

Newspaper Clips

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आईआईटी के खातों से लूटी जा रही है रकम

● पुरुषोत्तम वर्मा

नई दिल्ली। हीजखास स्थित देश के प्रतिष्ठित प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान आईआईटी के बैंक खातों से दनादन खुलेआम रकम लुट रही है और संस्थान बेबस नजर आ रहा है। आईआईटी के बैंक खातों से मात्र एक महीने में अब तक करीब 35 लाख रुपये की रकम फर्जीवाड़ा कर निकाल ली गई है। हर बार फर्जी चेकों से आईआईटी के खातों से रकम निकाली जाती है और संस्थान जांच करता रहता है। ये चेक जिन खातों में कैश करवाए जाते हैं वह भी फर्जी आईडी पर खुले हुए हैं। खास बात यह है कि जिन फर्जी चेकों से रकम निकाली जा रही है वह संस्थान द्वारा कैंसिल किए हुए चेक होते हैं। पुलिस अधिकारियों के अनुसार आईआईटी में हो रहे इस घोटाले में अंदर के ही किसी व्यक्ति का हाथ

● एक महीने में फर्जी चेकों से निकाले 35 लाख से ज्यादा रुपये

है। जिन खातों में फर्जी चेक कैश करवाए जाते हैं वह भी फर्जी आईडी व नाम से खुले होते हैं।

पुलिस के अनुसार सफदरजंग डेवलपमेंट एरिया में स्थित केनरा बैंक में आईआईटी का खाता है। संस्थान के इस खाते से फर्जीवाड़ा कर इस हफ्ते नौ लाख 75 हजार रुपये निकाले गए हैं। संस्थान के डिप्टी रजिस्टार (एकाउंट्स) एमके गुलाटी ने इस बाबत वसंत विहार थाने में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है। संस्थान के खाते से पौने दस लाख रुपये निकाले गए हैं। जिस चेक से रकम निकाली गई है वह ममतास सिंह के नाम से है और गाजियाबाद

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में स्थित बैंक ऑफ इंडिया से कैश होने के लिए आया था। गुलाटी ने कहा है कि जिस चेक से रकम निकाली गई है वह चेक संस्थान द्वारा मै. वाचर्स एंड कीपर्स के नाम से जारी किया गया था, जिसे कैंसिल कर दिया गया था। संस्थान के कैंसिल चेक और कैश हुए चेक में काफी अंतर है। पुलिस के अनुसार ये चेक गाजियाबाद स्थित बैंक ऑफ इंडिया में खुले ममतास सिंह के खाते में कैश हुआ है। ये बैंक खाता फर्जी आईडी और नाम से खुला हुआ है। इस तरह संस्थान का एक बैंक खाता कस्टम ड्यूटी देने के लिए आईजीआईए पर स्थित पीएनबी की संख्या में स्थित है। संस्थान के इस खाते से भी 10 सितंबर, 2011 को नौ लाख, 75 हजार रुपये, 14 सितंबर को सात लाख 75 हजार रुपये और फिर 26 सितंबर को सात लाख 15 हजार निकाल लिए गए।

Business Line ND 11/11/2011 P-10

Beating fears of slowdown, summer internships pour in at IIM-Lucknow

Our Bureau

New Delhi, Nov. 10

Beating fears of an economic slowdown, the 400-odd students of Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow (IIM-L) are a happy lot in the ongoing summer placements, with 583 offers in hand.

Companies had made record 50 offers on Day Zero of the placements, said a spokesperson.

"Students were worried about job profiles in the current climate of economic uncertainty, but we are happy to report that placements went off well," said the spokesperson.

Regular recruiters McKinsey and Boston Consulting Group visited the campus along with first timer Fidelity International.

Firms such as Arohi Asset Management Singapore and Hong Kong-based hedge fund Silverspring Capital offered international

finance profiles in investment management, quantitative trading and investment banking. ICICI Prudential Asset management also offered roles in its fund management team.

Among other firms that visited the campus were private equity and venture capital firms such as Multiples Alternate Asset Management, Samara Capital, Qualcomm Ventures, Sabre Capital and Azure Capital visited campus.

In the financial sector, there were companies such as Standard Chartered, Citibank, Avendus Capital, Alpen Capital, O3 Capital, Edelweiss, Societe Generale, Rabo Bank, Deutsche Bank and HDFC Bank etc.

