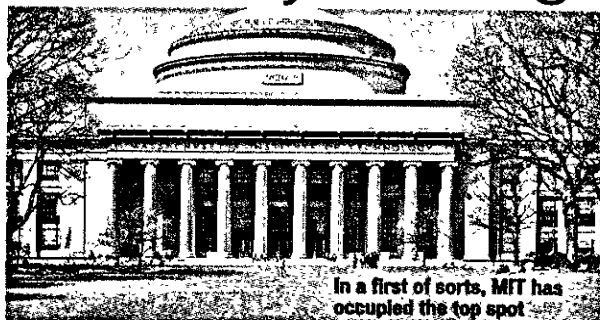


Newspaper Clips

September 19, 2012

Hindustan Times ND 19/09/2012
(HT Education) P-1

MIT tops world university rankings



In a first of sorts, MIT has occupied the top spot

THINKSTOCK

Most Indian institutions on the list are the IITs

HT Education Correspondent
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Massachusetts Institute of Technology topped, for the first time, the QS World University Rankings released last week. Six of the top 10 varsities are from the United States while the survey showed a trend of "tech-focused universities across the world on an upward trajectory."

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom and Harvard University, United States, are placed second and third, respectively, followed by University College London and Imperial College London.

As regards India, seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) ranked from 212 onwards, "but top (university) is Delhi (at) 441," tweeted QS, comparing it with China, which has seven in the top 200. IIT Delhi is ranked 212, IIT Bombay 227, IIT Kanpur 278, and IIT Madras 312.

QS also released the QS Best Student Cities ranking for the first time. According to the survey, Paris is the world's

best city in which to be a student. The others are Boston (#2), London (#3), Melbourne (#4) and Vienna (#5).

UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, US
- University of Cambridge, UK
- Harvard University, US
- University College London, UK
- University of Oxford, UK
- Imperial College London, UK
- Yale University, US
- University of Chicago, US
- Princeton University, US
- California Institute of Technology, US

BEST STUDENT CITIES RANKING

- | | | |
|----|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | Paris | France |
| 2 | London | United Kingdom |
| 3 | Boston | United States |
| 4 | Melbourne | Australia |
| 5 | Vienna | Austria |
| 6 | Sydney | Australia |
| 7 | Zurich | Switzerland |
| 8 | Berlin | Germany |
| 8 | Dublin | Ireland |
| 10 | Montreal | Canada |

Kalpatru Express Mathru 18-09-2012 P-2

JEE aspirants hunt for elusive pattern

With changes to exam system, students and parents speculate on syllabus and types of questions

Vasudha Venugopal

CHENNAI: The CBSE recently announced the dates of JEE (Main) last week and as of now, students aspiring to get into the IITs, NITs, IIITs and other reputed institutes seem certain of only one fact – they have perform well in two tests and board exams to get into the best institutes.

However, a lot remains unclear including the syllabi of the entrance tests.

The Joint Entrance Exam will be conducted in two parts – JEE (Main) and JEE Advanced. The offline examination for JEE (Main) will

• **From this year, IIT aspirants will have to write a JEE (Advanced) exam as well**

• **As board exam marks will also be considered by NITs, students have to focus on school results**

be held on April 7, 2013 and the online examinations on different dates in April. Only 1.5 lakh of the top rankers in JEE (Main) will be eligible to write the JEE (Advanced) - 2013, after which they will be shortlisted for the IITs.

“The syllabus is largely unknown. Earlier, the students who prepared for the JEE to get into the IITs would have

a good chance at cracking the AIEEE – the qualifying exam for entry into the NITs and IIITs.” said R. Gurumurthy, former head (Chemistry department), Annamalai University, who trains students in clearing JEE.

But with the JEE (Main) test becoming the sole qualifying exam, students are confused on how to approach

questions, say experts.

“The questions in AIEEE were objective and there was no negative marking. And the test had many topics. But JEE had limited topics and questions of different kinds with negative marking,” Prof Gurumurthy said.

Students and parents say that there is a lot of confusion in coaching institutes regarding the syllabus.

