

Newspaper Clips
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Anil Sahasrabudhe is new AICTE chairman

KALPANA PATHAK

Mumbai, 23 June

Anil Dattatraya Sahasrabudhe, director of the College of Engineering in Pune, is the new chairman of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

Sahasrabudhe takes over from Shankar S Mantha, who demitted office early this year. Mantha had taken over in January 2012. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had recently invited application from renowned persons in the field of tech-

nical education for the post of AICTE chairman for a term of three years.

A mechanical engineer, Sahasrabudhe has 23 years of teaching experience. He is also a member of the committee, headed by higher education secretary Satyanarayan Mohanty, formed by MHRD to determine land requirement for central higher educational institutions. Confirming his appointment, Sahasrabudhe said he would take charge next month.

In Maharashtra, one in three seats of engineering and technology courses are likely to go vacant this year, too.

Hindu ND 24.06.15 P-10

'Draft Bill ignores our proposals'

Anuradha Raman

NEW DELHI: Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA) Director Ashish Nanda expressed surprise at the version of the draft Institutes of Management Bill, 2015, that has been put online for wider consultations.

Speaking to *The Hindu*, Mr. Nanda said: "We had exhaustive consultations with the Government last October and we felt we had mutually agreed upon several issues. The next thing we hear is this

draft, which runs counter to whatever we proposed."

He also worried that the proposed Bill uses the word regulate once too often. "To my mind, this will impact the strategic and operational activities of the IIMs ranging from the fee structure to the maintenance of the buildings," he said.

By this Mr. Nanda implied that the HRD Ministry would become the decision-maker with the academic board of the IIMs being reduced to a recommendatory body.

"I feel the Academic Faculty of IIMs should have the freedom to choose the academic board. Also, how to compensate the faculty should be left to the IIMs and not based on Government Rules," Mr. Nanda said.

He clarified that the government must hold institutions accountable, but it should allow them complete operational autonomy. It is also learnt that all the IIMs are on board with the IIMA on the issue of erosion of autonomy.

IIMs up in arms against draft bill curtailing autonomy

Brajesh Kumar

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NEW DELHI: Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have rallied together against the draft IIM bill, which proposes to curtail the academic and financial autonomy of the business schools including its freedom to decide on fee structure, and emoluments of the faculty.

A number of IIMs — Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Bangalore — have registered their concerns on the bill with the human resource development ministry asking it to re-draft it in consultations with the IIMs.

The board of governors (BoG) of IIM-Lucknow met on Monday and shot off a letter to the ministry asking to make changes in the draft bill.

“While the main body of the bill allows autonomy, the board strongly feels that section 35 and section 36 of the bill interferes with the basis spirit of autonomy and the functioning of the IIMs. Therefore, these sections should be completely removed from the bill,” JJ Irani, IIM-Lucknow BoG chairman, wrote to the ministry on Tuesday.

IIM-Bangalore chairperson Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw told HT all IIMs are very concerned over the provisions of the draft bill.

“The bill in its current format compromises on the autonomy of the IIMs. We have requested the ministry to not only extend the time for public consultations

THE BILL IN ITS CURRENT FORMAT COMPROMISES ON THE AUTONOMY OF THE IIMs. WE HAVE REQUESTED THE MINISTRY TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND ALSO RE-DRAFT THE BILL

KIRAN MAZUMDAR-SHAW, IIM-B chairperson

by a month but also re-draft the bill,” she said.

While IIM-Lucknow and IIM-Bangalore have already written to the ministry, IIM-Ahmedabad will submit its concerns on Wednesday.

“The draft bill has several provisions which centralise powers; there is a risk that these provisions will curtail the drive for excellence and innovations because these flourish when institutions are autonomous,” Ashish Nanda, director of IIM-Ahmedabad, said.

The draft bill proposes that the IIMs will need the approval of the HRD ministry before notifying any change in the fee structure, salary and remuneration paid to its employees, admission criteria, scholarship and fellowships to the students and even construction of new building blocks.

IIT कोचिंग देने वाले को करोड़ भी कम ! इतनी सैलरी पर भी कोटा में टीचर्स को रोक कर रखना मुश्किल

■ वरुणी खोसला (ईटी), नई दिल्ली

कोटा में आईआईटी की तैयारी कराने वाले प्रीमियर कोचिंग संस्थानों में करोड़पति टीचरों की संख्या काफी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। इसके बावजूद इन टीचरों को एक संस्थान में रोक कर रखना मुश्किल हो गया है।

बंसल क्लासेज के मैनेजर एमवी हरिकिशन ने बताया कि टीचरों की 'सेधमारी' का ट्रेंड काफी हावी है। कोटा और दिल्ली में ऐसे बेहतर शिक्षकों की मांग काफी ज्यादा है। हमारे पास 6 फैकल्टी ऐसी हैं, जिनकी सैलरी 1.5-2 करोड़ रुपये के बीच है। लेकिन हर स्टाफ तभी तक है, जब तक उसे अगला बेस्ट ऑफर नहीं मिल जाता। टीचरों की ओर जल्दी-जल्दी जाँब बदलने की वजह से हमें साल में तीन बार टीचरों की भर्ती करनी पड़ती है। दबाव होने के



कारण टीचरों के जॉइन करने के 8-10 महीने के भीतर उनकी सैलरी तीन से चार गुना बढ़ जाती है।

कोचिंग इंस्टिट्यूट फिट जी, दिल्ली के डायरेक्टर आर.एल. त्रिखा ने बताया कि कोचिंग संस्थानों में सैलरी में औसतन बढ़ोतरी 10 से 50 फीसदी होती है, जबकि उम्दा परफॉर्म करने वालों की सैलरी में 100 फीसदी तक का इजाफा होता है। इंस्टिट्यूट करियर पॉइंट के फाउंडर डायरेक्टर प्रमोद माहेश्वरी ने बताया कि प्रतिभाशाली

फैकल्टी मेंबर्स और उनके मौजूदा स्टूडेंट्स के बीच आंत्रप्रन्योरशिप के लिए मिलकर काम करने का ट्रेंड लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है।

— डॉ. तमस्वति घोष, सीईओ, आईआईटी मुंबई इनक्व्यूबेशन सेल

टीचरों की हमेशा कमी रहती है। इसलिए पिछले एक दशक में शिक्षकों की सैलरी में 5-7 गुना बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

