

# Newspaper Clips

October 31, 2011

Hindustan, ND 31/10/2011

P-6

## आईआईटी के दो अफसरों के घर लाखों की चोरी

नई दिल्ली | अंकुर शर्मा

देश के सबसे बड़ा शैक्षिक संस्थानों में से एक आईआईटी चोरों का नया अड्डा बन गई है। छोट-मोटी चोरियों से जुड़ा रहे आईआईटी को दिवाली के दूसरे दिन दो बड़े झटके मिले। एक दिन में आईआईटी में काम करने वाले दो अधिकारियों के यहां ताला तोड़कर चोर लाखों के जेवरात उड़ा ले गए। अहम बात यह है कि दोनों पड़ोसी हैं और दोनों घर काफी दिनों से बंद थे। एक घर की मालकिन विदेश में हैं। वहीं दूसरे मामले में परिवार दिल्ली में नहीं था।

घटना गुरुवार की है। जयीता घोष अपने पति के साथ अपने मायके दिवाली मनाने के लिए गई थीं। लेकिन गुरुवार को आईआईटी के गार्ड ने उन्हें फोन कर बताया कि उनके घर का ताला टूटा हुआ है और चोरी हो गई है। जयीता घर पहुंची और देखा कि घर का सामान बिखरा हुआ है और अलमारी खुली हुई है। जयीता के अनुसार उनके घर से करीब दो लाख का सामान गायब था। वहीं उनके पड़ोसी डा निवेदिता गोविल मैक्सिको में गई हैं। उनके यहां भी चोरों ने ताला तोड़कर चोरी कर ली। चोरी कितनी बड़ी

है इसका अभी पता नहीं चल सका है। पुलिस सुत्रों ने बताया कि चोर को यह पता था कि दोनों घर काफी समय से घर खाली हैं और मकान मालिक दिल्ली से बाहर हैं। चोरों को यह भी पता था कि वह फिलहाल वापस नहीं आएंगे।

**पहले भी हो चुकी हैं चोरियां :** हाल ही में आईआईटी से कई चोरियां हुई हैं। हॉस्टल हो या आईआईटी का परिसर सभी जगह चोर सक्रिय हैं। लेकिन अहम बात यह है कि घर में से इतनी बड़ी चोरी का यह पहला मामला है। इससे पहले आईआईटी के होस्टलों से कई लैपटॉप चोरी हुए थे। जिसके आरोप में पुलिस ने आईआईटी के ही एक कर्मचारी के बेटे को गिरफ्तार कर कई लैपटॉप बरामद किए थे।

**कड़ी है सुरक्षा :** आईआईटी की सुरक्षा दिल्ली की किसी अहम जगह से कम नहीं है। यहां आने वाले हर व्यक्ति का पास बनाया जाता है और कड़ी पुछताछ के बाद ही अंदर भेजा जाता है। इसके अलावा संदिग्ध तरीके से घुमने पर आईआईटी की सुरक्षा कर्मी उसे परिसर से बाहर भी निकाल देते हैं। आईआईटी चोरों के निशाने पर, एक दिन में दो घरों के ताले तोड़ लाखों का माल उड़ाया

# IIM-B students study office of lokayukta for biz lessons

## New batch takes the road less travelled, takes startup for test-study

SAMEER RANJAN BAKSHI

Bangalore

WHILE B-school students primarily look towards the functioning and management of big corporates and Navaratnas, few students took the road less travelled and studied how a premier anti-corruption body works to hone their management skills. Some others chose to study fast-growing start-ups to learn more about their business processes and organisational behaviour.

Five students of Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIM-B) studied the overall structure, management and challenges being faced by Karnataka Lokayukta. Another group chose to take up a study on Adodis, a start-up. Interestingly, these studies were selected by the institutes' knowledge portal for publication.

Only 3-4 studies are published out of 65 this time. The students also came out with few recommendations on strengthening Karnataka's Lokayukta.

The interest in start-ups is natural for students studying in IIM-B, located in India's high technology capital. Vikram Bodavula, a student of IIMB, said, "Few years down the line, I want to be an entrepreneur. That was one of the reasons for my interest to study Adodis Technologies. Also, I am from an IT background. It is believed that next Google and Microsoft are coming from India. The reason for taking up this start up for my study was that despite Adodis being a three year old company, it has about 40 employees working on R&D.



Smith Kumar

Generally most start ups are into product and services which can fetch quick money. They don't invest much into research".

Under the module, "managing organisation" of PGP programme, students would team together to undertake a short study under a professor. A total of nineteen teams of the first year postgraduate diploma program of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore went on to study NGOs, start-ups and government agencies. There were a total of 65 such teams, which studied different organisations.

"What surprised us that despite being a bureaucratic organization, there was no red tapism, no running from pillar to post. We met with Justice Santosh Hegde without taking a prior appointment. It has an open

door policy. Who ever come to the office, would be guided to the proper desk", said Vanshika.

The five guided by Amit Gupta, met many officials of Lokayukta including former Lokayukta, Justice Santosh Hegde. Their findings are after thorough discussions with senior officials.

They studied various branch of the agency including engineering, registrar and police wings of the agency. Gupta is an associate professor who teaches organisational behaviour & HR management.