Ankur Jain, director, FIITJEE, feels that since no changes have been announced in the pattern, it would be beneficial for students to prepare for JEE (Main) with the AIEEE syl-

labus.

Many don't know if they should let their children prepare for the JEE (Main) alone or for the advanced test as well. “It has been a confusing year and now. Two tests and school exams – it is getting tiring for many,” says R. Rajalakshmi, a parent.

This is also the first time school board results will be taken into account. “Last year's statistics show that CBSE students may have to score 390/500 to clear the 80 percentile needed for the test. That may not be difficult as most aspirants get the score easily,” said K.K.

Anand of Smart Classes. While board results does not influence student's ranking in the IIT list, the NITs will give 40 per cent of weightage to board results.

Students who are not sure about getting into IITs but want to make it to the NITs are also worried. Gowrishankar, a class XII student of Sankara Vidyalaya said “It would be easy if we knew for sure what all to prepare so that we can focus only on the Mains and board. To improve school results, we have to score well in languages and electives that we have neglected all this while.”

Get ready for the new joint entrance exam

Having your basics in place and taking Class 12 exams seriously will help you, say IIT professors

HT Education Correspondent
 ■ hteducation@hindustantimes.com

The confusion over the common entrance exam for admission to engineering courses at various institutes in the country, including the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), has been cleared with the final dates for JEE (Main) and JEE (Advanced) exams for 2013 being declared.

Now, Class 12 (other equivalent examination) performance will be considered in the final merit list of the IITs, National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), Delhi

Technological University (DTU), and CFTIs. The announcements made by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and IITs, respectively, regarding JEE (Main) (earlier known as All India Engineering Entrance Examination) and JEE Advanced (earlier known as IIT JEE) will put all the aspirants' doubts to rest.

All about JEE (Main)

JEE (Main) will be conducted by the CBSE and it will have two papers -

- JEE (Main) Paper 1 for admissions to the BE/BTech courses at NITs, IIITs, DTU, and other CFTIs. It will be conducted



IMAGESBAZAAR

in both offline and online (CBT) modes. The offline mode will be conducted on April 7, 2013. The dates of the online/CBT to be conducted in April will be announced later.

- JEE (Main) Paper 2 for admissions to BArch/BPlanning courses at NITs, IIITs, DTU, and other CFTIs will be held on April 7, 2013 in just the offline mode.

Paper I of JEE (Main) broadly seems to be on the AIEEE pattern — a single paper of three-hour duration, with questions from maths, physics and chemistry.

Paper 2 for admissions to BArch/BPlanning courses will have one question paper consisting of maths, aptitude test and drawing test. The paper will be of three-hour duration.

The merit list of JEE (Main) will be prepared by giving 40% weightage to Class 12 (other equivalent examination) normalised marks and 60% to the performance in JEE (Main) examination.

Continued on page 2

f Talk to us

What's your preparation strategy for the new JEE? Tell us at facebook.com/htedu

Continued from page 1

Get ready for the new joint entrance exam

Knowing JEE (Advanced)

JEE (Advanced) is for admission to the undergraduate programmes of the IITs and Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad, for 2013. It will be conducted on June 2, 2013, in offline mode.

JEE Advanced will be taken just by the top 1.5 lakh students (from all categories) of JEE (Main). So IIT aspirants will face a two-tier test - JEE (Main) and JEE (Advanced).

JEE (Advanced) 2013 will have two objective type papers,

each of three-hour duration. Each paper will consist of questions from physics, chemistry and math.

Question papers will be in both English and Hindi. Till 2012, an aspirant got the coveted IIT seat based on his All India Rank (AIR).

But in 2013, apart from his AIR rank, a candidate needs to be in the top 20 percentile of the qualifying candidates of his Class 12 (other equivalent) boards to secure a seat in the IITs.

What you should do

Aspirants will have to have a different strategy to clear the new format. Few IIT professors suggest that it's the right time for students to start preparing. "It's a two-stage exam. Students should not treat this as any other exam. Till now, students are used to writing the AIEEE. Paper I of JEE (Main) broadly seems to be on the AIEEE pattern. It's very essential for candidates to get their basics right because only the top 1.5 lakh students will be allowed to write the JEE (Advanced)," says Tarun Kant, head, department of civil engineering, IIT Bombay.