एलेन करियर इंस्टिट्यूट में फैकल्टी मेंबर सोनल रजोरा के मुताबिक मुंबई, दिल्ली, कानपुर और पटना जैसे अहम सेंटर हैं, जहां फैकल्टी को 1.5 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा सैलरी मिलती है। इसके उलट, आईआईटी प्रोफेसरों की सैलरी 4 लाख के आसपास से शुरू होती है और 10 लाख रुपये तक जा सकती है।

स्टूडेंट्स के साथ फैकल्टी मेंबर्स भी बन रहे आंत्रप्रन्योर

■ रीका भट्टाचार्य/अनुमेहा भट्टाचार्य (ईटी), नई दिल्ली/मुंबई : आईआईटी के टीचर अब आंत्रप्रन्योर बन रहे हैं। आईआईटी बॉम्बे, दिल्ली, मद्रास, खड़गपुर और हैदराबाद के दर्जनों फैकल्टी मेंबर्स खुद या फिर स्टूडेंट्स के साथ मिलकर स्टार्टअप पर काम कर रहे हैं। 2014-15 के दौरान आईआईटी मद्रास में 19 ऐसे स्टार्टअप खड़ी गईं, जिनमें फैकल्टी मेंबर्स शेयरहोल्डर थे। 2013-14 में ऐसी कंपनियों की संख्या 11 रही। आईआईटी मद्रास में 89 में से 30 टेक स्टार्टअप ऐसी थीं, जिनमें इंस्टिट्यूट के फैकल्टी मेंबर्स फाउंडर या माइनॉरिटी शेयरहोल्डर थे। आईआईटी बॉम्बे, एसआईएनई के प्रोफेसर-इन-चार्ज मिलिंद के मुताबिक, 40 फीसदी स्टार्टअप में फैकल्टी और स्टूडेंट्स मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।

National Duniya ND 24/06/2015 P-9

नागपुर मेट्रो का आइआइटी-बी के साथ करार

नागपुर मेट्रो ने आइटी आधारित उन्नत परियोजना प्रबंधन प्रणालियों पर परामर्श प्राप्त करने के लिए आइआइटी मुंबई (आइआइटी-बी) के साथ करार किया है। इसके तहत परियोजना के वास्तविक क्रियान्वयन से पूर्व ही उससे संबंधित समस्त परियोजना प्रबंधन प्रणालियां 5 डी बिल्डिंग इन्फ्रामेशन सिस्टम का उपयोग करते हुए डिजिटल रूप में प्राप्त की जा सकेंगी।

Jansatta ND 24/06/2015 P-3

स्मृति ईरानी की शैक्षणिक योग्यता विवाद पर में आज आ सकता है फैसला



नई दिल्ली, 23 जून (जनसत्ता)। केन्द्रीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी की ओर से चुनाव आयोग के समक्ष दाखिल हलफनामे में अपनी शैक्षणिक योग्यता के बारे में कथित तौर

पर गलत जानकारी देने के खिलाफ शिकायत पर दिल्ली की एक अदालत बुधवार को फैसला सुना सकती है। मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट आकाश जैन ने एक जून को इस मामले में मियाद से जुड़े पहलू पर दलीलें सुनने के बाद अपना फैसला सुरक्षित रखा था।

यह शिकायत स्वतंत्र लेखक अहमर खान ने दायर की थी। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया था कि स्मृति ने लोकसभा और राज्य सभा के चुनाव

के लिए नामांकन पत्र दाखिल करते समय चुनाव आयोग के समक्ष तीन हलफनामे पेश किए थे। इनमें उन्होंने अपनी शैक्षणिक योग्यता के बारे में अलग-अलग ब्योरा दिया है।

खान की ओर से पेश हुए वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता केके मनन ने अदालत को बताया कि अप्रैल 2004 में लोकसभा चुनाव के लिए अपने हलफनामे में कहा था कि उन्होंने 1996 में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के स्कूल आफ कारस्पॉडेंस (पत्राचार) से बीए किया है। जबकि 11 जुलाई 2011 को गुजरात से राज्यसभा चुनाव के लिए दायर एक अन्य हलफनामे में उन्होंने कहा कि उनकी सर्वोच्च शैक्षणिक योग्यता डीयू के स्कूल आफ कारस्पॉडेंस से बीकाम पार्ट वन है। शिकायत में आरोप लगाया गया है कि 16 अप्रैल 2014 को उत्तर प्रदेश की अमेठी सीट से लोकसभा चुनाव के लिए नामांकन के संबंध में अपने हलफनामे में स्मृति ईरानी ने उक्त बातों को

उन्होंने डीयू के स्कूल आफ ओपन लर्निंग से बैचलर आफ कामर्स पार्ट 1 पूरा किया है। इसमें आरोप लगाया गया है कि स्मृति ईरानी की ओर से पेश हलफनामों की विषयवस्तु से स्पष्ट है कि उनकी ओर से शैक्षणिक योग्यता के बारे में केवल एक शपथ ही सही है। शिकायत में दावा किया गया है कि स्मृति ईरानी के उक्त हलफनामों में अपनी शैक्षणिक योग्यता के बारे में गलत और भिन्न भिन्न बयान दिया, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि अपने स्वामित्व की अचल संपत्ति और अन्य ब्योरे के बारे में गलत या भिन्न बयान दिया। याचिका में आरोप लगाया गया है कि उपरोक्त तथ्य और परिस्थितियां आरोपी की ओर से जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की धारा 125ए के तहत अपराध की बात स्पष्ट करती है। इसके साथ ही अतिरिक्त जांच के परिणामस्वरूप अन्य दंडात्मक प्रावधानों के तहत अपराध हो सकता है।

Virat Vaibhav ND 24/06/2015 P-5

स्मृति ईरानी बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए खाना

भाषा

नई दिल्ली। केन्द्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी बहामास में राष्ट्रमंडल देशों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए खाना हुईं जहां वह पूर्ण अधिवेशन को संबोधित करेंगी। बैठक आज से शुरू हो रही है। सम्मेलन में राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय द्वारा 'गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के न्यायसंगत विकास कार्य निष्पादन, मार्ग और उत्पादकता' विषय पर एक सत्र होगा।

अन्य सत्रों में अध्यापकों के प्रदर्शन कार्य को बढ़ाने, आईसीटी शिक्षा प्रणाली में एकीकरण, शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता, शिक्षा के लिए 2015 के बाद के लक्ष्य आदि विषयों पर चर्चा होगी। सत्र की समाप्ति पर 26 जून को



