

Newspaper Clips

November 18, 2011

Economic Times ND

18/11/2011

P2

आईआईटी दिल्ली के छात्रों को अवार्ड

उत्पादों के डिजाइन और रिसर्च के लिए सैमसंग इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स ने आईआईटी दिल्ली के मेधावी छात्रों को गुरुवार को सम्मानित किया।

आईआईटी छात्रों में रिसर्च के जज्बे को पहचान देने के उद्देश्य से इनोवेशन अवार्ड्स का गठन किया गया है। सैमसंग ने कहा है कि छात्रों का चयन रिसर्च के प्रकार, व्यवहार्यता, उपयोग प्रासंगिकता और उसका कुल प्रभाव जैसे मानदंडों के आधार पर किया गया है। ज्यूरी में आईआईटी दिल्ली तथा सैमसंग आरएंडडी के वरिष्ठ सदस्य शामिल हैं। इस प्रकार के पुरस्कार के लिए पहली बार किसी आईआईटी के चयन का निर्णय किया गया है।

Economic Times ND 18/11/2011 P-10

New IITs, IIMs are Homeless

LEFT OUT: Bureaucratic hurdles, lack of communication on new premises are some of the hurdles the institutes face. In the meantime, students sweat it out

Work in Progress

The new IITs and IIMs that have been added over three years have no place of their own yet. Here's a look at their infrastructural hurdles

■ 1ST PHASE ■ READY BY

IIT-Hyderabad Established: 2008 Transit Campus: Ordnance Factory, Medak 2013 2016	IIT-Gandhinagar 2008 Vishwakarma Govt Engg College 2014 2016
IIT-Patna 2008 Government Polytechnic College 2013 2015	IIT-Jodhpur 2008 MBM Engg College 2014 2020
IIT-Ropar 2008 Vishwakarma Govt Engg College 2014 2017	IIT-Bhubaneswar 2008 Samantapuri Not Known
IIT-Mandi 2009 Vallabh Degree College 2012 2013	IIT-Indore 2009 Devi Ahilya University No Land Allotment Yet
IIM-Shillong 2008 Mayurbhanj Complex 2015 2017	IIM Rohtak 2009 Maharishi Dayanand Univ 2014
IIM Ranchi 2010 Suchna Bhawan 2014 2016	IIM Raipur 2010 Government Engineering College 2014 Not Known
IIM Trichy June 2011 National Institute of Technology 2014 Not Known	IIM Kashipur March 2011 Ganna Sansthan, Bazpur Road No Call on Campus Yet



ARINDAM

SHREYA BISWAS
NEW DELHI

The dream house, which began to take shape nearly three years ago, still has a long way to go. That was when the new IITs and IIMs, the country's premier technical and management institutes respectively, were announced. But most of them operate from temporary premises on account of delays in procuring land titles and bureaucratic hurdles, causing hardship to students. Classes are being conducted in ordinance factories and even erstwhile palaces.

"It's a problem of project management," says Debashish Chatterjee, director, IIM-K. Eight new IITs at Jodhpur, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Patna, Mandi, Indore, Ropar and Bhubaneswar, and seven new IIMs, at Shillong, Rohtak, Ranchi, Raipur, Trichy, Udaipur, Kashipur have been added over the past three years, but their infrastructure does not match up to that of a premiere institute and the brand names they carry. The new IITs and IIMs, which will take in 1,060 and 740 students respectively in the forthcoming academic session, will now shift, only to a partially-completed campus.

Most of the "transit campuses" are engineering colleges, polytechnics, ordinance factories as in the case of IIT Hyderabad, erstwhile palaces such as IIM Shillong and even government premises, such as IIM Ranchi. Almost all of them have been allotted a portion of the premises in these campuses to work out from as a temporary arrangement till permanent campuses come up on the allotted land. But a major problem for some institutes such as IIT Indore and IIM Rohtak has been no sanction of land and non-allotment of land title.

Some of the established but comparatively new IIMs, such as IIM Kozhikode, know what it's like to be 'unsettled'. "We are a nation of 'last-minutes'. Such teething troubles are not uncommon," says Chatterjee.

Most of the new IIMs started from a small portion of campuses allotted to them (IIM-K started from NIT, Calicut). While the older IIMs came up some 50 years ago, the new IIMs were announced in a spurt a few years ago, instead of at regular intervals, says Chatterjee. "We need many such institutes to get quality managerial talent to cater to our population. It would have been ideal to synchronise the launch of the campuses along with the launch of institutes, but that doesn't happen here," he adds.

IIM Indore ran into deeper systemic roadblocks. For its new campus, the Madhya Pradesh government allotted 500 acres, 20 km from the city centre. However, the human resources development ministry at the Centre was not informed that 50% of this was forest

land. When the institute started conducting surveys, they were barred from proceeding on the project. No new land has been allotted yet, and the institute faces a severe space crunch. It operates out of a transit campus — three floors in two buildings provided by Devi Ahilya University within its campus. It has rented some more space with the help of a consortium of auto component manufacturers, Pitampura Auto Cluster, 30 km from the transit campus.

All this has made commuting difficult for its 188 students. Besides, students miss the IIT campus environment, which has traditionally been a nurturing ground for quality, says Pradeep Mathur, director, IIT Indore.

IIM Rohtak, which operates out of Maharishi Dayanand University, is waiting for a land title for its campus in Sunaria village, 8 km away. "We are expecting the land title in the next few weeks, after which we will have clarity on the time we need to complete the new campus. The first phase, though, is expected to come up by 2014," says P Rameshan, director.

The fallout of such delays is doubly hard on institutes: it keeps potential

recruiters away. **Students are spending long hours commuting.** Besides, **some companies may not come for recruitment** NTPC, which hired 800 candidates from engineering colleges last year, does not plan to go to institutes which are not infrastructure-ready. "We are planning to reduce our dependence on campuses and will only recruit a 100 this year from them. We won't go to institutes that don't have ready infrastructure as it does impact the academic environment," says NTPC HR director, SP Singh.

