

# Newspaper Clips

June 3, 2011

Tribune ND 3/06/2011  
P-8

## **Inquiry ordered into copying at Bathinda college**

**NAVEEN S GAREWAL**  
**TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE**

**CHANDIGARH, JUNE 2**

The Punjab Government today ordered an inquiry to ascertain the role of the principal, invigilators and others in the incident of mass copying at the Joint Engineering Examination (JEE) conducted by the IIT-Kanpur at the Giani Zail Singh College of Engineering and Technology, Bathinda.

The IIT has blacklisted the college for conducting any examination pertaining to the IIT system in future. The inquiry officer has been asked to submit his report within one week.

At the same time, the Punjab Government today suspended two employees, Mukesh Grover (Invigilator) and Subhash Chander Bansal (Superintendent), for their alleged involvement in facilitating copying. The orders have been issued by the Department of Technical Education today. In yet another significant decision, the government has relieved Dr TS Sidhu of the additional charge of principal of this college. He has been replaced by Dr SC Sharma.

According to the orders issued by the Additional Secretary of Technical Education, the probe will be conducted by the Director Technical Education immediately and he will ascertain if anyone other than the two suspended officials were in any way involved in copying. Notably, the IIT-Kanpur has already debarred the then college principal Balwinder Singh Sidhu, Mukesh Grover and Preet Inder Kaur, the invigilators on duty at room number S-0 where mass copying took place, from any examination work.

# 'Finding Faculty Will be a Challenge When we Expand'

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati (IIT-G) will nearly double its student intake to around 6,000 from the current strength of 3,400 over the next five years. The 13-year-old institute, which was established as part of a political accord, taken several initiatives to attract bright students, director of the institute, professor Gautam Barua, told Bikash Singh. Excerpts from an interview:

**Is there a government directive behind the decision to increase student intake?**

There is no directive from the government to increase capacity. All the old IITs are now expanding, taking student capacity to 6,000-plus. Our expansion is in tandem with other IITs.

**How did you arrive at 6,000?**

Every year, since our inception, we have been adding 400 students. While there is no fixed figure, our numbers can cross 6,000 in the next five years. We cannot grow faster than this. Finding faculty, and funding will be issues. Even if the government offers help with funding, the main constraint will be hiring faculty. Growth has received an impetus after reservation of seats for other backward class students.

**What will the break-up of seats look like? What percentage of seats will go to B-Tech and M-Tech courses?**

It could be 50% of seats for each. It could also be 45% for undergraduate courses and 55% for post-graduate courses. This year, we had 710 PHDs. At present, PHD students comprise 20% of the students, which we would like to move up to 30%.

**What challenges are you likely to face?**

Getting good students is a challenge. We have taken a number of initiatives to attract them, though. These includes allowing M-Tech students to move to PHD courses after one year, depending on performance. We have also allowed B-Tech students to work on PHD thesis at the end of the third year, which can later be used in the PHD course. With this incentive, students can wrap up their PHDs quickly. We are also building more hostels and increasing their capacity to 6,200.



**It is becoming difficult to get good students to do their PHD, as they get lucrative job offers. Our faculty strength is 269 while the number of students is 3,400. We're trying to close this gap**

**GAUTAM BARUA**

*Director, IIT Guwahati*

Setting up of physical infrastructure in time is another challenge. Land fills, construction have all to be planned in advance. We have sought Rs 750 crore as capital expenditure for the 12th Plan period.

Since it is a residential campus, we have to ensure all the arrangements are in place. On the other hand, in a typical American university, none of the 30,000 students or faculty members stay on campus.

**Do you think good students and teachers will choose IIT Guwahati?**

It is becoming difficult to get good students to do their PHD, as they get lucrative job offers. Getting students in general, however, will not be a problem as we can double the JEE student intake.

The problem is in getting students at the post-graduate level. Students from private engineering colleges do come, but are not that good. At this stage, it is difficult to work on them.

