

Newspaper Clips
November 1-2, 2015

November 1

Deccan Herald ND 01/11/2015 P-6

IIT-D against burdening students with fee hike

NEW DELHI,: The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi on Friday disfavoured the Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry's proposal for collection of operational costs from the students through tuition fees, saying it would put unnecessary financial burden on them.

“IITs are premier technical institutes that admit the best of students through a rigorous selection process. What is wrong in providing subsidised education to such students? We increased tuition fee only a few years ago,” said IIT-D officiating director Kshitij Gupta when his comments were sought on the proposal. Gupta, however, made it clear that it was only IIT-Delhi's view that the institute should not start recovering operational costs from its students.

DH News Service

नई सोच से स्थायी विकास संभव : रघुराम राजन

नई दिल्ली (एजेंसी)। रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के गवर्नर रघुराम राजन ने शनिवार को कहा कि चिरस्थायी आर्थिक विकास के लिए नई सोच, उत्पादन के नए तरीकों और बेहतर लॉजिस्टिक्स की जरूरत है, न कि सिर्फ ज्यादा से ज्यादा श्रम शक्ति और पूंजी झोंकने की। राजन ने आईआईटी दिल्ली के दीक्षांत समारोह में मुख्य अतिथि के तौर पर कहा कि श्रम शक्ति और पूंजी तथा उत्पादन के अन्य कारकों पर निवेश कर क्षणिक विकास हासिल किया जा सकता है। चूंकि, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था अभी भी सीमांत उत्पादन की स्थिति से काफी पीछे है, इसलिए पश्चिमी देशों की तकनीकों का अनुकरण कर हम कुछ ज्यादा समय तक विकास कर सकते हैं; लेकिन चिरस्थायी विकास के लिए इन कारकों के बीच कुशलतापूर्वक सामाजिक बंटवारा



दीक्षांत समारोह में विचार व्यक्त करते रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर रघुराम राजन।

जरूरी है।

तीस साल पहले आईआईटी दिल्ली से इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर के रूप में पासआउट आरबीआई गवर्नर ने कहा कि इसी बात को दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जा सकता है कि नई

सोच, उत्पादन के नए तरीकों और बेहतर लॉजिस्टिक्स से स्थायी विकास संभव है। उन्होंने कहा कि पश्चिमी देशों के पुराने तरीकों को अपनाने की बजाय काम करने के कुशल तरीकों को अपनाकर हम

तुरंत उत्पादन की अधिकतम सीमा के करीब पहुंच जाएंगे, जैसा कि हमने सॉफ्टवेयर के क्षेत्र में किया है। और, निस्संदेह, एक बार आप दुनिया की उन्नततम तकनीकों का इस्तेमाल करते हुए उस सीमा पर पहुंच गए तो आगे बढ़ने का एक मात्र रास्ता नवाचार रह जाता है; ताकि हम दुनिया के किसी भी देश से बेहतर रहें। राजन ने अपने संबोधन में सोच की स्वच्छंदता के बारे में विस्तार से बात की। उन्होंने कहा कि विरोधी और अलग सोच को भी जगह मिलनी चाहिए और हमें उन पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए; यह मायने नहीं रखता कि सोच सदियों पुरानी है या बिल्कुल नई, किसी विद्वान की है या किसी नौसिंखिये छात्र की, देसी है विदेशी। उन्होंने कहा कि समाज को सहिष्णु होने की जरूरत है। किसी भी नई सोच को जल्दबाजी में प्रतिबंधित

नहीं करना चाहिये। हालांकि, यदि इससे किसी को शारीरिक नुकसान होता है तो उसकी अनुमति भी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

छात्रों को पढ़ाया सहिष्णुता का पाठ

नई दिल्ली (एजेंसी)। देश में असहिष्णुता को लेकर जारी बहस के बीच रिजर्व बैंक गवर्नर रघुराम राजन ने भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) दिल्ली के छात्रों को सहिष्णु होने की सीख दी और कहा कि हमें एक-दूसरे के विचारों का आदर करना चाहिए। राजन ने कहा कि हर नई सोच पर बहस होनी चाहिए और उसे कसौटी पर कसा जाना चाहिए। किसी को भी बिना बहस के फरमान जारी करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। विचारों की इस प्रतिस्पर्धा के बिना हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएंगे।

Rajan bats for greater tolerance

Quick resort to bans will chill all debate, RBI governor says at IIT-Delhi convocation

BS REPORTER
New Delhi, 31 October

In a rare speech that was silent on the economy or the financial world, Reserve Bank of India Governor Raghuram Rajan chose a convocation at his alma mater, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, to speak his mind on the need for greater tolerance and respect for varied views.

Excessive political correctness, he said, stifled progress. He called for an improved environment for tolerance and mutual respect, adding protection of the right to question and challenge was essential for India to grow.

The RBI governor's views assume significance in the backdrop of a growing debate over intolerance creeping into Indian society at large. Though Rajan didn't mention any political groupings, his statement comes only a day after global ratings agency Moody's research arm, Moody's Analytics, said Prime Minister Narendra Modi had to keep the extreme elements within his party in check or risk losing credibility in India and abroad.

