter of IIT and engineering coaching, has been undergoing a gradual shift in trend for the last two years.



### ALL FOR AN IIT SEAT

**1.52 lakh**

students eligible for JEE (Advanced) 2013

**14336**

Total number of candidates called for counselling

**1.15 lakh**

Total number of candidates who appeared

**9867**

Total no of IIT seats including 4835 general

■ IIT aspirants prepare to crack the test. HT FILE

While the number of students going to Kota for medical coaching has increased, that for IIT and engineering coaching is gradually waning.

"Last year there was no visible decline since the pattern was being formulated and the students were confused. But this year, when they know that school marks will play a pivotal role in entry, I can see a visible dip, around 10%," says Pramod Bansal, CEO, Bansal Classes.

However, Bansal said the admissions were still on and the decline would be diluted after the students

see the results of the institutes.

Acknowledging that there had been a small decline in the number of student arrivals last year, Pramod Maheshwari, director of Career Point said this was not because of the change in exam pattern, but because students were confused.

"This year till now, the admissions are still going on and the trend shows that it will be almost the same like that of last year. I agree that the business is not as robust as it was two years ago but we have gone through such temporary phases

and have always recovered," he said.

However, he said the government has not been able to check coaching. "Students are now taking coaching both for school and IITs."

Says Aditi Laddha, who secured sixth rank in IIT-JEE 2013 after taking coaching in one of the institutes of Kota, "I do not think the change in the exam pattern should affect the Kota business. The coaching institutes have changed their formula and pattern after the announcement of the change in exam pattern. They used to tutor us for school also."

# 13-year-old Bihar boy is youngest to crack IIT-JEE

**EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE**

PATNA | JUNE 22

A 13-YEAR-OLD student from Ara has become the youngest in the country to crack the IIT-JEE entrance examination at 13. He was also the youngest to crack the test last year at the age of 12 but had reappeared this year to improve his all India ranking.

Satyam, son of a farmer from Bakhorapur village, had completed his class XII from Senior Secondary School, Kota with 85 per cent marks.

He appeared from IIT Mumbai this year and



**Satyam had cleared the entrance last year too**

achieved an all India rank of 679.

Last year, he had appeared from the Chennai zone and had got an all India rank of 8137.

Satyam, told *The Indian*

*Express*, "It feels great to be the youngest in the country to have achieved this. I had been preparing at Kota for IIT-JEE test for two years. I had to take special permission from authorities concerned last year to appear at the age of 12".

Satyam said while his parents lived at the Ara village, he lived with his grandmother and uncle at Kota.

His father Siddhnath Singh said: "My son is a child prodigy. We had sent him to right place and today he has done the entire state proud. A son of farmer having achieved this is even greater feeling".

# Education भास्कर

## जेईई एडवांस रिजल्ट

### आईआईटी जेईई रिजल्ट का विश्लेषण

नए पैटर्न के अंतर्गत हुई जेईई-एडवांस परीक्षा का रिजल्ट 21 जून को घोषित किया गया। जेईई मेंन परीक्षा के आधार पर 1.5 लाख छात्र एडवांस के लिए क्वालिफाई हुए थे जिनमें से 21 हजार 115 स्टूडेंट्स 9,885 सीटों के लिए चुने गए हैं। एजुकेशन भास्कर ने एक्सपर्ट्स की मदद से जाना इस रिजल्ट के टैंड, मायने और अन्य पहलुओं को...

### आईआईटी ने तीन स्तरों पर परखा टैलेंट

इस साल आईआईटी ने प्रवेश के लिए अलग-अलग तरह के एग्जाम के बबले कॉमन पॉइंट टेस्ट हुआ। दो दरगों में यह परीक्षा एआईआईईई और आईआईटी-जेईई को मिल कर हुई। इसमें जेईई-मेंन और जेईई-एडवांस लेवल हुआ। 7 अपील को जेईई-मेंन में 12.50 लाख स्टूडेंट्स शामिल हुए। आईआईटी पॉइंट में इतनी उच्च संख्या में पहली बार छात्र शामिल हुए। इसमें से टॉप 1.50 लाख जेईई-एडवांस के लिए क्वालिफाई हुए। हालांकि, 2 जून को हुए जेईई-एडवांस टेस्ट में 1.26 लाख स्टूडेंट्स ने ही पेर दिया था।

### एक सीट के लिए 125 छात्र

सिलेक्शन के लिए पहली बार आईआईटी ने तीन फिल्टर प्रोसेस इस्तेमाल किए। पहला, जेईई-मेंन क्वालिफाई करना, दूसरा, 12वीं बोर्ड में टॉप-20 परसेंटाइल लिस्ट में आना और तीसरा, एडवांस में अच्छे मार्क्स लाना। जेईई-मेंन में आईआईटी की 9,885 सीटों के लिए 12.50 लाख स्टूडेंट्स ने भाग लिया था। यानी पहले स्टेज में एक सीट के लिए 125 स्टूडेंट्स के बीच मुकाबला रहा। फिल्टर स्टेज में 1.26 लाख में से करीब 15 हजार काउंसिलिंग के लिए क्वालिफाई हुए हैं।

### सिंगल एंटेंस से ज्यादा कठिन

आईआईटी ने एडवांस टेस्ट का लेवल भी अपनी साख के अनुसार ही ऊंचा रखा। 360 मार्क्स के दोनो पेर में कंसेन्सुअल और एनालिटिकल प्रश्न पूछकर स्टूडेंट्स के किरल को परखा गया। हालांकि, मार्किंग स्कीम में थोड़ा फेरबदल किया गया। उन सेक्शन्स के सक्ल में निगेटिव मार्किंग रखी गई जिनमें पहले कभी निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं रहती थी।

### ट्रेंड्स

#### कट ऑफ

जनरल	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी
35.0%	31.5%	17.5%	17.5%