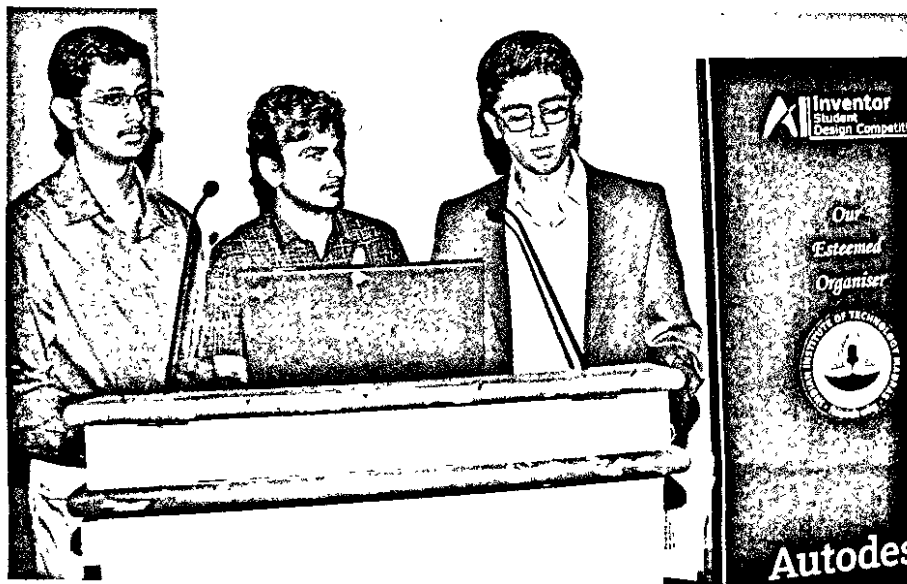
The institutes aren't unduly worried, though. "Where companies don't want to come down to the campus, we will send our students to their offices at our expense," says IIT Hyderabad director, Uday Desai. Other companies believe, quality of students and faculty is more important. HCL Technologies, which hires 250 candidates from tier-1 and tier-2 management colleges every year, plans to go to the new IIMs this year. "We will do our own survey to assess the talent pool these institutes have and then decide. Infrastructure does play a crucial role in grooming students but it's one of the factors that help in getting the right talent. If the initial quality of intake is good, it might be trained to be better on the job," says Ravi Shankar, senior vice president — human resources.

The directors of the new institutes are hopeful, given that they see world-class centres coming up. But till that happens, these may be pipe dreams.

shreya.biswas@timesgroup.com

Hindu Chennai 17.11.2011 p-2

Harnessing designing prowess for a cause



A team presents its design idea at the Autodesk Inventor Student contest at IIT- Madras on Wednesday. – PHOTO: M. KARUNAKARAN

Staff Reporter

CHENNAI: The F1 race in India might have spurred a few controversies, but for a group of engineering students and their mentor from Gautama Buddha University, Noida, the race, held just about 5 km from their college campus was a source of motivation. "My students keep telling me they want to do 'real engineering'. They want to design F1 cars now," says Harlal Singh, professor. And these youngsters are not just into automobile designing.

What fascinates them is the concept of modelling a prototype based on an idea and giving it shape. Nearly 100 such young engineers had assembled at IIT- Madras on Wednesday at the Autodesk Inventor Student contest to show their designing prowess.

The contest required them to come up with an idea and a

model that could aid persons with disability. "They were supposed, to use Autodesk software for which they were trained at contact centres at their regions," says Ramesh Shankar Pudale, education solutions specialist, Autodesk. Around 100 three-member teams had registered for the contest, of which the best 15 presented their ideas that included a variety of projects to improve the lives to persons with various disabilities.

"The point of mechanical devices is that they can be affordable to all sections of the society," said R. Ram, of M S Ramaiah Institute of Technology, presenting his team's multi-functional wheelchair that could be converted into a stretcher using a lock and a key.

"The best part was the focus was on modelling with only simple software required. There was not major

coding involved. So we could concentrate on the design part," said S. Sekhar, a participant from Coimbatore.

The team from Raj Kumar Goel Institute of Technology, Ghaziabad (U.P) bagged the first prize, while the second and third prizes were awarded to teams from IIT-Madras.

Contests such as this would help students advance from digital prototyping to product development, and pave the way for them to be entrepreneurs later, said G. Saravana Kumar, assistant professor, Department of Engineering Design, IIT- Madras.

Bhaskar Ramamurthi, director, IIT- Madras, urged the students to look into designing ideas in areas of multimedia and health care delivery. Deepankar Bhattacharyya, Head, Autodesk India (Education) participated in the event.

Financial Chronicle ND 18/11/2011

P-11

Teaching shops

A new law will go a long way in checking private colleges' greed

HIGHER education is a tricky area for all – college owners and managements, students and their parents, and not the least the government. In India access to and the cost and quality of education remain the main challenges even after the private sector was let loose in higher education. Education is also good business, especially when dispensed by failed industrialists and politicians, for most of whom making tax-free money any which way is the key. Much of the money making in private colleges is extortionist in nature. The government has promised to step in with the Unfair Practices in Technical, Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, which is going before Parliament in its winter session. The name of the bill itself throws light on the malaise, and, if passed in the present form, the bill will ban the collection of capitation fee in any form. For the first time, capitation fee has been defined. Not only the regular fee but also which part of the money private institutions charge over and above this will have to be declared upfront by each university's fee fixation committee. This is truly path breaking. Karnataka already has a law that prohibits the collection of capitation fee but does not cover the entire ambit of fee that institutions can and still surreptitiously charge. A question that arises is whether this kind of governmental micro-management of fees in private institutions will be regressive, or at least restrictive, for genuine providers of quality education. A large body of students in India is held to ransom by many educational institutions which are very creative in extorting big money. What complicates the matter is that a vast majority of these institutions are controlled by politicians and their associates. Since they are the law-makers, it leaves little elbowroom to law enforcers to effectively discipline these institutions. The opaque capitation fee (in whatever name or form) clearly needs to be thrown out. But is a fee fixation by a committee of a university, and made applicable to all colleges affiliated to that university, the right way forward? A good faculty costs money; so does providing infrastructure, teaching materials, laboratories and other facilities. Spending more on these can, at least theoretically, lead to better quality education. This may not be possible with one fixed fee in place. Yet, what goes in favour of the bill is the abysmal quality of education dispensed by most of the private institutions. Save a few exceptionally good institutions, private college education is the last resort of students. One way out could be to mandate a transparent template of fee, spelling out comprehensively all costs that can be charged to students and also revenue generation means of the colleges. For instance, a college confident of its education quality may want to charge a lower fee from select deserving students, subject to a legal lien on a part of their future income. In the US and elsewhere, universities generate revenues from various sources such as monetising research outputs of students and alumni donations. This is easier said than done, given the quality of education in most of these private institutions. Still, it must be said that there is no need to scuttle alternative means and ways of revenue generation. But it must be transparent and above board. When profit becomes the only motive in private education, the government must step in. To that end, the bill is welcome.

