

Newspaper Clips

October 11, 2011

Times of India Ahmedabad 10.10.11 P-1

IIT chiefs back Murthy on dipping quality

Hemali Chhopia | TNN

Mumbai: The gates that lead to an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) are narrow. One needs to elbow out at least 400 others to get beyond the entry point. It is this mad dash that stokes the coaching industry. This year, of the 13,195 who qualified to join the IITs, two-thirds said they took professional help to prepare for the entrance test or the Joint Entrance Exam (JEE). What India's IT idol Narayana Murthy said about the poor quality of students joining IITs is echoed by the institutes' heads. In fact, some believe the number of students who get coached and join is much more.

IIT-Madras director Bhaskar Ramamurthi says most students come with a hangover of long years of coaching. "This is an elimination test and there is a limit to what an instrument like an entrance exam can do. Taking school scores into consideration should allow us to get well-rounded students."

IIT-Guwahati director Gautam Baru points out that the mad dash forces aspirants to start preparing early on. "By the time they join the IIT system they are mentally fatigued. Many are not even interested in engineering. They want to sell soap, not become mechanical/chemical engineers." Barua's observation is substantiated by placement numbers that show over 50% graduates join managerial positions in consultancy firms,



What Narayana Murthy said about the poor quality of students joining IITs is echoed by the institutes' heads. Some believe the number of students who get coached and join is much more

fast-moving consumer goods companies and finance sector, all of which pay big bucks.

There was a time when IITs prided themselves in managing to draw the best from across the country. Now, say many experts, the JEE has lost its mojo.

An analysis carried out after JEE 2011 shows that of the 4.68 lakh candidates who appeared, 86,719 (or 18.5%) had completed schooling in an Indian village. Another 1.35 lakh (28.9%) had done their schooling in towns and 2.46 lakh (52.55%) from cities. The success rate was lowest for those who did their schooling in villages (9.84%); 25.12% of candidates from towns and 65.03% from cities made it to the IITs.

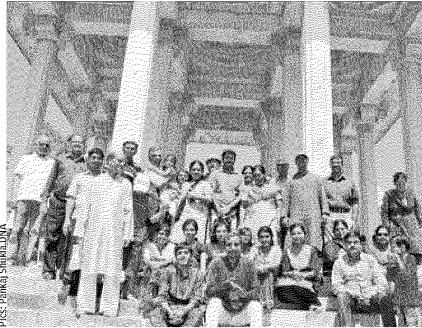
DNA Ahmedabad 10.10.11 P-4

Speak up

e-mail : speakuguj@dnaindia.net, call 39814021, Speak Up: Moulin Parikh

Opting to make optimum use of their holiday, The IIT-Roorkee Association, Ahmedabad decided to carry out a Heritage Walk to explore the old city and take a closer look at the wonderful monuments the city has. DNA spoke to the participants to know about their experience. "We started from Swaminarayan temple and visited many pools. We then went to Juma Masjid before concluding the walk at Sarkhej Roza," said coordinator Vijai Kumar.

IITians walk through city's past



Pic: Poojai Shinde/DNA



"The essence of such walks is you get to participate in a group. One cannot go alone and explore these things on his own. I came to know a lot but there is an issue of cleanliness which needs to be addressed. The Heritage Walk is a way of knowing India."

—Veena Vijai Kumar, Housewife

"This is my first visit to Sarkhej Roza, I kept planning to come here, but for some reason, it never worked out. The Heritage Walk is quite unique as it shows city's living architecture."

—Suresh Bhargav, Chief Gen Manager, BSNL (Guj telecom circle)

"This has been an excellent experience and it was very informative. I did not know so much about the heritage sites. The planning of the old city area is an eye opener."

—Manish Seth, GPSC Gandhinagar

"I am a Gujarati and have been working here for a long time but have never been part of a Heritage Walk before. I really liked Rani no Hajiro and the Juma Masjid. Now I will bring my colleagues here."

—Kamalraj Rajat, Engineer, Western Railway

"I have visited Sarkhej Roza before but this time it was different as we had a guide and I heard some very fascinating tales. The planning of the old city is remarkable."

—Alpana Singh, beautician

"The renovation work at some of the places is being carried out. We need to preserve the structures. Some Jain temples are marvellous and their designs would remain unmatched."

—Sadhna Mathur, Housewife



"Today we realised that our heritage is more luxurious than our present and also our future. Our past was so developed and now we must preserve it."

—Kaushal Motwana, Pankti Ashar, Vidhi Patel, Shailee Rajat, Aashak Shah Students of Tulip Int'l School

DNA Pune 10.10.11 P-6

Why is Narayana Murthy obsessed with the IITs?

The prestigious Indian Institutes of Technology have come under some uncharitable criticism in recent months. The latest one is from Infosys's NR Narayana Murthy, ironically, while addressing a few hundred IIT alumni in New York. He is displeased with (i) the selection criteria being followed, (ii) the institutes functioning as mere teaching shops without paying attention to research, and above all (iii) the poor quality of engineers who pass out of them.



V Subramanian

As for admissions to the IITs, the Joint Entrance Examination is considered to be the country's best and most foolproof, attracting as it does some five lakh students for about 10,000 seats. All IITs have established JEE cells with senior professors manning them

with the help of support staff and they function right through the year. Experienced faculty members are involved in setting the question papers and the examination is conducted at hundreds of centres spread all over the country with local support from colleges and schools. The JEE still ranks as the toughest admission test and because of the attraction of the IIT brand name, coaching classes have mushroomed at several places.

Narayana Murthy's opinion is that because of the mechanical way in which these coaching classes put the students through limited sets of problems, the quality of those entering the IITs 'has gone lower and lower.'

And so he feels that there is a need to overhaul the selection cri-



teria. 'But how?' is the question. Interviewing five lakh candidates is not at all feasible and their scores in the last school examination cannot be the basis because of varying standards. Therefore it is better to leave it undisturbed, with neither the students nor their parents complaining.

However, it needs to be pointed out that the quality of students, even granting it is poor at the entry point, does not remain the same during their study at the IITs and by the time they pass out in four years, they are a vastly improved lot well prepared to go into the world, thanks to the grooming

by the IIT faculty and the unique academic freedom available at these institutions. Not only this, there are several committees to monitor the performance of each one of the hundreds of students continuously and if anyone is seen to obtain poor grades in the tests, his parents are simply asked to take him back home and no mediocrity is allowed to grow unnoticed. Therefore, to say that the products from the IITs 'fare poorly at jobs and global institutions of higher education' is doing gross injustice to the whole IIT set-up.

On the contrary, their employment among all the engineering institutions in the country still remains at the No1 position and thousands of them are doing very well overseas.

It is true that there has been a sudden increase in the number of IITs in recent years without adequate infrastructure or faculty but

the established, older ones have helped them to get into regular IIT mode and so this proliferation also does not seem to have brought down the quality of engineers.