एक विज्ञप्ति जारी की जाएगी। स्मृति ईरानी के साथ यूजीसी के अध्यक्ष वेद प्रकाश, नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ ओपन स्कूलिंग के अध्यक्ष चन्द्र भूषण शर्मा तथा मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भी हैं।■

आईआईटी कानपुर के छात्र ने नस काट कर आत्महत्या की कोशिश की

वैभव न्यूज

कानपुर। आईआईटी कानपुर के एक पीएचडी छात्र ने कथित रूप से पारिवारिक समस्याओं से परेशान होकर हाथ की नस काटकर आत्महत्या का प्रयास किया। उसे तुरंत अस्पताल पहुंचाया गया जहां उसकी हालत अब ठीक बताई जा रही है।

आईआईटी के इंचार्ज एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन प्रो एन एन किशोर ने बताया कि अरूण कुमार शर्मा (25 वर्ष) मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग में पीएचडी कर रहा है। वह वर्ष 2013 बैच का छात्र है तथा कोटा राजस्थान को रहने वाला है तथा संस्थान के हास्टल आठ में रहता है। कल शाम उसने अपने कमरे में हाथ की नस काट ली। जब उसके साथियों को यह पता चला तो वह अरूण को तुरंत आईआईटी की डिस्पेंसरी में ले गए। हालत बिगड़ने पर देर रात उसे बड़े निजी अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया गया। अब उसकी हालत खतरे से बाहर है।

गौरतलब है कि आईआईटी प्रशासन ने इस घटना की जानकारी संबंधित पुलिस स्टेशन कल्याणपुर को नहीं दी। इस मामले में जब



आईआईटी के डायरेक्टर प्रो इन्द्रनील मन्ना से बात करने की कोशिश की गई तो मालूम हुआ कि वह दिल्ली में हैं। उनसे फोन पर भी संपर्क नहीं हो पाया। रजिस्ट्रार भार के सचान से बात की गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह छुट्टी पर शहर से बाहर है इस लिए उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इंचार्ज एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन प्रो किशोर ने काफी पूछने पर घटना की जानकारी दी और बताया कि छात्र अरूण को आईआईटी से कोई परेशानी नहीं है। वह पारिवारिक समस्या की वजह से मानसिक दबाव में था इस लिए उसने नस काटी पर अब वह खतरे से बाहर है। ■

Pioneer ND 24/06/2015 P-12

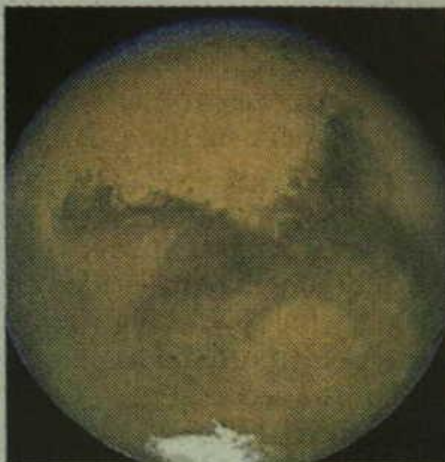
NASA spacecraft finds Mars behaving like a rock star

PTI ■ WASHINGTON

If planets had personalities, Mars would be a rock star, according to preliminary results from NASA's MAVEN spacecraft.

Mars sports a "Mohawk" of escaping atmospheric particles at its poles, "wears" a layer of metal particles high in its atmosphere, and lights up with aurora after being smacked by solar storms, researchers said.

The Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution (MAVEN) spacecraft was launched on November 18, 2013, to discover how the Red Planet lost much of its atmosphere, trans-



forming its climate from one that could have supported life billions of years ago into its present cold and barren state.

Atoms in the Martian upper atmosphere become electrically charged ions after

being energised by solar and space radiation, researchers said. Because they are electrically charged, these ions feel the magnetic and electric forces of the solar wind, a thin stream of electrically conducting gas blown from the surface of the Sun into space at about a million miles per hour.

The solar wind and more violent solar activity, such as solar flares and Coronal Mass Ejections, have the ability to strip away ions from Mars' upper atmosphere through electric and magnetic forces generated by a variety of mechanisms, causing the atmosphere to become thinner over time.

Pioneer ND 24/06/2015 P-12

NASA to use nuclear weapons to defend Earth from asteroids?

PTI ■ NEW YORK

NASA is looking into the possibility of destroying hazardous asteroids using nuclear weapons to defend our planet.

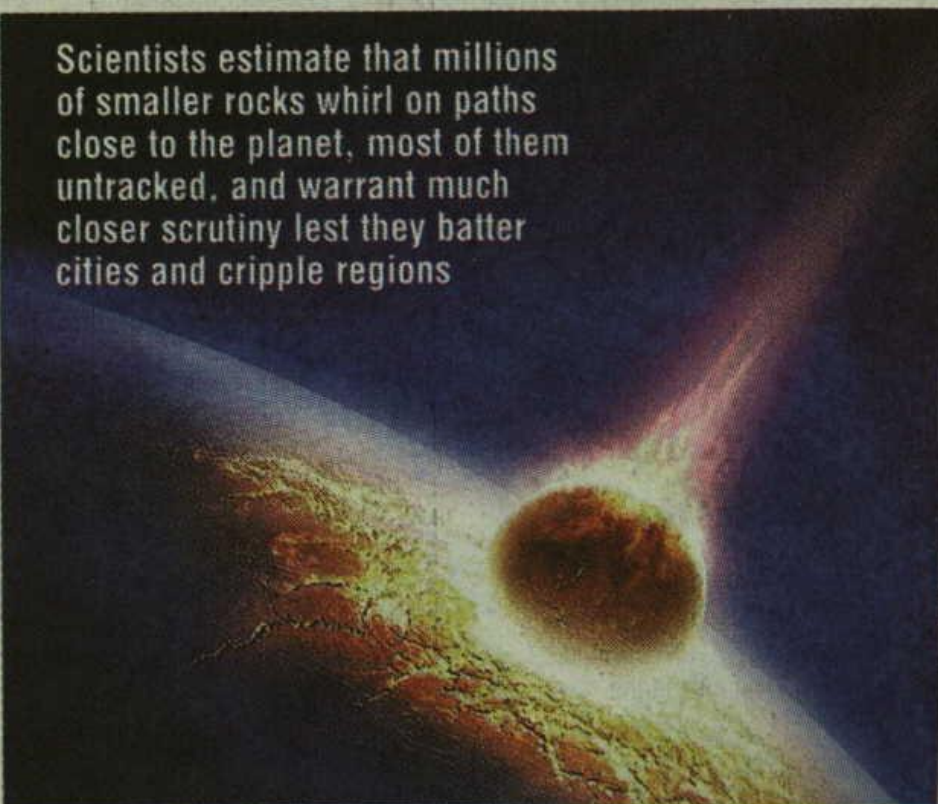
The US space agency has sealed a deal with the National Nuclear Security Administration in order to learn how to better deflect comets and asteroids that might endanger cities and the planet as a whole.

