Business Line ND 13/09/2012   P1

Kerala may get an IIT during 12th Plan, says Prime Minister

Our Bureau

Kochi, Sept. 12

Kerala may get an Indian Institute of Technology during the 12th Plan. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said here on Wednesday that the Centre is seriously considering a proposal to set up an IIT in the State. He was inaugurating *Emerging Kerala 2012*, a State government initiative to showcase potential projects to private investors. Over 1,800 delegates from India and abroad are participating in the three-day event.

PALAKKAD MAY GET IIT

The proposed IIT will be in Palakkad and could be included in the 12th Plan, Kerala Chief Minister Oommen Chandy later clarified.

The land owned by Instrumentation Ltd in Palakkad may be used to locate the IIT. An IIT requires a minimum of 300

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, with Kerala Chief Minister Oommen Chandy, at the Emerging Kerala event in Kochi on Wednesday. — K.K. Mustafah

acres. Promising Central support to Kerala's efforts to become an industrial hub, the Prime Minister asked the State Government to use to utmost the National Skill Development Mission. "This would go a long way in tapping the energies of the Kerala's educated unemployed," he said.

Referring to the government decision last week to grant Ca-

botage relaxation for Vallarpadam Container Transshipment Terminal in Kochi, Manmohan Sigh said the government's vision to see this port, inaugurated by him last year, becoming a transshipment hub will materialise soon.

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MANNA IS NEW IIT-KANPUR DIRECTOR

HT Correspondent

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KANPUR: Indranil Manna, an alumnus of IIT Kanpur, will be the new director of the Indian Institute of Technology. This marks an end to three-month long speculation about the new incumbent.

President Pranab Mukherjee approved his appointment for a period of five years.

Manna was the director of Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute before he was shortlisted and cleared for the top job at IIT Kanpur.

Manna will replace Dr Sanjay Govind Dhande, who has the distinction of being institute's longest serving director. Prof Dhande, who held the position for three consecutive terms, is now tipped to become scientific advisor to the prime minister.

Manna, 51, obtained his BE degree from Calcutta University in 1983 and M Tech degree in 1984 from IIT-Kanpur. A metallurgical engineer, a renowned educator and a prolific researcher; Manna's work are widely cited.

His research interest spans from structure-property correlation in engineering materials, including synthesis/application of nano-materials, surface coating/engineering, phase transition, fuel cells, sensors, bainitic steel and mathematical modelling.

आईआईटी कानपुर के नए निदेशक बने प्रो. इंद्रनील

कानपुर (ब्यूरो)। आईआईटी कानपुर के कार्यवाहक निदेशक प्रो. संजय गोविंद धांडे को वालेंट्री रिटायरमेंट मिल गया है। वह 30 सितंबर के बाद आईआईटी कैंपस छोड़ देंगे। उनकी जगह आईआईटी खड़गपुर के मैटीरियल साइंस के प्रोफेसर और सेंट्रल ग्लास एंड सेरेमिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट जाधवपुर कोलकाता के निदेशक डॉ. इंद्रनील मन्ना को आईआईटी कानपुर का नया निदेशक बनाया गया है।

प्रो. इंद्रनील 30 सितंबर से पहले कार्यभार संभाल लेंगे। उनकी नियुक्ति 5 साल के लिए हुई है। प्रो. मन्ना को निदेशक बनाए जाने की जानकारी बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर (बीओजी) के चेयरमैन सहित सभी फैकल्टी को मिल चुकी है। प्रो. इंद्रनील आईआईटी कानपुर के छात्र रह चुके हैं। उन्होंने यहां से एमटेक किया था। कार्यवाहक निदेशक प्रो. धांडे ने तीन महीने पहले बीओजी चेयरमैन से वालेंट्री रिटायरमेंट मांगा था लेकिन नए निदेशक की नियुक्ति न होने के कारण उनके आवेदन पर विचार नहीं किया गया। उनसे 30 सितंबर तक अपने पद पर बने रहने के लिए कहा गया था।

National exam for engg institutes in state from 2014-15

HT Correspondent

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MUMBAI: Engineering degree aspirants in the state will have to appear for the national joint entrance examination (JEE) from the year 2014-15. The state cabinet took this decision on Wednesday and declared that 50% weightage will be given to the Class 12 board examination, and 50% to the JEE, based on which the final merit list for admissions in the state-run institutes would be made.