Marketing offers were made by companies such as Britannia, Hindustan Unilever Ltd, Kraft Foods, Nestle, Procter and

Gamble, Reckitt Benckiser, GSK Consumer, L'Oreal, Johnson and Johnson Consumer, Godrej Consumer, Colgate Palmolive, Wipro Consumer, SAB-Miller, Coca Cola, Nokia etc.

General Management roles were offered by TAS, ABG, Mahindra & Mahindra, Reliance Industries Limited and RPG Group.

Consulting firms such as Accenture Business Consulting, KPMG, Cognizant Business Consulting and Wipro and tech firms such as Microsoft, Google, Yahoo, Flipkart, Amazon, Yatra.com and Naukri.com also came to recruit. Media companies from Star TV, HT Media, and Times Group were also there.

International roles were also offered by Olam International, Alshaya, UAE Ex and Frost & Sullivan Singapore etc.

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi;Date: Nov 11, 2011;Section: Times City;Page: 3;

Varsity exams to get disabled friendly

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Differently-abled students of Delhi University will now get better facilities for writing their exams. The university has notified an exam-writing policy for students with special needs as per which they can apply for a writer or even a sign interpreter by just informing their college about it. The university has also asked colleges to form a bank of scribes who can be asked to write papers for dif-

ferently-abled students whenever required. According to the policy, the fee for the writer, interpreter and invigilator will be borne by the university.

The new policy was notified on Wednesday under the emergency powers of the vice-chancellor. The college is supposed to send the request to the examination branch that will in turn forward it to the chief medical officer of DU's health centre for his recommendation on the facilities required.

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Teacher crunch: DU plans revamp before selection

Varsity Short Of 4,000 Teachers

TOI File Photo



DESPERATE MEASURES: At present colleges are filling vacant posts by appointing teachers on an ad hoc basis

Neha Pushkarna | TNN

New Delhi: Delhi University is short of as many as 4,000 teachers across all colleges. But before the principals get a green signal from the varsity to hire more teachers, DU is likely to revamp the entire selection process. The university has set up a special committee to look into the selection of teachers at the entry level and suggest changes to ensure that only high-quality teachers make it to colleges from now on. The four-member committee that was constituted on Thursday is likely to submit their recommendations as soon as possible so that the recruitment process can get underway.

"We have constituted a high-powered committee of acclaimed academicians. It is going to re-examine the process of hiring teachers at the entry level. It will suggest means and ways by which we can empower the process and ensure fairness, transparency and an all-India character in it," said DU vice-chancellor, Professor Dinesh Singh. The committee will be chaired by former vice-chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia Syed Shahid Mehdi, former vice-chancellor of North-East Hill University Mrinal Miri, Shirin Rathode, who was the

former dean of colleges in DU and Sudheesh Pachauri, the current dean.

"The committee has been asked to submit an early report as we have 4,000 fresh positions to be filled up across all colleges," Singh said.

Entry-level teachers are appointed as assistant professors in colleges. At present, colleges are managing the vacant posts by appointing teachers on an ad hoc basis. With the implementation of OBC quota, the total number of undergraduate students has gone up by 54% in the university over the last three years which has also pushed up demand for teachers. Several colleges had even written to the university earlier in the year to allow them to start the process to recruit new teachers.

While the UGC guidelines has made it compulsory for aspiring teachers to clear the National Eligibility Test to be eligible for a job, DU's high-powered committee is likely to work on devising a process to further ensure high academic standards. According to DU, the committee's recommendations will do away with any scope for nepotism and also provide opportunity to candidates from other parts of the country.

'India was the first in the world to initiate family planning'

With its population crossing seven billion people, the world just got more crowded – as did India. Babatunde Osotimehin, director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), spoke with Monobina Gupta about the challenges a growing population presents – and the advantages it can offer:

■ How should policymakers and communities meet the complex and multiple challenges posed by the demographic explosion?

I'm not sure the current situation of population growth, either in India or the world, should be called 'population explosion'. Indeed, in India, the total fertility rate has been halved over the past 40 years, from more than five before 1975 to just 2.54 today – close to the minimum of 2.1 needed to replace the generations...in fact, there is no consensus on 'overpopulation'. Many have tried to come up with the number

of people that the earth can sustain in the long run – but their estimates vary widely.

■ However, India is slated to soon overtake China as the world's most populous nation. What are broad policy strategies that will help India manage?