This only leaves Narayana Murthy's obsessive criticism about the IITs not focusing on research compared to MIT and Harvard and attending only to routine teaching. It needs to be pointed out here that the main objective when the IITs were set up was to provide high-quality teaching so as to enable the students to acquire their degrees in various disciplines with high grades so necessary to secure lucrative jobs at home and abroad. They were not really meant to be premier research institutions, an aspect sorely missed by those who indulge in mudslinging at the IITs. Even then, a lot of research is being carried out at the IITs, which receive government grants for the same to the tune of about Rs180

crore annually. The IITs want to decrease their dependence on government grants and look to attractive corporates for research tie-ups. There are also proposals to set up research laboratories and create collaborative projects between students and faculty. The Damodar Valley Corporation is building a Rs120-crore R&D centre at IIT Kharagpur. The set-up at MIT and Harvard is quite different and there are professors exclusively attending to research being paid by the industry and so the IITs will naturally suffer in comparison.

The IITs are therefore doing their assigned job pretty well and the country needs to be proud of them. In fact, it will be immensely beneficial if the other engineering institutions are asked to adopt the IIT academic structure.

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Times of India Kolkata 10.10.11 P-7

2 of 3 coached for IIT-JEE

Hemali Chhappia | TNN

Mumbai: The gates that lead to an IIT are narrow. One needs to elbow out at least 30 other IIT hopefuls to get beyond the entry point. It's carnage. And it's this that stokes the coaching industry. Few take the risk of not going through a gruellingly long training.

This year, of the 13,195 who qualified for the IITs, two-thirds said they took professional help to prepare for the entrance – the Joint Entrance Exam. In fact, some directors believe this figure is underestimated and students who get coached and join are much larger in number.

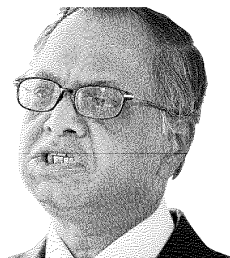
Analysis of JEE 2011 shows that of the 4.68 lakh candidates who appeared, 86,719 (18.5%) had completed schooling in an Indian village. Another 1.35 lakh (28.9%) schooled in towns and 2.46 lakh (52.55%) in cities. The success rate was the lowest for those who schooled in villages (9.84%); 25.12% of those from towns and 65.03% from cities made it to the IITs. Guwahati zone showed the largest percentage of candidates with schooling in villages while Delhi zone had the largest success percentage from cities.

Most of those who made it were from CBSE schools, followed by those from state boards. Of the 13,196 qualified candidates, 543 were from ICSE (4.11%), 7,396 from CBSE (56%), and 5,195 from state board (39.4%).

Hindustan Times Chandigarh 09.10.2011 P-12

"Thanks to the coaching classes today, the quality of students entering IITs has gone lower. They somehow get through the Joint Entrance Examination. But their performance in IITs, at jobs or when they come for higher education in institutes in the US is not as good as it used to be."

Narayan Murthy, Chief Mentor, Infosys



ABOUT AN EDUCATION

EXTRA CURRICULAR
IITs are our premier engineering research institutes. But of late there has been some criticism. Is it justified?

Mallica Joshi
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Last week, the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) has been in the news for two reasons. Infosys co-founder, N.R. Narayana Murthy commented on the falling standards of its students. And second, Aakash—the tablet priced at ₹ 2250—developed, among others, by students of IIT Rajasthan.

While doubts about the quality of education at IITs have been raised before (prior to this by minister Jairam Ramesh) research from these institutes has invariably helped the country make a mark. But the perception of deterioration in the IITs has been gaining momentum. And not without reason.

According to an answer given in the Parliament two months back about the faculty positions lying vacant across the

country, India still needs 1,50,000 qualified teachers for engineering colleges. While most of these vacancies are in private colleges, IITs and National Institutes of Technology (NIT), too, don't have a good record. In 15 IITs, 1,688 faculty positions are lying vacant. In NITs the number is 1,522.

At IIT Delhi alone, around 150 faculty positions are lying vacant. In the last five to six years around 125 teachers have been hired at IIT Delhi alone. The student teacher ratio in most IITs, especially in the eight new ones, is thus skewed. While the prescribed teacher-student ratio for IITs is a healthy 1:10, the average ratio at IITs is around 1:20. At IIT Delhi, it is 1:14. According to international standards, the ideal ratio for a world class engineering institute should be 1:10.

"When you explode, not grow, there will be a shortage of qualified teachers. On top of the sudden rise in

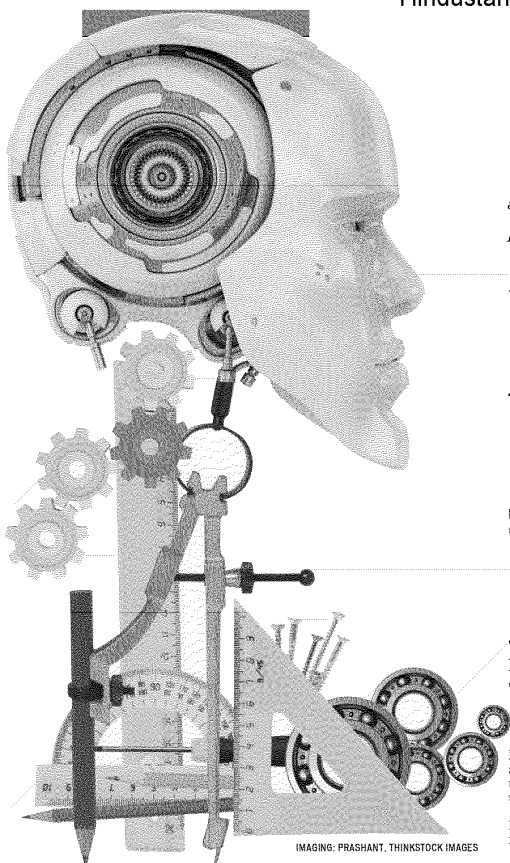
the number of engineering institutes, the government has not formulated any teacher-training plans. This growth is not commensurate with the government's plan," says Laksh Sharma, registrar, IIT Delhi.

"An engineering graduate cannot teach a Nursery student with a B. Ed degree but in most engineering colleges, B.Tech graduates are teaching students. Where are the training institutes to groom teachers for engineering colleges?" he adds. Not only IITs, this is a problem being faced by a majority of the higher educational institutes in the country.

Murthy's contention that coaching centres are to blame, however, does not have many supporters. "The paper is being prepared by IITs themselves. And if rote learning is one method to make it through, then perhaps we need to take a closer look at the Joint Entrance Examination rather than the

coaching institutes. Our students are extremely hard working and make it through because of this virtue," says the managing director of a leading coaching institute in Delhi on condition of anonymity.

In the past few years another trend has been observed at engineering institutes—that of finance companies and consultancy firms hiring engineers. Around one-third of the companies that come to IITs to hire are finance firms. "Their salary packages are undeniably much better than those offered by core engineering companies," says Sharma. Most top students, therefore, prefer to join WPM (Whoever Pays More), a term coined by writer Chetan Bhagat. IIT Delhi alumni, in his book *2 States*: "Choosing jobs depends upon the value system. The fact that this is the trend now clearly shows what we value," said Surendra Prasad, former director, IIT Delhi.



IMAGING: PRASHANT, THINKSTOCK IMAGES

'Don't IIT pupils mug as well?'



ANAND KUMAR

In India, the west has always been the most sought after destination for a section of youth. Among a particular section, the dream of acquiring the American visa is intense, but not easy. But with an IIT tag it gets easier. During an interview, Microsoft founder Bill Gates admitting that an IITian would be his first choice for the job of a software engineer.