परीक्षा के पैटर्न में बदलाव तो आया लेकिन कट ऑफ परसेंटिज में कोई बदलाव नहीं हुआ है। हालांकि, एग्जिप्ट मार्क्स के हिसाब से पिछले साल आईआईटी का कट ऑफ 143 था, जो इस साल बढ़ कर 156 हो गया।

#### पहली बार टॉप-10 में गर्ल्स टॉपर

आईआईटी पॉइंट एग्जाम में पहली बार टॉप-10 में दो छात्राओं ने अपनी जगह बनाई है। इनमें से एक मध्यप्रदेश की अदिति लुढ़ा है छठवीं रैंक पर और आठवीं रैंक पर विरुषी की सिक्कला लीना माधुरी। 2,392 फीमेल कैंडिडेट्स में से 1,500 को काउंसिलिंग के लिए बुलाया जाएगा।

#### जनरल कैटेगरी में सबसे आगे मद्रास जोन

आईआईटी में मद्रास जोन के 36 जनरल कैटेगरी स्टूडेंट्स ने टॉप 100 में अपनी जगह बनाई है। इसके बाद आईआईटी-बॉम्बे जोन के 25 स्टूडेंट्स हैं। आईआईटी-दिल्ली जोन के 17 छात्र और फिर कानपुर जोन के 6 स्टूडेंट्स हैं।

एजुकेशन भास्कर के आर्काइव्स, कम्प्यूटरीय एग्जाम के सैपल पेपर और एक्सपर्ट टिप्स के लिए लॉग-इन करें  
[www.dainikbhaskar.com](http://www.dainikbhaskar.com)

### 13 साल के सत्यम सबसे कम उम्र के क्वालिफायर

विलार के सत्यम कुमार ने माहज 13 साल की उम्र में आईआईटी क्वालिफाई की है। उन्होंने 12 साल की उम्र में ही 12वीं पास कर ली और इस साल आईआईटी में उन्होंने ऑल इंडिया 679 रैंक हासिल की है। हालांकि सत्यम ने परीक्षा पिछले साल भी क्लर कर चुके थे। तब उन्होंने 8137 रैंक हासिल की थी। स्कूल प्रमुखों के लिए इस बार उन्होंने फिर से एग्जाम दी। उन्होंने एग्जाम देने के लिए खास तौर पर सीबीएसई से अनुमति ली थी। पिछले साल ही सत्यम ने दिल्ली के 14 वीं ग्रेड हाइल कोशिक के आईआईटी क्लर करने का रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिया था, लेकिन इस बार उन्होंने और भी बेहतर स्कोर किया।

### भास्कर एक्सपर्ट पैनल

“टॉप-1.5 लाख स्टूडेंट्स को क्वालिफाई करने से बाकी स्टूडेंट्स को सफल बनाने के लिए वे बुरे इन्फॉर्मेशन कोनेजों में अर्नाई करें और आईआईटी के लिए इय न लें। हालांकि, नए पैटर्न का अच्छी अरर उन स्टूडेंट्स के एनालिटिकल से टमड आरग जो घर साल बाद पर आउट होकर निकलनेगे।”



डॉ. रिकेश मिश्रा, अध्यक्ष, आईआईटी जेईई

“आईआईटी के एग्जाम पैटर्न में बदलाव पहले भी होते रहे हैं। स्टूडेंट्स के जैकिंग, फिजिपिटी और नई रिडींगों में लेचने के तरीके को परखने के लिए पैटर्न में बदलाव किए जाते हैं। अब विरल को लाना फिर उले पर भी तबल उठाए गए थे। इतिपि अने और भी बदलाव होंगे।”



अरुण के. वर्म, डायरेक्टर, आईआईटी जेईई

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भोपाल आइडिआल क्लबहाउस

# IIMs might lower GMAT bar for foreign students

Plan to attract more students from abroad to improve diversity on campus which is a major requirement for a better global ranking



**THE GAME PLAN**  
 Few candidates apply for postgraduate programmes due to high GMAT cut-off score  
 Lower cut-off score may allow more international students to apply  
 More foreign students help improve global ranking  
 GMAT cut-off score for IIM-A & IIM-C is over 700  
 ISB does not have any GMAT cut-off score

VINAY UMARJI & KALPANA PATHAK  
 Ahmedabad/ Mumbai, 22 June

To improve their global quotient and attract more foreign students, the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are planning to lower the graduate management admission test (GMAT)'s cut-off score for the flagship two-year management programme (PGP) and the one-year full-time MBA.  
 IIM directors said the GMAT cut-off used by IIMs, at over 700, was too high for candidates to even qualify for interviews. "As the institute builds its global reputation, it will have to take steps to internationalise the students admitted to its academic programmes," said Samir Barua,

former director, IIM-Ahmedabad. "This may require the institute to lower its cut-off in GMAT for admission, particularly for the PGP. Since potential applicants with such high GMAT scores easily get admission to the best schools in the world, practically no candidates apply to the PGP of the institute."  
 IIM-A uses a cut-off of 760 or so, which Barua said was high. The GMAT scores of the selected candidates of the past batches have been 695 to 728. GMAT is administered by the Graduate Management Admission Council, a US-based organisation.  
 IIMs said lowering the cut-off significantly enhance chances of getting more foreign students. "Citizenship diversity is a major component for world ranking of management education institutes. Currently, they are marked almost zero for it," said an IIM-A faculty member on condition of anonymity. "By bringing down the GMAT cut-off, we could attract more foreign students and enhance citizenship diversity. Out of a batch of 400-odd students, a good 20-25 foreign students would make such a difference and also increase our chances of getting ranked higher as a global B-school."  
 IIM-A is the only management school in India ranked among the top-100 schools globally by *The Economist*. The institute is also the only management school in India that has all the three post-graduate programmes ranking high globally. Its two-year post-graduate programme in management is ranked seventh and the post-graduate pro-

gramme for executives (PGPX) is ranked 11th among comparable programmes globally by the *Financial Times*.  
 Devi Singh, director of IIM-Lucknow, too, said the GMAT cut-offs at IIMs were too high. "Every IIM is thinking of bringing down the cut-off for GMAT scores. In addition to this, IIMs need to create an ecosystem to attract more foreign students at our campuses. More foreign students increase chances of higher ranking among global B-schools."  
 There is no cut-off score for GMAT at the Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad, which introduced the one-year management programmes in India.