Sourav Mukherji, associate professor at IIMB said: "We can't make any general projection out of the nature of companies being studied. But start-ups are also interested to be under study by students of IIM. Also, the choice of

organisation depends on students' interest regarding their professional goals".

The students' recommendations include even what the then Lokayukta has been asking – giving the prosecution power to the agency. The study was also critical about the issues of higher amount of centralisation, hierarchical of the agency.

Some of the other recommendations are – having lower dependency on government, having a proper knowledge management and transforming to a paperless system, having work incentives for performance and making fixed tenure for officials, as there is no fix tenure. The officials are deputed from various government departments.

# What we've lost in education



R. KRISHNAKUMAR

► Higher studies should produce well-rounded scholars, not just specialists and professionals.

Words are dynamic; as dynamic as society. The meaning undergoes a metamorphosis with time. Their usage and interpretations are coloured by one's perspective.

The word under scrutiny is 'education' — often in the news for wrong reasons. Education is a source of business for some, a \$7-billion untapped market. Business houses look at education as a vital input to enhance business and a student wants to maximise his return on investment. To a parent, it is a question of pride.

For many, education is synonymous with research, and for some others it is a source of innovation, even. To be fair, it is a bit of this, and a bit of that.

Education is at the very root of civilisation. It has a much larger purpose; the government's perspective on education cannot be clouded by short-term goals.

Society, made up largely of the *aam admi*, has always viewed education as the producer of a learned man — 'one who can distinguish between good and bad, stable and unstable, ethical and unethical, with a clinical mind, and guide the rest in the journey called evolution.

Today, such a learned man might well say: "For heaven's sake, move this debate on edu-



Education is not just knowledge-transfer or training of skills .

cation away from the IITs!"

As is always the case, the *aam admi* is forgotten in the scramble, and the focus clouded by certain shrill voices. Let us accept that education should bring prosperity to the nation. Let us also accept that prosperity alone is not development. It is time to get away from quarter-to-quarter rankings and redefine the role of education, especially higher education.

## SCIENTIST AND GENTLEMAN

Parsons made a perceptible remark in the *International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences*, "The typical professor now resembles the scientist more than the gentleman-scholar of earlier times. As a result of the process of professionalisation, achievement criteria are now given the highest priority, reputations are established in national and international forums rather than locally defined, and the centre of gravity has shifted to the graduate faculties and their newly-professionalised large-scale research function."

The key figure in his remark is the teacher, a gentleman-scholar. There is a great need to bring back the teacher. He is the conscience-keeper of the nation. He is the catalyst for progress and change. His "product" is the learned man. The teacher is an endangered

species and we rarely find him/her in any institute in this country. IITs and top Indian universities have professional scientists. As for the rest, the less said the better. He disappeared because the word 'education' has undergone a metamorphosis. If we are to bring him back, we need to look at education with a new lens — a wholesome enlightened education.

Education is not just knowledge-transfer or training of skills. The boundaries are much larger. Boyer, in the 1980s, used a string of words to define higher education. He classified scholarship required in a university as: scholarship of integration, service, including application of knowledge and scholarship of teaching.

## INTEGRATED SCHOLARSHIP

A university thesis is important to society, not only for its contribution, but also for the skilled developer. Unfortunately, research has become an important criteria for ranking and never-ending debates.

No doubt, it is important for a gentleman-scholar, driven by an inquisitive and enquiring mind. It is a maze, where one result feeds into another, sets up a chain reaction, and moves from fundamental to applied, and may result in a fascinating

product, say, the Magnetic Resonance Imaging technique. This passion cannot be induced by rewards and recognition, as echoed by many great scientists.

Unfortunately, the university researcher not only stands on the shoulders of giants such as Newton, Maxwell and Darwin, but also on props called ministries, and grants. Research may be one of the indicators of the quality of the university, but doesn't reflect the educational system as a whole.

"Scholarship of integration" can be interpreted as an integration of domain knowledge or technical knowledge with society around. This integration should result in maximising the benefit of the knowledge to the society. This means sensitivity to pollution, sustainable development, energy and global warming, economics, and various factors that cannot be treated as independent disciplines. They are a part of the learning process and research. Should we not pay attention to this integration, and should it not be a metric to sieve out a good institute from a great one?

Scholarship of service, including application of knowledge, is crucial to prepare a scholar to the life outside. What is learnt in the class is directly applied in real life. Importantly, the complex many-to-many mapping has to be understood by the teacher. He must have seen the world, be it that of engineering or social sciences. The business of education would have earned its "profit" if its product is the learned man. For that, we need the gentleman-scholar of the yesteryear back with us.

(The author is a professor, Department of Engineering Design, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The views expressed are personal and do not represent the views of IIT, Madras.)

# “Crux of education should lie in identifying innovators”

## Conference on management education

Special Correspondent

**CHENNAI:** Often, we come across people with relentless curiosity, tenacity and who come with a degree of irreverence. They are there in schools, organisations and in board of directors in a company. Do we identify them? If we do, do we encourage them?

Identifying these three aspects as key traits of innovators, Srikant Datar of Harvard Business School, said the answer to the two questions could be central to changing not just what needs to be done in business schools but in education itself.