Certain measures could help, like completing universal access to reproductive health, including voluntary family planning, for all men and women, achieving gender

Q&A

equality at all levels of society, with better opportunities for women to be involved in decision-making, and creating conditions for an orderly urban transition. This is important considering that despite having several mega cities, India is still a predominantly rural country.

■ Many developing countries including India face serious dilemmas over how to coordinate growth with sustainable development. What are your



suggestions?

Both developing and developed countries alike are concerned that promoting more sustainable development and 'green economies' may hurt their economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction efforts.

But promoting the transition to the green economy is like promoting structural changes in economies. This has happened many times before, such as when

economies shifted from a specialisation in agriculture to services. If economies shift from carbon and resource-intensive technologies to low-carbon and resource-efficient technologies, it is a structural change. To seize the associated economic opportunities, countries should actively promote the development of a green economy and become leaders in green technologies.

India is known for its excellent scientists and as a trailblazer in new technologies – it could contribute to the global production of green goods, invest in human capital and take advantage of the demographic dividend.

There's no alternative to the transition to a green economy – which does not need to be associated with negative net effects for economies at large.

■ That's important for the future – what kind of progress has India made in the past, in key areas like reproductive healthcare and gender equity?

India played a pioneering role in reproductive health issues, having been the first in the world to initiate family planning programmes in the early 1950s. Its strong commitment, political will and the active involvement of a vibrant civil society helped advance India's work in family planning, maternal health, HIV and gender.

The current government has promoted strategic interventions strengthening institutional measures to promote and protect the rights of women and girls and advance gender equity enshrined in the Indian Constitution. With the support of UNFPA, India is also addressing the issue of sex selection, which has been a cause of concern for sometime now. Its efforts are commendable. However, more progress remains to be made in reproductive healthcare, including family planning. The government is working with partners including UNFPA to that end.

More colleges, less learning

An increase in the number of colleges is doing little to actually equip students for the job market

KIRTIKA SUNEJA



The annual Ficci-Ernst & Young report has shown interesting data about the situation of the Indian higher education sector especially the number of institutions that have come up in the country and in fact, are growing faster than the enrollment numbers! India has the largest higher education system in the world, with 31,000 institutes compared with 6,742 in the US and 4,297 in China.

So, while the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of the number of institutions in India is 11%, that of student enrollments is only 6%.

So lucrative is the higher education market that more than 5,000 colleges were added in the last one year alone. In the last decade, the number of universities in the country has grown at a CAGR of 7.5% as against the 4.7% growth observed from 1951-2001. The number of colleges have grown at a CAGR of 11% in the period 2001-2011 as against 6.1% in the period 1951-2001.

However, these numbers don't shed light on the fundamental challenges of access, equity and the quality of education in many of these institutes.

According to a report by Team-Lease Services, 57% of India's youth suffer some degree of unemployability and these 82.5 million unemployable youth fall in three skill repair buckets—last mile repair, interventional and structural. The report explains that 90% of employment opportunities require vocational skills, but 90% of our college and school output has bookish knowledge. Further, the poor quality of skills and education shows up in low incomes rather than unemployment as 58% of graduates make less than ₹75,000 per year. At present, the total cost of training for the youth comes close to ₹4,90,000 crore over a period of two years to train those that are unemployable or

sub-optimally employable.

It is no doubt that we are producing more and more of unemployable graduates. How seriously it impairs the supply side of the university or college faculty market needs hardly to be emphasised.

Besides recruitment of quality faculty, a complex regulatory structure is another key deterrent. These reflect in a variety of factors like faculty, infrastructure and the number of accredited institutes. University and college infrastructural deficiencies were such that 45% of the positions for professors, 51% positions for readers, and 53% positions for lecturers were vacant in Indian universities in 2007-08.

Not only this, but the system is plagued with outdated curricula and ill-equipped libraries (an average nine books per student vs 53 in IIT Bombay). Government data shows that as of March 2011, only 161 universities and 4,371 colleges were accredited by NAAC.

The inherent weakness in the system leads to a situation where a large pool of youth, though willing to work, is unemployable due to various reasons, of which skills is one.

With such dismal quality standards, it is probably the private sector that can be the saving grace for the country's higher education system.