For full story, visit [www.business-standard.com](http://www.business-standard.com)

•SUMANTH RAMAN

# The great medical education bazaar

The massive fraud being played on medical students who prepare for the entrance exam of private colleges, thinking them to be genuine, should be stopped

It is admission time and the great medical education bazaar is in full swing. Parents are running around like headless chickens ready to mobilise bundles of cash trying to get their children into the best medical colleges. In a society that has come to accept that paying illegal capitation fees is an effective way to get good education it is little surprise that parents have no compunction in violating the law and in acceding to the demands of the colleges by paying up whatever is asked.  
 One step of the farcical admission process is the "entrance or admission test" conducted by many of these private colleges. In most of them, the result/merit list is ready even before the candidates appear for the exam. Thousands of gullible students are spending time preparing for and paying entrance fees to appear for these bogus tests where the can-

didates who have already "booked" their seats months or even years in advance get the top ranks.  
 The present system needs urgent reform for several reasons. There is a massive fraud being played on students who are actually preparing for the entrance tests in these colleges thinking them to be genuine. If they knew that these are rigged exams, it will enable them to save their time and money. Private colleges would do their best to try to scuttle the National Entrance-cum-Eligibility Test (NEET) exam administered by the MCI, which would be transparent and where the merit list can be the basis of admission (though this is not the case at present), as there is no guarantee that the selected merit list candidate will be willing to pay anything more than the official fees.  
 Capitation fee or its equiv-

**OFFICIALLY THE COLLECTION OF CAPITATION FEE IS BANNED.**

How-ever it is an open secret that many Colleges continue to charge this fee with impunity.

1 In the case of an MBBS seat, many Private Medical colleges in the country are believed to be charging, as capitation fee, between **30 LAKH** to **60 LAKH**.

2 On top of this is the official Annual Fees which is between **5-7 LAKH**.

3 Thus a medico joining a private Medical college this year under the Management quota is likely to be spending between **Rs.50 lakh and Rs.80 lakh** or even more for just the Under Graduate degree.

The Colleges have tightened their security systems to keep away the media who are always on the lookout for their hidden camera scoops.

The capitation fee for a Post graduate seat in a prized specialty like **Obstetrics & Gynecology or Orthopedics or Radiology** is now rumored to be well over **Rs.15 crore**.

alent which is widely prevalent needs to be brought above the table. If the governments cannot or will not enforce the law and stop the colleges from collecting this fee then they must consider some method of legalising it. The colleges claim (not without some merit) that with today's cost structure it is simply not financially viable to run a private medical college without collecting capitation fee.  
 The present system also leaves the colleges open to blackmail by politicians, bureaucrats, Income-tax officials, police, etc., all of whom know very well what's going on. In fact, the corrupt among these groups are the major beneficiaries of the present system. Many of the more established colleges may actually welcome an opportunity to go legitimate if they are legally allowed to collect the capitation fee component.  
 All over the world, including the best private universities in the U.S., one is permitted to pay his or her way in once the college is satisfied that the student meets the eligibility criteria.  
 The education fairs being held all over the country by foreign universities are essentially aimed at attracting buyers for the seats. So why can private colleges in India not do the same? If there are more colleges the cost would automatically come down as has happened with the engineering colleges and the courses would become affordable to a larger segment of the population.  
 Management quota seats can be at a hefty premium but the allotment of these too needs to

go through a centralised, state-supervised process to ensure that candidates without the minimum qualifications are not selected and that capitation fee is not charged. Private medical colleges have made huge investments and the system evolved must protect their interests too as the fate of thousands of students is involved.  
 While the principle that education must not be a commodity that can be purchased without merit is a sound one, burying our heads in the sand without acknowledging the stark reality of the medical education bazaar in India will have dangerous repercussions.  
 In a situation where the parents and the colleges collude and neither has a problem it becomes difficult for the government to act against the collection of capitation fees as there is no complaint made by anyone. The ones who lose out are often the weakest students (no money/no influence) whose only asset may be merit. In the India of today, that does not count for much.  
 (The writer is a consultant in internal medicine. He can be reached at [sumanthraman@gmail.com](mailto:sumanthraman@gmail.com))

June 24

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# Teacher promotions depend on points

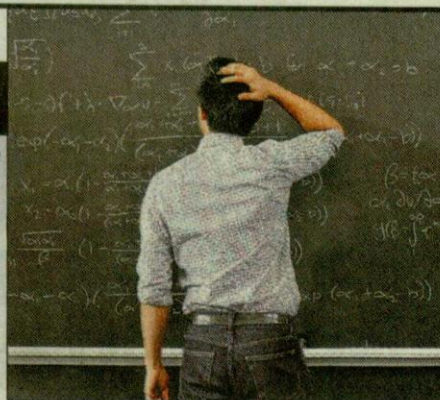
## UGC Introduces Criterion Of Student Feedback

### PERFORMANCE METER

UGC's new point-based promotion policy for college/university teachers

Nature of Activity	Max Score
Lectures, seminars, tutorials, practicals, contact hours taken as percentage of lectures allocated	50
Lectures or other teaching duties in excess of UGC norms	10
Preparing and imparting knowledge/instruction as per curriculum; syllabus enrichment by providing additional resources to students	20
Use of participatory and innovative teaching learning methodologies; updating of subject content, course improvement etc	20
Examination duties (Invigilation; question paper setting, evaluation/assessment of answerscripts) as per allotment	25

**Total Score** **125**



- Minimum API (academic performance indicator) score required to be eligible | 75
- New regulation includes point system and student feedback
- Earlier UGC recommended points for awards like Padma Bhushan and Bharat Ratna, which is not there in the amended system

Manash Pratim Gohain | TNN

**New Delhi:** In order to ensure promotion, college and university teachers must now earn at least 75 of the 125 points from areas indicated by the University Grants Commission under UGC regulation 2010.