On whether ideas or behaviour that hurt an intellectual position or a group should be banned, Rajan said: "Possibly, but a quick resort to bans will chill all debate, as everyone will be anguished by ideas they dislike. It is far better to improve the environment for ideas." It was by encouraging the challenge of innovative rebels that society developed, India always protected debate and

the right to have different views, he said.

The first essential, Rajan said, was to foster competition in the marketplace for ideas. This meant encouraging challenge to all authority and tradition, even while acknowledging the only way to dismiss any view was through empirical tests. "What this rules out is anyone imposing a particular view or ideology because of their power," Rajan said in his speech, titled "Tolerance and Respect for Economic Progress".

"Sexual harassment, whether physical or verbal, has no place in society. At the same time, groups should not be looking for slights any and everywhere, so that too much is seen as offensive; the theory of confirmation bias in psychology suggests once one starts looking for insults, one can find them everywhere, even in the most innocuous statements," he said.

Tolerance, he added, could take offence out of a debate and instil respect. "If I go berserk every time a particular button is pressed, rebels are tempted to press the button, while mischief-makers indeed do so... But if I do not react predictably and, instead, ask button pressers to explain their concerns, rebels are forced to do the hard work of marshalling arguments. So, rebels do not press the button frivolously, while mischief makers who abound in every group are left without an easy trigger," Rajan said.

The convocation, held in a large amphitheatre at the institute, was jam-packed, even as new graduates, resplendent in their orange graduation gowns, posed for selfies with proud parents.

Rajan recalled his college days (he graduated in electrical engineering in 1985) and admitted he wasn't a good actor. "Everyone did something ranging from photography to publishing. Of course, we all aspire to join dramatics where we get to spend long hours with members of the opposite sex. Unfortunately, I was not good at acting. So, I had to look elsewhere for self-actualisation. But there were enough places to look," Rajan said.

He added IIT-Delhi "replaced our naivety with a more confident maturity. We came in as smart boys and girls and left as wiser young men and women". He concluded by exhorting the students to uphold

India's traditions of debate in an environment of respect and tolerance. The deafening applause that followed was a clear signal to which way the wind was blowing.

RAJANSPEAK

AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OR A NATION HAS TO KEEP THE IDEA FACTORY OPEN. THERE MUST BE COMPETITION IN THE MARKETPLACE FOR IDEAS

WE SHOULD STOP ANYONE IMPOSING A PARTICULAR VIEW OR IDEOLOGY BECAUSE OF THEIR POWER

IT'S BY ENCOURAGING THE CHALLENGE OF INNOVATIVE REBELS THAT SOCIETY DEVELOPS

UNFORTUNATELY, I WAS NOT GOOD AT ACTING (WHILE AT IIT-DELHI), SO I HAD TO LOOK ELSEWHERE FOR SELF-ACTUALISATION



REACTIONS

"Will the BJP say that Pranab Mukherjee's and Raghuram Rajan's speeches today (Saturday) against intolerance are also 'manufactured protest'?"



P CHIDAMBARAM, Former finance minister

"We welcome his (Rajan's) statement. There is tolerance and that is why we are progressing"



SAMBIT PATRA, BJP spokesperson

VOICES ON NEED FOR TOLERANCE

"Our country has thrived due to its power of assimilation and tolerance. Our pluralistic character has stood the test of time"



PRANAB MUKHERJEE, President, at an event to mark the Delhi High Court's golden jubilee celebrations

"If our goal is to take Mother India to new heights in the world, the first condition for that is unity, peace and harmony... our strength is a nation bound by unity"



NARENDRA MODI, PM, at a function to mark Sardar Patel's 140th birth anniversary

"I'm not a politician, I'm not interested in politics...but the reality today is that there is considerable fear in the minds of minorities in India"



N R NARAYANA MURTHY, Founder, Infosys, while speaking to a TV channel

आइआइटी के इंजीनियर डिग्री पाकर झूम उठे

जागरण संवाददाता, दक्षिणी दिल्ली : भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आइआइटी) दिल्ली में 46वें दीक्षांत समारोह में डिग्री लेने आए छात्रों में जबरदस्त उत्साह दिखा। छात्रों ने डिग्री हासिल करने के बाद एक-दूसरे को शुभकामनाएं दीं। शिक्षकों ने उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना की।

शनिवार को आयोजित दीक्षांत समारोह के मुख्य अतिथि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर रघुराम राजन ने स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर व पीएचडी के कुल 1880 छात्रों को डिग्री दी। इसमें 221 को पीएचडी, 770 लोगों को स्नातक व 889 लोगों को स्नातकोत्तर की डिग्री दी गई। आइआइटी दिल्ली के

कार्यकारी निदेशक डॉ. क्षितिज गुप्ता ने बताया कि कार्यक्रम के दौरान अच्छी रैंक लाने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं को पुरस्कार भी दिए गए। इनमें सारंग सुनील नाथ को प्रेसिडेंट्स गोल्ड मेडल, रिधि कपूर को डॉयरेक्टर्स गोल्ड मेडल, आद्या पांडेय को परफेक्ट 10 गोल्ड मेडल और अरुण कुमार यादव को डॉ. शंकर दयाल शर्मा गोल्ड मेडल प्रदान किया गया। दीपशिखा डोगरा, मोनू चांडक, हर्ष सिंघल, उमंग गुप्ता, अमोल मित्तल, अवधेश मीणा, द्रव्यांशु शर्मा, रिषभ दुदेजा, आयुष गोयल, जीशान अहमद, प्रणीत अग्रवाल, श्रेयांश जैन और वेनिका अग्रवाल को सिल्वर मेडल प्रदान किया गया।