Addressing a conference on Rethinking Management Education with Innovation and Creativity organised by the IIM-A Alumni Association - Chennai Chapter, and Anna University here on Saturday, Mr. Datar said research on business schools in the US and the last four months in India has shown that the business schools were not certainly helping the students to think innovatively. “We are not engaging the students the way we should.”

Research on successful companies like GE, HP and Tata has revealed that there were bursts of innovation at points of time which was one of the prime reasons for the success of the companies over a long period of time. “Innovators are extremely curious to find new or different way to go after a problem, they don’t give up easily and interestingly there is a degree of irreverence that comes with them,” he said.

Asking if the HR polices are tuned to identify and promote these innovators thinking differently, he said the managements should be willing to tolerate their mistakes and failures and understand that they were trying to create a culture of innovation and not measure it in terms of money spent.

“Kids are full of innovation. In US, a 13-year old kid has developed a way of designing solar cells based on observation of leaves designed by nature to receive maximum lighting from the sun,” Mr. Datar said. With respect to the question of whether innovation can be taught, the Harvard professor said, “I don’t think so. It can be triggered, provoked and stimulated. The larger the problem, the more innovation you need,” he said.

He emphasised the need for fostering innovating talent in the country faced with many social problems.

Samir Barua, Director, IIM-A, said the series of conferences, in collaboration with IIM - Calcutta, was to identify issues in leadership, globalisation and governance and impart the necessary changes in B-schools’ curriculum across the country. Shekar Chaudhuri, Director, IIM-C, emphasised the need to leverage technology to reach out to more students. Mannar Jawahar, vice-chancellor, Anna University, said adopting a cross disciplinary approach would foster creative and innovative thinking. IIMAAA Chennai Chapter president S. Muralidharan and organising committee chairman Kandaswamy Bharathan spoke.

TRIBUNE ND 31/10/2011

p-1

# Govt plans to bring scientists back home

**VIJAY MOHAN/TNS**

**CHANDIGARH, OCTOBER 30**

In an effort to tap potential and boost research, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has proposed a "start-up grant" for Indian scientists working abroad who are willing to return home to pursue scientific research in India.

"Indian scientists working abroad who take up a position in any publicly funded research institute here would be eligible for this grant," DST Secretary, Dr T Ramasami, told The Tribune here today. "We are considering setting up about a thousand positions under this category, where for instance, a returning scientist could be sanctioned a grant of Rs 50 lakh for three years or so," he added.

This is among several ventures being planned by the department to encourage senior Indian scientists to return and also to ensure that their requirements are met. Dr Ramasami, who was here to deliver the foundation day lecture at the Central Scientific Instruments Organisa-

“During a recent lecture at a gathering of about 400 Indian scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the US, I received 330 resumes of people who were interested in returning to India.”

— **Dr T Ramasami**  
Secretary, Department of Science and Technology

tion (CSIO), said globally people are now looking at India as it is doing reasonably well in the scientific sector and with things changing, it is the ideal time to come back.

"During a recent lecture at a gathering of about 400 Indian scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the US, I received 330 resumes of people who were interested in returning to India," he claimed.

The DST is also mulling schemes to tap the potential of overseas Indian medical fraternity through fellowships, with about 1,000 positions planned for doctors and

**Continued on page 11**

# Govt plans to bring scientists back home

**From page 1**

another 250 at the post graduate level.

On DST's INSPIRE (Innovation in Science and Pursuit for Inspired Research) programme, Dr Ramasami said a new phase of the scheme was being launched this year where Ph.D candidates with strong credentials and capability in research will be offered faculty positions equivalent to the status of an assistant professor at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT).

The INSPIRE programme was launched to attract talent to science by tapping the student community at an early age and

thus build the required critical human resource pool for strengthening scientific and research base. The first phase of the programme is targeted at students of the age group of 10-15 years.

The programme does not rely on competitive exams for identification of talent at any level but invites students for falling in the top 1 per cent of any school board examination results. For awards, scholarships and academic programmes. For the last phase involving Ph.D. candidates, the DST has received about 500 applications so far, out of which 130 have been short-listed.

ET Interactive

# 'Education Gateway to Economic Growth'



**BADRI SESHADRI**  
CO-FOUNDER  
New Horizon Media

**KARTHIK SUBBARAMAN & SRIRAM SRINIVASAN**

India may be the most linguistically diverse nation on earth, but its regional-language publishing landscape resembles a barren Sahara. It is in this inhospitable terrain that Badri Seshadri and his company New Horizon Media pitched a tent with the mission of slaking ordinary Indians' thirst for knowledge.

Seven years into their adventure, Seshadri and his co-founder friend K Satyanarayan are materialising a market out of thin air, having pioneered an innovative model of distributing books while evangelising reading along the way.

New Horizon, based in Chennai, is the second entrepreneurial venture of Seshadri and

Satyanarayan: they teamed up to start cricinfo.com, the home of cricket on the web which is now owned by ESPN. When it was time to start something again, they decided to write down on a piece of paper what they would do and what not.

"The first thing we said was 'no IT'. We looked at education but the regulatory environment is not conducive for ethical entrepreneurs. The closest thing to education is publishing, and we settled on it," says Seshadri, 41, who studied mechanical engineering at IIT-Madras and Cornell University. "We have run with zero bribes. That was something we were very particular about."