As per amendment to the "regulation on minimum qualification for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges and measures for maintenance of standards in higher education", issued by the commission for gazette notification on June 14, 2013, promotion of college and university teachers will be based on the points

system. UGC has included student feedback in the promotion criteria. However, teachers are calling this a "retrograde step of quantification of the teaching-learning process".

Interestingly, the point-based system or the academic performance indicators (API)

under the Performance Based Appraisal System (PBAS) mooted by the UGC came under severe criticism from teachers with Delhi University taking the lead. The Commission in 2010 instituted a revisit committee which included vice-chancellors of Jamia Millia Islamia and DU, Najeeb Jung and Dinesh Singh, respectively. The committee recommended doing away with the points system and extending the term of

### UNWELCOME CALL

college principals from the proposed five years to 10. But none of the proposals are included in the amended document.

"The overall selection procedure shall incorporate transparent, objective and credible methodology of analysis of the merits and credentials of the applicants based on weightages given to the performance of the candidate in different relevant dimensions and his/her performance on a scoring sys-

tem proforma, based on the academic performance indicators as provided in this regulation," the amendment reads.

Teachers' groups have now come out in criticism of the move by the commission. "We were given the impression that the recommendations of the revisit committee to abolish the points system have been accepted. It is a big letdown," Academics for Action and Development chairman J Khuntia said.

Former EC member and vice-chairman of AAD Shiba C Panda criticized the student feedback system. "The stipulated parameter on students' feedback is highly obnoxious... We are opposed to any such measure as it has high potential for misuse," he said. Demanding an extension of the earlier regulation to June 2013, AAD general secretary Rajiv Verma said, "We are writing to the President, who is also Visitor of the university, seeking his intervention."

## स्लम के यंगस्टर्स को मिला इंडिया इंक का पासपोर्ट



[टीएनएन नई दिल्ली]

दिल्ली पुलिस युवा स्कीम और एक एनजीओ संयुक्त तौर पर कंप्यूटर ट्रेनिंग सेंटर चला रहे हैं। इस सेंटर से ट्रेन्ड 9 युवाओं को एसबीआई और आईसीआईसीआई बैंक ने नौकरी दी है। इसके साथ ही आसपास के स्लम क्लस्टर में रह रहे और ट्रेनिंग करने वाले यंगस्टर्स के लिए एक खुशखबरी और भी है। देश की सबसे बड़ी रियल्टी फर्म डीएलएफ इस सेंटर के 10 और युवाओं को अपने यहां रखने के लिए तैयार है।

यह एनाउंसमेंट दिल्ली पुलिस के ज्वाइंट पुलिस कमिश्नर (सदर्न रेंज) विवेक गोगिया के 65 सफल कैंडिडेट्स को सर्टिफिकेट देने के दिन हुआ। दिल्ली के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने इस कोर्स की तारीफ भी की है। वसंत विहार पुलिस स्टेशन के एक सीनियर अफसर ने बताया, 'डीएलएफ इस हफ्ते सेंटर आएगी और यहां से हायरिंग करेगी। वह इन युवाओं को तीन दिन की इन-हाउस ट्रेनिंग देना चाहती है। इसके बाद ये लोग टैली पर काम करेंगे।'

दिल्ली पुलिस युवा स्कीम और एक एनजीओ संयुक्त तौर पर कंप्यूटर ट्रेनिंग सेंटर चला रहे हैं। इस सेंटर से ट्रेन्ड 9 युवाओं को एसबीआई और आईसीआईसीआई बैंक ने नौकरी दी है। अब कुल मिलाकर रिक्रूट होने वाले युवाओं की संख्या 21 पहुंच गई है। यहां तक कि इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (आईआईटी), दिल्ली ने भी कुछ ट्रेनीज को अपने यहां रिक्रूट करने में दिलचस्पी दिखाई है। अधिकारी ने कहा, 'आईआईटी ने हमें कहा है कि वह हमारे स्टूडेंट्स को अपने सीसीटीवी नेटवर्क की मॉनिटरिंग के लिए रिक्रूट कर सकती है। रिक्रूटमेंट के बाद हम उन्हें जरूरी ट्रेनिंग दे सकते हैं।'

वसंत विहार पुलिस और एक एनजीओ जस्टरोजगार.कॉम ने अब तक 45 यंगस्टर्स को कंप्यूटर के बेसिक्स की ट्रेनिंग दी है। ट्रेनिंग लेने वालों में कमजोर वर्ग के कुछ रेगुलर स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जिनमें से ज्यादातर स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट्स, कभी चाइल्ड लेबर रह चुके और इग एडिक्ट्स शामिल हैं। इन्हें डीटीपी, टैली और एमएस ऑफिस की 3 महीने की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है।

## B-school student body not diverse enough

### Engineers account for over 90%

**Nivedita Ganguly  
Deepa Nair**

Mumbai, June 23  
While diversity is the buzzword at premier management institutes worldwide, there seems to be little change in the student profile of Indian Institutes of Management (IIM) this year, with engineering graduates still dominating the composition of new batches.