That is the aura of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT). It has become an international brand. But what Narayan Murthy said at a programme organised by former IITians in New York came as a surprise.

If Murthy's assertion that IITians of today lack the talent is true, the blame for this should not go coaching institutes alone. This sounds like shifting the blame.

This answer to this question perhaps requires a much deeper analysis and it may point to some serious deficiencies in the education system of the country, which encourages parroting right from the elementary stage. Just by parroting formulas and mugging up test papers, one cannot crack the JEE. This is for sure. Had it been so easy, it could have raised a question mark over the entire JEE exercise, which involves top brains of the country. It is not so. JEE is still the toughest competition and requires much, much more than what the mass school education system of the country is able to deliver.

Around five lakh students try their luck at the JEE, and less than two per cent manage to clear it—that is

enough to point towards the fierce competition.

Naturally, students try everything to crack it. If success is assured by mugging up theorems and test papers, students cannot be faulted for this, nor can the coaching institutes be blamed. Coaching institutes are a market creation to fill the big void in our school education system.

Still, judging students' quality falls in the domain of the JEE board. After all, why is the JEE not setting questions in a manner that tests the original thinking and concept of the students?

Last year, the JEE showed lack of sensitivity towards Hindi medium students. Due to sheer recklessness, there were discrepancies in questions asked in Hindi. It again happened this year, when there was error in questions worth 18 marks.

Even at the primary stage, students are adept at solving multiple choice questions with flair, but hardly have the acumen to work on questions that require application of mind. Perhaps, the quality of teachers also has a lot to do with it. Are genuinely talented persons interested in becoming school teachers? Ask any one, and the answer will be a flat 'no'. Our society is also responsible. Every parent wants a good teacher for his wards but nobody wants to his ward to be a teacher.

The question raised by Narayan Murthy is vital and comprehensive. Everyone of us needs to sit and think about the solution, before it is too late. For India, it is imperative. There is no easy solution to this. It requires a multi-pronged approach. Coaching institutes cannot be used as an escape goat.

IF SUCCESS IS ASSURED BY MUGGING THEOREMS, PUPILS OR COACHING BODIES CAN'T BE FAULTED. WHY DOESN'T THE JEE SET PAPERS THAT TEST ORIGINAL THINKING?

government investment. Even science education here is imparted without laboratories and experiments. This is the harsh reality, which we cannot shy away from. If we try to overlook this factor, our approach will be elitist.

Who will understand the plight of these poor students? On entering IIT while they try to concentrate on the basic subjects, another section from the privileged class use the brand just as a launching pad.

Engineering subjects take a backseat as students are more interested in CAT, GMAT and UPSC. Can anyone deny the fact that the students in the IIT invariably work on seniors' notes and mug up answers to clear the tests? This is a strange syndrome, which is eating into the vitals of our education system at every level—school, college and even professional institutes.

Even at the primary stage, students are adept at solving multiple choice questions with flair, but hardly have the acumen to work on questions that require application of mind. Perhaps, the quality of teachers also has a lot to do with it. Are genuinely talented persons interested in becoming school teachers? Ask any one, and the answer will be a flat 'no'. Our society is also responsible. Every parent wants a good teacher for his wards but nobody wants to his ward to be a teacher.

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(Kumar is the founder of Super 30, an educational program that started in Patna in 2002. The program selects 30 meritorious and talented candidates each year from economically backward sections of society and trains them for the IIT-JEE.)

'IITians always rise to a challenge'



VISHAL CHANDRA

The future of the nation lies with how well we prepare our next generation to face it. The IITs have long been our centres of excellence in engineering and thus much debate revolves around why the IITs do not lead the world in research, or file more patents, and most recently how the IIT students are steadily falling behind in their abilities. These are debates which I have done with friends, with the professors who taught me at IIT and even with myself. But to unravel the answers to these debates we must try to understand the ethos of being an IITian.

As is highly apt this week, I'll quote Steve Jobs, "Why join the navy if you can be a pirate?" It's a sentiment that echoes in the hearts of most IITians I come across.

Society, parents, neighbors, uncles, aunts, journalists, politicians and even some business leaders at large expected us to join one of the IITs, get trained as an excellent engineer, and perhaps follow it up with an MBA degree to eventually become a well defined cog. But rather than just be cogs in a larger engineering machinery or a sales contraption we would rather be pirates sailing the high seas of which ever adventure seduced us away.

Put together enough uranium atoms i.e. smart kids together and you start to have an energy (spare energy with value, technology, money or even happiness) creating chain reaction. But you need critical mass for that to happen. So therein lies a key challenge.

The number of IITs have been increased and so have the number of

seats per IIT. The engineering inclined academic cream of students in the country reaching the IITs is no longer as thick as in the past and it gets spread over the numerous IITs even more thinly. Thus there may be fewer times when sufficient critical mass will be available, for stimulating a competitive and yet collaborative environment for creating new ideas.

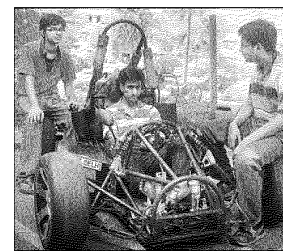
This is one aspect of the overall debate i.e. whether more IITs should be created or not, if the standards of IITs can not be maintained. But the country does need more IITs so we need to make sure all the other pieces are in place to keep the standards at IITs on an upward trend.

Something picked a widely respected business leader to comment on the quality of students at IIT. It was a politically safe statement to blame the coaching institutes for a decline in student quality that he noticed.

And I disagree with him. I can (debatably of course) claim to have been both to the top school and the top coaching institute in Delhi.

So if you can't blame the coaching institutes, blame the entrance examination. But the straight forward fact is that even though the questions are all multiple choice, unlike the way it used to be when I gave my IIT JEE exam, the questions are still not easy to solve. The IIT entrance examination continues to successfully identify the cream of Indian engineering students. Which brings us back to the question whether spreading the brightest students over a larger number of IITs will reduce the general quality of IITs. But even low enriched uranium can be ignited by bombarding with enough high speed neutrons, the particles responsible for starting and speeding up a nuclear fission reaction.

So to keep the standards at IITs high we only need to engage the students in challenging things and they will come



Students of mechanical engineering at IIT Delhi
SONU MEHTA / HT PHOTO

up with things like the micro satellite being built by students at IIT Kanpur and IIT Bombay and parallel computing technology for drug discovery at IIT Delhi as just two examples.

I did manage to try out a high speed neutron bombardment experiment myself, at my startup and a team led by young IITians responded by building a super advanced version of an existing wireless technology. It was a sweet feeling when recently the CEO of the US startup which was the original pioneer behind that wireless technology sought our opinion on their approach to scaling up the technology because we had already demonstrated a working system last year.

We have become top class pirates. But it is not always about technology and we are not the only pirates. So are another set of very young IITians striving to improve agricultural efficiencies via their Farms and Farmers venture. The world's next Amazon is also right now getting created by another group of IIT pirates.