New Horizon started by publishing books in Tamil and the expectation was that it would quickly cover other Indian languages. With about 1,500 titles, mostly non-fiction, it is the biggest Tamil book-publisher. But making it work in just Tamil has proven such a challenge that other Indian languages will have to wait. That is because Seshadri found that most ordinary Indians were not as thirsty for knowledge as he hoped. Even his sales staff did not read newspapers, let alone books.

"I keep saying, 'Hey, why don't you start reading the books you sell?' Those who have stuck around have started reading." To inculcate the reading habit among his sales staff, the best performers among them will be rewarded with tablet computers. And, in future, customers of New Horizon could even be given a tablet PC free along with the purchase of a few dozen books.

Unlike most other regional publishing shops in which the proprietor is little more than a postman who moves manuscripts and published work back and forth, New Horizon has a staff of 80 providing the full complement of publishing services: they commission ideas, edit and proofread manuscripts and carry out sales. The company will end the financial year in March 2012 with sales of ₹7.5 crore and a small profit. New Horizon is backed by Sridhar Vembu, the US-based founder of Zoho, a provider of the eponymous online office suite.

"We are building up a bank of intellectuals and writers and want to be a first port of call for any English publisher who wants his books in Tamil and other Indian languages," says

Seshadri, who wants books to also educate people on current affairs and trigger discussions on issues of significance.

New Horizon sells its books through some 2,500 outlets in Tamil Nadu, about four-fifths of which are co-located with other shops such as department stores or news marts. The high cost of real estate means that even large bookstores selling popular titles are finding it difficult to afford prime localities in major cities. "If I take 500 sq ft, I'll be thrown out very soon because somebody will pay thrice the rent I can."

The government's intentions may be good, but it simply is not equal to the challenge of making available the best books to those hundreds of millions of Indians who know no English. Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes do not have quality books in regional languages and even for school children, the curriculum is outdated or irrelevant. He suggests that at least half the curriculum for children up to Standard III must consist of picture storybooks.

"Children are not taught reading and schoolbooks are pathetic. The schools have outsourced education to parents.

Most poor parents are not educated, so this perpetuates a vicious cycle." The National Translation Mission has been crafted by the Centre but it is moving at a snail's pace.

"None of the state governments even understand it. A law is passed somewhere and no state is ready for it," he observes. GDP growth, Seshadri believes, can come only from growth in knowledge, and that there is no escape from reading and comprehending. "We need more clerks and fewer engineers anyway."

A public-spirited citizen, Seshadri blogs regularly and is deeply involved in issues relating to the community. Earlier this month, he campaigned for a friend who was competing in the election to a local body in Chennai. In politics, as in everything else, he believes honesty is the best policy. The golden rule with all voters, literate or illiterate, is to only make reasonable campaign promises that are capable of being fulfilled, he says.

Seshadri plans to contest the next elections to local bodies in Tamil Nadu. "I am not saying I may win; I will win. Winning a corporation ward election is a piece of cake."

Times of India ND 31-Oct-11 P17

## No more engg colleges, states tell AICTE

### Nearly 2L Seats Remained Vacant This Yr Despite Council Relaxing Admission Norms

Hemali Chhapia | TNN

Mumbai: Two decades ago, just a percentage of aspiring Indian engineers found a seat in a tech school. Now, supply seems to have outstripped demand, with lakhs of engineering seats in Indian colleges going abegging.

State governments now want the country's regulatory body to reject fresh proposals for starting engineering colleges.

"We have received letters from the Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Chhattisgarh governments telling us not to clear proposals for engineering institutes," said S S Mantha, chairman, All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE),



**SUPPLY OVERSHOOTS DEMAND:** In five years, the capacity in technology colleges has more than trebled

the umbrella body for professional education in the country.

Maharashtra, too, said sources, is firming up its pitch to

AICTE after waking up to the fact that the number of vacant seats in engineering colleges has risen dramatically over the last three

years. AICTE records show that India produced 4.01 lakh engineers in 2003-04, of which 35% were computer engineers. In 2004-05, 1,355 engineering colleges admitted 4.6 lakh students, of which 31% were computer engineers. The number of graduates rose to 5.2 lakh in 2005-06. In five years, the capacity in technology colleges has more than trebled.

India is now home to 3,393 engineering colleges that have 14.85 lakhs seats available. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and UP have about 70% tech institutes. When admissions closed this year, AICTE estimated that nearly two lakh seats remained unfilled.

This glut in engineering seats

has had experts worried. This year, AICTE relaxed entry norms for tech schools, hoping there would be a rush of students. But despite lowering the minimum score required to join an engineering college, there weren't enough students to fill all seats on offer.

"Seats are going vacant in rural parts of various states. There are no takers for specific engineering programmes, but the core engineering courses of civil, mechanical, and electrical still have takers," added Mantha.

The AICTE has told state governments to pass on copies of perspective plans of all universities, so that the growth of colleges can be mapped and controlled.