Our faculty strength is 269 while the number of students is 3,400. The gap is huge, which holds true for other IITs too. We are trying to close this gap. More teaching staff will mean less load on them, giving them more time for research. The non-faculty staff strength is 323. We were able to secure the ministry's approval for creation of a 100 new posts, while many more on contract will be absorbed. So with 3,800 students by August, the number of posts will go up to 418.

Deccan Herald Bangalore 01.06.2011 P-1

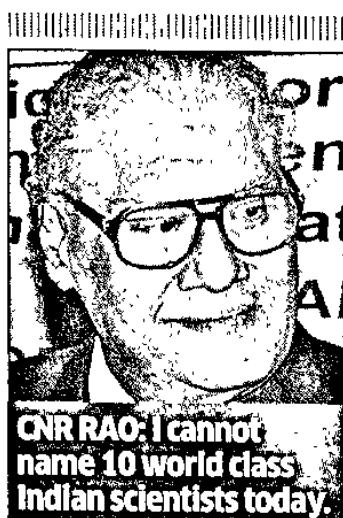
## Raging debate

# India's institutions below par: CNR Rao

**BANGALORE:** CNR Rao, Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, said here on Tuesday that none of the country's premier institutions, including Indian Institutes of Science (IISc) and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), "can match the best in the world."

Rao's remark comes just days after a statement by Union Minister Jairam Ramesh that "IIMs and IITs are not world class" triggered a national debate.

The eminent scientist was asked whether he agreed with Ramesh. Rao replied: "Ramesh is a bachha (child). I would not like to comment on that. But the way forward for us is



to work hard together and utilise the available resources, both financial and otherwise,

wisely." Speaking at the inaugural session of a one-day seminar on nanotechnology here, the scientist noted that the research in the country "is sadly losing quality" even as the facilities to do research were increasing. That is one of the reasons why India's institutions are not in a better position.

This, he said, was true even with institutes like the IISc, where he was once part of the faculty.

"Name 'just' 10 Indians who the world recognises as good scientists today. I cannot," he remarked.

He pointed out that China, which does 13 per cent of the world's research—second only to the US which does about 18

per cent—will overtake America. "The Chinese will in the next 20 years become the best in all fields but we (India) will linger around the fifth place," Rao predicted. "Why can't we be the number one?"

### Lack of finances

Rao explained that India has been a victim of lack of finances for years as it was in a very nascent stage as a nation when modern technology and research were taking shape.

However, this is the time for "all of us to work hard" and create technologies that can shape the new world for the industry to take interests in the products.

» **India's institutions, Page 7**

Times of India ND 3/06/2011 P-22

# Fighting A Lonely Battle

*The entire Indian higher education ecosystem needs revamping, not just the IITs*

Dipankar Gupta

**W**hy have the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) performed below potential? Jairam Ramesh may have said it baldly but Kapil Sibal's comb over is hardly convincing.

In 1946, the IITs were just a twinkle in the eye of Ardeshir Dalal, a colonial official. But from then on till they were actually set up post-Independence, the IITs were always meant for training and research. As the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) was the obvious and stated model, these twin objectives were bolted into the IIT Act of 1961. Why then did the IITs falter on the research front?

The short answer is that too much was expected of them and too little from everybody else. To ask the IITs to excel on their own is unfair. Researchers work best when they hunt like hounds in a pack. If the US is the centre of advanced learning today, it is because research is active in every college and university in that country. It is not just a Harvard or an MIT that is expected to do all the hard work and go catch the fox. If the IITs have failed, it is because they run alone, while in America, universities sprint together.