Mail Today ND 18/11/2011 P25

IIT Roorkee confers award on AAI chairman

On the occasion of 11th Annual Convocation of IIT Roorkee Alumni Awards, V.P. Agrawal, chairman, Airports Authority of India (AAI) was honoured with an award in the category of Corporate Development/ Entrepreneurship by IIT Roorkee director Prof Pradipta Banerji. V.P. Agrawal is the first from the batch of 1976 to receive this award.

Hindustan Times ND 18-Nov-11

P-5

CAT ends, students brace up for other tests

Shaswati Das

■ shaswati.das@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The Common Admission Test (CAT) draws to a close on Friday. With 2.05 lakh students having appeared for the test, which began on October 22, the race for cracking other management entrances will now gather greater momentum.

For students who did not quite make the cut with this year's CAT exam, several upcoming tests, such as XAT, SNAP, IIFT and TISS, can provide to be a ray of hope.

"I didn't fare up to my expectation. But I'm looking for the upcoming management entrances. The next one is IIFT, after which I'll be appearing for XAT," said Pratik Sharma, a CAT aspirant. While this time's paper surprised the students due to the change in paper pattern,

many felt that the paper was better organised than other years.

"The paper was divided into two, with English and Quant as standalone sections. Few of us missed out on several questions in the quantitative section because 70 minutes were not enough. But this pattern is better structured than the earlier years," said Karan Arora, a student of Delhi University.

The Indian Institutes of Management (IIM) however, are remaining tight-lipped about the expected cut-offs this year.

"It is too difficult to predict the cut-off for the IIMs this year. All we can say is that it will be mostly similar to last year's cut-off mark," said Janaki Raman Moorthy, convener, CAT 2011.

He also added that several students had been barred from taking the exam since no proper identification had been produced.

Hindustan Times ND 18-Nov-11

p-12

MAKINGWAY

JNU approves quotas till professor level

Vikas Pathak

■ vikas.pathak@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The executive council (EC) of Jawaharlal Nehru University — the highest decision making body of the institution — has approved the principle of reservation in faculty positions at the higher levels, viz professor and associate professor.

“The EC ratified the decision to extend reservation to all levels in its meeting on Monday,” a JNU EC member told HT.

This is in conformity with the UGC guidelines issued in 2006 extending quotas to all levels rather than just the entry level.

Though the DU EC approved these guidelines in 2008, no advertisements have been brought out yet. “I raised the issue in the last academic council meet in October, but the university continues to dither, remaining the only prominent exception among central universities not to implement the guidelines,” DU AC member Sanjay Kumar said.

Sources say the JNU and DU were the only prominent institutions that had not approved quotas at all levels till now. JNU's approval is likely to put additional pressure on DU to implement the guidelines.

However, the JNU decision comes after a wide division within the university on the matter, with key academics like Bipan

WHAT TOOK IT SO LONG

■ The JNU decision comes after a wide division within the university, with key academics writing to the EC that quotas will lead to ‘decline’ of the institution

■ The anti-quota lobby said: UGC guidelines are not always ‘binding’, and varsities have not agreed with some norms earlier too. UGC, however, say guidelines have to be followed.

Chandra, YK Alagh, Yogendra Singh, CP Bhambri and Asis Dutta writing to the EC chairman a year back that quotas at higher levels would lead to a ‘decline’ of the institution, “a centre of excellence” that the disadvantaged could access inexpensively as students.

However, those supporting quotas cite them as flowing from the Constitution and the 2006 UGC guidelines.

JNU brought out an advertisement in 2009 reserving posts at all levels, but it lapsed amid divisions on the issue. The anti-quota group complained that 84 of 149 faculty positions announced in the ad were reserved. The JNU academic council also sought the responses of various centres and sources say seven centres ruled against quotas, four said ‘yes’ and seven others suggested legal opinion.

The Statesman ND 18/11/2011

P11

UK academics go global

debameeta bhattacharya details the test that opens doors wherever

MORE and more universities in the UK are establishing a presence in cities around the world in an effort to reach out to international students and India, particularly Kolkata, heads their lists. On 14 November 2011, the British Council, Kolkata, organised a grand seminar that brought representatives of 38 universities to Taj Bengal to speak about various courses, the immigration and academic criteria involved, along with scholarship/fellowship schemes. More than 1,000 students attended what was both a one-to-one as well as one-to-many discussions.

They were enlightened about the wide range of undergraduate, post-graduate and some research related courses – in both conventional and non-conventional subjects – that open new avenues for India's youth and look beyond conventional academics. All these universities have common but very important educational criteria – to clear the International English Language Testing System with a minimum band score of 6.0. The Ielts is designed to assess the ability of candidates who want to study or work or pursue both and where English is the language of communication. A standard test to assess language skills at all levels, it is recognised by more than 6,000 organisations worldwide, including universities, employers, professional bodies, immigration authorities and other government agencies.

There is no such thing as a pass or fail in the Ielts. Results are reported as a band score on a scale from one (the lowest) to nine (the highest). Familiarising oneself with the format of the test is very important. Further information on the content of the examination can be found at www.ielts.org/teachers.aspx. It is helpful if one goes through a practice test. Official Ielts practice materials can be purchased from test centres or online at www.ielts.org/candidates.aspx. These materials include a full practice kit with answers and sample writing and speaking



performances with examiner comments.