Mint, ND 31/10/2011 P-9

## EDUCATION MARKET

# North Carolina varsity to open India office

By PRASHANT K. NANDA  
prashant.n@livemint.com

NEW DELHI

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill plans to open an office in India, following in the footsteps of Harvard Business School and University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, as it seeks to increase its engagement with Asia's third largest economy.

The North Carolina university's Kenan-Flagler Business School will open an office in India within six months, said James Dean, dean of the 92-year-old business school.

"The emerging economies are vital for us; and when we talk of this, we mean India, China and Brazil," Dean said during a recent visit to Delhi.

"We will open our India office in one of the big cities of India," he said, hinting that the office could be in Mumbai or New Delhi. The office will increase the university's interaction with local companies, help it conduct research, carry out case studies and facilitate faculty and student exchanges. The university does not plan a campus in India immediately.

"At least 10% of our classrooms in the US are filled by Indians; hence, we understand the country and its growing stature," Dean said in a telephone interview.

Kenan-Flagler admits 300 students every year. The institute has devised an elective on India and its economy as part of its on-campus full-time MBA course. "For the last few years, nearly 50-60 students

including some Indians are coming here for exposure trips. They interact with business houses for few weeks. We want to expand this engagement for sure," Dean said.

Some students also come to India on student exchange programmes with institutes such as the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and the Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, for a term that typically stretches for around three months.

Some weeks earlier, Wharton announced it would open an India office in 2012 and engage in executive education, a revenue churning for business schools worldwide. These programmes target professionals and are delivered as either part-time or full-time courses.

Harvard opened its India Research Center (IRC) five years earlier in Mumbai, from where it drives its executive education agenda as well as its research and case study programmes. The *Harvard Business Review*, the management magazine it publishes, has tied up with the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, to promote its case studies.

Bharat Gulia, senior manager at consulting firm Ernst and Young, said such moves by leading foreign business schools are only logical as India's economy continues to grow even in the face of a global economic slowdown. "The practical question is where is the opportunity to grow? Professors need consulting and students need exposure. Here, India is a great place," he said.

Times of India ND 31-Oct-11  
P-19

# Monk wins India's highest math award

Jhimī Mukherjee Pandey | TNN

**Kolkata:** His eyebrows are deeply knit in thought as he furiously types away on the computer to solve a mathematical riddle. A Marlboro packet lies in front of him and he toys with an unlit cigarette. The room is full of books that suggest the saffron-robed man in front of you is no ordinary mathematician.

Mahan Maharaj has been awarded this year's Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award for mathematics, the highest academic honour in the country. This is the first time that any monk has won the award.

Since the day the award was announced, the Ramkrishna Mission Vivekananda University has been flooded with phone calls and visitors from the media trying to meet this brilliant mathematician who has been working with hyperbolic geometry and topology for nearly two decades now.

The 45-year-old is fluent in English, Hindi and Bengali. Born Mahan Mitra, he studied in St Xavier's Collegiate School till Class XII and cracked IIT-JEE to enter the prestigious IIT Kanpur to study electrical engineering. Soon, he realized that he was not enjoying this field of study and changed to mathematics. After completing his MSc, he went to University of California, Berkeley. After coming back from US, he renounced the world and became a monk.

# Online registration for JEE from today

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** The online registration for Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) 2012 is starting on Monday. Aspiring students can log on to the IIT website to fill up the form for JEE, which will be held on April 8 next year. However, the forms will be available over the counter only from November 11. The last date for registering online is December 10. The last date to register will be December 15 if the form is submitted offline. While the registration charges, including the cost of form, will be Rs 1800 for general male candidates, girls will have to pay only Rs 200.

Candidates aspiring to crack JEE 2012 will have to score at least 10% marks in each of the three subjects and a minimum aggregate of 35% to figure on the common rank list for admission to IITs. Till last time, the minimum qualifying marks in JEE were worked out after calculating the average of marks scored by all the candidates who wrote the exam. According to the Joint Admission

Board, fixing the minimum marks required will make the system more transparent, while making it easier for students to set their goals in the exam.

A separate rank list will be prepared for OBC and SC/ST candidates. OBC candidates will get a relaxation of 10% in the minimum marks required to crack JEE. OBC candidates will have to score at least 9% in each subject and 31.5% in aggregate in order to be in the OBC rank list. Candidates of SC and ST categories must score at least 5% in each subject and 17.5% in aggregate to be on their respective rank lists.

Candidates will get the answer sheet in duplicate. Also from now on, they will be allowed to circle their answers in the ORS using a pen instead of pencil. According to JAB, the answer keys will be put up online at least three weeks after JEE. The officials made it clear that the pattern of JEE will remain unchanged. This year, 13,196, of the 4.6 lakh candidates, qualified for admission.



Publication: The Times Of India Delhi; Date: Oct 31, 2011; Section: Times Nation; Page: 17;

# Cambridge to honour late Indian historian Rajni Palme Dutt

Akshaya Mukul | TNN

New Delhi: Forgotten outside Left circles and the academic world, Rajni Palme-Dutt, the intellectual giant of the 20th century Left movement and author of 'India Today', is making a comeback of sorts in his school. The prestigious Perse School of Cambridge that Dutt attended in the early years of the 20th century before moving to Balliol College in Oxford has instituted an annual lecture in the name of the Indo-Swedish Leftist. CPM's Sitaram Yechury will deliver the first lecture on Tuesday.