Of the candidates joining IIM-Calcutta this year, 90.4 per cent are from an engineering background. At IIM-Bangalore, this percentage is as high as 91.09 in the 2013-15 batch — up from 88.84 per cent in the previous batch.

Other streams, such as commerce, science, management and the arts have seen only 21, 8, 4 and 2 students respectively in the total batch-size of 404 students at IIM-Bangalore.

While premier management institutes in India have always had a skewed representation of engineers, internationally acclaimed business schools have made a conscious effort to include diverse candidates from various backgrounds.

### BETTER PICTURE

For instance, Harvard Business School's 2015 class comprises 43 per cent economics and business undergraduate majors, 39 per cent of science, technology, engineering and mathematics students and 18 per cent students studying humanities and social sciences.

In the 2014 batch of the Stanford Graduate School of Business, 46 per cent of students are from the humanities and social

sciences background, 37 per cent from engineering, mathematics and natural sciences and 17 per cent from business, while 18 per cent are advanced degree holders.

Prof M. Jayadev, Chairperson, Admissions and International Aid, IIM-Bangalore, says: "The number of engineers appearing for the CAT (Common Admission Test) entrance is much higher than the non-engineering stream candidates. This, Jayadev said, tends to ensure a higher proportion of engineering students get into the IIMs. Traditionally, IIMs have given higher weightage to CAT, which places greater emphasis on quantitative skills, and not on other sciences. This puts prospective students with a social science background at a disadvantage.

### OUT IN THE OPEN

Some years ago, the admission weightages given by IIMs were an internal matter known only to the relevant institutes. But things started changing after the Right to Information (RTI) Act came into force.

"Before the RTI Act came into existence, most IIMs used to modify the admission process a bit to add diversity to the student profile. At that time, the strength of engineering students was only around 60-65 per cent in the batches. However, with too many questions being asked about the admission process, IIMs do not have the liberty to tweak the admission process," said the CEO of a leading financial institution and an IIM-A graduate.

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# 'Earth's temp rise rate equals heat from 4 atom bombs/sec'

## Emission Of CO<sub>2</sub> Higher Than Ever Before, Warn Scientists

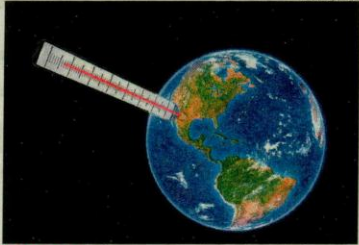
## Norway now closer to Asia

**Melbourne:** Earth has been building up temperatures at a rate equal to the heat generated by four Hiroshima nuclear bombs every second, a climate scientist has warned.

According to John Cook, Climate Communication Fellow from the Global Change Institute at the University of Queensland, humans are now emitting more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than any other time in history of humankind.

"All these heat-trapping greenhouse gases in our atmosphere mean our planet has been building up heat at the rate of about four Hiroshima bombs every second - consider that going continuously for several decades," said Cook.

In a speech on extreme weather in Sydney on Saturday, Cook said about 90% of



**NEW HIGHS:** 120 climate records were broken in Australia this January, including the hottest month and the hottest day

global warming was going into the oceans, which act like a natural thermometer along with changes in land, ice, and animal species.

He warned that distributions of trees are shifting to-

wards cooler areas of Earth such as the poles or mountains, and animal species are responding to global warming by mating earlier in the year.

"This is not because ani-

mals are getting randier, it is because the seasons themselves are shifting," Cook said.

Cook said studies have tried to put a number on how much of global warming is caused by humans, "and the rough answer is, all of it".

He said for the last 20 years, 97% of scientists have been in agreement that human activity is behind warmer temperatures.

Hurricane Katrina and superstorm Sandy are just two examples of how extreme weather will intensify, it was reported in Australia's Climate Action Summit. At least 120 climate records were broken in Australia this January, including the hottest month and the hottest day. New colours had to be added to temperature maps to mark highs of over 50 and 54 degrees Celsius. AGENCIES

**Kirkenes (Norway):** The town of Kirkenes in northern Norway used to be further away from Asia than virtually any other European port, but it suddenly seems a lot closer. The reason: Global warming.

Melting ice has opened up the Northern Sea Route along Russia's Arctic coastline, changing international trade patterns in profound ways.

The travel time between the Japanese port of Yokohama and Hamburg in Germany has been cut by 40%, while fuel expenditure is down by 20%. In 2012, when the ice reached its lowest extent on record, — 3.4 million square kilometers — 46 ships used the new route, compared to only four in 2010, according to Rosatomflot, a Russian operator of icebreakers. AFP

# Indian monsoon likely to throw up more surprises

Kounteya Sinha | TNN

**London:** Scientists have found that the pattern of the Indian monsoon will change under global warming.

Computer simulations with a comprehensive set of 20 state-of-the-art climate models now consistently show that the Indian monsoon's daily variability might increase. Scientists of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research said that "ups-and-downs of Indian monsoon rainfall is likely to increase under warming."

Scientists found that a 4% to 12% variability change of daily monsoon rainfall in India is to be expected with 1 de-



**WARMING WARNING**

gree Celsius of warming. There is a chance of 13% to 50% change in variability which will take place if greenhouse gases continue to be emitted unabated.

Even if global warming is limited to the internationally acknowledged threshold of 2 degrees Celsius, this would

bear the risk of additional day-to-day variability between 8% to 24%, according to the analysis.

About 80% of annual rainfall in India occurs during the monsoon season from June through September. Factors that could perturb rainfall regularity include the higher holding capacity of moisture of the warmer air and more complex phenomena like cooling in the higher atmosphere which changes current pressure and thereby rainfall patterns.

"Limiting global warming is key, adaptation cannot replace but rather complement it," said lead author Anders Levermann.