(Chandra is the CEO of Virtual Wire Technologies, a start up firm, and an IIT Delhi alumna)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Better teachers needed

Sir — This refers to the report, "Poor quality of students entering IITs: Murthy" (October 3). Four months back Union Minister for Rural Development Jairam Ramesh slammed IIT teachers for their sub-standard profiles and now Infosys Chairman NR Narayana Murthy has again made the same criticism. But, why only blame the coaching institutions or the selection test? There are several other factors for the declining standards of the students. We must ask ourselves why have these coaching centres cropped up? It is because the present school education system which does not prepare students for the IIT entrance exams. Hence, coaching institutes are needed to help students prepare well and beat the competition.

Also, once students are admitted to an IIT, it is the Institute's responsibility to train them as per global standards. But, that is not happening since teaching standards at the institutes have fallen quite a bit in recent years. This also explains why in 2011 no single IIT could find a place in the top 200 universities of the world. Instead of blaming coaching centres and a flawed selection process, the IITs would do well to improve the recruitment standards for its teachers. Otherwise, when one system fails, another parallel system will naturally emerge as has been the case with the entire coaching industry.

Anil Singh
New Delhi

Business Line ND 11-Oct-11

P19

IIM-K annual fest to focus on 'People Planet Profit'

Our Bureau

Kozhikode, Oct. 10

The Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode (IIM-K) will hold its annual management festival, Backwaters - 2011, from November 18-

20. The annual festival features the flagship event of business plan and new venture contest, namely, 'White Knight', and this year the focus will be on 'People Planet Profit', the triple bot-

tom line for business.

The significance of the triple bottom line will be brought to the forefront through its application in all flagship as well as domain events carried out across the

finance, marketing, operations, strategy, systems and HR verticals, according to the media cell of IIM-K.

Besides, monitoring and controlling the carbon footprint will be another dom-

inant theme and the festival will have a series of activities to highlight the ways to reduce the damage caused by the phenomenon to the environment, a press release said.

DNA Jaipur 10.10.11 P-3

Higher education needs more fund, says Pranab

The Union minister was in Rajasthan to attend convocation ceremony

DNA Correspondent

To promote higher education in the country, major reforms are needed in the education sector. Through public-private partnerships more investments can be created to build infrastructure for education, said Union finance minister Pranab Mukherjee while delivering a convocation address at Banasthali University in Niwai, Tonk on Sunday.

Addressing the gathering, he said that mobilisation of funds is a major challenge in promoting higher education and with the involvement of private sector the requirements of funds can be sufficed. He also said that quality higher education, more stress will be given to this sector in the 12th Plan. Speaking about the progress of gross enrolment ratio



(Top) Students gathered at the 28th convocation ceremony of Banasthali University on Saturday in Niwai. Union finance minister attends the function (Left) —Padam Saini, DNA

(GER), the government aims to increase it to 15 per cent from its current level of 12.4 per cent by the end of 11th Plan and 21 per cent by end of 12th Plan.

Giving details on reforms in the education sector, he said that "Universities are being asked to reorient themselves to meet the changing requirement of

skills and knowledge in the job market," and added that states which do not have central universities will get one apart from developing IITs and IIMs. On the growing need of employability of the young graduates, he said that a skill development



mission has been initiated that will create such skills amongst the youth, enabling them to get employment in the industry and informed that by 2022 about 150 million skilled persons will be available for the industries.

'Licence raj hampers growth of education'

DNA Correspondent

While speaking at the 28th convocation ceremony of Banasthali University, vice-chancellor of the university Aditya Shastri spoke about the need to liberate higher education from the clutches of licence raj and appealed to Union finance minister Pranab Mukherjee to bring the higher education out of the present mess.

He said that licence and permit raj is at its peak in education sector and this is hampering the growth of education. He was very critical of the claims of government over its efforts to increase the gross enrolment ratio (GER) and said, "Big policy announcements are made about increasing the GER but on ground, the new UGC regulations require the universities to seek prior approval from UGC for every new course which they plan to start."



"Minister speaks about the improvement in higher education, but we need jobs. We have no opportunities, we just add ending up to number of unemployed youths" - Deepika Shrivastava, Msc bioinformatics

He also criticised the regulation which puts a limit on a deemed university to start distance education and said that why can't the deemed universities impart knowledge through distance education mode.

While welcoming the introduction of foreign universities in the country, the V-C said that the move will increase the competition, thereby, improving the quality of the education in the country.

STATESMAN ND
11/10/2011 P-4

Sibal for education meet in US

NEW DELHI, 10 OCT: India and the USA will discuss further strengthening of col-



laboration in higher education and exchanges during the first higher education summit to be held between the two countries in

Washington on Thursday.

This joint summit will be attended by higher education leaders and government officials from the US and India, as well as private sector leaders.

The Union human resource development (HRD) minister, Mr Kapil Sibal, will leave tonight for the summit which will also be attended by the US Secretary of State, Ms Hillary Clinton.

The summit will feature a roundtable discussion on US-India higher education cooperation. Prominent higher education and thought leaders will speak at a plenary session and in breakout sessions on topics crucial to expanding and strengthening higher education collaboration between the two countries, an HRD ministry statement said. **sns**

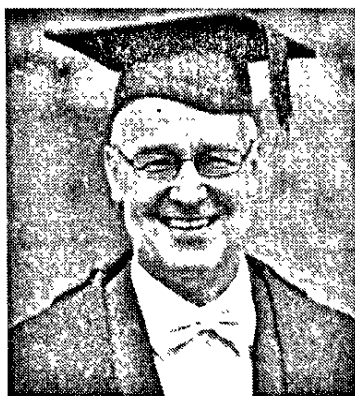
Tribune ND 11/10/2011 P-12

Funding cuts 'threaten Oxford's global prestige'

RICHARD GARNER

OXFORD University's reputation as a world leader in higher education is being threatened by funding cuts and restrictions on international students, its Vice Chancellor Andrew Hamilton has warned.

Too many talented graduates were being lured away by better financial support abroad for research jobs, Andrew Hamilton said in his annual speech to the university. In addition, visa restrictions were threatening "the academic health of the university".



Prof. Andrew Hamilton

All leading UK universities faced a similar threat. "If disadvantage is not addressed, the UK higher education sector will increasingly lose out to its international competitors in the recruitment of the best students and academics," Professor Hamilton said. The funding gap was "the single biggest reason why those to whom we make offers turn us down".

US universities were able to offer a five-year financial package to overseas graduates. At Oxford, just over half of graduates received full scholarships for post-graduate study.

The Higher Education Funding

Council for England in July axed its research students' awards scheme, which had provided £1.5m to support overseas graduates at Oxford.

Visa restrictions putting new limits on the number of international academics that could be recruited also posed serious risks to the standing of universities — both in terms of scholarship and economics, he said.

"When other governments are ramping up investment in higher education, particularly for research, treading water will not be enough," Professor Hamilton said.

— *The Independent*

Pioneer ND 11.10.2011

P-8

This tablet won't cure India's problems

This refers to the news article "India launches world's cheapest tablet computer" (October 6). Union Minister for Human Resource Development Kapil Sibal did not hesitate to take credit for "enabling the college-going students of India" by merely securing 1,00,000 pieces of the Tablet computer, 'Aakash'. When on the one hand, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's Government plans to withdraw subsidies from essential items like petrol, LPG and fertilisers, it is amazing that Mr Sibal is willing to provide subsidised Tablets. This only tantamounts to rubbing salt on the Indian middle-class's open wounds. Let's not even talk about the poor who can barely manage one square meal a day thanks to runaway inflation.