Sitaram Yechury will deliver the first lecture in Dutt's honour

"As a student and a practising Left politician, RPD had a great influence on me and Left leaders of our generation. It will be an honour to speak about the man

and his contemporary relevance," Yechury said. He also intends to highlight the current unrest against the market economy in Europe and especially in the US where anti-Wall Street protests are going on.

Born to an Indian father Upendra Dutt and Swedish mother Anna Palme – great aunt of Olof Palme who later became Sweden's prime minister – RPD was the "ideological guru" of Communist Party of Great Britain and also played a big role through Dutt-Bradley thesis in helping Communist Party of India shed its sectarianism in the 1930s and become a national party. Historian Eric Hobsbawm called Dutt a "natural intellectual as well as an instinctive hardliner". The two worked together for the Communist Party in London. Dutt's 'India Today', the first Marxist work on Indian freedom struggle, analyses British imperialism in the context of Indian social and economic structure that existed from the mid-18th century. A friend of Jawaharlal Nehru, Dutt travelled to India in the 1940s, covering the Cabinet Mission for 'Daily Worker'. Yechury is also expected to speak on worldwide struggles against imperialism, organized by the Anglia University of Britain, on the same day.

Amar Ujala ND 31-Oct-11

P-8

# आईआईटी जेईई: पांच सालों के पेपर जारी

● अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नोएडा। आईआईटी जेईई की ऑनलाइन आवेदन प्रक्रिया सोमवार से शुरू हो रही है। प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिए छात्रों की तैयारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछले पांच सालों के प्रश्नपत्र जारी किए गए हैं। खास बात ये है कि प्रश्नपत्र में सवाल के जवाब भी दिए गए हैं। आईआईटी ने जेईई-12 की तैयारी के लिए 2007 से 2011 के सभी 10 प्रश्नपत्रों की ये सीरीज तैयार की है। साथ ही केमेस्ट्री, फिजिक्स, मैथ और आर्किटेक्चर का सेलेबस भी जारी कर दिया है।

आईआईटी जेईई-2009 के बाद 2011 में प्रश्नपत्र के प्रारूप में बदलाव किया था। पिछले दो सालों से एक समान खंड निर्धारित रखकर सवाल पूछे गए हैं, हालांकि प्रश्नों की संख्या में बदलाव हुआ। 2010 के पहले पेपर में 84 व दूसरे में 57 जबकि 2011 में पहले पेपर में 69 और दूसरे में 60 सवाल पूछे गए हैं।

● आज से शुरू होगा मिशन आईआईटी

पिछले दो सालों से पहले पेपर के चार खंडों में सिंगल करेक्ट टाइप, मल्टीपल करेक्ट टाइप, पैराग्राफ व इंटीगर टाइप और दूसरे पेपर के चार खंडों सिंगल करेक्ट टाइप, मल्टीपल करेक्ट टाइप, इंटीगर और मैटिक्स टाइप सवाल ही गए हैं। ओएमआर फार्म (ऑफलाइन) 11 नवंबर से 5 दिसंबर तक नोएडा सेक्टर-18 स्थित पंजाब नेशनल बैंक से मिलेंगे।

वहीं, आईआईटी जेईई के लिए आवेदन करने वाले जिन छात्रों की नजर कमजोर है वे अलग पेपर की अपील कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए छात्रों को आवेदन करने के बाद आईआईटी को एक पत्र लिखना है, उसके बाद इन छात्रों के लिए मोटे फोंट साइज वाला प्रश्नपत्र परीक्षा में दिया जाएगा। फार्म ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध है।

# IIT-JEE के लिए आज से शुरू होगा ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन

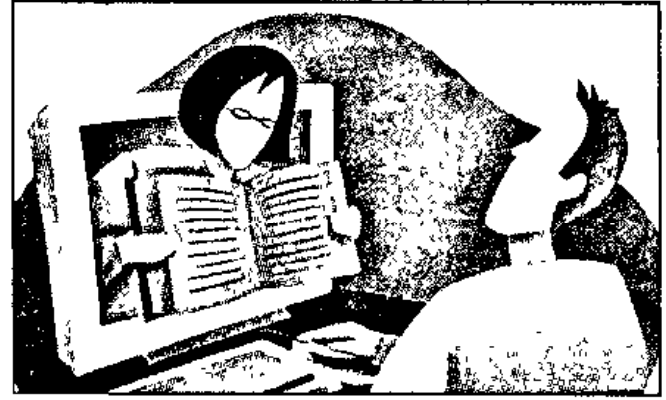
प्रमुख संवाददाता ॥ नई दिल्ली

आईआईटी जॉइंट एंट्रेंस एग्जाम (आईआईटी- जेईई) के लिए ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन का प्रोसेस सोमवार से शुरू हो रहा है। आईआईटी एग्जाम के लिए ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन दोनों तरह से अप्लाई किया जा सकता है।