More samples of test materials and information are available from the following websites: www.ielts.org; www.britishcouncil.org/learning-ielts.htm; www.cambridgeesol.org/exams/academic-english/ielts.html; www.idp.com/examinations/ielts/about_the_test.aspx; and www.ieltsusa.org.

Registration: One has to be familiar with the Ielts rules and regulations that are laid out in the application as a notice to candidates. When one feels ready enough to take the plunge, he/she needs to register with the nearest Ielts centre. This should be done as soon as possible since seats are limited. One needs to clear the test fee at the time of registration.

the test result, he/she can apply for a re-marking at the centre where the test was sat for. The application to this effect must be made no later than six weeks after the test date. One can choose which test components are re-marked. There is a fee for this service that will be refunded if one's score or any component is increased. Enquiries on results take six to eight weeks to complete.

Special requirements: In order to ensure that the language ability of all candidates is assessed fairly and objectively, the Ielts provides comprehensive service for those who have special requirements, including specific learning difficulties, hearing difficulties and visual difficulties.

If one requires a modified version of the test, for example Braille, one must give the test centre three months' notice. This is necessary for the modified test version to be prepared. If the special circumstances require only special administrative arrangements to be made, such as extra time, one must give the test centre six weeks' notice.

Accessibility and convenience: One does not have to attend a preparation course but many candidates find that by doing so it helps improve their performances. If one would like assistance with test preparation, the Ielts centres and language schools around the world offer preparation courses. The Ielts is offered up to four times a month in more than 125 countries. The tests are usually on Saturdays or Thursdays. The British Council has launched training classes for students who wish to appear and score on the higher band scale in the first attempt. Classes commence from 4 December 2011 for 7.5 weeks with a registration fee of Rs 7,860. The British Council Ielts test dates from January to December 2012 have been announced.

For more details, visit: www.britishcouncil.org/in/ielts. For direct online registration, log on to: <http://ielts.britishcouncil.org>.

To learn more about its courses and tie-ups with UK universities, one can visit: The British Council, L&T Chambers, 1st floor, 16, Camac Street, Kolkata – 700017. Phone: (033) 22825370; email: kolkata.customercare@in.britishcouncil.org, or simply log on to www.britishcouncil.org. Opening hours: 9 am-7 pm (Monday-Saturday).

Confirmation: The test centre will provide a written confirmation of the date and time of the test. It will also confirm if the speaking test is on a different day.

Results: These will be issued 13 days after the test. At some centres, candidates can collect their results on the 13th day; at other test centres results are mailed to candidates on the 13th day. Centres are not permitted to give results out over the phone or by fax.

Retaking Ielts: There are no restrictions on this. If one is dissatisfied with one's score, he/she can register for another test as soon as one feels ready to do so. Please note that one's score is unlikely to increase unless he/she makes a significant effort to improve language skills before retaking the test.

Enquiries on results: If one is unhappy with

Pioneer ND 18-Nov-11 p-11

NASA spacecraft finds water in Jupiter's moon

PTI ■ LONDON

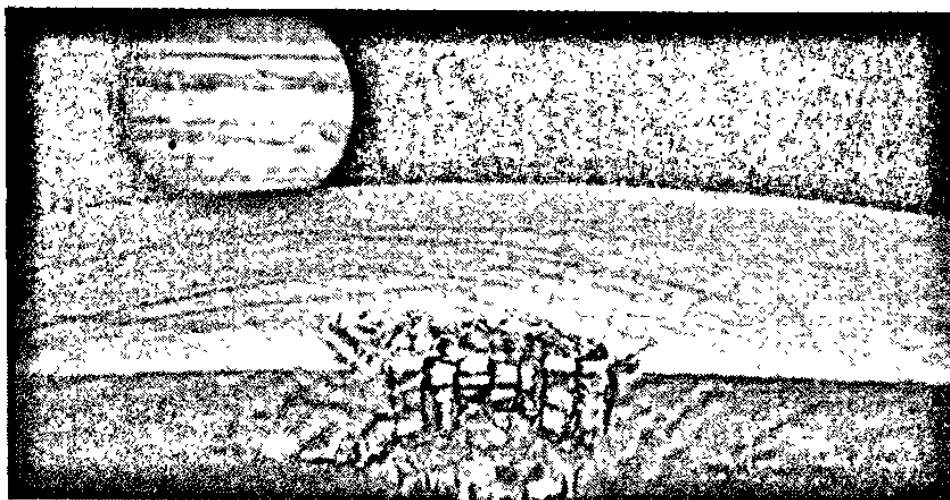
A huge body of water as big as North America's Great Lakes may lie beneath Jupiter's moon Europa, astronomers have said.

The water body, believed to be locked within Europa's icy outer shell a few kilometres from the surface, offered one of the best hopes yet of finding life beyond the Earth, the researchers said.

Computer simulations based on the images of two circular bumpy regions on Europa's surface captured by NASA's Galileo spacecraft, suggested that an "ice cave" might be buried near enough the surface to support life, with a floating "cap" leading to a cave of salty slush, the *Daily Mail* reported.

On Earth, similar features in the Antarctic are caused by briny seawater penetrating and weakening ice shelves. They are also present in Iceland, where glaciers are heated from below by volcanic activity.

Scientists have long suspected that a liquid or slushy ocean exists under Europa's surface, warmed by the tidal forces of Jupiter's powerful gravity.



Theoretically, a liquid water ocean could provide a suitable habitat for life — but only if it was not too far from the surface.

Experts disagree about how thick the layer of covering ice is. The new research, based on images from the Galileo probe, suggested that water "lenses" could lie as little as three kilometres below the bottom of the surface crust.

Lead scientist Britney Schmidt, from the University of Texas, said: "One opin-

ion in the scientific community has been, 'If the ice shell is thick, that's bad for biology — that it might mean the surface isn't communicating with the underlying ocean.'

"Now we see evidence that even though the ice shell is thick, it can mix vigorously. That could make Europa and its ocean more habitable."

The research was published in the journal *Nature*.