Also, I would like to ask Mr Sibal if his dirt cheap Tablet would help the country's marginalised students get jobs. Will it help poor students get admission into elite colleges? I doubt it. For that to happen the Government would have to do a lot more than produce some cheap gizmo. It would require some foresight, real planning and a lot of good governance skills.

Additionally, I am also concerned



about the impact of this device on students for it might just serve more as a means of distraction than anything else. Let us not forget how mobile phones have become on a menace on every school and college campus.

Instead, I believe Mr Sibal would have done well to provide interest-free loans to meritorious students, for example, so that they could enroll themselves

in good colleges and, if necessary, buy an Aakash tablet from the market.

It is high time the UPA regime focus on the pressing issues of the day which apart from education include inflation and corruption. Tempting the youth with such gadgets only seems like an attempt to win over youth loyalty.

Rakesh Verma
Qatar

DNA Pune 10.10.11 P-4

Temples of learning need lessons in education?

Despite president Barack Obama warning American students of stiff competition from pupils in India, not a single Indian university figures in the latest ranking of the world's top 200. Academicians **Speak Up** on what is wrong with the education system in the country

We need to improve to be on par with top varsities



The rankings given to the universities by Times, London, have certain parameters. These rankings are very authentic and are considered really important. They depend on a lot of factors where Indian institutes lag. The rankings are based on the teaching and learning patterns, internationalisation of institutes, research as well as number of foreign students and teachers in an institute.

Research is not just filing a report, it should be widely cited by other researchers in their books, journals or reports. Unless we improve in all these aspects, we can never make it to the list of top institutes. Besides, we are against privatisation of universities, but if we look at it closely, private universities are in a better position to match the standards of top varsities.

SB MUJUMDAR, PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER-DIRECTOR, SYMBIOSIS SOCIETY

Causal attitude towards work needs to be changed



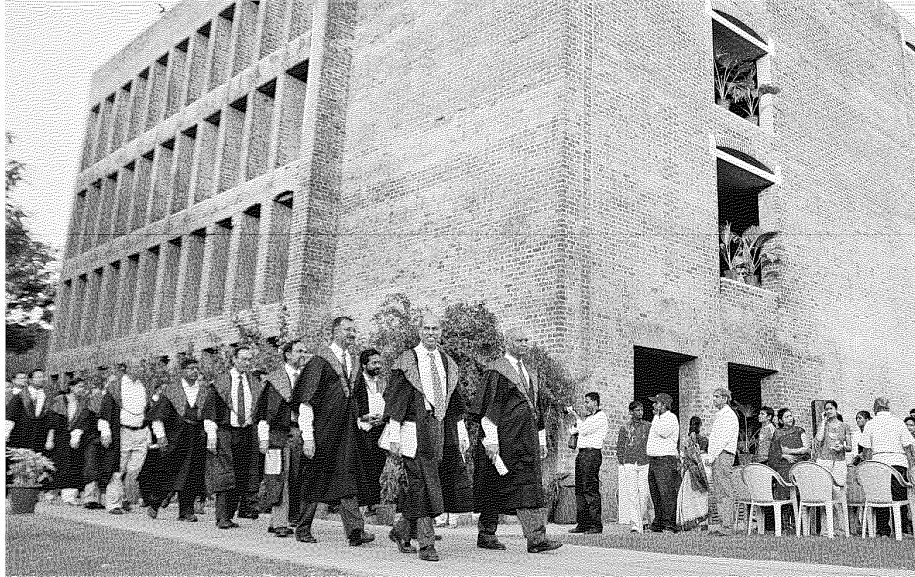
There is a need to make a lot of changes like upgrading teachers, finding good researchers for educational domain, access to fundamental and latest research - that are not really known to our students under the current syllabi. But the most important thing is to bring a change in our attitudes. The people in international institutions are not scared to work hard. They undertake about 400 case studies in a year, but in India it is vice versa, as we have a very causal attitude towards hard work - be it students or teachers.

We also need to have academic, community and leadership development. There is no 'one-a-day capsule' to bring about this change, nor it is only about research or money; it is actually about attitude and hard work. It is about the resources that we have, how we use them, develop them and improve them.

PRACHEE JAVADEKAR, DIRECTOR, JAVADEKAR EDUCATION CONSULTANCY SERVICES

We need empowered people to create better institutions

I think we need to focus on excellence. In government organisations we get killed by medi-



A file photo of students and faculty during a convocation ceremony at IIM-Ahmedabad



ocuity very soon. They advertise for posts, they get the people with right degrees, but most often from bad institutes. And once mediocre people are in one place, they have a tendency to avoid bright and sharp people. We should work like Homi Bhabha; he looked for the best minds and gathered them in one place. Good people gravitate to good people. We need empowered people to groom bright minds and create better institutions. We have to get rid of lengthy procedures and the habit of working slowly.

Once authoritative people move to higher positions, they are least bothered about setting things right in institutes that are not working properly. Unless these changes are made, we can

never achieve the level of success required to be listed among top universities or colleges.

ARVIND GUPTA, VISITING SCIENTIST, IUCAA

Students should have more choices, as it helps bring out the best in them



Our education standards per se are not bad, but we need to change the way we govern ourselves. We need to make changes in our system so that students have more to choose from. If they have choices, they will choose different fields and that will help in bringing out the best in them.

Though choices are opening up now, students need more options. Apart from that they need counselling to select the right one.

Parents also need to be counselled, so that they understand the choices made by their children. Universities should review their syllabi and try to update rather than upgrade them, because even psychology has undergone a huge change. We need to have a lot more fundamental research, as that is where we are lacking.

INDRA PARIKH, FOUNDER-PRESIDENT, FOUNDATION FOR LIBERAL AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

We lag in producing industry-ready students

It is true that faculty and students together form the base of a quality institute, but there are other factors that need to be considered as well.

SURVEY SAYS

- Harvard University, with an overall score of 96.1, once again topped the list for the sixth consecutive year. It is followed by California Institute of Technology with 96 points
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University and Princeton University occupied 3rd, 4th and 5th slots with 95.6, 94.3 and 94.2 points respectively
- The US dominates the list with 11 spots out of the top 15 and 45 out of the top 100
- In Asia, China performed well with six of its universities figuring in the list of 200
- Some of India's premier institutes like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have figured in the global list of 200 institutes in the past, but were given a miss this time
- The Indian Institutes of Technology Roorkee, Kharagpur, Delhi, Kanpur and Bombay; Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Indian Institute of Science, University of Delhi and Anna University do figure in the top 100 Asian Universities.



One of the major problems faced by Indian institutes is that our institutes are poorly funded.

Secondly, there is no connection between educational institutes, the government and the industry in India. If we compare ourselves with America in this regard, we are definitely lagging.

The companies are so engrossed with work that there is no one to groom the trainees. We do not produce industry-ready students, and that is where we are lagging. We are more of followers than leaders. India needs to have more people like Steve Jobs, instead of followers. All this will help us raise our standards.

ACHYUT GODBOLE, MD, SOFT EXCEL CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Hindu ND 11/10/2011 p-12

Two Americans share Economics Nobel

Narayan Lakshman

WASHINGTON: American economists Thomas Sargent and Christopher Sims, both 68, were awarded the Nobel Prize on Monday for their path-breaking work on developing tools that policymakers are probably using frenetically today in their bid to extricate the economy from the persistent global economic downturn.