ऑनलाइन ऐप्लीकेशन का प्रोसेस 31 अक्टूबर से 10 दिसंबर तक चलेगा। ऑफलाइन ओएमआर ऐप्लीकेशन फॉर्म 11 नवंबर से 5 दिसंबर तक मिलेंगे। ऑफलाइन फॉर्म जमा करवाने की लास्ट डेट 15 दिसंबर है। एग्जाम 8 अप्रैल को होगा और 18 मई को रिजल्ट आउट होगा। यह एग्जाम देश की 15 आईआईटी में अंडरग्रेजुएट कोर्सों में एडमिशन के लिए होता है। आईआईटी की वेबसाइट के जरिए ऑनलाइन अप्लाई किया जा सकता है और जानकारी हासिल की जा सकती है। आईआईटी दिल्ली की वेबसाइट [www.iitd.ac.in](http://www.iitd.ac.in) है।

आईआईटी के जॉइंट एडमिशन बोर्ड (जेएबी) ने इस बार मिनिमम मार्क्स को लेकर नया क्राइटेरिया तय किया है। 2012 से आईआईटी-जेईई के एग्जाम की कॉमन रैंक लिस्ट में क्वालिफाई करने के लिए जनरल कैटेगरी के स्टूडेंट्स को हर विषय में मिनिमम 10 फीसदी मार्क्स और टोटल (एग्रिगेट) 35 फीसदी हासिल करने जरूरी होंगे। एससी-एसटी, ओबीसी और विकलांगता कोटे में मिनिमम मार्क्स को भी अलग-अलग रखा गया है। ओबीसी कैटेगरी में हर विषय में कम से कम 9 फीसदी व एग्रिगेट 31.5 फीसदी होना चाहिए। एससी, एसटी और विकलांगता श्रेणी के लिए मिनिमम मार्क्स हर विषय में 5 फीसदी व एग्रिगेट 17.5 फीसदी होना चाहिए। दाखिला ऑल

## भविष्य की उड़ान...

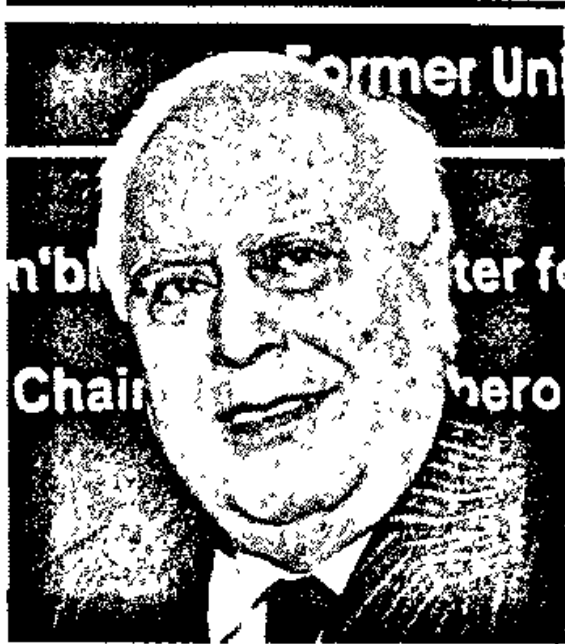


- ▶ 31 अक्टूबर से 10 दिसंबर तक कर सकेंगे ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन
- ▶ ऑफलाइन ओएमआर ऐप्लीकेशन फॉर्म 11 नवंबर से 5 दिसंबर तक मिलेंगे
- ▶ इस बार मिनिमम मार्क्स को लेकर नया क्राइटेरिया तय किया गया है

इंडिया रैंकिंग के आधार पर होगा। मिनिमम मार्क्स पाना स्टूडेंट्स के लिए आईआईटी में एडमिशन पाने की गारंटी नहीं होगा। जिन 15 आईआईटी में एडमिशन के लिए यह टेस्ट होता है, वे भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नै, गांधी नगर, दिल्ली, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, इंदौर, जोधपुर, कानपुर, खड़गपुर, मंडी, मुंबई, पटना, रोपड़ और रुड़की में हैं।

# आइआइएम में संयुक्त साक्षात्कार के जरिए दाखिले पर विचार

◆ कपिल सिब्बल की अध्यक्षता में बुधवार को होगी बैठक



नई दिल्ली, प्रेटर: अगर सब कुछ ठीक रहा तो देश के प्रतिष्ठित भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थानों (आइआइएम) में दाखिले के लिए एक स्थान पर सामूहिक चर्चा एवं व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार (जीडीपीआइ) आयोजित किया जाएगा। मानव संसाधन मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल की अध्यक्षता में आगामी बुधवार को आइआइएम के अध्यक्षों एवं निदेशकों की बैठक में इस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा होगी।

वर्तमान में आइआइएम में दाखिले के लिए कॉमन एडमिशन टेस्ट (कैट) में सफल छात्रों को उनकी पसंद के हर