Nobel prize winners in the US do not always come from elite Ivy League universities, nor are they bred there from the start. For example, before Baruj Benacereff became famous as a Nobel laureate in Harvard, he was at a medical college in

Virginia where he had done the bulk of his research. Susumu Tonegawa is now at MIT, but it was his work at the University of San Diego that won him the Nobel prize in chemistry. Van Fitch fired his engines at McGill before landing in Columbia University. Daniel C Tsui, the 1998 Nobel winner in physics, was born in China and spent much of his childhood there. He is currently at Princeton, but discovered the award-winning fractional quantum Hall effect while in Bell Laboratories, New Jersey. George Shull got the Nobel prize when in MIT, but he had made his mark earlier in Oakridge National Laboratory, Tennessee. One could add many

**Researchers work best when they hunt like hounds in a pack. If the IITs have failed, it is because they run alone, while in America, universities sprint together**

more names to the list of those who did their most applauded work elsewhere, but are now in Ivy League institutions.

Even so, there are dozens of Nobel prize winners who continue to teach and research in less-famed places. For example, the University of Pennsylvania boasts of 16 Nobel laureates, Washington State University in St Louis as many as 22, University



The next batch of products for the IIT assembly line

of Minnesota 12, and so on. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign scores lower with 11 Nobel winners, but one of them, John Bardeen, twice won the coveted prize for physics – the only person ever to receive such an honour. Even lowly Rockefeller University has one Nobel prize winner in its ranks.

As their environment constantly recharges their batteries, American institutions of excellence stay in top research form. They are never short of talent and when they spot it elsewhere, they are quick to bring it in. This is why scientists from Japan, Mexico and Europe have, over the years, moved to America and won Nobel prizes there.

If Harvard or MIT or Stanford has Nobel laureates in practically every classroom, it is because of the research ethos

within and outside the Ivy League. As India lacks such breeding grounds, it is unfair to pick on the IITs alone. In Indian universities today, a professor is barely rewarded for quality research. Many faculty members from supposedly the best universities in this country often pass off popular pieces as academic articles, a practice that would be unthinkable elsewhere.

What matters most in India for a 'merit' promotion is actually not merit at all. Research publications in refereed journals are much less important than years of service. This is why on many Indian campuses, there are more professors than lecturers – more chiefs than braves! In the smaller provincial universities, teachers of all ranks are deeply unhappy. They complain bitterly

of overloaded lecture schedules and the lack of research and library facilities. Consequently, the IITs get no help from outside and are forced to plod on their own. Is it surprising then that their research output should wilt?

It is not just the percentage fall in funds allocated to research and development that is galling, but there have been cutbacks in library services too. Even information technology companies in India hardly invest in knowledge production which is frontier stuff. While elsewhere these enterprises would set aside 14% to 15% of their sales for R&D, in India it is just about 3%. Nationally, S P Gupta found that our R&D expenditure is 1/60<sup>th</sup> of South Korea, 1/250<sup>th</sup> of the US and 1/340<sup>th</sup> of Japan. Little wonder then that our manpower base of scientists and engineers is 1/100<sup>th</sup> of the US, 1/50<sup>th</sup> of South Korea and 1/5<sup>th</sup> of even China. The last one hurts the most: even China is ahead!

If the IITs are not up to speed, then our policymakers are to blame. At no time in recent years have they truly emphasised research as an integral part of higher education. Against this backdrop, it is a wonder the IITs have come this far and have stoked so many ambitions.

After all, there is a life after IIT in America's Silicon Valley. The Parliament House out on Raisina Hill is not a bad place either; google Jairam Ramesh for directions.