The JEE facilitates admission to IITs, NITs and other engineering colleges. The state has a large number of engineering institutes — most of which are owned by educational trusts associated with political leaders.

Students who score less than 50% aggregate marks in the Class 12 board examination would not be eligible for the engineering course, said a press statement released by the state government. For deciding the weightage to board examination, marks obtained in three subjects — physics, chemistry and mathematics — would be considered.

Marks obtained in the JEE's main section would only count for seeking admissions in state institutes. For national institutes, marks obtained in the advanced section would also be considered.

In Wednesday's meeting, some ministers wanted the state to have 40% weightage to the Class 11 examination, but the majority did not approve of the suggestion.

The Union HRD ministry has fixed weightage for admission to centrally-funded institutions and gave the states the freedom to decide weightage pattern for admission to institutions governed by them.

The state government had asked for a year's time to be part of the JEE because it wanted to revise the Class 11 and 12 syllabus to meet the JEE standard.

This academic year, Class 12 students would have to take the state common entrance and several other examinations to secure admissions.

THE CRITERIA

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महाराष्ट्र 2014-15 से जेईई को अपनाएगा

भास्कर न्यूज | मुंबई

महाराष्ट्र में 2014-15 के शैक्षणिक वर्ष से इंजीनियरिंग में प्रवेश राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होने वाली संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (जेईई) के आधार पर होगा। मुख्यमंत्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण ने बुधवार को हुई कैबिनेट की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिए जाने की जानकारी देते हुए कहा कि अब 12वीं के बाद विद्यार्थियों को इंजीनियरिंग में प्रवेश लेने के लिए अलग-अलग परीक्षा नहीं देनी होगी।

उन्होंने बताया कि राज्य सरकार के इस निर्णय से ग्रामीण इलाकों के प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थियों को आईआईटी व एनआईटी जैसे तकनीकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीय स्तर के अच्छे संस्थानों में प्रवेश मिलना आसान होगा। मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय के अनुसार कैबिनेट की बैठक में इस निर्णय के अलावा शहरी विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित चुंगी चोरी के मामले पर और कृषि विभाग से संबंधित कोंकण के आम के बागवानों को 78.38 करोड़ रुपए

नुकसान भरपाई देने के मुद्दे पर भी निर्णय लिया है। सरकार का कहना है कि 2011-12 में ठाणे, रायगड, रत्नागिरी और सिंधुदुर्ग जिले के आम के बागवानों को मौसम में बदलाव होने और पेड़ों में कीड़े लग जाने से नुकसान हुआ था।

चुंगी चोरों से 10 गुना वसूला जाएगा दंड : महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने चुंगी चोरों से 10 गुना दंड वसूल कर समझौता करने का महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया है। इसके लिए महानगरपालिका के कानून में संशोधन किया जाएगा। इसके बाद चुंगी चोरी करते पकड़े जाने वाले व्यक्ति से चुंगी की मूल रकम और मिलने वाली चुंगी का 10 गुना दंड वसूला जाएगा।

राज्य सरकार का कहना है कि अब तक चुंगी चोरी करने वाले शख्स से कम से कम 5 और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 10 गुना दंड वसूलने का प्रावधान मुंबई महानगरपालिका अधिनियम-1988 में था। यह दंड भी संबंधित व्यक्ति का आरोप अदालत में साबित होने के बाद की लगाए जाने का प्रावधान था।

भारत में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की उपेक्षा हुईः काटजू