The trend of the private sector assumes greater significance as the majority of institutions offering programmes in professional disciplines such as engineering, pharmacy, and hotel management, have been established by the private sector. As of 2006-07, private sector participation ranged from 50-95% of the total number of institutions for various professional courses.

Private sector involvement is also important because almost 44% of the central government spend on higher education is allocated to the UGC, which, in turn, assists colleges mainly in the form of grants for their

maintenance and development, and not much is being pumped for capacity development.

Currently, 14.6 million students are enrolled in the higher education sector; an additional capacity of about 25 million seats would be required over the next decade to cater to the increased demand. This would need an investment of ₹10 lakh crore by 2020 to create an additional capacity of 25 million seats. The private sector, which accounts for 52% of the total enrollment, would invest ₹50,000 crore of this per year.

The report emphasises the current not-for-profit structure of education, which implies institutions can be established only in three forms: trusts, societies and Section 25 companies. The government must consider allowing for-profit education while putting in place a regulatory framework to ensure that for-profit players impart education of a certain standard.

According to the TeamLease report, spending 10% of GDP on skill repair will generate extra income of 61% of GDP for the current unemployable youth. This is more than a 600% return on investment.

However, handing over education to the hands of people who will treat it as a business and not a social good may not be the best solution forward. In fact, the government itself has found an answer to its problem in the way of public-private partnership (PPP).

The ministry of human resource development is mulling different PPP models for higher education that would likely comprise concession agreements distinct from those for other areas of physical infrastructure like ports, roads and power. Different models are also being looked at in terms of basic infrastructure, outsourcing, equity or hybrid and reverse outsourcing.

A PPP for polytechnics and Indian Institutes of Information Technology is already on the cards but here, too, the private parties seek greater autonomy. It is the quality of higher education that is treading a thin line here and the future of 234 million young people (15-24 years) which hangs in the balance.



The 82.5 million unemployable youth fall in three skill repair buckets:

- Last mile repair (< 0.5 yrs) 5.3 mn
- Interventional repair (0.5-1 yr) 21.9 mn
- Structural repair (1-2 yrs) 55.4 mn

Disparity in higher education GERs

Country	1999		2008	
	GER (%)	Enrolment (mn)	GER (%)	Enrolment (mn)
US	71	13.2	83	18.25
Japan	45	3.98	58	3.94
Malaysia	23	0.47	32	0.80

- Inter-state disparity : 31.9% in Delhi vs 8.3% in Assam
- Urban-rural divide : 23.8% in urban areas vs. 7.5% in rural areas
- Gender disparity : 10.6% for females vs. 14.4% for males

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15 दिसंबर तक मिलेंगे, फीस 1800 रुपये, आठ अप्रैल को होगी परीक्षा

शुक्रवार से बैंकों में मिलेंगे आईआईटी के फॉर्म

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान में दाखिले के लिए होने वाली संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा के फॉर्म 11 नवंबर से बैंकों से मिलने शुरू हो जाएंगे। फॉर्म 15 दिसंबर तक मिलेंगे। जेईई के फॉर्म ऑनलाइन भी मिल रहे हैं। ये दस दिसंबर तक भरे जा सकते हैं। आठ अप्रैल को आईआईटी की परीक्षा का आयोजन किया जाएगा और परिणाम की घोषणा 16 मई को की जाएगी। छात्रों को ओआरएस शीट को पेन से भरना होगा।

नए फॉर्मूले से बनेगी मेरिट सूची : भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा 2012 में अब नए फॉर्मूले के

आधार पर मेरिट सूची बनाएगा। इस बार से प्रवेश परीक्षा में प्रत्येक विषय (भौतिक विज्ञान, रसायन विज्ञान और गणित) में कम से कम दस प्रतिशत अंक लाने वाले और कुल 35 प्रतिशत अंक लाने वाले छात्र दाखिले के लिए योग्य होंगे। ओबीसी के छात्रों को प्रत्येक विषय में नौ प्रतिशत अंक और कुल 31.5 प्रतिशत अंक लाने होंगे और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को प्रत्येक विषय में पांच प्रतिशत अंक और कुल 17.5 प्रतिशत अंक लाने पर दाखिले के लिए योग्य हो जाएंगे।

तुरंत मिल जाएगी ओआरएस शीट : छात्रों को परीक्षा के तुरंत बाद उनके द्वारा भरी गई ओआरएस शीट की दूसरी कॉपी