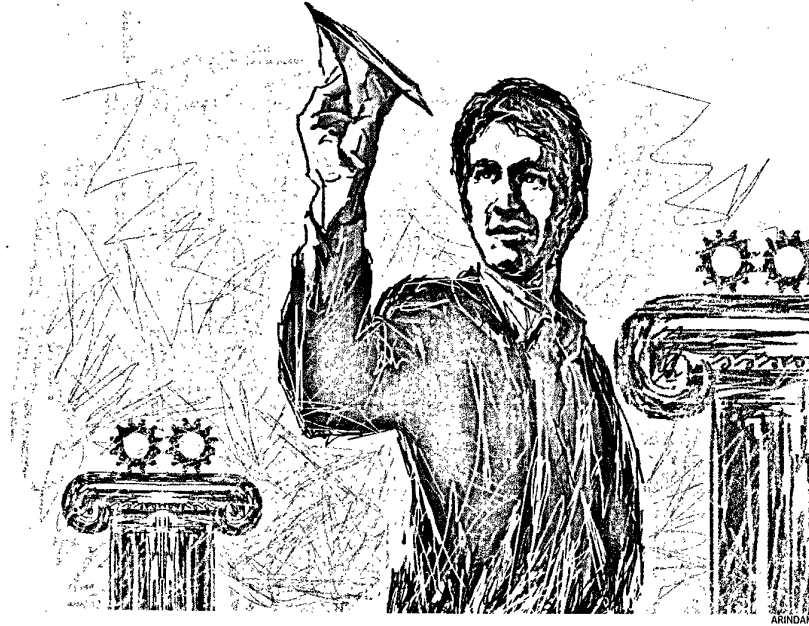
*The writer is former professor, JNU.*

Economic Times ND 3/06/2011 P-8

BRAIN POWER

# Stars of IIT Entrance Test Rise in the East

Students from Jamshedpur, Bhilai and Bokaro in the eastern-central industrial belt, grow on a steady diet of technical education, competitiveness and engineering excellence



**RAKHI MAZUMDAR & WRITANKAR MUKHERJEE**  
KOLKATA

Last week, Shruti Arora woke up a bit earlier than usual. A late riser, this 17-year-old from Bhilai, in Chhattisgarh, was too restless to stay in bed on a day when the IIT-JEE (joint entrance examination) results were to be declared. When Shruti and her friends managed to log on and check their results, they discovered they had all made it to the coveted IIT merit list, with different all-India ranks. Later they heard that 22 students from the neighbouring Delhi Public School, had also made the list.

Estimates by FIIT-JEE, which operates a chain of coaching centres across the country, suggest that about 7,000 to 7,500 students appear for the IIT-JEE exam every year from the industrial townships in eastern and central India. And, year after year, an overwhelming number of youngsters from here — particularly the townships of Jamshedpur, Bhilai and Bokaro — not only pass the exam, but also make it to various IITs. For instance, this year, about 160 students from Jamshedpur, 60 from Bokaro and 60 from Bhilai will join the 13,602 candidates who have been declared qualified to seek admissions for 9,618 seats in the IITs. Last year, there were almost as many and in 2009, Jamshedpur and Bokaro sent 200 students each to the IITs. Bhilai has been known to send nearly 50-60 students to the IITs every year without fail. Representatives from coaching centres say students in this industrial belt have a 20-25% success rate; much higher than the all-India rate of about 2%.

"It is a legacy of sorts," says Saurabh Sinha, principal of the Senior Secondary School in Bhilai's Sector 10. "Ever since Navin Budhijraja topped the JEE in 1984, Bhilai has been a breeding ground for IIT aspirants." This year, out of the 60 students who passed the JEE, 14 are Sinha's students. The principal had worked in the steel plant for 20 years before opting out and taking up teaching.

Indeed, it's no coincidence that

students from these townships enjoy a high ratio of success in the JEE and other engineering entrance exams. "Since these towns developed, most of the local people have been working in the steel plants," says Vipin Kandwal, director of the Jamshedpur centre of TIME, a leading coaching chain. "For instance, almost 90% of the working people in Jamshedpur are employed with the Tata Group. For them, growth is all about technological advancement, and that is the learning they pass on to their children." Kandwal adds that a majority of youngsters here graduate in disciplines like metallurgy, automobiles or heavy engineering.

Bhilai's reputation as the mecca of engineering coaching was cemented when, in the 1980s and 1990s, many students from here made it to the top 10 ranks in the JEE. In fact, Bhilai secured the top all-India rank in 1984, 2003 and 2007. And reputation can certainly be turned into profit. The township, which attracts a steady stream of students from the neighbouring state of Bihar, Uttar

Pradesh, Orissa and even Andhra Pradesh, has seen a mushrooming of institutes, schools and coaching centres.