आइआइटी दिल्ली के 46वें दीक्षांत समारोह में आरबीआई गवर्नर डॉ. रघुराम राजन को स्मृति चिह्न देते आइआइटी के चेयरमैन डॉ. विजय पी भटकर।

आईआईटी के कंधों पर होगी इमप्रिंट की जिम्मेदारी

■ 4 नवंबर को राष्ट्रपति और प्रधानमंत्री करेंगे उद्घाटन

कविता जोशी. नई दिल्ली

इस बार 4 नवंबर को होने वाला केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का सालाना सम्मेलन बाकी वर्षों के मुकाबले कुछ अलग होने वाला है। इसमें राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी मिलकर देश के सामने खड़ी मौजूदा चुनौतियों का हल निकालने में मदद करने वाली 'इमप्रिंट योजना' का उद्घाटन करेंगे। ये योजना केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की है।

इस बार सम्मेलन का दायरा बढ़ाने के लिए इसमें केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों के अलावा आईआईटी, आईआईएम और आईआईआईटी जैसे उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थानों के निदेशक को एक साथ आमंत्रित किया गया है। सम्मेलन का समापन 6 नवंबर को होगा। इसमें केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी और मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भी शिरकत करेंगे।

इमप्रिंट योजना के खास बिंदु

केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की ओर से आईआईटी जैसे तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थानों में सामाजिक क्षेत्र के लिए जरूरी विषयों पर आधारित शोध कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इमप्रिंट योजना शुरू करने की कवायद चल रही है। इसे 'इम्प एक्टिंग रिसर्च इनोवेशन एंड टेक्नोलॉजी' का नाम दिया गया है। शोध कार्य के लिए 10 थीम बनाई गई हैं, जिसका संयोजक आईआईटी कानपुर को बनाया गया है। इमप्रिंट योजना के तहत मंत्रालय एक नई इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा नीति तैयार करेगा। ये थीम आधारित विषयों के जरिए देश भर में विस्तार पाएगी।

ये हैं थीम के विषय

मंत्रालय ने थीम के लिए एनर्जी, वॉटर रिसोर्सेज, हेल्थकेयर, सेनीटेशन, एडवांस मेटिरियल्स (उच्च-कोटि के उपभोक्ता उत्पाद), रक्षा और सुरक्षा, आईसीटी, नैनो मेटिरियल्स, इनवायरमेंटल साइंस और जलवायु परिवर्तन, सस्टेनेबल हेबिटेट (गरीबों के लिए घर) को चुना है। इन थीमों पर काम करने के लिए सम्मेलन के दौरान 10 आईआईटी संस्थानों का चयन किया जाएगा जो भविष्य में अपने यहां इन विषयों पर छात्रों को शोध कार्य करने के कहेंगे। इस शोध के लिए एचआरडी मंत्रालय द्वारा फंडिंग दी जाएगी। छात्रों के अलावा शोध कार्य में अगर कोई फैकल्टी सदस्य शामिल भी होना चाहता है तो उसे भी शामिल किया जाएगा। इससे इस शोध कार्य को इन संस्थानों के एम-फिल और पीएचडी के छात्रों के अलावा ज्यादा विस्तार मिलेगा।

आईआईटी कानपुर का तर्क

आईआईटी कानपुर के डीन ऑफ फैकल्टी मनिंदर अग्रवाल ने हरिभूमि से फोन पर हुई बातचीत में कहा कि इमप्रिंट योजना के जरिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर के जो चुनौतीपूर्ण मामले हैं उनका समाधान ढूंढने में मदद मिलेगी। ये वाकई एक बढ़िया योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य विकास आधारित शोध कार्य को बढ़ावा देना है। जैसे-जैसे शोध कार्य आगे बढ़ेगा तमाम चुनौतियों का समाधान निकालने की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। आईआईटी दिल्ली के एक वरिष्ठ फैकल्टी सदस्य ने कहा कि इस योजना से इन विषयों पर ज्यादा गंभीरता से शोध करने में मदद मिलेगी। मंत्रालय इसके लिए फंड भी देगा। लेकिन इससे बाकी विषयों में चल रहे शोध कार्य को कोई मदद नहीं होगी जो कि पहले से चल रहे हैं।

Business Standard ND 01/11/2015 P-1

IITs soften stand on allowing start-ups for placements

KALPANA PATHAK & VINAY UMARJI
Mumbai/Ahmedabad, 31 October

The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are softening their stand on allowing start-ups to recruit from their campuses.

In August, IITs had decided that before inviting start-ups for campus placements, they would review their balance sheets for the past three years, study their annual reports and seek independent feedback from experts and the IIM alumni employed by these start-ups. However, with most start-ups having been floated by their own students, IITs say the due diligence might not be as stringent.

"We will allow a basic background check regarding start-ups but we cannot decline placements if they do not furnish their annual reports or balance sheets. Many start-ups are founded by our own students. We cannot deny them permission to be on campus," said a placement cell official at IIT Bombay.