According to Siddhartha Das, professor, department of metal-

lurgical and materials engineering, IIT Kharagpur, "The best way to ace the new format is by preparing for the Class 12 exams seriously. If your fundamentals are in place and if you have studied for your board exams well, you will find it easier to crack it. Preparing for multiple choice questions also helps."

Even though the first stage will not be conducted by the IITs, it's advised that the candidates approach it with the right preparation and strategy. "It all depends on the first paper. Remember, only the top 1.5 lakh will make it to the next round," says DK Goswami, associate professor, department of physics, IIT Guwahati.

Higher Education Crisis

Occasional Paper

MANOJPANT

In the current imbroglio over coal allocations and a non-functioning Parliament, some useful Bills on the regulatory mechanism for higher education seem to be doomed. With a proliferation of fly-by-night private education institutes and the possibility of foreign service providers entering the domestic education arena one day, such a regulatory oversight is sorely required. If one listens carefully and ignores the din over corruption and Lokpal Bills, a gentle whoosh can be heard that will soon turn into a roar: the sound of a growing army of our brightest students leaving for higher studies in western countries.

While a decade ago, it could be argued that most of these students were from well-heeled families, this is no longer true today. This is witnessed by the growing demand for student loans from banks. Considering that many of these courses require yearly expenditure of over ₹20 lakh, it can be argued that much of this exodus is due to a failure of the domestic education sector.

Look at these numbers. According to figures of the Indian Banks' Association, in 2010, there were over 18 lakh beneficiaries of loans from public sector banks compared to about three lakh in 2001. What is even more important is that about 75% of loans are small loans (under ₹4 lakh) that probably fund

education in small institutes that have mushroomed. The big-ticket loans finance study abroad. While this itself is not objectionable, what is now seen is that, more out of compulsion than choice, even middle-class families are sending their children abroad to study. Some are even financing undergraduate education abroad though Indian undergraduate studies are rated superior to those in even developed countries.

The absence of an independent national regulator is creating havoc in the market for degrees. The most worrisome feature here is the growing list of small loan beneficiaries. In India, the only consideration for granting a loan is the non-profit nature of an educational undertaking. Quality is of little concern. With education a concurrent subject, many states (Uttar Pradesh for one) have seen a proliferation of dubious institutes that offer even more dubious degrees. And financed by public sector loans! Consequence? An army of 'educated youth' whose degrees are not worth the paper they are printed on. This will soon become an army of disgruntled youth many of whom will

form the backing of movements like Anna's.

There are now some emerging signs of crisis in even the best-known public sector (PS) institutions. Bombay University, for example, now reportedly requires faculty to clock in their entry and exit from the university: a procedure not followed in any good university in the world.

Even in Delhi University, graduate courses are losing lustre with students preferring expensive courses at home (and abroad) to poorly-run programmes. At the same time, private institutes offering coaching fill huge auditoriums with students. What is the problem?

The most important factor probably is the lack of flexibility of the university system and lack of accountability. The changing nature of youth demographics and the growth of the private sector have created a demand for newer courses — finance is one that comes to mind — that are just not available in these premier institutes. Hence the flight to dubious private institutes. What is even more worrying is the problem of adverse selection: the best students are exiting to take up

such courses in developed countries. Yet, the only official response to this seems to be ensuring attendance of teachers! Hopefully, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) will make a difference. But for this to really work, it must be administered by an independent regulator. The way Parliament works, it is unlikely that this institution will ever see the light of day.

The reform of the higher education sector cannot wait. Corruption has many institutions — the courts, for example — to regulate and correct. Education has none. It is an unfortunate side effect of activist politics that the answer is sought in an increase in budgetary allocations mainly for capital expenditure. Nothing can be further from the truth.

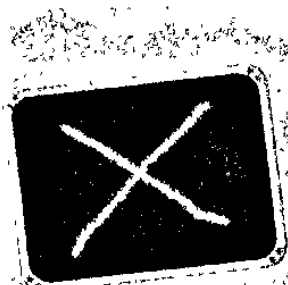
A country that prides itself on being the first in software feels that the best way to improve higher education is an improvement in hardware (for example, setting up of a large number of new central universities in response to political demands).