Recognising the two economists' "empirical research on cause and effect in the macroeconomy," the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said that it decided to award the so-called Economics Nobel to Professors Sargent and Sims for their seminal research during the 1970s and 1980s that resulted in "essential tools in macroeconomic analysis."

Though Professor Sargent, from New York University, and Professor Sims, from Princeton University, carried out their research independently, their contributions were complementary in several ways, the Academy said, in presenting them with the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel for 2011.



Thomas J. Sargent

Christopher A. Sims

Prize amount of 10 million Swedish Kroner to be shared equally between the Laureates

Thomas Sargent has shown how structural macroeconometrics can be used to analyse permanent changes in economic policy. Christopher Sims has developed a method based on so-called vector autoregression to analyse how the economy is affected by temporary changes in economic policy and other factors.

Although Sargent and Sims carried out their research independently, their contributions are complementary in several ways.

Professor Sargent demonstrated how structural macroeconometrics could be used to analyse permanent changes in economic policy — including the complex modelling of reactive changes in the behaviour and expectations of households and

firms. He examined, for example, the post-World War II era of high-inflation policies and the eventual introduction of systematic changes in economic policy that allowed a reversion to a lower inflation rate.

Professor Sims on the oth-

er hand used the advanced econometric technique of vector autoregression to study the impact of temporary changes in economic policy on the economy. A common application of this scenario, and one that is likely used across the developed and developing world today, is the study of effects of an interest rate hike by a central bank.

A classic case that Professor Sim's data tools could be applied to include the scenario where inflation decreases over several years as a result of lower money supply, but economic growth declines in the short run due to lower aggregate investment demand and does not revert to its normal development until after a couple of years.

The two economists' tools are in vogue in mainstream macroeconomic analysis today and would probably resonate strongly with the tools used by the United States Federal Reserve. The Fed is facing an acute shortage of instruments to rev up the economy's growth rate in the face of an already near-zero interest rate and a stubbornly high rate of unemployment.

INFOGRAPHIC: R. VENUGOPAL

Hindustan Times

Title : A JAZZY OCTOBER

Author :

Location :

Article Date : 10/11/2011

THE DUTCH EFFECT

Dutch band, Yuri Honing Wired Paradise, is all set to perform in India this October. Their line-up for the India tour – which includes performances in Delhi and Jodhpur – is from their latest CD, White Tiger. Songs in the CD are inspired by the novel, White Tiger, from Aravind Adinga. Yuri Honing, an electro-acoustic alternative jazz player, is one of the most famous Dutch musicians.

- **What:** Jazz concert by Yuri Honing Wired Paradise in India
- **Where:** Nu.Delhi Q'BA14/48, Malcha Marg Market
- **Time:** 6:30 p.m onwards
- **When:** October 16, 17



A JAZZY OCTOBER



SOUNDS OF SWEDEN

For the fifth edition of the Sweden India Nobel Memorial Week 2011, Jump4Joy, a Swedish Jazz band, is going to perform in the Capital. Jump4Joy is an experimental band, and members Ulf & Bo have performed in Paris, Germany, New Orleans, Moscow, London and Havana. Their Delhi performance will be open for public and seating is on a first come first serve basis.

- **What:** Jump for Joy - Melodies of Swedish Jazz
- **Where:** IIT, Delhi
- **When:** October 23
- **Timings:** 2pm to 4pm



Hindustan Patna 09.10.11 P-1

आईआईटी पर उठे सवाल

इतवारी
खास

नारायणमूर्ति ने आईआईटी से निकलने वाले छात्रों की गुणवत्ता पर सवाल उठाया है। कुछ लोग इस मामले में नारायण मूर्ति का समर्थन कर रहे हैं तो कुछ लोग इसके विरोध में भी हैं। पेश है आईआईटी से पासआउट कुछ छात्रों, कोचिंग संस्थानों के संचालकों और आनन्द जैसे लोगों से बातचीत, जिनके मार्गदर्शन में हर साल वंचित वर्ग के बच्चे आईआईटी पहुंच रहे हैं।

पेज 06

नारायणमूर्ति सवाल उठाते हैं। इस बार उन्होंने उसी व्यवस्था पर सवाल उठाया है जिस व्यवस्था के उपज हैं। उन्होंने देश के सर्वोच्च प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान आईआईटी से निकलने वाले छात्रों की गुणवत्ता पर सवाल उठाया है। उन्होंने यह कहकर पूरे देश में हंगामा मचा दिया है कि इन संस्थानों से स्तरीय छात्र नहीं निकलते हैं। कुछ लोग इस मामले में नारायण मूर्ति का समर्थन कर रहे हैं तो कुछ लोग इसके विरोध में भी हैं। हमने इस विषय को लेकर आईआईटी से पास आउट छात्रों से बात की तो आनन्द जैसे लोगों से भी बात की जिनके मार्गदर्शन में हर साल वंचित वर्ग के बच्चे आईआईटी पहुंच रहे हैं। हमने उन बड़े कोचिंग संस्थानों के संचालकों से भी बात की जिनकी बदौलत बिहार के सैकड़ों छात्रों के लिए आईआईटी का रास्ता आसान हुआ है। **अभिषेक कुमार** की रिपोर्ट

आईआईटी पर सवाल पहले स्कूली शिक्षा तो सुधारिए

इतवारी
खास

पहले कपिल सिब्बल और अब नारायण मूर्ति। ये आईआईटी-जेईई और उससे जुड़े दुष्प्रभावों पर कड़ी टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं। आखिर इसका कारण क्या है। दसवीं कक्षा तक हमारी स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली ठीक-ठाक होती है क्योंकि उस समय तक विज्ञान की स्तरीय शिक्षा की तो जरूरत होती है और न ही प्रतियोगी परीक्षाएं होती हैं। कठिनाई तो तब आती है जब छात्र बारहवीं में पहुंचता है। उस समय पाठ्यक्रम का प्रतिबिम्ब बहुत बढ़ जाता है। स्कूली शिक्षक विश्लेषणात्मक ढंग से विज्ञान की शिक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर पाते हैं। ऐसे ही समय में कोचिंग व्यवस्था का उदय होता है। सवाल यह है कि स्कूल में स्तरीय शिक्षकों की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं? ठीक है, कोचिंग की फीस ज्यादा होने के कारण ग्रामीण बच्चे उसका लाभ नहीं उठा पाते और पिछड़ जाते हैं, तो क्या आईआईटी-जेईई हटाने से इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा? बिल्कुल नहीं। आईआईटी-जेईई एक कठिनतम और स्तरीय परीक्षा है जिसमें केवल मेधावी व मेहनती छात्र ही उत्तीर्ण हो पाते हैं। पेंसिलवेनिया विश्वविद्यालय के प्राध्यापक देवेश कपूर के शोध के हिसाब से आईआईटी का विश्वव्यापक स्तर होने का मुख्य कारण ये कठिन प्रवेश परीक्षा ही है।