The agencies have surveyed the cosmic debris, designed rocket interceptors and run supercomputer simulations to see if a nuclear blast could nudge a large asteroid off course, the *New York Times* reported.

According to officials and experts, the new inter-agency agreement would deepen the levels of expert cooperation and governmental planning, ultimately increasing the chances of a successful deflection.

However, scientists who

Scientists estimate that millions of smaller rocks whirl on paths close to the planet, most of them untracked, and warrant much closer scrutiny lest they batter cities and cripple regions



favour non-nuclear means of asteroid interception believe the atomic method would become suitable only if a large threat materialised too quickly for counter-measures that were less powerful.

Officials have declined to say whether any specific arms in

the US nuclear arsenal have been set aside for countering extraterrestrial strikes, the report said.

Scientists estimate that millions of smaller rocks whirl on paths close to the planet, most of them untracked, and warrant much closer scrutiny lest they batter cities and cripple regions.

Over 800 'ultra dark' galaxies discovered

Surpasses last year's findings of 47 mysterious galaxy clusters

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

New York, June 23

Astronomers have discovered 854 previously hidden 'ultra dark' galaxies, that may be filled with mysterious dark matter, in a region known as the Coma Cluster.

The discovery surpasses the last year's discovery of 47 mysterious dark galaxies by more than 800 and suggests that galaxy clusters are the key environment for the evolution of such galaxies.

"The finding suggests that these galaxies appear very diffuse and are very likely enveloped by something very massive," said Jin Koda, principal investigator of the study and Associate Professor in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at Stony Brook University in New York, US.

The ultra-dark galaxies are similar in size to the Milky Way, but have only 1/1,000 of stars that our galaxy does.

The stellar population within such fluffy extended galaxies is subject to rapid disruption due to a strong tidal force detected within the cluster.

Dark matter

"We believe that something invisible must be protecting the fragile star systems of these galaxies, something with a high mass," said Koda.

"That 'something' is very likely an excessive amount of dark matter," Koda said.

The component of visible matter, such as stars, is calculated to contribute only one per cent or less to the total mass of each galaxy. The rest - dark matter - accounts for more than 99 per

cent. The Subaru Telescope, located at the Mauna Kea Observatory on Hawaii, showed that these dark galaxies contain old stellar populations and shows a spatial distribution similar to those of other brighter galaxies in the Coma Cluster.

New observations

It suggests that there has been a long-lived population of galaxies within the cluster and the amount of visible matter they contain, less than one per cent, is extremely low compared to the average fraction within the universe.

These galaxies are dark because they have lost gas needed to create new stars during, or after, their largely unknown formation process billions of years ago.

From their preferential presence within the cluster, it's likely that the cluster environment played a key role in the loss of gas, which affects star formation within the galaxy.

Explanations

Several loss mechanisms are possible, including ram-pressure stripping by intra-cluster gas, gravitational interactions with other galaxies within the cluster, and gas outflows due to simultaneous supernova explosions triggered by the ram pressure or gravitational encounters.

The Coma Cluster is a large cluster of galaxies that contains over 1,000 identified galaxies. Along with the Leo Cluster, it is one of the two major clusters comprising the Coma Supercluster.

Dark matter is a hypothetical kind of matter that cannot be seen with telescopes but would account for most of the matter in the universe. The finding was published in the *Astrophysical Journal Letters*.

शिक्षा की तकनीक बदलने का समय

तकनीकी शिक्षा को इंस्पेक्टर राज और भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति दिलाने का काम काफी कठिन है, लेकिन अब इसकी भूमिका बन रही है।

यह बदलाव की उम्मीद का वक्त है। तकनीकी शिक्षा में परिवर्तनों की सिफारिशों के साथ एम के काव की अध्यक्षता वाली अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद, यानी एआईसीटीई समीक्षा कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मानव संसाधन मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी को सौंप दी है। मई, 2014 में एनडीए सरकार के गठन के बाद उच्च शिक्षा की समस्याओं का हल ढूँढ़ने के लिए दो समितियाँ बनाई गई थीं। इनमें एम के काव कमेटी के अलावा, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, यानी यूजीसी की समीक्षा के लिए गठित डॉ हरि गौतम कमेटी भी थी। दोनों कमेटियों को यह अध्ययन करना था कि भविष्य में इन दो संस्थाओं का कामकाज कैसे चलेगा? इन्हें इनके मौजूदा स्वरूप में ही बनाए रखा जाए या इनमें कोई ढाँचागत परिवर्तन किया जाए? कुछ लोग पश्चिमी देशों का हवाला देते हुए नियामक संस्थाओं को खत्म कर समूची उच्च शिक्षा को बाजार की शक्तियों के हवाले कर देने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन शायद भारत

में अभी यह संभव नहीं है।

वैसे तो उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक दर्जन नियामक संस्थाएँ काम करती हैं, पर इनमें यूजीसी और एआईसीटीई का विशेष महत्व है, क्योंकि उच्च शिक्षा पाने वाले अधिकांश विद्यार्थी इनके दायरे में आते हैं। एआईसीटीई की स्थापना 30 नवंबर, 1945 को देश में तकनीकी शिक्षा के विस्तार के लिए एक नोडल संस्था के रूप में की गई थी, जिसे 1987 में संसद द्वारा पारित विधेयक के जरिये एक वैधानिक संस्था का स्वरूप प्रदान कर दिया गया। एआईसीटीई एक्ट, 1987 के अंतर्गत पूरे देश में इंजीनियरिंग, मैनेजमेंट, आर्किटेक्चर, टाउन प्लानिंग, होटल प्रबंधन और एप्लाइड आर्ट से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रमों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी एआईसीटीई को दी गई थी। देश में तकनीकी शिक्षा का विस्तार काफी तेजी से हुआ है, 1947 में देश में कुल 43 तकनीकी संस्थाएँ थीं, जिनकी संख्या अब बढ़कर 10,500 हो गई है।