आइआइएम में साक्षात्कार देने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। इसके लिए उन्हें एक शहर से दूसरे शहर की यात्रा करनी पड़ती है, जहां प्रत्येक संस्थान साक्षात्कार एवं दाखिले के लिए अलग अलग मापदंड अपनाते हैं। कुछ आइआइएम में छात्रों के स्नातक स्तर पर प्रदर्शन और अंकों को महत्व दिया जाता है जबकि कुछ कार्य अनुभव को तवज्जो देते हैं। प्रस्ताव के तहत, साक्षात्कार बोर्ड में सभी 13 आइआइएम के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे। बोर्ड के प्रत्येक सदस्य छात्रों से प्रश्न करेंगे और उनके व्यक्तित्व के विविध पहलुओं की परख करेंगे। उल्लेखनीय है कि हर साल करीब दो लाख छात्र आइआइएम में दाखिले के लिए कैट की परीक्षा में बैठते हैं जिसमें से महज तीन हजार का चयन होता है। विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि संयुक्त साक्षात्कार के प्रस्ताव पर अमल आसान काम नहीं होगा।

आइआइएम लखनऊ के प्राध्यापक हिमांशु राय के मुताबिक छात्रों को खुद कई साक्षात्कार देना पसंद है क्योंकि इससे उनके चयन की संभावनाएं बढ़ जाती है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आइआइटी) कॉमन काउंसिलिंग का आयोजन कर सकता है, क्योंकि वहां दाखिले की प्रक्रिया में व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार शामिल नहीं है, लेकिन आइआइएम में ऐसी व्यवस्था व्यवहारिक नहीं होगी।

देश के प्रतिष्ठित सार्वजनिक निगम अब विभिन्न इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों से पास हुए इंजीनियरों को ग्रेजुएट एप्टीट्यूट टेस्ट इन इंजीनियरिंग (गेट) में उनकी योग्यता के आंकलन के आधार पर नोकरी देंगे। इन निगमों में सरकार की महारत्न और नवरत्न जैसे- एनटीपीसी, इंडियन ऑयल, पावर ग्रिड कॉर्पोरेशन कंपनियां शामिल हैं। नोकरी देने का यह तरीका कंपनियों अगले साल के प्लेसमेंट सीजन में अपनाएंगी।

महारत्न नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन (एनटीपीसी) ने इस बारे में देश के इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों को यह सूचित किया है कि वह गेट में आंकलित योग्यता के आधार पर कैम्पस रिक्रूटमेंट करेगा। इस प्रक्रिया में अभ्यर्थियों की गेट में आंकलित योग्यता के अलावा ग्रुप डिस्कशन और इंटरव्यू भी करवाया जाएगा।

इसलिए इंजीनियरिंग के अंतिम वर्ष के विद्यार्थियों को गेट की परीक्षा में शामिल होने की अभी से तैयारी शुरू कर देनी चाहिए। इससे उन्हें दोतरफा फायदा होगा। एक तो यह कि अलग-अलग कंपनियों में इंटरव्यू देने के लिए धक्के नहीं खाने पड़ेंगे, दूसरे सरकारी

## 'गेट' दिलाएगा नोकरी



निबंध और मुद्दे  
बुनियाद

इन निगमों में सरकार की महारत्न और नवरत्न जैसे- एनटीपीसी, इंडियन ऑयल, पावर ग्रिड कॉर्पोरेशन कंपनियां शामिल हैं। नोकरी देने का यह तरीका कंपनियों अगले के साल से प्लेसमेंट सीजन में अपनाएंगी।

निगमों में चयन का मानक तय हो जाएगा और वास्तव में योग्य उम्मीदवारों की गेट के लिए की गई मेहनत ही उन्हें नोकरी दिला देगी। इसके अलावा, एनटीपीसी की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे सार्वजनिक निगमों को भी सुयोग्य इंजीनियर सीधे कैम्पस से ही मिल जाएंगे। उन्हें अपने स्तर पर अलग से उनकी योग्यता का आंकलन नहीं करना पड़ेगा। गेट को देश के भीतर ही इस प्रकार मान्यता मिल जाने से बाद में निजी कंपनियां भी नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया में उसे तवज्जो देने लगेंगी और विद्यार्थियों की राह और भी आसान हो जाएगी।

Naya India ND  
31/10/2011 p-2

## इंजीनियरिंग का मखोल

झारखंड में इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा का सरेआम मखोल उड़ने जा रहा है। राज्य में विज्ञान वर्ग से 12वीं पास हरेक छात्र-छात्रा, भले ही वह थर्ड क्लास पास हुआ हो, अब इंजीनियर बन जाएंगे। अभ्यर्थी के प्रदेश स्तरीय संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा में जीरो नंबर आया हो तो भी (निगेटिव मार्किंग) उसे निजी शिक्षण संस्थान में प्रवेश मिलेगा।

यह एआईसीटीई के दिशा निर्देशों की सरासर अवहेलना है, मगर निजी संस्थानों की सीटें भरने के लिए यह अनुमति दी जा रही है। एआईसीटीई ने इस बार इंजीनियरिंग में दाखिले के लिए सामान्य वर्ग के लिए बारहवीं की परीक्षा में न्यूनतम 45 फीसद तथा एससी-एसटी के 40 फीसद अंक की अहंता रखी। इसी आधार पर झारखंड संयुक्त प्रवेश प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा परिषद ने दाखिला परीक्षा आयोजित की। उसके बावजूद देश के अन्य राज्यों की तरह कई निजी कालेजों में अधिकांश सीटें खाली हैं। सीटें भरने के लिए अधिसूचना के आधार पर नामांकन लेने का निर्देश जारी कर दिया है।