This year, IIT Bombay has seen increased interest from start-ups to participate in campus placements. Overall, about 300 companies, including start-ups, have applied so far. Last year, 240 companies had applied as of October.

The IITs begin placements from their campuses on December 1 every year.

IIT Kharagpur has said it is willing to take a chance with start-ups founded by its alumni. "There are two sets of start-ups — those operating since the past two-three years and those that are fresh. The former have built a reputation. For instance, OYO Rooms, an IIT Kharagpur alumnus-founded start-up, has established its brand value in the market. Now, it is treated as a company such as Flipkart. Any such start-up, which has shown a good trend through two-three years, will not face much of an issue in being invited to IITs for placements," said a source at IIT Kharagpur.

In the case of fresh start-ups, the institute is willing to show leniency

TALENT HUNT

- Start-ups such as Zomato, Housing.com, Stayzilla, Meru Cabs and Ola have hired from IITs
- Start-ups have also been seeking Day-Zero slots during final placements
- Unfavourable incidents led to IITs turning stringent with start-ups
- IITs decided to review their balance sheets for 3 years, study their annual reports and seek independent feedback from experts on start-ups



ILLUSTRATION: BINAY SINHA

to those founded by its own students. "The other set of start-ups, which are absolutely fresh, will be reviewed very carefully. One of the important things we will ask at the review will be about the founders. Let's say an IIT Kharagpur alumnus is a founder and started a company

six months or a year back. With such companies, yes, we will take our chances because there are less chances of being cheated," the source added.

At their meeting in August, all IIT placement committees (AIPCs) had decided the evaluation of start-

ups would be at the discretion of the IIT concerned. It is under the AIPCs that IITs are collecting and comparing information on the experience of their students with start-ups.

"We are going to be extremely liberal with start-ups on our campus. The central government is also encouraging start-ups in India. We will do our part," said Sarit K Das, director, IIT Ropar.

In August, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had announced the 'Start-up India; Stand up India' campaign, which pertained to promoting bank financing for start-ups and offering incentives to boost entrepreneurship and job creation.

Apart from alumni, IITs are also reaching out to independent analysts and investors to understand the longevity or credibility of a start-up.

In the past few months, several start-ups, including Zomato, Housing.com and TinyOwl, have laid off employees. IIT Bombay said this year, Zomato wouldn't visit its campus for placements.

Pioneer ND 01/11/2015 P-5

Panel formed for New Edu Policy

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The HRD Ministry on Saturday constituted a drafting committee for framing the New Education Policy headed by former Cabinet Secretary TSR Subramanian with other four members — former Delhi Chief Secretary Shailaja Chandra, former Home Secretary Sewaram Sharma, former Chief Secretary of Gujarat Sudhir Mankad and former NCERT Director Prof JS Rajput. The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi will act as its Secretariat.

The HRD Ministry officials said the committee is expected to submit the Draft National Education Policy as soon as possible but not later than December 31, 2015. Along with



The HRD Ministry officials said the committee is expected to submit the Draft National Education Policy as soon as possible but not later than December 31, 2015

the draft education policy, the committee will also submit a Framework for Action. The HRD Ministry has undertaken an unprecedented collaborative, multi-stakeholder and multi-pronged consultation process for formulating the Policy. The three-pronged consultation process included online, grassroots and national-level thematic deliberations.

Apex level institutions and regulators, such as, UGC,

AICTE, NCTE, AIU, NCERT, CBSE, IAS, NLMA, NAAC, NUEPA, IGNOU, IITs, IIMs and Central universities have held detailed discussion on identified themes with participation of renowned academicians, experts, practitioners, NGOs, civil society, student & teacher representative bodies, industry associations, and stakeholder Ministries of Government of India.

An extensive, time-bound,

participative, bottom-up consultative process across nearly 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 urban local bodies, 676 districts and 36 States/Union Territories was carried out between May to October, 2015 and so far 63,100 villages, 3,088 blocks, 822 ULBs, 247 districts and three States have uploaded their suggestions on <https://survey.mygov.in>. Some States have conveyed that they have completed the consultations and have asked for more time for uploading the suggestions.

Six zonal meetings were held by HRD Minister Smriti Irani in Eastern, Central, North-Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Zones covering all States and UTs in September-October 2015 which were attended by Education Ministers and officials of the respective States/UTs.

New Ph.D. scheme at IISc.

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/new-phd-scheme-at-iisc/article7825167.ece>

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc.) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Thales, a well-known name in aerospace, transport, defence and security sectors, to create a jointly supervised IISc.-CNRS Ph.D. fellowship scheme scheduled to start at the end of 2015. This is aimed at strengthening Indo-French scientific cooperation through close collaborations between Indian and French laboratories, and to boost industrial research by strong inter-connections with academic institutions, a release said.

In the first edition of the programme, up to four fellowships from India will be funded. The students benefitting from these jointly supervised Ph.D. fellowships will have a Ph.D. supervisor in India and a co-supervisor in France (from one of the identified CNRS laboratories). A joint degree option between IISc. and French institutions will be explored in the future.

The proposed scheme for the Ph.D. fellowships involves IISc., selected research institutes in France, Thales in India and France, the release added.