# Road to research

If delving deeper into a subject is what you prefer to do, research can be a good option to pursue. Arjun Narayanan and Karthik Shankar find out more about the research scenario in India

With salary packages and job profiles becoming the talk of the campus, as soon as students complete their Master's degree, it is time for placements and meetings raise expectations. But, for those with a passion for delving deeper into a subject, research remains an enticing career option.

B Venkatramani, dean, research and consultancy, NIT, Trichy, feels that while there is room for improvement in the research scene in the country, there are few colleges with reasonably good equipment and simulation tools.

"At NIT, we have many sponsored projects, which are executed by faculty members, who identify problems and give it to students," he says.

In the Indian context, the IITs have become a name to reckon with for their research activities. Krishnan Balasubramanian, dean, industrial consultancy



and sponsored research, IIT Madras, believes that while the opportunities for students completing their Bachelor's degree have gone up, many of them are still showing a keen interest in doing their Master's and PhD.

"There is a lot of respect attached to Indian degrees across the world. As a result, there is an increase in enrolment in Indian colleges for PG and research," he says.

Many working professionals are also drawn to research, due to the demands of the nature of their work, as in the case of Gopal Ghantala, a scientist from DRDO, who is doing his PhD currently at IIT Madras. "Since I was already in the field of research and development, I feel this is an excellent way to learn about related technologies," he says.

According to SC Parija, professor and head of microbiology at Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Educa-

tion and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, students go abroad because of the perception that colleges abroad have better infrastructure and mentors. "Investing in better infrastructure and providing more benefits will help people stay back. In fact, we are seeing more people stay back and continue their research in India," says Parija.

With colleges increasingly insisting on faculty members holding a PhD, both faculty and students are involved in research. C Gopalakrishnan, head, nanoscale physicist, nanotechnology research centre, SRM University, says, "Typically, students spend time in our research centre right from the second-year of their studies. They talk to our scientists and learn areas of research. In

the final semester, they spend at least six months in our centre for several projects. There are 10 students working towards their final-year projects with us from different disciplines," he says.

Yet, even as many governments and private universities are increasing opportunities for research, experts believe that one of the reasons behind research not being perceived as an attractive option is that there are so many hierarchies in the Indian universities. When young research fellows join, they get disheartened as most of the time is spent in coping with the system. Many research scholars have complained of delayed promotions. With highly individualistic players participating in research, team work is also a sore point.

All these point to a much-needed change of mindset in Indian universities. Venkatramani points out that the disparity in salaries between research scholars and their counterparts in other industries is quite high in India.

> For complete story, click on 'Science' under 'Careers' on [www.educationtimes.com](http://www.educationtimes.com)



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## STUDENTSPEAK

# Braving Bottlenecks

A PhD in electrical and computer engineering from Georgia Tech gave **Tonmoy S Mukherjee** an option to either take up a faculty position or be part of the industry, solving real problems



Tonmoy S Mukherjee

**T**he beauty of science is that our understanding is never a given absolute. It changes and evolves with us. Something new is being

uncovered everyday using new theories and phenomenon.

I started off with a BTech at IIT Kharagpur in electrical engineering. Back then, it was an era of seven IITs, fierce competition and an incredible halo surrounding these hallowed institutes. My JEE Mains rank positioned me in aerospace but I got a chance to change my department after the first-year due to my CGPA.

I was pretty fascinated by electrical engineering and the professors who taught the iconic electrical technology course in the first year were amazing, which probably tuned me that way, thanks to Dr DC Saha and Dr TK Bhattacharya of the EE department. It was interesting because of its unique features: Design and analysis using mathematical tools and practical implementation of the results in real life. There was also a solid element of 'engineering,' where instead of getting trapped in the pedantics, there was an urge to solve practical problems using intuitive understanding of the theories. That probably drew me to the course the most.

The course was very well planned and, hence, gave an in-depth knowledge of the sub-

jects and tools as well as a solid foundation in the fundamentals. The course was also designed for students to choose their specialisation in the final-year for research. This equipped me for further studies in this field. IIT defined who I was, and at the end of my four years there, I wanted to learn more and delve deeper.

I moved abroad to do a Doctorate in electrical and computer engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology. My topic of research focused on analog circuit design. This programme consistently ranks among the top five in this field in the US.

I was fascinated by the course and the professors who taught the electrical technology course

This Doctoral degree was unique in that sense that Georgia Tech leans towards industry and its problems. So, while my Doctorate degree opened the doors for a faculty position, it also helped equip me to be in the industry solving problems that matter.

I graduated with my PhD in early 2010 and since then have been working in the industry in analog design. I intend to continue in this field and work on the relevant issues and bottlenecks, which show up as we try to keep pace with our insatiable desire to be better connected with the rest.

- As told to Irene Saha

HT Chandigarh

# JNU researcher, two UGC staffers held for embezzlement

**Vishal Rambani**

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**RAJPURA (PATIALA):** When a post-graduate researcher in criminal law bends the law to turn a criminal himself, but is arrested, it appears the books haven't quite worked for him.

The Rajpura police on Sunday announced the arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) research scholar Gaurav Trivedi – son of former Madhya Pradesh IPS officer Harish Trivedi, who retired as inspector general of police – and two employees of the University Grants Commission (UGC) for embezzlement of research grants using fake names and forged documents in the name of a college in Rajpura.

While Gaurav was caught on Friday, Talu Ram Bharti, assistant sanction officer, and Balwinder Singh, sanction officer, in the UGC's Delhi-headquartered finance and development branch, were both nabbed on Saturday from undisclosed locations in a case registered by Patel College on January 15 last, after the private college got a UGC

**Initial investigation showed that the accused had siphoned off several crores of UGC grants in the name of fictitious and ineligible colleges**

**HARDIAL SINGH MANN**  
senior superintendent  
of police

letter asking for utilisation certificate for Rs 1.05-crore grant that the college had never received. The since-suspended principal of the college, Sanjeev Kalia, was found to be involved and remains at large, police said.