इन 10,500 संस्थाओं में 14,000 से अधिक कोर्सों के तहत 39 लाख विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं। वर्ष 1995 तक अधिकांश इंजीनियरिंग व मैनेजमेंट कॉलेज महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु एवं आंध्र प्रदेश में थे। हर वर्ष मई-जून के महीनों में दिल्ली से दक्षिण भारत जाने वाली ट्रेनें बोटिक व एमबीए की उपलब्ध सीटों की तुलना में मांग ज्यादा थी, इसलिए अनेक प्राइवेट कॉलेजों में कैपिटेशन फीस का चलन भी था।

तकनीकी शिक्षा के विस्तार और वर्ष 2008 के बाद उसकी लोकप्रियता में आने वाली गिरावट को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंदी के भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए। साल 1992 से 2008 तक की अवधि में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था उदारीकरण की नीतियों पर चलने के फलस्वरूप आर्थिक विकास की तेज रफ्तार पर चल रही थी। आईटी सेक्टर की इन्फोसिस, विप्रो, टीसीएस, एचसीएल जैसी कंपनियाँ विश्व बाजार पर कब्जा करने के लिए घड़ाघड़ कैपस प्लेसमेंट कर रही थीं।

हरिवंश चतुर्वेदी
निदेशक, विपटक



इस दौर में एआईसीटीई केंद्र व राज्य स्तर के अनेक राजनेताओं, उद्योगपतियों, लघु उद्यमियों और रिटायर्ड नौकरशाहों के लिए फटाफट धन कमाने का अलादीन का चिराग जैसा बन गई थी। एआईसीटीई सीधे मानव-संसाधन मंत्रालय के अधीन थी, इसलिए इसके संचालन में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप दिनोदिन बढ़ता गया। अंततोगत्वा यह वैधानिक संस्था भ्रष्टाचार, अनियमितताओं और तरह-तरह की गड़बड़ियों का अड्डा बन गई, जिससे इस राष्ट्रीय संस्था की छवि निरंतर गिरती गई, और फिर आगे जाकर सीबीआई को कई अधिकारियों पर मुकदमे तक दायर करने पड़े।

एआईसीटीई समीक्षा कमेटी ने विगत सात-आठ महीनों में पिछली तमाम रिपोर्टों का अध्ययन करने और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तकनीकी शिक्षा से जुड़े हुए विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों से मिलने के बाद जो रिपोर्ट मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय को सौंपी है, उसमें अनेक सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं, जिनको यदि ईमानदारी से लागू किया जाए, तो तकनीकी शिक्षा की कायापलट हो सकती है। इनमें सबसे प्रमुख सिफारिश है एआईसीटीई को पूरी तरह स्वायत्त संवैधानिक दर्जा देना, ठीक वैसे ही जैसे कि चुनाव आयोग, सेबी, ट्राई, वगैरह को मिला हुआ है। एआईसीटीई को मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय के शिकंजे से मुक्त करने से निश्चित रूप से यह संस्था निष्पक्षता से काम कर पाएगी और राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप से बच सकेगी।

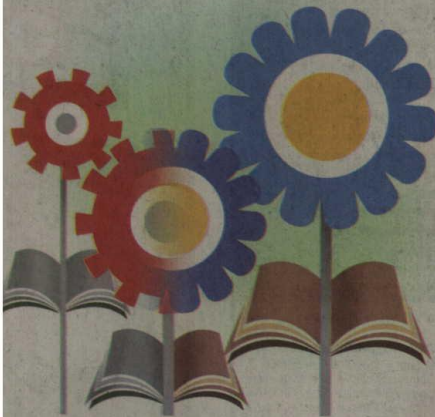
इस संस्था पर इंस्पेक्टर राज चलाने और भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगते रहे हैं, इसलिए एम के काव कमेटी ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि इस स्वायत्तशासी संस्था को भविष्य में तकनीकी संस्थाओं में मार्गदर्शन, गुणवत्ता सुधार और विकास पर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए, न कि

लाइसेंसिंग से जुड़े कार्यों पर। कमेटी का कहना है कि अगले 10 साल में एआईसीटीई से मान्यता प्राप्त सभी तकनीकी संस्थाओं को स्वायत्त (ऑटोनोमस) बनाकर विश्वविद्यालयों की संबद्धता के शिकंजे से मुक्त करना चाहिए, जिसके लिए इस कमेटी ने रेटिंग और एक्सीडेंशन की पद्धतियों को अपनाने का सुझाव दिया है। अभी तक इस संस्था में यह काम नेशनल एक्सीडेंशन बोर्ड, यानी एनबीए करता था, जिसे अब एक अलग निकाय बना दिया गया है। काव कमेटी ने रेटिंग और एक्सीडेंशन की एक की बजाय, अनेक संस्थाएँ स्थापित करने का भी सुझाव दिया है।

एआईसीटीई की इस बात के लिए भी आलोचना होती रही है कि इसका लचर सांगठनिक ढांचा 10,500 से अधिक संस्थाओं की 21 वीं सदी से जुड़ी जरूरतों को पूरा करने में असफल रहा है। काव कमेटी ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि कर्मचारियों को भर्ती वर्तमान में चल रही डेप्युटेशन प्रथा को समाप्त कर स्थायी आधार पर की जाए। एआईसीटीई को प्रति वर्ष मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय से मिलने वाले 200 करोड़ रुपये के अनुदान को कमेटी ने पूरी तरह से अपर्याप्त बताते हुए प्रति वर्ष 5,000 करोड़ रुपये के अनुदान की सिफारिश की है। इस संस्था के चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति के लिए कॉलेजियम बनाने की राय भी दी गई है।