Business Line ND 18-Nov-11

P-13

IIM-Bangalore students get 460 internships in summer placements

Our Bureau

Bangalore, Nov 17

The five-day summer placements at the Indian Institute of Management (IIMB) for the Class of 2013 concluded, with 123 companies from the FMCG, manufacturing, technology and services sectors offering over 460 internships to 368 students.

First-time companies on campus, which were 40 this year, included Dentsu, Supermax, Abbott, Amazon, Narayana Hrudalaya, SAP, The Times Group, Yatra.com, Cleartrip.com and Duferco. International internship offers were based out of Australia, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Hong Kong, Singapore, London and the US.

Ten students with more than 34 months of work experience opted out of summer internships to pursue other opportunities, a press statement said.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The financial services segment absorbed around 33 per cent of all students, 17 per cent of acceptances were in the management consulting sector, sales and marketing accounted for 32 per cent, and offers in general management/leadership areas were about 11 per cent.

Some of the companies which recruited in large numbers were Goldman Sachs, Royal Bank of Scotland, McKinsey & Co and the Bos-

ton Consulting Group, Procter & Gamble, Hindustan Unilever, Coca-Cola and Kraft Cadbury, Cairn India, Mahindra & Mahindra, Reliance Industries, Schneider and Mphasis.

"This year we did not witness any slowing of demand for our students, and placed the largest-yet cohort of students, Prof P.D. Jose, Chairperson, Office of Career Development Services, IIMB, said.

"This year a larger number of private equity and venture capital companies visited the campus and made offers to students from the diverse talent pool at IIMB," said Mr S Karthikeyan, a student member of Placement Committee.

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CBSE common med test on May 13

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) will be conducting the first common medical entrance test — National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) — on May 13 next year.

NEET will be a common test for class XII students aspiring to take admission in different medical colleges, including the private ones.

The Medical Council of India had entrusted CBSE with the responsibility of conducting the test.

NEET will consist of one paper containing 180 objective-type questions on physics, chemistry and biology to be answered using ball-point pen on a specially-designed machine-gradable sheet. The duration of the test would be three hours and each question will carry four marks.

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi; Date: Nov 18, 2011; Section: Times Nation; Page: 9;

India will stick to equity in climate talks: Natarajan

Nitin Sethi | TNN

New Delhi: Historical responsibility and equity are at the heart of India's international climate change stance again. Environment minister Jayanthi Natarajan stated that India would insist on unconditional commitments under Kyoto Protocol II by the developed countries and would not agree to talks on a new legally binding deal at Durban.

Natarajan's first elaborate public statement on climate change set the tone for India's position at the upcoming Durban climate talks. She said India and other developing countries had walked the extra mile over the last two years — at Copenhagen and Cancun — as part of confidence building measures but the developed



GREEN STAND: Natarajan

world had done little.

"The effort in the last few years has been aimed at giving the issue of historical emissions a quiet burial and refashioning a regime that is anchored in current emissions rather than cumulative emissions... this is unscientific," she said. "My fervent hope is that better sense will prevail at Durban," she added.

The minister was speak-

ing at a briefing for South Asian journalists by Centre for Science and Environment on Thursday.

"There is a consistent attempt to hold Kyoto Protocol hostage to a new legally binding agreement. A long-term binding agreement cannot be a quid pro quo for a second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol," she said. "A new legally binding agreement is not required for talks to continue because the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities already exist in the UN convention and the protocol," she added.

Answering a question on US President Obama's statement that India and China needed to do more and the US had done enough, Natarajan said they needed to put up a mirror to their actions.

HindustanTimes
Title : Making of a city
Author :
Location :
Article Date : 11/18/2011

THE 100 WONDERS

As New Delhi celebrates its 100 years, HT has identified 100 iconic buildings and institutions that have come to define the Capital. In this series, we featured 17 icons that Delhi came to be identified with. Today, we present 6 of them.

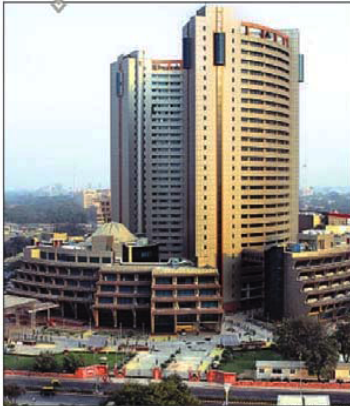
Making of a city

CHANGE New Delhi in the 1950s and '60s was a Capital in a hurry to grow up. And so the additions continued – a university here, a milk plant there, a civic centre, a supermarket, a cinema hall, a golf club...

1958
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI (MCD)

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) came into existence in 1958 when the erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee and different local bodies in the city were merged together. The corporation – which is amongst the

largest municipal bodies in the world – came into existence on April 7, under an act of Parliament. Initially, Town Hall in Chandni Chowk, which was built in 1866 by the British served as the MCD headquarters. Later, in 2011, the headquarters were shifted to the Civic Centre on Minto Road. The body has jurisdiction over the entire area of Delhi, barring certain areas that fall under the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Cantonment Board. The agency covers 90% of the city and caters to 97% of the population.



ARJUN SANKRANT PHOTO



1951
DELHI MILK SCHEME

Queuing up early in the morning outside the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) booths to buy bottled milk is one ritual that generations of

Delhites have grown up with. Earlier known as the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme, it was renamed DMS in 1959 and its primary objective was to supply hygienic milk to Delhi citizens at reasonable prices, and provide remunerative prices to milk producers. Starting from tin sheds where cows were milked and the product put in sealed cans

to be distributed in trucks across the Capital, now DMS provides 5 lakh litres of milk everyday in plastic packets to Delhites. Apart from supplying milk, DMS now also manufactures ghee, table butter, yoghurt, paneer, chhachh and flavoured milk. DMS now procures milk from the State Dairy Federations of neighbouring states.