In fact, the Bhilai-Durg area boasts of 18 private engineering colleges and the township (population: over 1.5 lakh) has at least 20 coaching centres. "Even if the local students don't make it to the IITs, they find a place in one of the private engineering colleges in the area," says Sinha. This year, about 3,600 students from the Bhilai-Durg area took the JEE.

In terms of sheer volume, Jamshedpur beats the other townships hands down, with 160 students qualifying for the IITs this year, and about 200 each qualifying in 2010 and 2009. Abhimanyu Dubey, a student of Loyola School in Jamshedpur who ranked at

## No. Of Students Who Got into IIT

Township	2011	2010	2009	2008
Jamshedpur	160	200	200	---
Bhilai	60	55	60	---
Bokaro	80	119	200	84

### STEEL BELT

Coaching centres say students in this industrial belt have a 20-25% success rate; higher than the all-India rate of about 2%

### BIG VOLUME

FIIT-JEE suggests that about 7,000 to 7,500 students appear for the IIT-JEE exam every year from the industrial townships in eastern India



1065 in the JEE this year, says: "The parents of a number of students work for Tata Steel. So by the time the students are in Class IX or X, they already have a strong inclination towards technical education." In Abhimanyu's class, 10 out of 50 students took the JEE and qualified. "The environment around us fosters a healthy dose of competitiveness and keeps us motivated," Dubey adds. "For six months before the JEE, four of my friends and I used to study and solve test papers together. All of us have made it to the merit list." As preparation, Abhimanyu had enrolled in the coaching centre run by his father.

For people like principal Sinha, the steel belt and its reputation for fostering first-class engineers, has opened up new opportunities. "After working for almost two decades in the steel plant, I took the first opportunity to take up a teaching job," says Sinha. Pravin Dubey who is an IIT alumnus, similarly started the Prerna coaching centre in Jamshedpur. This year about 97 students from this centre have made it to the all-India merit list.

Bokaro has had its share of JEE success too. Several students from local schools like Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Delhi Public School, Bokaro Ispat Senior Secondary School, St Xavier's and Kendriya Vidyalaya, have either successfully passed the entrance test or

even qualified for the IITs. For instance, 33 students from DPS qualified for the IIT, while 24 from Chinmaya Vidyalaya cracked the entrance exam. Three students each from Bokaro Ispat Senior Secondary School and St Xavier's also made it this year. Last year, out of 70 students who passed the JEE, 40 were from DPS and 20 from Chinmaya, while the remainder were from different schools and coaching institutes in Bokaro.

"Students in the steel townships are much more serious about technical education than their counterparts in other places, perhaps because of their parents," says FIIT-JEE director Kalyan Kumar. "We have found that student in these towns are ready to wait for 2-3 hours, after their regular coaching session, to have their queries answered. Such dedication outstrips that of students in other cities."

Professors at the IITs attest to environment playing a part in students from these smaller industrial towns exhibiting better aptitude levels than others. "It is probably because of their family background, which often consists of engineers," says IIT Kharagpur professor in-charge (training and placement) Suneel Kumar Srivastava, "and the environment they grow up in."

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Economic Times ND 3/06/2011 P-3

# Land Diversion for IIT Indore Okayed

Environment Ministry permits diversion of 200 acres of forest land to set up campus

**URMI A GOSWAMI**  
NEW DELHI

The Environment Ministry on Thursday allowed diversion of 200 acres of forest land for setting up a 500-acre permanent campus for IIT Indore.

Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh cleared the proposal after setting aside the observations made by the Forest Advisory Committee. The ministry's statutory body had in its recommendation suggested that there was ample non-forest land in Madhya Pradesh where the IIT could be set up. However, as the state government had already identified Indore as the location of the new IIT, and the HRD ministry had accepted and announced it, the question of



**NOTE THAT: Jairam Ramesh**

availability of non-forest land in other parts of the state became irrelevant. The Madhya Pradesh government made it clear that it would be impossible to set aside 500 acres for an IIT in Indore without diverting forest land. Since students for the IIT have already been selected, it was not possible to recommence the process of site selection. Faced with a fait accompli, Ramesh set aside the committee's reservations.