The bottom line? It is well known that 95% of inventions have originated in unmotivated scientific research in universities. The consequence of neglect of this sector will be a decline in any country's R&D efforts.

Should there be a private sector in education? Yes, but not the unregulated mess we have today. What then is the role of PS institutions and what reforms are essential? I will return to these issues in a later column.

(The author is faculty at JNU)

Students are being forced to flee the country, thanks to the mess in higher education. Quantitative expansion and superficial disciplining of teachers are not a solution. The private sector has a role to play but needs regulation with institutional integrity.



Mint ND 19.09.2012 P-4

ATTRACTING RECRUITERS

New IIMs employ branding tactics before placement season

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

NEW DELHI

To compete with their older, better-established peers, new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are using marketing and branding tactics to attract recruiters in the placement season—an effort that management manuals would perhaps liken to a survival strategy.

Weeks before the placements begin, three of the six new IIMs—in Rohtak, Raipur and Kashipur—have conducted conferences to bring top human resources (HR) executives to their campuses. A fourth one—in Ranchi—is hosting a similar HR conference later this week. The locations of the other two new IIMs are Udaipur and Tiruchirappalli.

“Currently, IIM Kashipur is not on the map. We have to tell the industry that it is on the horizon now. It will help branding of the new institute and of course help in placement,” said K. M. Baharul Islam, a professor and chairman of administration at the new IIM.

The first batch of graduates from the institute will enter the job market this year, he said, explaining that such an effort “will create awareness and goodwill among the HR top brass” towards students of the B-school.



Job seekers: A file photo of students at IIM Rohtak. Three of the six new IIMs—in Rohtak, Raipur and Kashipur—have conducted conferences to bring HR executives to their campuses.

Currently, there are 13 IIMs, including the six new ones, which opened in 2010-11. The seven older IIMs are located in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Indore, Kozhikode, Lucknow and Shillong, and have been in existence for longer and are, therefore, more familiar to recruiters who descend on their campuses yearly for choosing new management hires.

For the newer B-schools, marketing themselves is “crucial as HR is an important link in the placement process,” said Ajith P., a professor at IIM-Rohtak. “Through such events, we try to establish the relationship better.”

Both experts and the B-

schools say the competition for jobs is set to increase among the IIMs because their number has almost doubled since 2010. The placement season typically starts in November and runs through March. Marketing and branding events enable the newer IIMs to “showcase their college and the students to the corporate house before the placement season,” said Amit Khurana, former executive vice-president and head of human capital at Yes Bank Ltd. “They want to capture a certain market share and mind-space of these HR leaders.”

When a company decides to recruit in B-schools, its thoughts typically first turn to the IIMs in Ahmedabad, Ban-

galore and Kolkata, followed by the remaining among the older lot of elite B-schools, said Khurana. That gives the newer IIMs little option but to hard-sell themselves.

“Now, they have very less students. They have to increase the student strength and it will be a little difficult to place them in a competitive market. So what they have started this year is basically a survival strategy,” explained Khurana, who now runs his own HR firm and has participated in at least two of the conferences.

India has some 3,500 B-schools, but only the top 30-35 including the IIMs, attract leading businesses for recruitment.

With little research happening in B-schools, placements become a yardstick of their brand value. Last year, around 60 management schools sought the technical education regulator’s permission to shut shop because of their poor admission and placement records.

While placements are certainly a key driver, the new IIMs say that during the initial years, marketing efforts also give their students and faculty exposure to the demands of the recruiters.

“It helps get feedback to improve curricula and exposure for faculties,” said Islam of IIM Kashipur.

Ankit Sharma, a student of IIM Raipur, said many of his classmates don’t have work experience and the interaction with potential employers is valuable. “After the conference, we have grown friendly with some HR heads who came to the campus. They work as mentors in a sense (from) thereon,” Sharma said.