आईआईटी से निकली प्रतिभाओं का देश के विकास में योगदान नहीं

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितंबर। भारतीय प्रेस परिषद के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति मार्कंडेय काटजू मानते हैं कि भारत में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा की उपेक्षा होती रही है और उच्च शिक्षा को ज्यादा तवज्जो मिलती रही है। उन्हें शिकायत है कि आईआईटी जैसे संस्थान जिन प्रतिभाओं को तराशते हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर विदेश चली जाती हैं। वे देश के विकास में योगदान नहीं करते। जबकि उनको तैयार करने में देश का खासा धन खर्च होता है। काटजू चाहते हैं कि उच्च शिक्षा से पहले देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए ताकि बुनियाद मजबूत हो सके।

भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अमेठी की तरफ से इंडिया इंटरनेशनल सेंटर में आईसीटी के वैश्विक मानकीकरण पर आयोजित गोष्ठी का समापन करते हुए काटजू ने बुधवार को देश के वैज्ञानिकों से भी अनूठे अनुसंधान करने की अपेक्षा की। उन्होंने शिकायत की कि सरकार देश के उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों पर हर साल हजारों करोड़ की रकम खर्च कर रही है पर वैश्विक कसौटी पर खरी उतरने वाली प्रतिभाओं को विकसित करने में ये संस्थाएं नाकाम रही हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालय नोबल पुरस्कार पाने में सफल नहीं हो पाते। उन्होंने गोष्ठी के आयोजकों एमडी तिवारी और रामजी सिंह से कहा कि वे सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के मानकीकरण में भारतीय के बजाय वैश्विक कसौटी पर ध्यान दें।

शिक्षा जगत को आइना दिखाते हुए प्रेस परिषद के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि भारत में प्रतिभाओं की कमी नहीं है पर हमारी संस्थाओं में प्रतिभाओं को तराशने पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा। सरकार से खासा वेतन और सुविधाएं ले रहे शिक्षक स्कूलों–कालेजों में पढ़ाना जरूरी नहीं समझते। वे या तो अपने घरों पर ट्यूशन पढ़ाते हैं या फिर कोचिंग संस्थाओं में। चुनिंदा संस्थाओं को ज्यादा अहमियत देने से देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। जरूरत आम आदमी के कल्याण की है। उन्होंने शिक्षा संस्थाओं में शोध और अनुसंधान के स्तर में लगातार गिरावट आने पर भी चिंता जताई। साथ ही शिक्षाविदों को याद दिलाया कि दुनिया में वही अर्थव्यवस्था सफल रही हैं, जहां व्यवस्था और गुणवत्ता दोनों का पालन किया गया।

इससे पहले राजीव गांधी सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अमेठी के निदेशक एमडी तिवारी ने काटजू का स्वागत करते हुए बताया कि वे सूचना संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में जीआईएसएफआई के माध्यम से मानकीकरण के काम को अंजाम दे रहे हैं। इसमें डेनमार्क के वैज्ञानिक रामजी सिंह ने खासा योगदान दिया है। तीन दिन चली इस गोष्ठी में देश विदेश के सूचना संचार वैज्ञानिकों ने हिस्सा लिया। अमेठी का सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने इलाहाबाद के भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान की सहायता से स्थापित किया था। सार्क देशों के लिए डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी की स्थापना से लेकर विकलांगों के लिए फायदेमंद तकनीक और उपकरणों को खोजने का श्रेय इसी संस्थान को है।

HT, Kanpur

Marked absent

Is it any surprise that India fails to figure in the top 200 in world university rankings?

ACCORDING to the QS World University rankings for 2012, not one of India's higher educational institutions, even the much-vaunted IITs or IIMs, crack the world's top 200. In contrast, China has seven institutions in the top 200, while each of the other BRICS nations has at least one university in the top 200. And it isn't just the QS rankings that does not rate Indian institutions highly. The Times Higher Education world university rankings for 2011-12 also did not rank any Indian university in the top 200. If even the best of India's higher education institutions do not perform well when held to international standards, there is clearly a serious problem with the state of the country's colleges and universities.