Even as he cleared the proposal, Ra-

mesh has requested Human Resource Development Minister Kapil Sibal "to direct all the new IITs and central universities to use the barest minimum forest land." HRD ministry officials acknowledge that the method of selecting the site left much to be desired for.

While permitting the diversion, Ramesh imposed several conditions, including setting aside at least 50% of the forest area for green purposes, such as landscaping, beautification, green belt and bio-parks. Construction in the diverted area will be permitted only in those areas where the forest density is low, that is 0.2 to 0.3. No construction will be permitted in areas where forest density is around 0.5. The demarcation of low and high density forests will be undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh forest department. "Where the forest land is used, it must be maintained for ecological purposes and not for construction," Ramesh wrote to Sibal.

In May, the Environment Ministry cleared diversion of 308 acres of forest land for IIT Mandi after the Himachal Pradesh government reworked its proposal to reduce the forest area that was required.

Hindustan Times ND 3/06/2011  
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## Powergrid leads six students to IIT

Powergrid, as a part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy, sponsored 10 students from Utkarsh Superb 30 Delhi Centre, in collaboration with Corporate Social Responsibility & Leadership (CSR&L) and six of them got through IIT, with the rest also likely to get through NITs. CSR&L is an organisation which provides free coaching for IIT-JEE to meritorious students from marginalised sections of the society.

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## **EDUCATION**

### **Samsung, IIM-A in scholarship pact**

**Ahmedabad:** Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd entered into an agreement with the Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad (IIM-A) for a scholarship programme on Thursday in a bid to attract students from one of the country's most reputed business schools.

Jung Soo Shin, president and chief executive officer of Samsung South West Asia operations and president and CEO of Samsung India Electronics, who signed the agreement with Samir Barua, director of IIM-A, said the firm is looking at hiring more students from the school.

Barua said the institute hopes to have more such scholarship programmes funded by manufacturing firms as it will help change the perspective of students toward the sector.

**SOUMITRA TRIVEDI ●**

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi; Date: Jun 3, 2011; Section: Times Nation; Page: 13;

# Four IIMs set to get more autonomy

Akshaya Mukul | TNN

**New Delhi:** The IIMs at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Indore and Kozhikode would be among the first four to have amended Memoranda of Association that would make them fully autonomous in all respects -- from appointment of directors to setting up of campuses and making salary flexible.

The HRD ministry has referred the amended MoAs of the four IIMs to the law ministry for vetting. HRD has also sought the views of the finance ministry. The approved MoAs would then be adopted by the board of governors of the IIMs ushering in the change.

But since all new IIMs and few old ones are still fully dependent on the government for funding, the amendment in MoA could be a limited exercise in the long run. "Law ministry is examining if there is an equal measure of autonomy and accountability in the amended MoAs," one official said. On the responsibility side, teachers would be mandated to work for 160 hours and annual targets would be set.

The amendment in MoAs is a follow-up after the government agreed last year with most of the recommendations made by three separate committees headed by R C Bhargava, chairman of the board of governors of IIM-Ranchi, Ajit Balakrishnan, chairman of IIM-Calcutta, and Hari S Bhartia, chairman of IIM-Indore.

The amendments allow IIMs to have a predominant role in the selection of directors. The IIMs will suggest three names to the government from which one will be chosen. Presently the HRD ministry issues advertisement for the post of director.

The IIMs would also be free to top-up the salary of performing faculty members that could match global standards. But this would be done through financial resources organized by the institutes themselves. And the IIMs would be free to recruit foreign faculty.

The institutes will also be free to dispose of property not acquired through funds provided by the HRD ministry and manage funds generated by them on their own.