The Raman Effect on Indian Institute of Science

Part 2 of the series exploring Sir CV Raman's legacy: Raman takes over the reins of IISc. He soon invites Max Born to Bengaluru. He also initiates other reforms, setting off a chain of events that eventually cost him the directorship.

The house of Tatas had always hoped to have an Indian director for the institute one day, which was not very feasible in the colonised country. But the opportunity to economise on the weight carried by Raman's international reputation, by his knighthood and the Nobel Prize, was quickly seized by the Tatas, and for the first time ever since its inception in 1909, an Indian was appointed as the director of IISc in 1933. Many nationalists at that time harboured a feeling that the institute was merely serving the British interests, and had neither acted as a catalyst for industrial growth in the country nor had it made any scientific discovery that India could be proud of. Raman, however, firmly believed that original research and advanced education are indispensable for the economic and intellectual growth of any country, and that it could be accomplished in India if the highest order of excellence could be inculcated in the institutions like IISc. Having set for himself this grand task, Raman seized his reins on the institution and took to radical reforms. Bringing in scenic beauty alongwith reforms in the IISc campus The allure of the scenic beauty of nature being the primary driving force behind his pursuit of science, the first step taken by the new Director was to beautify the campus by planting flowering trees and gardens, much of which sprawl over the IISc campus even today. This was a time when many great Jewish scientists were fleeing from Nazi Germany. Raman, who was always opposed to young people going abroad to pursue higher studies, was quick to seize the opportunity to invite many of these scientists like Max Born and Schrodinger to India, offering them prestigious chairs he had created in the institution. Schrodinger wrote back saying it was a bit too late for he had already accepted a position in Dublin, and that he regretted that he could not accept his offer and settle down in "the land of Upanishads." Max Born arrived in Bengaluru. Raman had many more scientists on his list, but before he could send invitations to them, the storm of resentment and envy which was quietly brewing all this while, ripped through the institution, turning all his plans upside down, and landing him in a controversy, the bitterness of which would never leave him for the rest of his life. A rare photo of C V Raman. Pic courtesy: Raman Research Institute Other scientists in the institution accused Raman of wasting funds on gardens, of appointing Dr. Born to a chair without consulting the governing body of the institution, of diverting too much funds towards research in theoretical physics at the cost of development of other departments of applied science and so on. Many British professors at the institute were unhappy to work under an Indian. Prof. Watson of the Physical Chemistry department, who had served as the temporary director of the institution twice when the previous director was on leave, resigned from his professorship, stating Raman's 'ill-manners' as the reason. In the midst of this turmoil, the council recommended the viceroy to set up a

committee to review the affairs of the institution and submitted a panel of names for the committee. Irvin report indicts Raman The review committee which was set up by the viceroy as recommended did not contain any names that were submitted by the council. Instead Sir James Irvin was appointed as the head of the committee, with Dr. AH Mackenzie and Dr. SS Bhatnagar, who was then a professor of chemistry in Punjab University, as the other members. The 42-page-long Irvin Committee report began by analysing the objectives laid down by the founders and the contributors in the following statement: "The object of the institute shall be to establish chairs and lectureships in science and arts especially with the view to the promotion of original investigations in all branches of knowledge and their utilization for the benefit of India, and to provide and to assist in the provision of suitable libraries, laboratories and all necessary appliances." Then the report went on to speculate that what the late Tata meant by the phrase 'for the benefit of India' was that, "the activities of the institute should be devoted primarily to securing for India the material benefits expected to follow from the close association of scientific research with the industries of the country". The report also modified the objectives laid accordingly to stress that, "the major part of the resources of the institute should be applied to those investigations which are likely to be of direct benefit to the industry of India", and asserted that, "applied science does not receive the sympathetic support of the director", who was channelising most of the funds for research in pure physics. The report further accused Raman of not satisfactorily implementing the economic measures suggested to reduce the deficit in the institute's budget. The Rs. 9,000, which was to be saved from expenditure on water supply by installation of tube wells, was used, on Raman's recommendation, for creating a new chair of mathematical physics, which was offered to Max Born. With regards to Dr. Born's appointment, the report said that they were, "certain that the presence of an eminent mathematician such as Dr. Born would have stimulating effect on the activities of the Department of Physics", and that they did not "fail to appreciate the desirability of adding to the strength of the institute men of reputation and caliber of Dr. Born. But under the present financial conditions it appears to us imprudent to add this new charge." "If great minds like Born and Schrodinger who were seeking a country to adopt had been provided with a home here," said a disappointed Raman many years later to Prof. Ramasheshan, son of Raman's younger sister and one of his closest students, "a real scientific movement could perhaps have started in this country", making it possible for young Indians to pursue excellent higher education without having to go abroad for it. "What a great setback it was for our science", remarks Ramasheshan, "especially when one recalls the tremendous advantage gained by America from immigrant scientists!" Max Born, in one of his letters to Rutherford, wrote: "Raman came to the Institute with the idea of making it a centre of science of international standard. What he found was a quiet sleepy place where little work was done by a number of well-paid people... Raman's mere speeding up of the entire pace at the Institute was bound to look like criticism on the former work. Add to this that he made a heavy mistake in not waiting for a year or two before starting actual reforms... I know that Raman's manners can cause serious grievances but in Watson's case they were but a pretext... The English group resented an Indian Director, who, as a political principle, was wanted and pushed through by the powerful Tata group. The Tatas knew quite well that by appointing Raman, they offended Watson who could have been the successor of Sir Martin Forster (the previous director). But Watson's resignation was too strong a protest addressed to the Tatas, who had to get out of this difficult situation by dropping Raman. "But the Tatas will preserve a sense of defeat which one day will burst out again," says Ramaseshan. C V Raman addressing a group of scientists. Pic courtesy: Raman Research Institute He adds, referring to the Irvin committee, that he was rather surprised that, "Instead of visiting the Institute and carefully studying the work done in the laboratories, they settled in a Government building some four miles away, where they behaved like a law court. It was evident to me from the beginning that they had received instructions beforehand." They examined chiefly Raman's opponents, while suppressing the accounts given by Prof. Venkatesachar – who though admitted Raman's lack of tact and administrative gifts, had highlighted good things about Raman, recalls Ramaseshan. According to Ramseshan, the Tatas and the Bengali members of the council had made up their minds to get rid of Raman, and the Irvin committee listened to them. "What I am sincerely sorry for is the fate of all the young students of the Institute. The clever boys are very devoted to Raman, for he is most interested in their progress and asks very much of them," mentions Ramseshan. Raman resigns from directorship In the subsequent meetings following the Irvin committee report, a strong sense of disapproval was expressed by many council members and measures were proposed to curb the powers of the director. After this long bitter row, the Nobel Laureate whose ego was hurt and insulted by the very presence of such politics in the endeavor of science, resigned from the post of the director and continued till 1948 as a professor of Physics. G Venkataraman, who examines the report and the correspondence between Born and Rutherford in great detail in his biography of Raman titled, 'Journey into Light', wrote, "Viewing the sordid events half a century later, one perceives something more than mere intrigue, rivalry and petty jealousies. One sees a struggle between forces impatient for progress on one hand, and vested interests threatened by that progress on the other. How often has this drama been re-enacted, though in slightly