तकनीकी और उच्च शिक्षा पर पिछले दशकों में अनेक कमेटियाँ बैठाई गई हैं, जिनमें यशपाल कमेटी, सैम पित्रोदा कमेटी, अंबानी-बिड़ला कमेटी, यूआर राव कमेटी, धरनी सिन्हा कमेटी, ईश्वर दयाल कमेटी आदि के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उच्च शिक्षा पर चिंतन-मनन में हम जितने आगे रहे हैं, उसको अमली जामा पहनाने में उतने ही पीछे हैं। इन सभी कमेटियों की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई, उसकी बहुत कम जानकारी सार्वजनिक हो पाई है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए सरकार ने मेक इन इंडिया, रिकलिंग इंडिया, डिजिटल ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन और न्यूनतम शासन-अधिकतम सुशासन, जैसी अनेक महत्वाकांक्षी नीतियाँ घोषित की हैं। युवाओं को भरोसा दिया गया है कि मेक इन इंडिया के माध्यम से प्रति वर्ष एक करोड़ नई नौकरियाँ पैदा की जाएंगी। इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए उद्योगों को सुशिक्षित तकनीकी और प्रबंधकीय जन-शक्ति की जरूरत होगी। एआईसीटीई की कायापलट के बिना यह संभव नहीं होगा। एम के काव कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चर्चा और प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन की जरूरत है।

(ये लेखक के अपने विचार हैं)



चित्रांकन: डॉ. श्रीनिवास

Infosys Co-founder Sets Up 3 Chairs at IISc With Rs 10 Crore Corpus

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/karnataka/Infosys-Co-founder-Sets-Up-3-Chairs-at-IISc-With-Rs-10-Crore-Corpus/2015/06/23/article2882108.ece>

BENGALURU: Three distinguished chairs have been set up at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, with a corpus of Rs 10 crore each, by Infosys co-founder Kris Gopalakrishnan and his wife Sudha Gopalakrishnan. Kris and Sudha will give the money under the banner of Pratiksha Trust, their charitable organisation.

The trust funds education, research, innovation and entrepreneurship.



Kris Gopalakrishnan The purpose of these chair professorships is to bring distinguished researchers in the areas of computational neuroscience, machine learning, data science and neuromorphic engineering to the IISc campus for collaborative research interactions.

The first of these three chairs, ‘K Vaidyanathan Distinguished Chair’ named after Sudha’s father, was launched on Monday.

The first occupant of the chair is Prof Shihab Shamma, Institute of Systems Research, University of Maryland, College Park, USA.

The professor is an electrical engineer with expertise in the areas of neuromorphic computing, neural signal processing, representation of speech signals in the brain and neuromorphic engineering.

He has recently developed systems for speech and voice recognition and diagnostics in industrial manufacturing through signal processing algorithms inspired by neurophysiological and psycho-acoustical experiments.

Kris said, “I hope the launch of these distinguished chair positions will help push frontiers in these areas. It would be excellent if the collaborations lead to highly creative new computing architectures and algorithms inspired by the functioning of the brain. These three chairs along with three more at IIT Madras will create critical mass in the area of neuromorphic computing and machine learning in India.”

“I must profusely thank Kris Gopalakrishnan and Sudha Gopalakrishnan for their wonderful donation,” said Prof Anurag Kumar, director, IISc.

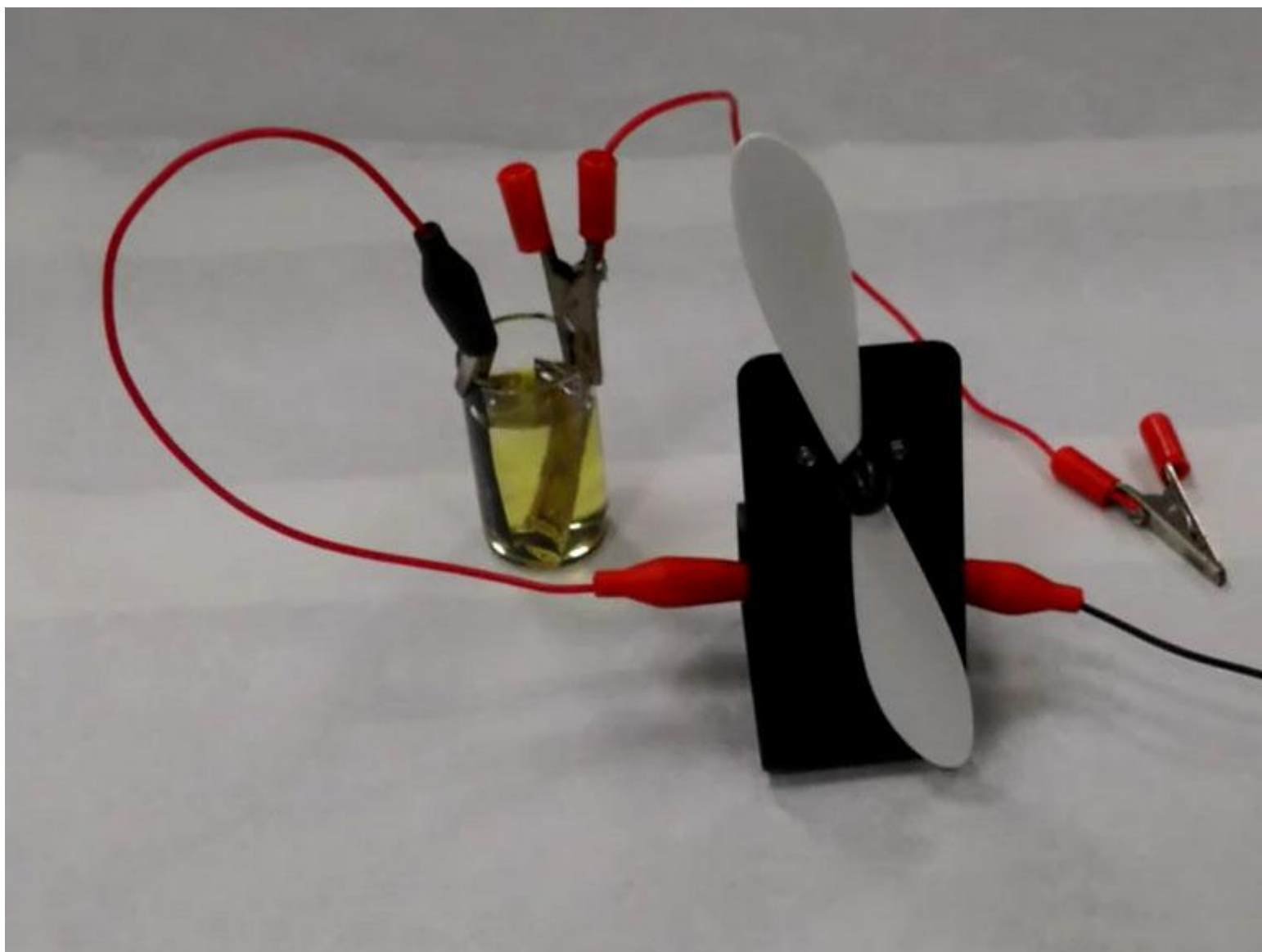
“I am sure these distinguished chair positions will add a new dimension to research collaboration in key strategic areas between IISc researchers and star contributors to these areas anywhere in the world,” he said.