Of course, the problem is much larger than the IITs and IIMs, which service only a small proportion of the population. The majority of young Indians eligible for college-level instruction receive training elsewhere, and there are unmistakable signs that these students are ill-served by the quality of available instruction. Indian graduates are poorly trained and lack employability, according to separate studies conducted by staffing company TeamLease this year, which estimated that more than half of all Indian graduates suffer from some degree of skill-deprivation, and by McKinsey earlier. For a young nation, with a majority of its population below 25 years of age, addressing this quality deficit in higher education should be a priority.

It doesn't seem to be so, despite the big talk. Under the watch of HRD Minister Kapil Sibal, bills that aim to address the structural problems in the higher education sector — of access, quality and regulation — have been stuck in Parliament. The National Accreditation Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill has been pending since 2010, while the foreign educational institutions bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha the same year, appears to be firmly on the backburner, as also the Higher Education and Research Bill. Higher education reform is hobbled by a lack of political will and imagination. The government risks a demographic disaster if it continues to hem and haw.

Abysmal

India's low ranking in higher education is a matter of serious concern

The QS world ranking of universities has no place for any Indian institution among the top 200. Unlike China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Korea, Malaysia, South Africa and Brazil. Indians are content to feel shocked when such rankings are announced every year, vent their anger and go back to their own comfortable levels of mediocrity thereafter. This can continue only at great peril to India's ability to compete in an increasingly-knowledge intensive global economy. Corrective steps will, of course, have to begin from primary education and cover a huge ground. Indian industry's lack of ambition to produce world-class quality makes it stay away from funding research at our institutions of higher learning, cutting off a vital stream of research topics and research funding that nurture universities around the world. Our academic stalwarts are not immune to the national cultural ethos of hierarchy and submission, with the result that independent inquiry and questioning of established wisdom, particularly of the kind propounded by your immediate superior, have an extremely short half-life on Indian campuses. Poor financial incentives had kept the meritorious and the creative away from academia, save for a minority who prefer the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, till the Sixth Pay Commission accomplished some damage control in this regard. University administrators, generally drawn from the ranks of academics, turn, when entrusted with authority, into petty little tyrants who place their own ego above collegiate striving for academic excellence. The latest victim of this tendency is Delhi University where students are being given bucket-loads of gratuitous 'moderation' marks and academic staff feels demoralised and bitter, setting one of India's premier universities on a path towards disarray and decline.

The task of redeeming higher education cannot be achieved by the central government alone. Or by the government alone. Industry and civil society at large have to play a huge role to turn things around. This is not easy, but the alternative is to stunt our economic future.

Waterlogging: GMADA to learn from IIT-Mumbai

HT live Correspondent

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SAS NAGAR: In order to find solution to perennial water logging problem with every rainfall in SAS Nagar, Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) will take lessons from IIT, Mumbai.

SAS Nagar, which is being projected as the future IT city, has been facing the problems of water logging, water entering into houses even with slight rainfall, thus forcing the authorities to re-look at the town's drainage system and hire experts to find solutions to the problem.

Sources in GMADA revealed that the authority looking for the solution to the perennial problem of flooding during rains had already tied up with IIT, Mumbai, which expertises in urban flooding.

The sources added that an amount of Rs 1.5 lakh would be paid as consultancy fee.

"We have tied up with the IIT, Mumbai, to find solution to urban flooding and as part of the tie-up, a two-day workshop would be conducted by experts from IIT, Mumbai, to upgrade the skill of engineers,' GMADA chief administrator AK Sinha said.

He added that on September 20, a team from the IIT Mumbai, would be in the city to train the engineers o GMADA. The scope of study would be urban drainage along with studying the contours o SAS Nagar.

In the recent flooding during monsoon, GMADA had got the mapping of the area done. As part of the tie-up, the expert would also supervise the solution prepared by GMADA officials.