With less than a month left for the year's most vital competitive examination, CAT 2012, **ARKS SRINIVAS** tells you the right approach, chalks out the right strategy and gives a few extra tips to crack the test

The Common Admission Test (CAT) is one of the most competitive exams in the country. It is a prerequisite for entry into the prestigious IIMs and host of other top B-schools including FMS, MDI, SP Jain, IITs and the like.

Since it is an entrance exam to MBA institutes, it tests the aptitude of the candidate in areas of Quantitative Ability, Logical and Analytical Ability, Data Interpretation and Verbal Ability. These are some of the basic ingredients of a would-be manager. In addition, CAT tests the ability of the student to use the twin resources of Knowledge and Time to ace the test by handling the performance pressure.

The CAT 2011 had two sections. The first section was of Quantitative Ability and Data Interpretation (DI) and the second section was on Verbal Ability and Analytical Ability. Each section consists of 30 questions and with a time limit of 70 minutes. A student can take only one section in the prescribed time. A student can't switch between sections.

Given infinite time and no pressure, any above average student can get a score good enough to get a 99 percentile. The fact that the exam is time-bound and there is infinite pressure to perform (a la world-cup final), only the best finally make to the grade!

While the exam is easy, the fact that more than two lakh students write the exam for the cov-

eted 4,000 odd seats, makes this exam the toughest around in the world. Hence, to ensure that you come up trumps, you need a comprehensive strategy for preparation and for test-taking.

DIAGNOSTIC TEST

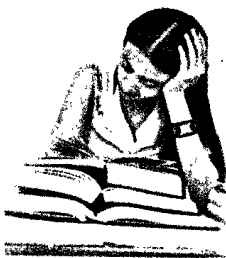
The ideal way to start the preparation for any exam is by taking a diagnostic test. This test should ideally be of similar type as the previous CAT exam. Many student falters in preparation because he lacks the overall view of the CAT exam and hence may waste precious time trying to do things that may not be necessary.

All good coaching institutes provide a diagnostic test at the beginning of the classes. A leading coaching institute for CAT preparation, for example, provides the test in the same pattern as CAT 2011. It replicates the test. The good part is that the exam is also available online, the same way as CAT does.

HIGHS & LOWS

Once the diagnostic test is written, the scores at the end give you a clear indication of how far are you from your goal of getting a good percentile in the CAT.

Once the student finishes each area of study he should thoroughly go through each aspect of what he has read to try and find out if there are any gaps in what he has understood and what is expected out of him. This ensures that there is a clear cut understanding on where one is going



Given the infinite time and no pressure, any above average student can get a score good enough to get a 99 percentile. The fact that the exam is time-bound and there is infinite pressure to perform, only the best finally make to the grade

to spend the next few weeks/months of preparation before taking the exam.

MAKE A STUDY PLAN

Any plan, which is made that tries to capture the work for more than a month is going to fall flat. Make a broad plan for the next three months. However, the detailed plan should be made for only a week. The plan could be as simple as completing two chapters of quantitative ability and one chapter of DI. But, make sure that you stick to this plan once you have made it. Never try to pack too many things in a week and find it impossible to achieve the targets. The idea is to gain confidence as you go along and start accomplishing tasks so that you are closer to your goal.

PREPARATION

There are three levels of preparation.

- Knowledge
- Comprehension
- Exam strategy
- Confidence

Knowledge

The CAT tests the aptitude of a student in the following areas

- Quantitative Ability
- Logical Ability and Data Interpretation
- Verbal Ability and Reading

Comprehension

Each of these areas has to be thoroughly prepared for in the run up to the CAT exam. Since students from all back grounds

(BBA, BCom, B Sc, BE, B Tech, MBBS) write this exam, it can be safely be assumed that the aptitude required would be that of a student in Class X. However, the difference would be in the levels of knowledge and practice in solving these areas and hence a thorough study plan is needed.

Exam Strategy

Before writing the real CAT, it may be extremely useful to write some mock exams. The mock CAT exam will give you a real feel of the paper as well as help you to strategize the way you will attempt the paper. Writing this exam at regular intervals will also help in two areas: Hone your test-taking skills and identify your weak areas and help you concentrate on those.