different terms! Raman lost the battle not only for himself but for excellence as well.” The very next morning after laying down his directorship, Raman was in laboratory at 7 am just like every other day, asking his students about the progress of their work in his regular loud “booming” voice. “Was it mere outward bravado?” asks Venkataraman. “We do not know. There can be no question that Raman was lion-hearted but it is also more than possible that deep inside he was very much shaken. He was never again the same man, increasingly prone to cloudy judgement where both persons and scientific matters were concerned.” Raman enters Panchavati Nonetheless under his professorship, the Department of Physics in the institute became one of the most active centres, pursuing research in a variety of fields ranging from ultrasonics, Brillouin scattering and X-ray scattering to physics of diamond and lattice dynamics, apart from the regular programme of studying light-scattering and various aspects of Raman effects. A large number of young students trained here by Raman, later went on to become renowned physicists on their own right. Finding himself to be in not very good terms with many of his colleagues, Raman decided to find a separate accommodation for himself close to the institute. He laid his eyes on an old bungalow in Malleshwaram just three kilometers from the institute, full fledged with a garden, wooded with neem, jack fruit, mango and many other trees. Rumored to be haunted, the house did not have many interested buyers, and Raman bought it at a bargain price, remarking that he, being a greater ghost than the one residing in the house, would drive it away. This is the bungalow Panchavati, located between 8th and 10th mains on Malleshwaram 15th cross. It was around this time when Raman’s long standing relationship with Max Born ended in a bitter controversy over the lattice dynamics. Raman was convinced that his approach was the right one, though, as it turned out later, he was wrong about it. This made him, “highly emotional and irrational when it came to lattice dynamics.. and he got side-tracked into an area which was not his forte”, says A Jayaram, one of the first few research assistants hired at Raman Institute, in his memoirs about Raman. Nonetheless, Raman and his students at IISc made many groundbreaking contributions in conical refraction, optical activity and many other crystal optical phenomena.

November 2

Business Standrad Hindi ND 02.11.2015 P-07

स्टार्ट-अप

स्टार्टअप्स में नौकरी पर आईआईटी संस्थानों के रुख में नरमी

कल्पना पाठक और विनय उमरजी

उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देश की नामी संस्थाओं में शुमार, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) अब स्टार्टअप्स को लेकर नरम रुख अपनाते नजर आ रहे हैं।

अहम बात है कि आईआईटी ने अगस्त माह में यह तय किया था कि किसी भी स्टार्टअप को कैम्पस में प्लेसमेंट के लिए बुलाने से पहले, कंपनी की पिछले तीन साल की बैलेंस शीट की समीक्षा की जाएगी। इसके साथ ही कंपनी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के साथ-साथ विशेषज्ञों और आईआईएम के उन पूर्व छात्रों से भी राय ली जाएगी जो इन स्टार्टअप्स में काम करते हैं। हालांकि ज्यादातर स्टार्टअप्स इनके अपने ही छात्रों से भरे हुए हैं।

आईआईटी बंबई की प्लेसमेंट सेल ने आधिकारिक रूप से कहा कि हमारे पास स्टार्टअप्स के बारे में बुनियादी जानकारी जुटाने की इजाजत है लेकिन अगर ये स्टार्टअप्स अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट या बैलेंस शीट पेश नहीं करते तो हम इन्हें प्लेसमेंट में भाग लेने से रोक नहीं सकते। ज्यादातर स्टार्टअप्स हमारे अपने ही विद्यार्थियों द्वारा शुरू किए गए हैं और हम उन्हें कैम्पस प्लेसमेंट से मना नहीं कर सकते।