Cambridge eyeing growth in postgraduate collaborations in India

VIKAS SHARMA
Chandigarh, 12 September

University of Cambridge is eyeing growth in postgraduate (PG) collaborations with Indian institutions.

Though vice-chancellor, Professor Leszek Boryseiwichz, emphatically rejects any plans of setting up a university campus in India in the near future, he says they are identifying institutions in India to partner. However, the collaborations would essentially be at the postgraduate level. The university in the near future is looking at creating a sustainable relationship with India through academic linkages.

The University of Cambridge already has 270 projects with various institutes in India.

The university also entered into collaboration with the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee (SGPC), wherein five students from SGPC institutions would be shortlisted for pursuing research studies in Cambridge. Under the scheme, the entire expenses of students would be shared equally by the SGPC and Cambridge University.

The university, with more than 240 Indian students studying at the PG level and around 70 students enrolled for undergraduate courses, has not witnessed any impact of weakening rupee impacting the inflow of students to the university.

"Till now, we have not observed any case wherein Indian students had to leave the campus because of the escalating cost of education on account of the depreciating rupee," said the vice-chancellor.

The university, starting this year, has also allowed entry of Indian students in undergraduate courses if they score 90 per cent in the higher secondary examination.

Boryseiwichz says the examination systems across the country varies. To ensure meritorious students are not deprived of the opportunity to enroll themselves in the undergraduate courses being offered, a couple of examination systems has been recognised by the university.

This year the university has attracted 70 students from India, who have enrolled themselves for the various undergraduate courses.

Leszek Boryseiwichz, vice-chancellor of University of Cambridge

Single entrance test for MBBS, dental courses from 2013

Aditi Tandon/TNS

New Delhi, September 12

From 2013, students will have to take a single test for entry to recognised MBBS and dental colleges in India.

Two-year-long deliberations with state governments to hold the common test - christened National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) - ended today, with the government announcing Sunday, May 5, as the date of the first version of the exam in 2013.

The test will yield an All-India merit list based on which students would be admitted to 355 recognised MBBS colleges and 300 recognised dental colleges. The hitherto conducted state-level medical entrance tests as also the centrally conducted All India PMT stand scrapped.

From 2013 onwards, close to 10 lakh students who annually take the medical entrance tests, will have to sit for only one exam which the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) will hold on behalf of

THE NEW SCHEME

■ CBSE to hold common entrance test on May 5, 2013 for admission to MBBS, BDS courses in all recognised colleges for the academic session 2013-14

■ AIPMT, state-level tests scrapped

■ Test to be held in English, Hindi and all vernacular languages in which it was being held till now in states

■ All admissions to be based on All-India merit list drawn from the common exam results

■ Over 10 lakh students to take the test for entry to 350 MBBS and 300 dental colleges from 2013

the Ministry of Health and Medical Council of India.

The MCI has finalised a new syllabus for the entrance test and the same is available on its website for prospective MBBS students.

The move not only spells an end to the era of multiple exams in medical education sector, but also it holds the promise of cleansing the system of MBBS and BDS admissions. The practice of sale and purchase of med-

ical seats will end with one centrally held test as the states would be obliged to admit students as per the All-India merit and no malpractices can creep in.

Hitherto, students were required to sit for scores of tests including AIPMT which the CBSE holds annually and several exams the states conduct for filling up seats in the colleges under their jurisdiction.

Now, while the states can

give preference to students from their own region while admitting them to colleges located in their jurisdiction, they would have to do so essentially through the common merit list. The practice is expected to improve the quality of medical and dental students entering the system.

When the exam was first proposed in 2010 with the MCI notification issued in December that year, states led by Tamil Nadu opposed it, saying their students would be at a loss as they would have to sit for a test which is not conducted in their regional language. The then DMK government of Tamil Nadu even secured a stay on the MCI notification.

But now, all the cases pertaining to a single test have been transferred to the Supreme Court which earlier batted for a single test in a petition filed before it.