Delhites queue up outside a Delhi Milk Supply Scheme distribution depot at Rajendra Nagar, west Delhi, in July 2011.
 PHOTOS DIVISION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



VENKTESH SINGH SODHAI/HT PHOTO

1950
DELHI GOLF CLUB

Spread over 220 acres of land in the heart of the Capital, the Delhi Golf Club – one of the oldest golf clubs in Asia – is home to many professional tournaments, including the Indian Open. The Club became a corporate entity on February 24, 1950 and its course was redesigned by golfer Peter Thomson through 1976 to 77. The course was originally laid out by the British as Lodhi Club, integrating existing Mughal structures and tombs into the course. In the 1950s, the founding member of the club – Dhanraj Vira – requested then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to ensure that the club stayed put, bringing glory and prestige to the Capital of India. Last month, the club celebrated hundred years of playing golf in the Capital. The club has a pub, a lounge, dining hall, swimming pool, health club, tennis court, club house and banquet.

1966
SUPER BAZAR

The now defunct Super Bazar, which only has a closed building and a nearby bus stop named after it as its remnants, was once a part of the every day life of Delhites. The Delhi-based Super Bazar was established in 1966 to provide quality products to the citizens of

the Capital at reasonable prices after the acute scarcity of day-to-day goods seen during the 1965 India-Pakistan war. The retail outlets and mobile vans that supplied household goods and foodstuff across the Capital were very popular with Delhi's middle class. As a result of financial mismanagement, however, the supermarket started accumulating huge losses in the 1970s. It was finally closed down in 2001 and efforts to revive it are yet to fructify.



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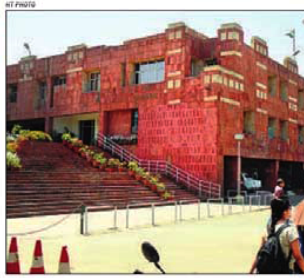
SONU MEHTA/HT PHOTO

1961
SHIELA THEATRE

Opened in 1961, Sheila Theatre on DS Gurga Road, Patparganj, was the country's first cinema hall with a 70mm screen. In fact, constructing the theatre's building was quite a

challenge. There were no architects or technicians having any previous experience of designing a theatre with such a large screen. So, the owner – DC Kanshalish – who had seen the successful commercial trials of 70mm in New York and wanted to bring this new system to India, sought the services of Ben Schlanger, world authority on motion picture theatre and auditorium design.

Schlanger, as chief consultant, collaborated with professor Cyril Harris of Columbia University to design the acoustics of the theatre. He also helped in installing a six-track sound system. This iconic theatre – which is still going strong in these times of multiplexes – has hosted of several famous patrons, including then President Zakir Husain and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.



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1969
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

A research-oriented postgraduate university, the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) today has approximately 3,000 students. It was established in 1969 by an act of parliament and was named after Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister. The objective of the founders was to make the university an institution of higher learning and promote research and teaching that would lead students as well as teachers to a higher level of academic work and national and international policy making. Parthasarathy was the university's first vice-chancellor. JNU's building, located in south Delhi, is an example of the new red brick universities built in the mid-twentieth century.

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पुराने छात्रों से मिले दान से भरी आईआईटी की झोली

कल्पना पाठक
मुंबई, 17 नवंबर

एचसीएल टेक्नोलॉजीज के सह संस्थापक और एक आईटी सलाहकार कंपनी हेडस्ट्रॉंग के सीईओ अर्जुन मल्होत्रा ने पिछले महीने भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, खड़गपुर (आईआईटी-केजीपी) को 5 करोड़ रुपये दान में दिए थे। इस संस्था में उन्होंने अध्ययन किया था।

1970 में आईआईटी-केजीपी से बीटेक करने वाले मल्होत्रा ने संस्थान के स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह के दौरान 50 लाख डॉलर (25 करोड़ रुपये) दान करने का संकल्प लिया था, जिस रकम का इस्तेमाल आईआईटी के पूर्व निदेश और फिकल्टी सदस्य के नाम पर जी एस सान्याल स्कूल ऑफ ट्रेलोकम्युनिकेशन को स्थापना में किया जाएगा।

जब संस्थान उनके पास पूंजी जुटाने के लिए पहुंचा था, तब तक



पूर्व छात्रों से मिले दान से भर जाती है झोली

सभी आईआईटी इस कारोबार में बेहद मजबूत स्थिति में पहुंच चुके थे। उदाहरण के लिए आईआईटी बंबई (आईआईटी-बी) ने बीते एक दशक में अपने पूर्व छात्रों से मिले दान से ही 200 करोड़ रुपये जुटाए हैं।

अपनी मातृ (शिक्षण) संस्थाओं को दान देने वालों में एन आर

नारायण मूर्ति (चेयरमैन एमेरिटस, इन्फोसिस टेक्नोलॉजीज), नंदन नीलेकणी (इन्फोसिस टेक्नोलॉजीज के सह संस्थापक और यूआईडीएआई के चेयरमैन), रोमेश वाधवानी (सिफनी टेक्नोलॉजी के चेयरमैन व सीईओ और वाधवानी फार्डेशन के संस्थापक), कनवाल रेकी (इन्वेन्टस कैपिटल के प्रबंध

निदेशक), विनोद गुप्ता (डाटाबेस 101 डॉट कॉम और एवरेस्ट समूह के संस्थापक व सीईओ) और विनोद खोसला (सन माइक्रोसिस्टम्स के सह संस्थापक) सहित कई शामिल हैं।

हाल तक आईआईटी बंबई को अमेरिका से थोक में दान मिला और संस्थान को मिले कुल दान में अमेरिका का योगदान लगभग 90 फीसदी रहा। 25 दानदाताओं ने संस्थान को 1,00,000 डॉलर से ज्यादा का दान दिया। अगस्त में जारी एक बयान में संस्थान ने कहा था, 'हम दुनिया भर में फैले अपने पूर्व छात्रों को छोटे दान के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते रहते हैं। हम इस आधार पर काम करते हैं कि यदि आईआईटी बंबई के 40,000 पूर्व छात्रों में से लगभग 50 फीसदी ही 10,000 रुपये प्रति छात्र दान करें तो आईआईटी बंबई को इससे 20 करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त मिलेंगे।'

इस प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने के लिए आईआईटी-बी ने एक नया