इस साल आईआईटी बंबई ने स्टार्टअप्स में प्लेसमेंट को लेकर काफी दिलचस्पी दिखाई है। स्टार्टअप्स सहित कुल मिलाकर करीब 300 कंपनियों ने अब तक प्लेसमेंट के लिए हमी भरी है। पिछले वर्ष अक्टूबर तक करीब 240 कंपनियों की पुष्टि की गई थी। आईआईटी में हर साल 1 दिसंबर से प्लेसमेंट सीजन शुरू होता है।

आईआईटी खड़गपुर के मुताबिक वह अपने पूर्व छात्रों द्वारा स्थापित किए गए स्टार्टअप्स को मौका देने का इच्छुक है। संस्थान ने कहा, 'आज कल स्टार्टअप्स भी दो तरह के हैं पहले जो पिछले दो-तीन साल से अपना परिचालन कर रहे हैं और दूसरे जो अभी नए हैं। इनमें से जो पहली श्रेणी के हैं उन्होंने आज एक नाम बना लिया है, मसलन ओयो रूम्स (ओवाईओ) जो आईआईटी खड़गपुर के एक पूर्व छात्र द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था उसकी बाजार में एक अच्छी ब्रांड वैल्यू बन चुकी है। आज यह फ्लिपकार्ड जैसी कंपनी के रूप में स्थापित हो चुका है। ऐसे कोई भी स्टार्टअप, जिसने दो-तीन सालों में अच्छा प्रदर्शन किया है उन्हें प्लेसमेंट के लिए आमंत्रित करने में कोई परेशानी नहीं है।'

वहीं दूसरी श्रेणी में संस्थान उन स्टार्टअप्स को लेकर थोड़ा नरम अवश्य है जिन्हें उनके अपने ही विद्यार्थियों द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है। सूत्रों के मुताबिक 'ऐसे स्टार्टअप्स जो बिल्कुल ही नए हैं उनकी बहुत बारीकी से समीक्षा की जाती है। इसमें सबसे अहम समीक्षा होती है कंपनी के



संस्थापक की। मसलन कोई आईआईटी खड़गपुर का पूर्व छात्र किसी कंपनी की छह माह या एक वर्ष पूर्व स्थापना करता है, तो ऐसी कंपनियों को मौका दिया जाएगा क्योंकि इसमें धोखे की संभावना सबसे कम होती है।

अगस्त माह में संपन्न हुई ऑल आईआईटी प्लेसमेंट कमेटी (एआईपीसी) की एक बैठक में यह तय किया गया था कि स्टार्टअप्स की समीक्षा का विषय आईआईटी संस्थानों की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के अधीन होगा।

आईआईटी रोपड़ के निदेशक सरित के दास कहते हैं 'हम हमारे कैम्पस में स्टार्टअप्स को लेकर अत्यंत उदार रुवैया अपना रहे हैं। यहां तक कि केंद्र सरकार भी स्टार्टअप्स के प्रोत्साहन में आगे आई है ऐसे में हम अपनी भूमिका अदा कर रहे हैं।'

उल्लेखनीय है कि अगस्त में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंडअप इंडिया' अभियान की घोषणा की गई थी। जो स्टार्टअप के लिए बैंकों से वित्त पोषण को प्रोत्साहित करता है साथ ही तमाम अवसरों के साथ उद्यमशीलता और रोजगार सृजन को भी बढ़ावा देता है। पूर्व छात्रों के इतर आईआईटी अब स्टार्टअप्स की कार्यशैली और साख को समझने के लिए स्वतंत्र विश्लेषकों और निवेशकों तक भी पहुंच बना रही है। पिछले कुछ 'महीनों' में तमाम स्टार्टअप जैसे जोमेटी, हाउसिंग डॉट कॉम, टाईनीआउल ने अपने कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से भी निकाला है। वहीं आईआईटी बंबई ने साफ किया है कि जोमेटी इस वर्ष प्लेसमेंट के लिए संस्थान में नहीं आएगी।

बिना टेबलेट उड़ान प्रोजेक्ट को पंख लगा रही सीबीएसई, उठ रहे सवाल

पिछली बार आईआईटी में एक बच्ची को हो सका था सेलेक्शन

इस बार केवल ग्यारहवीं की छात्राओं को जोड़ा गया है उड़ान प्रोजेक्ट से

एसके गुप्ता | नई दिल्ली

मानव संसाधन एवं विकास मंत्रालय की उड़ान परियोजना को अभी तक केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) बिना टेबलेट पंख लगाए हुए है। इस बार चयनित एक हजार छात्राओं में से एक भी छात्रा बारहवीं कक्षा की नहीं है। साथ ही चयनित की गई एक हजार छात्राओं को लेकर भी सवाल उठ रहे हैं। क्योंकि छात्राओं को आवेदन करने की जानकारी ही नहीं मिल सकी। पिछले साल जो छात्राएं ग्यारहवीं में थीं और उड़ान योजना से जुड़ी थीं, वही इस बार बारहवीं में प्रमोट होकर आई हैं। इसलिए स्कूलों में ग्यारहवीं उत्तीर्ण कर बारहवीं में आई छात्राओं को इस योजना से वंचित रखा गया है। इस बारे में बोर्ड के संयुक्त सचिव (एकेडमिक एंड ट्रेनिंग) डीटीएस राव का साफ कहना है कि वह उड़ान प्रोजेक्ट की छात्राओं के परिणाम में सुधार करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए ग्यारहवीं की ही छात्राओं को इस बार चुना गया है, जिससे दो साल की तैयारी के बाद जब यह छात्राएं आईआईटी इंजीनियरिंग की परीक्षा में