The problem of language has been resolved with the CBSE saying it would hold the NEET-UG in all the vernacular languages.

IIM-C pips its peers in research projects

B-school published 40 research papers in peer-reviewed journals and presented 25 papers at international conferences in 2010-11
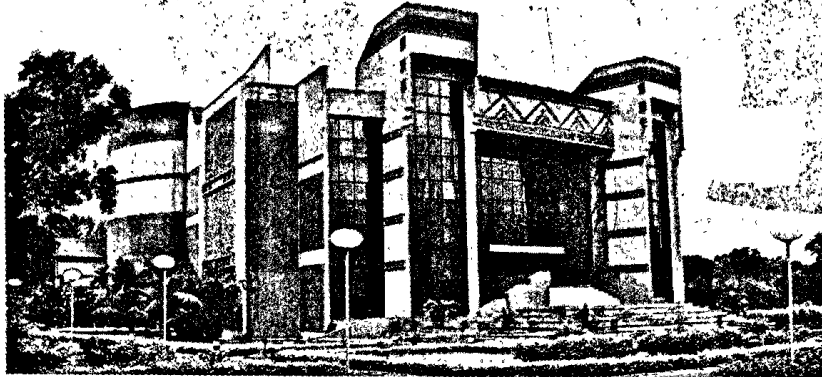
VINAY UMARJI & KALPANA PATHAK
Ahmedabad/Mumbai, 12 September

The Indian Institute of Management-Calcutta (IIM-C) is leading the way in research projects, pipping its peers IIM-Ahmedabad (IIM-A) and IIM-Bangalore (IIM-B).

Of the top three IIMs, IIM-C published 40 research papers in peer-reviewed journals, and presented 25 papers at international conferences during 2010-11, according to the institute's annual report. IIM-B, on its part, saw eight research and seven case writing projects being completed and published during the same period. In comparison, however, the oldest premier B-school, IIM-A, saw only one research project being completed as against 42 in 2009-10.

Such has been the struggle for improving research at its campus that in the annual report, Samir Barua, director, IIM-A said, "Several new initiatives,, including organisation of case writing workshops, were taken during the year to increase the number of cases being written by faculty of the institute."

IIM-A has initiated a new performance appraisal system, wherein research will be given equal weightage as teaching in annual appraisals of faculty. In terms of consulting projects being completed, IIM-A scored against its peer with 105 in 2010-11 . IIM-B, saw 19 consulting projects being completed for the same period.

In terms of research projects being initiated in 2010-11, IIM-C pipped its peers with 13 new projects, followed by nine by IIM-A and eight by IIM-B.

IIM-C also had more projects published on international platforms compared to its peer institutions.

"Our faculty members published around 40 research papers in peer-reviewed journals and presented around 25 papers at international conferences during the year. The institute funded 13 new research projects undertaken by faculty members and two projects received external funding support," said Ajit Balakrishnan, chairman of the board of governors at IIM-C.

Further, a new faculty promotion policy was implemented this year at IIM-C with the objective of further strengthening the research environment.

During the year IIM-C funded 13 new research projects. Of these, 12 were in the ₹1,00,000 category and one was in the ₹5,00,000 category. Two other research projects were launched by faculty members through external funding.

"In line with the institute's long-term vision, we saw significant progress in our efforts to transform into a research-based organisation, in terms of growth in scholarly publications as well as case studies and teaching aids," said Pankaj Chandra, director of IIM-B in its annual report for 2010-11. IIM-B has already entered into an agreement with Harvard Business Publishing, under which the latter will distribute its collection of teaching. Experts, however, believe that Indian institutes need to put in more efforts to improve quality to achieve international standards.

"India's research base already has some outstanding activity but, it appears, thinly spread; and while research generally is often 'very good' it is more rarely 'internationally excel-lent'. The underlying patterns of excellence and an explanation for India's 'deficit' compared to other countries requires further investigation," said Jonathan Adams, director, research evaluation, Thompson Reuters, had told *Business Standard*.