Publication: The Times Of India Delhi; Date: Jun 3, 2011; Section: Times Global; Page: 24;

# Cyber war: Google, China in fresh spat over email hacking

Beijing/San Francisco: Suspected Chinese hackers tried to steal the passwords of hundreds of Google email account holders, including those of senior US government officials, Chinese activists and journalists, the internet company said.

The claim by the world's largest web search engine sparked an angry response from Beijing, which said blaming China was "unacceptable," pointing to further tensions in an already strained relationship with Google.

The perpetrators appeared to originate from Jinan, the capital of China's eastern Shandong province, Google said. Jinan is home to one of six technical reconnaissance bureaus belonging to the People's Liberation Army and a technical college US investigators last year linked to a previous attack on Google.

Washington said it was investigating Google's claims while the FBI said it was working with Google following the attacks — the latest computer-based invasions directed at multinational companies.

## Charges serious, FBI to probe: Hillary

Secretary of state Hillary Rodham Clinton said that Google's allegations of Chinese hacking of its email system are "very serious" and will be investigated by the FBI. "These allegations are very serious," Clinton told reporters. "We take them seriously. We are looking into them." **AP**

Andrew Davies of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, an independent security and defence think tank, said governments needed to pay more attention to hacking no matter where it originated from. "I think there has been a certain lack of appreciation of the looming threat around the world," Davies said.

The hackers recently tried to crack and monitor email accounts by stealing passwords, but Google detected and "disrupted" their campaign, the company said on its official blog. Google said it had notified the victims. **REUTERS**

Rashtriya Sahara ND 3/06/2011

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## आरक्षित वर्ग को आईआईटी में दाखिले से रोका : उदितराज

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। आईआईटी संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के नतीजों में बिना आरक्षण छूट के मेरिट में आए विद्यार्थियों को भी आरक्षित वर्ग की सूची में शामिल कर दिया गया है। नतीजों में 2554 ओबीसी विद्यार्थियों में से 1540 विद्यार्थी बिना आरक्षण छूट के मेरिट में आए, लेकिन इन्हें आरक्षण की श्रेणी में शामिल कर लिया गया है। इस बात का खुलासा अनुसूचित जाति-जन जाति संगठनों के अखिल भारतीय परिषद के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष डॉ. उदित राज ने बृहस्पतिवार को आयोजित एक संवाददाता सम्मेलन में किया।

डॉ. उदित राज ने कहा कि पिछले हफ्ते आईआईटी-जेईई परीक्षा का परिणाम घोषित हुआ था। इसमें 2545 ओबीसी परीक्षार्थी पास हुए, जिसमें से 1540 बिना आरक्षण छूट के मेरिट में आए। लेकिन इन्हें भी आरक्षण की श्रेणी में शामिल कर दिया गया। यदि ऐसा न हुआ होता तो 1540 अतिरिक्त ओबीसी के परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश पा जाते। इसी तरह, से 1950 अनुसूचित जाति के परीक्षार्थी पास हुए, जिसमें से 122 बिना किसी छूट के पास हुए, फिर भी इन्हें आरक्षण की श्रेणी में रखा गया। यदि ऐसा न होता तो 122 अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित

जाति के विद्यार्थी आईआईटी में प्रवेश पाते। इसी तरह से 645 अनुसूचित जनजाति के परीक्षार्थी पास हुए, इनमें से 33 बिना छूट के पास हुए। इन्हें भी आरक्षित श्रेणी में रख दिया



► बिना छूट मेरिट में आए ओबीसी छात्रों को भी आरक्षण सूची में शामिल किया

गया। उन्होंने कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा इंदिरा साहनी बनाम भारत सरकार 1992, रितेश आर साह बनाम डॉ. वाईएल यमूल (1996), आरके सब्बरवाल बनाम स्टेट ऑफ पंजाब (1995), भारत सरकार बनाम सत्य प्रकाश (2006) आदि मामलों में स्पष्ट किया गया है कि यदि आरक्षित