क्या है योजना

उड़ान योजना के तहत छह लाख सालाना आय तक वाले परिवार की बेटियों का चयन होता है। जिन्हें इंजीनियरिंग में दाखिले की फ्री तैयारी सीबीएसई व आईआईटी मिलकर कराते हैं। योजना में केंद्रीय विद्यालय, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय और सरकारी स्कूलों की छात्राएं आवेदन कर सकती हैं। पढ़ाई टेबलेट से होगी, इसमें मैथ्स, फिजिक्स केमिस्ट्री का अपलोड होगा। जिन छात्राओं के 10वीं कक्षा में हर विषय में 8 सीजीपीए ग्रेड हैं और साइंस व गणित में 9 सीजीपीए है, वह आवेदन कर सकते हैं। प्रवेश परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के बाद छात्राओं को आईआईटी व एनआईटी में पढ़ाई के लिए स्कॉलरशिप दी जाएगी।

बैठें तो उत्कृष्ट परिणाम दें।

बता दें कि पिछले साल सीबीएसई ने उड़ान योजना के तहत एक हजार छात्राओं को चुना इसमें बारहवीं और ग्यारहवीं की छात्राएं शामिल थीं। लेकिन जब परिणाम आया तो आईआईटी में एक, एनआईटी में 27, आईआईआईटी में 7, एनएसआईटी, डीटीयू में एक-एक और आईआईएसईआर में एक छात्रा का चयन हो सका। कुल 75 छात्राओं का ही चयन सरकारी इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षण संस्थानों में हुआ।

ऐसे परिणाम के पीछे तर्क दिया गया कि कार्यक्रम नवंबर में लॉन्च हुआ, इसलिए परिणाम निराशाजनक रहे। लेकिन इस बार सुधार के लिए समय से कोचिंग शुरू कर परिणाम में सुधार किया जाएगा। लेकिन यहां सवाल यह उठ रहे हैं कि बारहवीं की छात्राओं की कोचिंग अगस्त में शुरू हो

गई और ग्यारहवीं कक्षा की छात्राओं की कोचिंग 26 सितंबर से शुरू हुई। लेकिन अभी तक सेलेक्ट की गई नई एक हजार छात्राओं को टेबलेट नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसे में इनकी पढ़ाई कैसी चल रही होगी, इसका अंदाजा आप सहज ही लगा सकते हैं। छात्राओं की ओर से तो यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि टेबलेट में सिलेबस पढ़ाई के दौरान जो समस्या आती थी, उसे गोला बनाकर मेंटर के पास भेजा जाता था। लेकिन इस फीडबैक को अब बंद कर दिया गया है।

अभी हमने छात्राओं को किताबें दी हैं, टेबलेट भी जल्द दिए जाएंगे, इसके लिए निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई हैं। फिल्महाल हेल्पलाइन पर छात्राएं अपने प्रश्न पूछ सकती हैं। डीटीएस राओ, संयुक्त सचिव, सीबीएसई

Center to fund potential institutes to push them to global academic ranking list

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/center-fund-institute/1/510880.html>

In a move to boost higher education in the global ranking list of QS and Times etc, the central government is planning to accelerate funding for ten higher education institutes with greater potential over next four years. The Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry has taken 10 institutes from the list of top 500 institutes from the global academic ranking and is likely to grant funds of Rs 100-500 crore to them.

According to a report published by Times of India, The ministry is planning to create world-class research infrastructure and laboratories to push the institutes in global top 100. The list will consist of top ranking IITs and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The ministry has identified that these institutes based on the rankings and performance in the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 and are constantly improving their performance.

The list is expected to include IIT Delhi, IIT Bombay, IIT Kanpur, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Madras, IIT Roorkee, IIT Guwahati and Indian Institute of Science and Bangalore. The plan is to fund these institutes so that they can be made able to compete with globally with other institutes and universities of China and South Korea. The proposal to fund these institutes Rs 300-500 crore which is yet to be reviewed.

Indian institutes have not made to the list of top 100 global rankings yet, but IIT Delhi and IISc Bangalore get features in top 200 on QS rankings while institutes of China and South Korea have a few institutes making it to top 50 of global rankings. Both the countries have invested heavily in their education sector. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad have made it to the list of Top 100 full-time MBA ranking this year at 60th rank, though, slipping from 48th rank in 2014. The Economist also releases the rankings of top Executive MBA, top 10 female enrolment, top 20 Europe, top 10 GMAT score etc list every year to determine best management schools in the world, internationally. The S P Jain School of Global Management, a Singapore-based institute has also made it to the list at 95 rank.