Indian universities, added Adams, produce a modest output of research that has really high global impact. By comparison, other growing research economies are producing not only more research but also more high quality research.

IIM-Calcutta also funded 13 new research projects this year

IIM-C's finance lab unveils monthly e-newsletter Artha

BS REPORTER
New Delhi, 12 September

The Finance Lab at the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta (IIM-C) has launched a monthly e-newsletter — *Artha* — the maiden issue of which has been published in August. The newsletter aims at bringing out articles on key areas of financial markets which might be of interest to policy makers and practitioners.

Instead of carrying market survey of the trends of the past month, the e-magazine or e-zine would contain articles with policy implications.

Dainik Bhaskar ND 13/09/2012   P7

गूगल से रखी जाएगी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों पर नजर

पारदर्शिता शिकायतों के बाद एआईसीटीई ने लिया निर्णय, ऑनलाइन दिखेगा कॉलेजों का एरियल व्यू, और भी जानकारी मिलेगी

भास्कर न्यूज | भोपाल

इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों की बढ़ती शिकायतों को देखते हुए अब ऑल इंडिया काउंसिल फॉर टेक्निकल एजुकेशन (एआईसीटीई) नई व्यवस्था लागू करने जा रहा है। अगले सत्र से सभी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों का एरियल व्यू ऑनलाइन देखा जा सकेगा। इसमें यह जानकारी भी दिखेगी कि कॉलेज के पास कितनी जमीन है और उसके कितने एरिया में बिल्डिंग बनाई गई है।

एआईसीटीई के चेयरमैन एचएच मंथा के मुताबिक लगातार शिकायतें आ रही थीं कि कई इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज संचालकों द्वारा कॉलेज के बारे में जो जानकारी दी जाती है, वो मौके पर जाकर देखने पर गलत साबित होती है। छात्रों को जब तक सही जानकारी पता चलती है, तब तक उनका एडमिशन कन्फर्म हो चुका होता है। इस स्थिति से बचने के लिए एआईसीटीई ने तय किया है कि कॉलेज का एरियल व्यू ऑनलाइन किया जाए। इसके लिए गूगल अर्थ सॉफ्टवेयर की मदद ली जाएगी।

एआईसीटीई ने सत्र 2012-13 के लिए मान्यता के नवीनीकरण और नई मान्यता के लिए आवेदन पत्र के साथ कॉलेज की अक्षांशीय और देशांतर स्थिति भी मांगी गई थी। कॉलेज संचालकों को यह जानकारी गूगल अर्थ पर देखकर आवेदन पत्र में भरनी थी।

यह जानकारी भी होगी ऑनलाइन

» कॉलेज में कितना शैक्षणिक स्टाफ है

» कॉलेज में लैब और लाइब्रेरी में पुस्तकें कितनी हैं

» पिछले वर्षों में कितने प्लेसमेंट हुए हैं

एआईसीटीई करेगी स्पॉट वेरिफिकेशन

कॉलेज संचालकों ने मान्यता के लिए जो जानकारी दी है, उसी आधार पर एआईसीटीई की एक्सपर्ट टीम कॉलेज का स्पॉट वेरिफिकेशन करेगी। अब तक एआईसीटीई के पास ऐसी कोई तकनीक नहीं थी जिसके जरिए वे अपने कार्यालय में बैठकर इन कॉलेजों के बारे में सही जानकारी देख सके। इस एरियल व्यू को पब्लिक डोमेन में डाला जाएगा ताकि कोई भी छात्र या परिजन संबंधित कॉलेज के बारे में ऑनलाइन जमीन और उस पर निर्माण के बारे में जानकारी हासिल कर सकेंगे। यदि एआईसीटीई की एक्सपर्ट पैनल को आवेदन में दी जानकारी स्पॉट वेरिफिकेशन के दौरान नहीं मिलेगी तो कॉलेज की मान्यता निरस्त भी की जा सकेगी।