श्रेणी के परीक्षार्थी बिना छूट के परीक्षा पास करते हैं तो उन्हें सामान्य सीटों या पदों पर नियुक्त करना है। डॉ. उदित राज ने कहा कि पिछले वर्ष दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने लगभग 5400 ओबीसी की सीटों को सामान्य श्रेणी के छात्रों को दे दिया था। इसी तरह से 2010-11 में जेएनयू ने भी 311 ओबीसी की सीटें सामान्य वर्ग के छात्रों को दे दी गई थी। 2009 में 285 ओबीसी की सीटें सामान्य वर्ग के छात्रों को दे दी गयी थी। जेएनयू के इस कट ऑफ फार्मूले को दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने 7 सितंबर, 2010 को अपूर्वा के मामले में गलत ठहराया और 2 ओबीसी के छात्रों को दाखिला देने का निर्देश भी दिया।

# आईआईटी इंदौर परिसर को जयराम ने दी हरी झंडी

भाषा सिंह

नई दिल्ली। इंदौर में आईआईटी के नए कैम्पस को आखिरकार आज पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने हरी झंडी दे दी। इंदौर के सिमरोल इलाके में प्रस्तावित नए कैम्पस को आज जयराम रमेश ने मंजूरी देकर लंबे समय से चल रहे विवाद पर विराम लगा दिया। हालांकि मंत्रालय की कमेटी ने इस के खिलाफ राय दी थी। यह नया कैम्पस वन क्षेत्र में बनाया जा रहा है और इसके निर्माण के लिए मूल योजना के अनुसार करीब 7,000 पेड़ कटने थे।

खबर है कि अब नए प्रस्ताव के मुताबिक केवल 1100 पेड़ कटेंगे और परिसर में इन पेड़ों की कटाई की एवज में नए पौधे लगाए जाएंगे। मंत्रालय ने इससे पहले नए परिसर के प्रस्ताव को यह कहते हुए खारिज कर दिया था कि इतने पेड़ नहीं काटे जा सकते और राज्य सरकार

■ आपत्तियां दरकिनार, पहले परिसर के लिए काटे जाने थे 7 हजार पेड़

■ अब वन क्षेत्र से 1100 पेड़ काटे जाने का है प्रस्ताव

ने कहा था कि इस परिसर के लिए दूसरी जगह दे। यह कहते हुए इस परिसर के काम को रोक देने का आदेश किया था। इसके बाद मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने इस परिसर को मंजूरी देने के लिए एडी-चोटी का जोर लगा दिया। मुख्यमंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान ने जयराम रमेश से इस मुद्दे पर बात की और पत्र भी लिखा। नए परिसर की मूल योजना में परिवर्तन किया गया और यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई कि वन क्षेत्र को कम नुकसान होगा।

इंदौर के कांग्रेस नेता अभय दुबे ने भी इस मुद्दे पर जयराम से मुलाकात की और मंजूरी देने के लिए दबाव बनाया। गौरतलब है कि आईआईटी इंदौर नया है और इसका शैक्षणिक सत्र अभी 2009-10 में ही शुरू हुआ है। इसके परिसर के लिए 80 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि का भू-उपयोग बदलने के लिए केंद्रीय पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री के पास मंजूरी के लिए प्रस्ताव आया था।

इस प्रस्ताव को मंत्रालय की वन सलाहकार समिति (एफएसी) ने खारिज कर दिया था, जिसके आधार पर काम रोक दिया गया था। फिर राज्य सरकार के नए सुझाव पर 1 जून को एफएसी की बैठक दोबारा हुई। खबर है कि इस बैठक में आईआईटी इंदौर के नए परिसर के नए प्रस्ताव पर फिर आपत्ति जताई थी। खबर है कि इन आपत्तियों को दरकिनार करते हुए आज जयराम रमेश ने इसे मंजूरी दे दी है।