फॉर्म हुआ महंगा

आईआईटी का फॉर्म इस बार महंगा कर दिया गया है। इस बार काउंटर से खरीदने पर यह फॉर्म 1800 रुपये का मिलेगा जबकि पिछले वर्ष ये एक हजार रुपये का था। ऑनलाइन फॉर्म भरने पर यह 1600 रुपये का मिलेगा।

छात्रों को मुफ्त फॉर्म : भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान में छात्रों को आवेदन पत्र मुफ्त में मिलेगा। आईआईटी 2012 में होने वाली प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिहाज से इस व्यवस्था को लागू करने जा रहा है।

बीस दिन में आ जाएगी मॉडल आंसर शीट

आईआईटी छात्रों की सुविधा के लिहाज से मॉडल आंसर शीट को बीस दिनों में जारी कर देगा। जिससे छात्र इस बात की जांच कर सकें कि उनके कितने उत्तर सही हैं और कितने गलत।

मिल जाएगी। इससे छात्र बाद में मॉडल आंसर शीट आने के बाद अपने उत्तरों का मिलान कर सकेंगे। छात्रों को मिलने वाली

ओआरएस शीट की कॉपी, बिलकुल कॉर्बन कॉपी की तरह होगी लेकिन ये पूरी तरह इकोफ्रेंडली होगी।

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कभी भारतीयों के लिए बंद थे आईआईटी रुड़की के दरवाजे।

श्रीगोपाल नारसन

रुड़की, 10 नवंबर। आईआईटी रुड़की का जन्म हुए यूं तो ग्यारह वर्ष ही हुए हैं लेकिन आईआईटी बनने से पूर्व रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में और उससे पहले थामसन कालेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग के रूप में देश का यह पहला इंजीनियरिंग कालेज रहा है। जो अपने आगोश में 164 वर्षों का इतिहास समेटे हुए है।

यह वह दौर था जब देश में इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई का नामोनिशान नहीं था। सन् 1846 में हरिद्वार से कानपुर तक गंगनहर निर्माण के लिए जब इंजीनियरों की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई तो गंगनहर निर्माण के मुख्य सुत्रधार कर्नल पीवी काटले ने तत्कालीन गर्वनर जेम्स थामसन को रुड़की में इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खोलने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उन्हीं की प्रेरणा पर एक जनवरी 1847 को रुड़की इंजीनियरिंग कालेज नाम से देश के पहले इंजीनियरिंग कालेज की आधारशिला रखी गई।

देश के इस पहले इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में त्रिस्तरीय पाठ्यक्रम लागू किया गया था। इसमें ओवरसियर, अभियांत्रिकी व जन निर्माण हेतु अवर सवैक्षणकर्ताओं की शिक्षा शामिल की गई। इस संस्था में पहले यूरोपीय सैनिक अधिकारियों, एंग्लो इंडियन असैनिकों तथा भारतीयों के लिए प्रवेश वर्जित था। भारतीय छात्रों को इस संस्थान में सन् 1910 से ही प्रवेश मिल पाया। केवल ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों तक इस संस्थान की तकनीकी शिक्षा सीमित रहने के कारण इस संस्थान की सन् 1847 से 1947 तक 100 वर्षों में भी कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हो पाई।

लेकिन देश आजाद होने पर पहले प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने संस्थान की कायाकल्प के लिए पुनर्व्यस्थापन समिति का गठन कराया और समिति की सिफारिश पर रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम पारित कराकर इसे चार्टर प्रदान कर गौरवान्वित किया गया रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में इस संस्थान की ख्याति तेजी के साथ बढ़ी। क्योंकि रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय में विभिन्न अवसरों पर प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद, प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी ने इस संस्थान को संरक्षण दिया।

इस संस्थान में समय के साथ नए-नए पाठ्यक्रम जुड़ने से अब यहां आर्किटेक्चर एंड प्लानिंग, बायोसाइंसेस, बायो टेक्नोलॉजी, कैमिकल इंजीनियरिंग, सिविल इंजीनियरिंग, भूकम्प अभियांत्रिकी, अर्थ साइंस, इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंजीनियरिंग, गणित यांत्रिकी, भौतिक विज्ञान, कंप्यूटर साइंस, औद्योगिक इंजीनियरिंग, प्रबंधन शिक्षा समेत अनेक पाठ्यक्रम स्नातक व स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के चल रहे हैं।