Senior superintendent of police (SSP) Hardial Singh Mann said on Sunday that initial investigation by SP Bhupinder Singh Khatra showed the accused had siphoned off several crores of UGC grants in the name of fictitious and ineligible colleges, though the SSP did not reveal any names. Last week the UGC also lodged an FIR in New Delhi in the matter, though there was no breakthrough there yet.

## ANATOMY OF SCAM

Gaurav, a post-graduate in law enrolled for a PhD at JNU, had a good rapport with the two UGC staff, who allegedly lured him into the racket.

In the Patel College case, the probe found that the grant was released indeed but was embezzled by the trio in league with the college principal, who forged the signatures of college management committee president Devki Nandan and opened an account to get the grant in the Union Bank of India (UBI), Patiala branch.

SSP Mann said that Patel College was not even eligible for the grant, but principal Kalia forged documents for that too and the UGC staffers, being posted in the finance branch, helped.

After the release of the grant into the bank account opened on forged papers, the money was wired into an account of Gaurav, and the men divided the money.

The accused are in two-day police remand, and the cops hope to soon arrest the suspended principal too.

Financial Express ND 24.06.2013 P-12

## CHOOSING A BUSINESS SCHOOL

## The yardstick of selection

Students should step out of their comfort zone and check for new metrics while scouting for an institute

Pramod Kumar

WITH the global economy fuelling the competitive domestic market, the need to hire talent to help manage strategy and growth to sustain business becomes imperative. According to a survey conducted by the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC), about 79% of the companies plan to hire recent MBA graduates this year as compared to 72% in 2011. The preference for hiring MBA graduates across all verticals is only likely to increase in the future. Even small entrepreneurial firms are quick to realise the real value management graduates add to the workforce.

However, in spite of this favourable trend, not all B-school graduates are considered job-ready even after getting the coveted degree. Although arming oneself with an MBA degree opens a plethora of opportunities in the corporate world, one needs to

make a well-informed and judicious choice while selecting a B-school.

College is a match to be made, not a prize to be won. Finding a good college for management studies requires time and thoughtfulness before making the final selection. One needs to analyse certain parameters such as unique pedagogy, updated curriculum, code of conduct, faculty, infrastructure, alumni and placements. Visiting the college website, learning about what events take place there, who visits as guest speakers, and how to get in touch with current students and faculty is a good way to supplement a campus visit.

Faculty and its quality has an enduring impact on the overall quality of the institute. No college can help in the all-round development and aptitude development of the students unless teachers and professors are experienced enough for teaching and possess the required qualifications. Highly qualified



**COLLEGE IS A MATCH TO BE MADE, NOT A PRIZE TO BE WON. FINDING A GOOD COLLEGE FOR MANAGEMENT STUDIES REQUIRES TIME, RESEARCH AND THOUGHTFULNESS**

and experienced faculty with industry experience can be instrumental in imparting practical knowledge. The non-teach-

ing staff also has a great role to play in the maintenance and regularising law and decorum in the college.

Placements play an important role in choosing a good B-school. While selecting, students should look for the companies that regularly visit the college campuses and inquire about the placement percentage of the college.

With a shift in the pedagogical approach, B-schools are designing courses that are in sync with the fast-changing needs and trends in the industry. Instead of laying emphasis on courses like strategic management, strategic marketing and strategic HR, curriculums are increasingly including courses like organisation of work and management of resources at the work site to enhance skill building and knowledge building of the students.

The biggest tangible evaluation one can draw about any B-school is by interacting with the product (alumni) that they have created. The alumnus of any institute will speak volumes about the performance of the college and the direction and

change it has provided them. Asking the alumnus about the college is one of the major sources of information.

For many, perhaps the biggest factor in determining the choice is money. But it must be kept in mind that costs should not dictate your goals. If tuition is expensive, there are also options on financial aid. The real question is not how much a college costs, but how much one has to pay out of pocket after taking into account scholarships and financial aid.

In order to keep pace with dynamic corporate environment, location of an institute is also important. For instance, an institute located in the heart of a corporate area such as Gurgaon or Bangalore is, generally, in a better position to allow and facilitate adequate exposure to the industry as compared to institute that is not.

*The author is president, International School of Business & Media, Pune*

Financial Express ND 24.06.2013 P-12

## 'Institutions need to strengthen their admission processes'

The Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS) recently unearthed a racket that used unethical practices to secure admission for MBA courses in prestigious management institutes of the country. Indeed, scams such as these are not new, nor were they the last to be uncovered. Rajan Saxena, vice-chancellor, NMIMS, in an interaction with Vikram Chaudhary of The Financial Express, talks about the precautionary measures that can be taken by other institutes to avoid such incidents in the future. Excerpts:

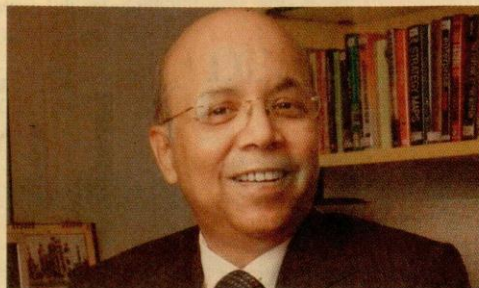
**How was NMIMS able to unearth such a major fraud?**

The NMIMS Management Aptitude Test (NMAT) has

stages of test, case discussion and personal interview having stringent processes. During the process, NMIMS admission department discovered discrepancy between the photograph taken at the time of writing the NMAT at the test centre and the photograph on the personal interview application form of a few students. It got revealed that there were some 87 candidates who had impersonated and committed forgery in the test.