ऑनलाइन पोर्टल शुरू किया है। दान में मिला 40 फीसदी से ज्यादा फंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं को जाता है, जिनमें कनवाल रेकी स्कूल ऑफ आईटी, शैलेश मेहता स्कूल ऑफ मैनेजमेंट, गैटेंड लेक्चर हाल कॉम्पलेक्स, डी एस फार्डेशन जिमखाना और विक्टर मेनिज्ज कन्वेंशन सेंटर आदि को जाता है।

आईआईटी को दिया जाने वाला दान औद्योगिक संगठन या एक शख्स के लिए आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80जी के तहत पूरी तरह करमुक्त है। विदेशी दानदाताओं को यह सुविधा देने के लिए कई आईआईटी ने अमेरिका में लाभरहित कर राहत का दर्जा हासिल किया है। आईआईटी मद्रास का खजाना भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह संस्थान हर साल इस मद में 10 करोड़ रुपये अर्जित करता है। यह पूर्व छात्रों द्वारा तो आईआईटी बंबई को इससे 20 करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त मिलेंगे।

इस प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने के लिए आईआईटी-बी ने एक नया

कार्यालय) आर नागराजन ने कहा, 'हम पूंजी जुटाने में सहयोग के लिए संकाय का उपयोग करते हैं। इस दिशा में व्यावसायिक रूप से कोई काम नहीं किया जाता। हमने पूर्व छात्रों से सिर्फ स्वेच्छा से अंशदान के लिए कहा है।'

आईआईएम की कहानी है जुदा

जहां आईआईटी कहते हैं कि पूर्व छात्रों ने अपनी मातृ संस्थाओं की ओर लौटने में काफी ज्यादा समय लिया, वहीं भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थानों ने इस दिशा में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं किया है। आईआईएम अहमदाबाद (आईआईएम-ए) के डीन (एल्यूमनी और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध) प्रोफेसर अतनु घोष इससे सहमति जताते हैं। वह कहते हैं, 'अगर आप दोनों में तुलना करते हैं तो आईआईटी पूर्व छात्रों से दान लेने के मामले में आईआईएम से काफी बेहतर हैं।'

NAYA INDIA ND 18 NOV 2011 P7

400 इंजीनियरिंग कालेज बर्दहाल

पंजाब के गैर सहायता प्राप्त तकनीकी संस्थान संघ के अनुसार 6,000 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक के निवेश वाले राज्य के 400 शिक्षण संस्थान बेहाल हैं।

घंटीगढ़ ■ एजेंसियां/डेस्क
पंजाब में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान तेजी से फलफूल रहे शिक्षण संस्थानों पर बंद होने का खतरा मंडराने लगा है। पंजाब गैर सहायता प्राप्त तकनीकी संस्थान संघ (पीयूटीआईए) के

अनुसार 6,000 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक के निवेश वाले राज्य के करीब 400 शिक्षण संस्थान बंद होने के कगार पर हैं। संघ ने इसका कारण राज्य सरकार एवं अन्य संस्थाओं की बेरुखी को बताया है।

पीयूटीआईए के अध्यक्ष जे.एस. धालीवाल ने कहा, "राज्य सरकार, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद एवं पंजाब तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालय की बेरुखी के कारण पंजाब में शिक्षण संस्थान कई समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं।"

उन्होंने कहा कि इंजीनियरिंग, बहुकला, प्रबंधन और आर्किटेक्चर सहित कई अन्य व्यवसायिक विषयों के करीब 400 संस्थान बंद होने के

करीब हैं। समस्या पर विचार करने के लिए प्रभावित संस्थाओं ने मोहाली में 18 नवंबर को सम्मेलन बुलाया है।

शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की प्रमुख समस्या है कि पंजाब सरकार एवं अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा भूमि के इस्तेमाल, बिजली, पानी, स्टॉप ड्यूटी एव विकास शुल्क को वाणिज्यिक दरों पर वसूला जा रहा है। धालीवाल ने कहा, "हम पंजाब के हजारों युवकों को उनके घर के पास शिक्षा मुहैया करा रहे हैं। हमें छूट देने की बजाए पंजाब सरकार वाणिज्यिक दरों पर शुल्क वसूल रही है।" लगभग ढाई लाख छात्र इन संस्थाओं में शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं। अधिकारियों ने कहा कि सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है। पंजाब तकनीकी

शिक्षा विभाग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने पहचान जाहिर न करने की शर्त पर कहा, "निजी तकनीकी संस्थाओं ने पंजाब सरकार से मिलकर मुद्दे को उठाया है। उन्हें वाणिज्यिक करों पर आपत्ति है। सरकार उनकी मांगों पर विचार कर रही है।" र्आयस ग्रुप ऑफ कॉलेज के प्रमुख अंशु कटारिया ने कहा, "पंजाब में एक तरफ शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं बंद होने के कगार पर हैं, तो पड़ोसी राज्यों में सरकारें उन्हें सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराकर लाभांशित हो रही हैं।" धालीवाल ने कहा, "पिछले 10-15 वर्षों के दौरान फीस को छोड़कर सभी के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। शिक्षा की लागत बढ़ने के कारण सरकार को शुल्क वृद्धि पर विचार करना चाहिए।"

कैपिटेशन फीस मांगने पर होगा एक करोड़ का जुर्माना

नई दिल्ली [जाब्यू]।

इंजीनियरिंग व मेडिकल समेत तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में कैपिटेशन फीस और डोनेशन जैसी मनमानी पर सरकार ने नकेल कसने का फैसला किया है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने इंजीनियरिंग व मेडिकल समेत तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थाओं से



संबंधित अनुचित कार्यकलाप विधेयक में संशोधन कर उसे उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान कानून-2011 बनाने का निर्णय लिया है।