राकेश प्रकाश

यह बात बिल्कुल नागवार लगती है कि हम आईआईटी-जेईई जैसी परीक्षाओं के स्तर को रूने के लिए अपने शिक्षण का स्तर न बढ़ाने का प्रयास करें और आईआईटी-जेईई को ही खत्म कर दें। अगर कुछ करना ही है तो स्कूलों में अच्छे शिक्षकों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इम्फोसिस 18000रु. प्रति माह के वेतन पर किसी आईआईटीयन को बेंगलूरु या दिल्ली जैसे शहर में नौकरी देती है, जहां घर का किराया 12000/- से कम नहीं होता। यही कारण है इम्फोसिस, टीसीएस जैसी कंपनियों में आईआईटीयन अपनी रूचि नहीं दिखाते। आखिर भारत में जो छात्र अच्छे अभियंता साबित नहीं हो पाते वे विदेश जाकर अपने झण्डे कैसे लहरा देते हैं।

(लेखक आईआईटी, रुड़की से पास आउट हैं।)

जन्मेदार आईआईटी वाले ही

आईआईटी में अच्छे बच्चे नहीं जा रहे इसके लिए जन्मेदार भी आईआईटी वाले ही हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र बनाने में भी काफी लापरवाही बरती जाती है। इस पूरी प्रणाली में सुधार करना चाहिए। अब आईआईटी की पिछली प्रवेश परीक्षा को ही लीजिए। पिछले बार 18 प्रश्न गलत पूछे गए थे। ऊपर से करेला नीम चढ़ा और एवरेज मार्किंग कर दी गई। ऐसी स्थिति में तो प्रतिभाराली छात्रों का ही नुकसान होगा। हमें याद रखना होगा कि बेहतर इंजीनियरिंग बनाने के लिए अच्छे माहौल की आवश्यकता है। आईआईटी के प्रश्न सेंट करने वाले को चाहिए कि वे अपनी प्रक्रिया बदले और ज्ञान आंकने वाले प्रश्न ही पूछे। रटत विद्या वाले प्रश्न पूछने से किसी का भला होने वाला नहीं है। इसी के कारण कोचिंग वाले फल-फूल रहे हैं। अब ऐसे में तय कर लीजिये कि कोचिंग को विकसित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है।

आनंद, सुपरथर्टी के संचालक



संख्या बढ़ी है

आईआईटी में अच्छे बच्चों के नहीं पहुंचने के कई कारण हैं। स्कूल व कॉलेजों में बच्चों को बेहतर एजुकेशन नहीं मिलता है। प्राइवेट स्कूल पैसा कमाने और सरकारी स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट बांटने का काम करते हैं। कोचिंग में आईआईटी के लिए बच्चों को तैयार करने के लिए छह से एक साल मौका मिलता है जबकि स्कूल में दो साल बच्चे गुजारते हैं। पहले आईआईटी में कम बच्चों का चयन होता था, अब संख्या बढ़ गयी है।

बी सिंह, मार्केटिंग डायरेक्टर, मेट्टर क्लासेस



तट्यपरक नहीं

नारायण मूर्ति का बयान तथ्यपरक नहीं है। कोचिंग संस्थानों पर आरोप लगाना पूरी तरह से गलत है कि कोचिंग वाले बच्चों को रटवाते हैं। इन्हें सोचना चाहिए कि पहले आईआईटी के लिए पन्द्रह सौ बच्चों का चयन होता था अब तेरह हजार बच्चों का चयन होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में बेहतर इंजीनियर निकल पाना संभव नहीं है। आईआईटी में बच्चों को चार साल तक पढ़ाया जाता है। इन चार वर्षों में उन्हें बेहतर बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

के. सिंह, निदेशक, वीजन क्लासेस



अपनी कमियां कोचिंग पर नहीं थोपें

नारायण मूर्ति एक उद्यमी हैं। वे आईआईटी के प्लेसमेंट के दौरान सभी ट्रेड के छात्रों को एक साथ बैठाकर परीक्षा लेते हैं। इनसे कॉमन सवाल पूछते हैं। सिविल वाले बच्चे दूसरे ट्रेड के प्रश्नों का उत्तर कैसे दे सकते हैं। जब बच्चे चाहिए थे तो परीक्षा पैटर्न में बदलाव नहीं करना चाहिए था। परीक्षा पैटर्न में बदलाव की वजह से पैसा हुआ है। अपनी कमियों को कोचिंग वाले पर थोपना गलत है। कोचिंग संस्थानों को बहुत कम समय मिलता है।

डॉ. मिथिलेश कुमार, साहिल स्टडी सेंटर, निदेशक



Hindustan Patna 10.10.11 P-8

आईआईटी मामले पर नारायणमूर्ति के बयान ने तूल पकड़ा

पटना। आईआईटी से निकलने वाले छात्रों के गिरते स्तर से जुड़े नारायणमूर्ति के बयान ने तूल पकड़ा लिया है। उनके बयान के बाद शिक्षाविद् से लेकर आईआईटी की तैयारी कराने वाले कोचिंग संस्थानों और छात्रों में जोरदार तरीके से बहस छिड़ गई है। हिन्दुस्तान के 'बोलें आप' में फोन के माध्यम से सैकड़ों लोगों ने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दी। इनमें कइयों ने नारायणमूर्ति के बयान का समर्थन किया। तो सैकड़ों लोगों ने स्कूली शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर ही सवाल खड़े किए। वहीं, कई लोगों ने नारायणमूर्ति के बयान को सिरे से खारिज कर दिया।

वेतिया से गणित के प्रो. बी.के. सिंह ने कहा कि नारायणमूर्ति का बयान सही है। विदेशों में रिसर्च के लिए वार्षिक बजट आठ करोड़ रुपये का होता है, जबकि भारत में रिसर्च पर विदेशों के खर्च का दस फीसदी भी नहीं होता है। रिसर्च के कार्य को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। इससे बेहतर इंजीनियर निकलेंगे। सीबीएसई के पटना के पदाधिकारी नगनेश्वर शर्मा ने कहा कि कोचिंग संस्थानों पर पूरी तरह से बैन लगाना चाहिए। कोचिंग के नाम पर लूट मची है। नारायणमूर्ति का बयान बिल्कुल सही है।

नयाटोला के मधुसूदन कुमार का कहना है कि शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन

आईआईटी से निकलने वाले छात्रों के गिरते स्तर से जुड़े नारायणमूर्ति के बयान ने तूल पकड़ा लिया है। उनके बयान के बाद शिक्षाविद् से लेकर आईआईटी की तैयारी कराने वाले कोचिंग संस्थानों और छात्रों में जोरदार बहस छिड़ गई है। हिन्दुस्तान के 'बोलें आप' में फोन के माध्यम से सैकड़ों लोगों ने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दी। इनमें कइयों ने नारायणमूर्ति के बयान का समर्थन किया। तो सैकड़ों लोगों ने स्कूली शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर ही सवाल खड़े किए। वहीं, कई लोगों ने नारायणमूर्ति के बयान को सिरे से खारिज कर दिया।