IISER Pune researchers develop a novel battery to draw power from light

<http://www.iiserpune.ac.in/news/iiser-pune-researchers-develop-a>

As a new means to harness light energy, Dr. Musthafa’s research group at IISER Pune has developed a battery that can produce power from a light source. This development could potentially allow solar energy to be stored directly in a battery along with paving way to generate a sustainable photo battery.

Present day batteries are made out of metal ions and typically use lithium or sodium as the anode material. These batteries have numerous applications and are widely used; nevertheless, concerns remain on their safety and their long charging times often attributed to the nature of the anode material used. To address these issues, Musthafa and colleagues have employed a radical new approach and used titanium nitride as the photoanode (anode responsive to light).



Click on the image to view a video on how the battery works

Talking about the significance of this new design, Dr. Musthafa said “In the state-of-the-art solar cells, a battery is always required to store solar power and that makes the system heavy and bulky. The present system can harvest and store solar energy in the same device thus integrating solar cell and battery functionalities. This way it is more economical and practical.”

Importantly, the battery can charge on its own in less than a minute in the presence of sunlight or a common artificial light source and is safer than modern batteries.

[This work, accepted for publication in the *Journal of Physical Chemistry C*](#), has been highlighted in numerous international websites and magazines. Authors on this publication include Ravikumar Thimmappa, Bhuneshwar Paswan, Pramod Gaikwad, Mruthyunjayachari C. Devendrachari, Harish M.N. Kotresh, Ramsundar R. Mohan, Joy P. Alias, and Musthafa O. Thotiyl.

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Why Harvard and Others Must be Allowed Into India

<http://www.ndtv.com/opinion/why-harvard-and-others-must-be-allowed-into-india-774410>

The [Times Higher Education World University Rankings for 2014-15](#) are just out, and once again, not a single Indian University features in the top 200 Universities of the world. You can be sure that the gnashing of teeth and beating of breasts will be heard in opinion columns and Presidential speeches for months to come.

Our first instinct is, inevitably, to be defensive: the dice are stacked against us. In a recent presentation by the Times Higher Education Survey team about the weightage given to various aspects in their rankings, they mentioned that 30% weightage each was given to research and citations (which are of course, of published research). Since India's universities are largely teaching institutions where little research is done, and research is done in small institutions where there is very little teaching, India starts off with 60% of the weighting against us -- an obvious disadvantage in the global university rankings.

Some argue that we must also be wary of such rankings. In an editorial opinion in The Hindu last year, two Professors, one of whom taught at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), argued against these rankings, commenting on their lack of insight into intangible features of an institution. They described JNU's unique system of deviation points devised to bring to the campus students from deprived communities and backward regions. The University makes an effort to bring these students at par with others while integrating them with the larger university culture, and making them prominent contributors to making the university a vibrant celebration of intellectual prowess. The article pointedly argued: under what scale or ranking can this unique system be evaluated?

While these rankings remain a matter of debate, we clearly need to create, across India, an ecosystem of research and teaching around related disciplines. If we can bring several such institutions to life, we could also be in position to attract the best minds from abroad to work in our laboratories and research think tanks and produce solutions which could answer the foremost questions of the world. The UPA's ambitious education bills were unfortunately a victim of the dysfunctionality of our Parliament: those in the Opposition who prefer disruption to debate have ensured that they have not even been discussed, let alone passed. One can only hope that now they are in power, the former Opposition will here too, as in so many areas, adopt the policies they had obstructed when we tried to pursue them. They could start with our "Universities for Research and Innovation Bill" if they wish!

Ironically, India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world and ranks second in terms of student enrolment, exhibiting a healthy growth in the number of institutions and enrolment over the six and a half decades since Independence. India now has 621 universities and 33,500 colleges, but only a few world-class institutions, including notably the globally-renowned Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) whose graduates have flourished in America's Silicon Valley. But these are still islands in a sea of mediocrity.

The need for education reform has never been clearer. India's spending on higher education is only 1.22% of GDP, which is quite low compared to US spending at 3.1% or, closer to home, South Korea's at 2.4% of GDP. The figure should be higher. So too should India's share in global research output, which is far too low at 3.5% for a country with 17% of the world's brains.

It doesn't need to be this way. Our higher education is over-regulated and under-governed, with the University Grants Commission (UGC), Medical Council of India (MCI) and All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) issuing one-size-fits-all directives to prospective universities about the size of their buildings, the number of classrooms and teachers,

and what they are allowed to teach. Our regulatory institutions are stifling academic advancement rather than promoting it. And the MCI is a national scandal, stifling the creation of necessary capacity in medical education so that many talented young people are driven away while the nation clamours for medical attention.

But let's look beyond the rankings. They're a symptom of something far more important to diagnose: what ails our higher education. There are many maladies we could talk about, but the one we always gloss over is the basic one of capacity. How do we create enough quality institutions to meet the demand?

The challenge of educating and training our vast population under the age of 25 is too great for the Government to meet with its own resources. It is for this reason that the last two decades have also seen the increasing participation of the private sector at all levels of our education system. To their credit, private sector institutions have responded with enthusiasm, and (especially in the field of technical and medical education) have made a significant contribution. But even they aren't enough to educate and prepare our youth for the 21st century.

Given the size and potential of our population, foreign universities are now showing a keen interest in creating institutions in India. But whereas countries in the Middle East, and China, are going out of their way to woo foreign universities to set up campuses in their countries, India's regulatory framework turns away the many academic suitors who have come calling in recent years. Harvard and Yale would have both been willing to open branches in India to offer quality education to Indian students, but have been obliged to stay away.