प्रधानमंत्री के नेतृत्व में बुधवार को हुई मंत्रिमंडल की बैठक में पारित संशोधनों के मुताबिक शिक्षण संस्थानों को शिक्षकों की भर्ती के लिए भी केंद्र के मानकों का पालन करना होगा। सरकारी सूत्रों के मुताबिक डोनेशन और कैपिटेशन की शिकायत पर अपने को बेगुनाह साबित करने की जिम्मेदारी भी शिक्षण संस्थान की ही थी। विधेयक में डोनेशन व कैपिटेशन फीस लेने पर एक करोड़ रुपये तक के जुर्माने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

मंत्रिमंडल की बैठक के बाद जारी सरकारी बयान के मुताबिक कैपिटेशन फीस और अन्य तरह के नाजायज शुल्कों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए किसी

केंद्रीय कानून की कमी के कारण ही एक विधेयक लाने की जरूरत महसूस की गई।

इस विधेयक के पारित होने से खास तौर पर निजी मेडिकल व तकनीकी शिक्षा संस्थानों में प्रवेश लेने वाले छात्रों को अब कैपिटेशन फीस या अन्य शुल्क से बचने में

मदद मिल सकेगी, जहां अक्सर दबाव बनाकर मोटी रकम वसूली जाती है।

तकनीकी शिक्षा संस्थान, चिकित्सा शिक्षा संस्थान और विश्वविद्यालय में अनाचरण प्रतिबंधित करने संबंधी विधेयक-2010 को पिछले साल मई में लोकसभा में पेश किया गया था। बाद में उसे मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसद की स्थायी समिति को भेज दिया गया था। समिति ने 30 मई, 2011 को अपनी सिफारिशें सौंप दीं जिनके आधार पर विधेयक में संशोधन व सुधार किए गए हैं। सरकार का तर्क है कि उच्च शिक्षा में मौजूदा नीति संस्थानों को स्वायत्तता देने की है, लेकिन कई संस्थान इस स्वायत्तता का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। लिहाजा उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों की स्वायत्तता और छात्रों के हितों की सुरक्षा के बीच संतुलन के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

शिक्षा के धंधे पर लगाम

इंजीनियरिंग और मेडिकल शिक्षा संस्थानों में प्रवेश के लिए इन संस्थानों के संचालकों और प्रबंधकों द्वारा छात्रों या उनके अभिभावकों से मनमाने तरीके से कैपिटेशन फीस या अन्य किसी तरीके से मोटी रकम वसूलने जाने के दिन अब लदने वाले हैं। केंद्र सरकार इस सिलसिले में जल्द ही एक सख्त कानून बनाने जा रही है जिसके तहत कैपिटेशन फीस के नाम पर छात्रों और अभिभावकों को परेशान करने वाले संस्थानों पर 50 लाख से एक करोड़ रुपये तक का जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने इस सिलसिले में 2010 के उस विधेयक में सुझाए गए संशोधनों को मंजूरी दे दी है जिसके तहत इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिकल और मैनेजमेंट की शिक्षा देने वाले संस्थानों पर लगाम कसने के सख्त प्रावधान किए गए हैं। यह विधेयक पिछले साल लोकसभा में पेश किया गया था। उस समय इसका नाम 'तकनीकी शिक्षा संस्थान, चिकित्सा शिक्षा संस्थान एवं विश्वविद्यालय में अनाचरण प्रतिबंधित करने संबंधी विधेयक-2010' था। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सुझाव पर सरकार ने इस विधेयक में प्रबंधन शिक्षा संस्थानों को भी शामिल कर इसका नाम अब 'उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान विधेयक-2011' कर दिया है। कृषि शिक्षा संस्थानों को छोड़कर सभी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान इसके दायरे में आएंगे। स्थायी समिति ने इस विधेयक पर

शिक्षा संस्थानों में चलने वाली धांधलियों पर अंकुश लगाने वाला यह कदम निश्चित तौर पर सराहनीय है

कुल 48 संशोधन सुझाए थे जिनमें से सरकार ने 41 को मान लिया है। इन संशोधनों का मकसद ऐसे उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों की मुनाफाखोरी पर अंकुश लगाना है, जो फिलहाल किसी तरह के नियम-कायदों के दायरे से नहीं बंधे हैं। दरअसल, ज्यादातर उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों के बारे में यह शिकायतें आम हैं कि उनमें प्रवेश देने की प्रक्रिया पारदर्शी नहीं है और प्रवेश के इच्छुक छात्रों या उनके अभिभावकों से इन संस्थानों के संचालक कैपिटेशन फीस या डोनेशन के नाम पर भारी-भरकम धनराशि की मांग करते हैं। ये

संस्थान छात्रों की ओर से किए जाने वाले भुगतान की रसीद भी नहीं देते हैं। इसके अलावा इन संस्थानों की ओर से अपने यहां शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता के स्तर को लेकर भी बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर दावे किए जाते हैं। किसी न किसी बहाने से छात्रों की डिग्री रोक कर उन्हें परेशान करने की शिकायतें भी अक्सर आती रहती हैं। इन सारी प्रवृत्तियों पर अंकुश लगाने का पक्का इंतजाम विधेयक में किया गया है। विधेयक में प्रावधान है कि सभी उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को अपना प्रॉस्पेक्टस प्रकाशित करना होगा, जिसके जरिए प्रवेश प्रक्रिया से जुड़ी पूरी जानकारी छात्रों को उपलब्ध करानी होगी। प्रॉस्पेक्टस में दी गई कोई जानकारी गलत पाई जाने पर छात्र या संबंधित पक्ष ट्रिब्यूनल या कोर्ट में शिकायत कर सकेगा। खुद को बेगुनाह साबित करने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित संस्थान की होगी। विधेयक के मुताबिक सभी संस्थानों को अपने यहां एक शिकायत निवारण केंद्र स्थापित करना होगा, जिसमें छात्रों और अभिभावकों की शिकायतों के निपटारे की समय सीमा भी तय करनी होगी। उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में चलने वाली धांधलियों और मनमानियों पर अंकुश लगाने वाला यह कदम निश्चित तौर पर सराहनीय है। उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि इस तरह का कानून बन जाने से लाखों छात्रों और उनके अभिभावकों को राहत मिलेगी तथा उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर में भी गुणात्मक सुधार होगा।