लाना जरूरी है। उन्होंने नारायणमूर्ति के बयान को सही बताया है। आईआईटी जैसे संस्थान से अच्छे छात्र नहीं निकल रहे हैं। विकास कुमार कहते हैं कि गुणवत्ता में कमी आई है। परीक्षा पैटर्न में बदलाव होना चाहिए। प्रवीन कुमार भी मानते हैं कि परीक्षा पैटर्न में बदलाव होना चाहिए। बरवीषा के नवल किशोर कहते हैं बच्चे मेहनत करके जाते हैं। सभी बच्चे ऐसे नहीं होते हैं। प्रेमालोक मिशन के प्रमजी कहते हैं कि इंटरमीडिएट के पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव होना चाहिए। आईएससी में आईआईटी की तरह सिलेबस तैयार होना चाहिए। स्कूली शिक्षा पूरी तरह से ध्वस्त हो चुकी है। दानापुर में रेलवे के सेक्सन ऑफिसर का मानना है कि आईआईटी के फैकल्टी कैसे हैं इनपर भी सवाल उठता है। चार सालों में अच्छे बच्चों को तैयार नहीं कर पाते हैं। पहले की तुलना में अधिक छात्रों का चयन होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में थोड़ा बहुत गिरावट तो तब है। पप्पू के चौफ

इंजीनियर जेपी सिंह कहते हैं कि नारायणमूर्ति का बयान सही है। अभी को चयन प्रक्रिया सही नहीं है। अभी रेंटल विद्या वाले छात्रों का दाखिला हो रहा है। यही वजह है कि प्रीद्योगिकी संस्थान के स्तर में गिरावट आई है। सिलेबस में परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए। दरभंगा के अंजनी कुमार सिंह नारायण मूर्ति के बयान से सहमत हैं। उनका कहना है इसके लिए कोचिंग पर दोषारोपण नहीं होना चाहिए। दिल्ली से एमटेक कर रहे कुमार गौरव कहते हैं कि नारायण मूर्ति का बयान पूरी तरह से सही नहीं है। बाजार समिति के नवल किशोर कहते हैं कि कोचिंग संस्थान इसके लिए जिम्मेवार नहीं है। स्कूल और कॉलेजों में बेहतर शिक्षक नहीं हैं। यही वजह है कि बच्चों को कोचिंग का सहारा लेना पड़ता है।

महेन्द्र के अरविंद किशोर कहते हैं कि राज्य के स्कूलों की शिक्षा व्यवस्था सही नहीं है। क्वालिटी के शिक्षक नहीं

हैं ऐसी स्थिति में छात्रों को कोचिंग का सहारा लेना मजबूरी है। पिंटू कुमार का कहना है कि स्कूलों में पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। इसलिए बच्चे कोचिंग करने जाते हैं। खगोल की अपूर्वा गौतम कहती हैं कि स्कूली शिक्षा को आधार पर आईआईटी के प्रश्न-पत्र तैयार करना चाहिए। ताकि अच्छे बच्चे निकल सकें। स्कूली शिक्षा को बेहतर बनाने की जरूरत है। शेखपुरा की ऋचा प्रकाश कहती हैं कि सही बात है आईआईटी का स्तर गिरा है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। पहले कम चुने जाते थे वे क्वालिटी वाले थे। अभी अधिक बच्चों का चयन हो रहा है। शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। छपरा के अतुल कुमार, सीवान के सुशील कुमार व कंकड़बाग के श्याम सुंदर सहित कई लोगों ने कहा कि आरक्षण के आधार पर दाखिला नहीं लेना चाहिए। इन बच्चों का कम अंकों पर दाखिला हो जाता है बाद में अच्छा नहीं कर पाते हैं। वेगूसराय के रामानुज चौधरी व



शोषे के होते हैं वे दूसरों के घरों में पत्थर नहीं फेकते। पिछले वर्ष आईआईटी परीक्षा में प्रश्न मालत पड़े गए थे इससे स्पष्ट है कि परीक्षा प्रणाली खुद पतन को ओर है।

सात्विक राज ने कहा कि परीक्षा में ऐसे प्रश्न पूछे जाने चाहिए जिससे स्टे-स्टाए बच्चों का चयन नहीं हो सके। ज्योति सिन्हा ने कहा कि आज मंत्री से लेकर हर बड़ा व्यापारी विभिन्न कोचिंग संस्थाओं पर निशाना साधे हुए हुए है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि ये लोग कोचिंग के गुणवत्ता के आगे पस्त हो चुके हैं।

कोचिंग पैसे लेते हैं पर आईआईटी के लिए बच्चे भी तैयार करते हैं। स्कूली शिक्षा को बेहतर करना जरूरी है। दानापुर के दुर्गा प्रसाद ने कहा कि स्कूली शिक्षा को बेहतर करने की आवश्यकता है।

मनीष कुमार ने कहा कि विद्यार्थी के स्कूलों में पढ़ाई की जो स्थिति है यदि कोचिंग संस्थाएँ नहीं रहते तो अधिक छात्र आईआईटी में दाखिला नहीं ले पाते। सुधीर कुमार ने बताया कि नारायण मूर्ति का गुमराह करने वाला बयान नहीं देना चाहिए। महेश कुमार ने बताया कि यह एक साजिश के तहत आईआईटी की साख खराब करने का प्रयास है। देवेश ने कहा कि आईआईटी के स्तर में हो रही गिरावट के लिए कोचिंग संस्थाओं का कोई योगदान नहीं है।

समीर सिंह ने बताया कि जिनके घर

तभी अच्छे छात्र निकल पाएंगे। साथ ही कोचिंग का बाजार भी बंद हो जाएगा। पटना के एसके सिन्हा का कहना है कि आईआईटी के छात्रों का गिरता स्तर अधूरा सत्य है। देश की संपूर्ण शिक्षा व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन लाना होगा। उच्च शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता लाने की आवश्यकता है। देश के तमाम इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। इनके अलावा सैकड़ों लोगों ने फोन कर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दी।

प्रस्तुति: अभिषेक कुमार

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आईआईटी जेईई का फार्म 800 रुपये महंगा

नोएडा। आईआईटी जेईई-2012 (ज्वाइंट एंट्रेंस एग्जाम) की आवेदन प्रक्रिया 31 अक्टूबर से शुरू हो जाएगी। 8 अप्रैल 2012 को होने वाली जेईई परीक्षा का कार्यक्रम जारी कर दिया है। खास बात ये है कि इस बार का एप्लीकेशन फॉर्म 800 रुपये महंगा होकर 1800 रुपये में मिलेगा। महिला आवेदकों के लिए फार्म की कीमत 300 रुपये कम करते हुए सिर्फ 200 रुपये निर्धारित कर दी गई है।

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बढ़ी सीटों पर होगा आईआईटी में दाखिला

इलाहाबाद (ब्यूरो)। आईआईटी प्रवेश समिति की ओर से 31 अक्टूबर से ऑन लाइन आवेदन की घोषणा के साथ इंजीनियरिंग प्रवेश परीक्षा की शुरुआत हो जाएगी। आईआईटी में इस बार गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा 1500 अतिरिक्त सीटों पर प्रवेश होगा। आईआईटी के देश भर में खुले 15 संस्थानों में प्रवेश संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (जेईई) के माध्यम से होगा। प्रवेश समिति की ओर से पिछले वर्ष 8500 सीटों पर प्रवेश हुआ था। इस बार प्रवेश समिति ने लगभग 10 हजार सीटों पर प्रवेश की घोषणा की है। नए खुले दूर-दराज के कॉलेजों में बढ़ी सीटों के कारण इस बार छात्रों के प्रवेश की संभावना बढ़ जाएगी।