Those Indians who choose to study abroad easily get opportunities to do so - currently nearly 100,000 of them in the United States alone. We made a huge fuss about Indian students getting beaten up in Australia. They would not need to go abroad - nor their parents to spend an estimated \$3 billion a year in sending them afar -- if we opened up the higher educational space in our country to institutions of international repute, and authorized the setting up of double the number of universities as we currently have.

There is no question that the need exists, the demand is huge, and that our growing and youthful population could easily fill several hundred new campuses. Nor is there a shortage of able and willing institutions ready to come into India. But many of these would not brook the interference of our unimaginative and over-directive UGC, made worse by the political diktats of the BJP government, which has taken a hatchet to what little autonomy our universities enjoyed.

And there's another problem: foreign universities would offer stiff competition to the vested interests, well-represented in our Parliament, who have made the higher education sector their *chasse gardee*, a closed source of largely illicit revenue flowing from a supposedly non-profit vocation. This is one of the reasons we have university places available to barely 15 percent of those who clamour for them. Meanwhile, ordinary Indians would scrape and save to buy their children the best possible education, but it's simply not available.

Over the next 20 years, India faces the challenge and opportunity of growing at a rate of 8% and more, with a youthful, productive working-age population that vastly outnumbers those available in the rest of an ageing world. A well-educated, highly-skilled workforce will be an essential prerequisite for driving this momentum. We know that the price of failure is too high: the Naxalite movement shows what might become of frustrated, under-educated and unemployed young men. We have to get it right; India's future depends on it. But that means taking far-seeing and courageous decisions. Is that too much to expect from our system?

(Dr Shashi Tharoor is a two-time MP from Thiruvananthapuram, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs, the former Union Minister of State for External Affairs and Human Resource Development and the

former UN Under-Secretary-General. He has written 15 books, including, most recently, *India Shastra: Reflections On the Nation in Our Time*.)

8 months and 4 resignations

ICHR Member Secy Gopinath Ravindran last week became the fourth official of a major academic/research institution to resign; two others have blamed the HRD Ministry.

Report

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/8-months-and-4-resignations/>

Written by [Ruhi Tewari](#) | New Delhi | Updated: June 24, 2015 6:11 am

Gopinath Ravindran, Member Secy, Indian Council of Historical Research, last week became the fourth official of a major academic/research institution to resign. Ravindran has blamed the ICHR chief and the 'saffron' agenda of Council members; two others have blamed the HRD Ministry.

One official has given no reason for his decision. Report:



Gopinath Ravindran

Gopinath Ravindran

Member Secretary, ICHR

Quit June 2015

He was appointed during the term of the UPA in 2013, and resigned amid a growing perception that he had differences with ICHR Chairperson Y Sudershan Rao, and concerns over the "direction" the Council was taking. Soon after being appointed to the top post at ICHR, Rao had blogged in praise of the ancient Indian caste system, triggering a controversy.

At the ICHR Foundation Day lecture in March, Ravindran was heckled by some members of the audience after he disagreed with views expressed by Indologist and Veda specialist David Frawley. Subsequently, Ravindran opposed the Council's decision to disband the editorial board and advisory committee of its prestigious journal, Indian Historical Review, of which historians of the eminence of Romila Thapar, Irfan Habib, Satish Chandra, Richard Eaton and B R Tomlinson were members.

STATUS: Ravindran has blamed differences with Rao, and the alleged saffron leanings of the majority at ICHR. There is no word yet on his successor.

MINISTRY'S VERSION: The HRD Ministry has not reacted to the resignation yet.



Parvin Sinclair

Parvin Sinclair, Director, NCERT

Quit October 2014

This was the first high-profile resignation on HRD Minister [Smriti Irani](#)'s watch. Sinclair, who had been appointed in 2012 for a five-year term, resigned after the government accused her of procedural lapses in the purchase of paper and pulp for textbooks and said an inquiry would be instituted. In December 2014, Sinclair told [The Indian Express](#) that "there was undue pressure on NCERT to not do what it is supposed to do", that the Ministry "wanted to call the shots", and that she was "not allowed to do what was important and due".

STATUS: A search-cum-selection committee to pick a new director of NCERT has been set up. The post is yet to be filled.

MINISTRY'S VERSION: It has officially maintained that there was no pressure on Sinclair whatsoever.



Raghunath K Shevgaonkar

Raghunath K Shevgaonkar, Director, IIT-Delhi

Quit December 2014

Resigned with two years to go in his term, and stirred a controversy that lasted months. Some reports suggested he quit after being pressured to release salary dues of nearly Rs 70 lakh to former IIT-D faculty member and [BJP](#) leader Subramanian Swamy for the period 1972-91, but the HRD Ministry denied forwarding any such request. IIT-D has maintained Swamy has not provided information on his earnings during that period — a requirement for dues to be cleared.

According to officials, Shevgaonkar quit after being told to explain an MoU IIT-D signed with Mauritius Research Council to set up an International Institute of Technology Research Academy in Mauritius, allegedly in violation of the IIT Act. IIT-D has maintained it has done no wrong.

STATUS: Shevgaonkar was finally relieved on June 11. He has not given any reason for resigning. His successor is yet to be appointed.

MINISTRY’S VERSION: “MHRD has neither forwarded Mr Swamy’s request to IIT-Delhi nor given any direction to make payment of arrears... Views of DoPT and Finance Ministry have been sought.”



Anil Kakodkar

Anil Kakodkar

Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT-Bombay
Quit March 2015

Resigned after a “disagreement” with the Ministry over choosing an IIT director. He was a member of the selection panel and chairman of the Standing Committee of the IIT Council. Irani requested him to withdraw the resignation. His term ended in May.

The selection committee could not reach a consensus on the director for IIT-Ropar, and the process was cancelled. All 37 candidates in the original shortlist were then called for fresh interviews on March 22. Kakodkar later told Shekhar Gupta on NDTV’s Walk the Talk that the Ministry had adopted “too casual a process for such an important activity”, and that trying to pick three IIT directors from so many candidates in six or seven hours was like “running a lottery”.

STATUS: Kakodkar’s successor has not been appointed.

MINISTRY’S VERSION: At Express Adda in April, Irani said: “I had videographic evidence that Kakodkar had done group conversations with all the IIT nominees who were to be selected for the next round. Can you imagine that a Cabinet Minister... had to carry videographic evidence to prove that there was a wrong report printed?”

- See more at: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/8-months-and-4-resignations/#sthash.919vGptM.dpuf>