**What did they operate?**

As per police reports, the racket behind NMAT was active in numerous other admissions tests. Their modus operandi was to forge the identification documents of applicants like ID cards, Aadhaar card, PAN card, etc, with the



**INTERVIEW: RAJAN SAXENA**  
VICE-CHANCELLOR, NMIMS UNIVERSITY

photograph of another person, and send that person to take the test at the centre.

**What are the precautionary**

measures that can be taken by other institutes to avoid such incidents in the future?

Institutions need to strengthen their admission

processes and make them transparent. Until admission processes are rigidly defined and everybody adheres to them, institutions will not be able to succeed in stopping this kind of impersonation. It is about the value system and therefore the institutions have to decide to what value system they wish to follow.

**Impersonation has been going on for ages...**

It is difficult to completely eliminate impersonation. Like any other evil in the society, no matter what the law is and how its enforcement is done, someone somewhere will find a way to crack it. What is important is to have strong deterrent such that anybody wanting to commit a fraud like this will have to

reconsider his decision. Assuming that a person succeeds in committing a fraud, the punishment accorded to such a person should be exemplary.

**Do such cases mean that far more weightage should be given to group discussion and interview rather than a written exam?**

I don't think so. There has to be a balanced decision to admit a student. It has to be based on performance in admission test, group discussion, interview, past academic track record and work experience, if any. Admissions should also be based on consideration of past track record in extra or co-curricular activities and sports.

# Understanding the career aspirations of Gen Y

## This is the generation which cannot imagine life without internet, computers and mobile

Uma Ganesh



GEN Y comprising of those born between 1980 and 2000 would form close to 75% of the global workforce by the year 2025. While it is true that every generation has got smarter and more prosperous than the previous one, millennial men and women born in an environment that has had transformational impact due to digital technologies have developed a significantly different outlook towards various aspects of life. This is the generation which cannot imagine life without internet, computers and mobile. Around 80% of Gen Y is working on two or more devices while simultaneously watching TV! So what does all this mean to the corporates and how do they cope with Gen Y in the organisational context?

At the outset, it would be useful to make a brief comparison of Gen Y with Gen X. Parents of Gen X grew up in times of scarcity and limited resources and hence they were groomed to believe in the values of focus on hard work, investment in education and both men and a significant percentage of women both pursuing their careers albeit mostly in the same location. Gen Y on the other hand has rel-

atively much better access to larger amount of resources and has grown up in an environment where digital technology has touched every aspect of their lives. Gen Y also values education but has been much better informed and conscious in making decisions regarding the type of programmes and careers they wish to pursue unlike Gen X who have had comparatively limited choices. Gen Y men and women nurture their careers with great care supported by active networking and peer influence with women keen on pursuing their careers of choice even if it means staying away from their families.

It is a fact that most organisations are run by Gen X comprising of a growing number of Gen Y employees. The organisation processes, structure and methods are built to suit the former and have not changed much over the years resulting in conflict with the style and approach required to deal with Gen Y employees. For instance, we often refer to Gen Y as lacking work ethic and not as hardworking as the previous generation. We fail to recognise the fact that Gen Y employees love to mix work with fun. They are as focused and diligent on completing the work at hand but do this in their own way. They are comfortable working from anywhere, any place and hence work does not suffer.

They may want to enjoy their weekends but know how to prioritise at times of need and ensure deliverables are met.

Sometimes Gen Y is criticised for their irreverence. This is an interesting theme to delve upon. Firstly because of the exposure they get, Gen Y employees have their opinions firmly in place for most of the things. At the same time, there is a certain expectation in terms of relationship that they have of their seniors. It is a fact that unlike the previous generations where there was a clear distance between the parents and the children and the latter used to look upon their parents with some sort of fear or

reverence, in today's times, Gen Y is used to be treated as equals or friends by their parents. Having grown up thus, they expect a similar type of relationship with the adults in the organisation. This psychology needs to be understood and appreciated as it becomes easy to give and take feedback. We need an open and transparent environment that creates room for everyone, valuing contribution from each member of Gen Y or Gen X.

Gen Y gets bored with work that is repetitive in nature and expects to do meaningful and challenging work. It is a fact that every job would have some routine elements and some elements which

would be interesting and exciting. Gen Y expects more of the latter, prompted by the exposure and higher awareness they have of their environment as compared to the earlier generations. Therefore managers have to think of ways of making their assignments challenging and set tall goals for the energetic Gen Y.

Another concern often heard is the 'get successful quick' syndrome of Gen Y. Gen Y does not have the patience to slog for years to attain promotions or to afford a luxurious lifestyle. They want to make fast moves and are willing to work hard to get there, including their ability to take risks and even pursue entrepreneurial opportunities to achieve their ambition. Gen Y employees straddle multiple goals while they pursue their careers. In a recently concluded survey among young IT professionals in Pune, it was interesting to note that beyond starting on a job with an IT company and doing an onsite assignment for a few years in the US, what they wish to do is to become a 'rock star' or pursue their real interests which would enable them to get 'recognised' by the media and people far and wide.

It is therefore important for organisations to rethink their structures and compensation frameworks. Allowing young people to don the mantles of responsibilities faster, providing impressive titles

and designations, facilitating outcome linked compensation plan rather than years of experience/level based remuneration, enabling quicker promotions feasible and redesigning organisations with flatter structures are some of the measures that would significantly motivate Gen Y employees to stay with the organisation and build their careers instead of looking for frequent changes in order to satisfy their quest for success.

One area where Gen Y employees have undisputedly better skills than others is in the use of technology and their understanding in the smart usage of technology to solve problems or innovate. Gen Y lives, interacts and test their ideas with known and unknown people around the globe with absolute ease. Organisations should encourage them to use these skills and knowledge in the work context and involve them in rethinking the business propositions propelled by the power of technology. Successful relationships, healthy work environments and positive outcomes would emerge by applying the age old principles of engagement, involvement and ownership—principles which continue to be effervescent be they Gen Y or Gen X.

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