Confidence

Since more than two lakh students write the CAT exam and many have the ability to crack this exam, confidence is the key. Incidentally, since the aptitude is of school Level, many students can actually make it to the IIMs too. Knowledge and test taking skills can be learnt and developed by practice over time. The CAT exam is as much a mental game as it is a knowledge and skills game. We have seen over the years that the best of the students don't make it to the IIMs. But students who are diligent and are confident make it to the coveted institutes.

(The author is CEO, VistaMind Education Pvt Ltd)

Deccan Herald ND 19/09/2012

P-3

Police to quiz IIT Kanpur girl in techie 'suicide' case

NEW DELHI, DHNS: A city police team will interrogate a girl student of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, in connection with the alleged suicide of a software engineer from Safdarjung Enclave in south Delhi.

Police said the girl's number showed up while checking the cellphone call details of the victim. Sumit Parihar went missing on September 9 from his house, and was found dead on railway tracks at Hodal in Palwal, Haryana.

Police said he used to speak to the girl, a Kolkata resident, for hours on the phone. Ac-

cording to the call details, on September 7 Sumit spoke to the girl for almost six hours and on September 8, they talked for around eight hours. A Delhi Police team will leave for Kanpur to question the girl.

His death on the railway tracks seems mysterious as he left the house wearing slippers and without his wallet. "What made him to leave his wallet at home? We are probing this and other angles too," said a police officer.

Police have also questioned his friends and colleagues, and found that he was a simple man and had cordial relations with

everyone. Police officials at Palwal said the body of a youth was found on railway tracks on September 10. Since it was not identified for three days, the Government Railway Police cremated the body. His father identified the body from his clothes.

A missing person complaint was also filed with Safdarjung Enclave police station on September 10. Parihar, who hails from Mathura, was staying at his uncle's house in Krishna Nagar. He worked in a software company in Noida sector 63. Police are waiting for the post-mortem report.

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi; Date: Sep 19, 2012; Section: Times Business; Page: 21;

Beat Counterparts In Below 49-Yr Slab With ₹7.9Cr Annual Salary, Says Report

Younger CEOs paid more in India than US

Samidha Sharma &
Shubham Mukherjee | TNN

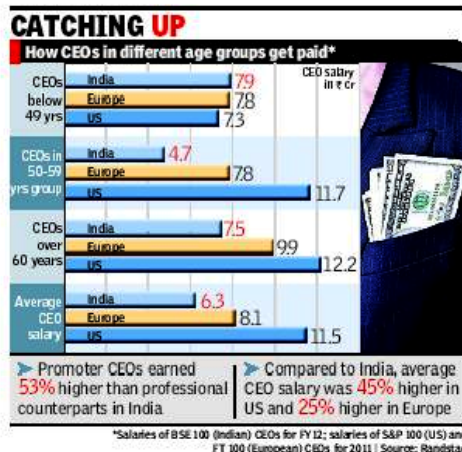
A new breed of younger Indian CEOs is re-writing the rules of the compensation game. In the process, they are topping their American and European peers to stand out as the highest paid executives globally, something which was once the exclusive preserve of executives from companies based outside India.

The average annual salary for an Indian CEO below the age of 50 years now stands at Rs 7.9 crore. Compared with the Rs 7.3 crore that American corner office occupants earn and Rs 7.8 crore pocketed by European bosses, it highlights the rising salaries of younger CEOs, especially in promoter-run firms in India.

Younger Indian CEOs may have stolen a march over their global peers in the salary sweepstakes but overall, Indian CEO salaries are substantially lower than their international counterparts. This was revealed in a study by global recruitment firm Randstad, which was commissioned by TOI to compare the differentials that exist between salaries of Indian CEOs vis-à-vis their western counterparts.

The compensation of Indian CEOs, though growing sharply, is still 45% lower than their American peers and 21% lower than European CEOs. However, the gap in salaries when compared to European CEOs is shrinking faster, especially in the manufacturing, energy and infrastructure segments, the study points out. Indian CEOs received an average salary of Rs 6.3 crore.

The study is based on conversion of international salaries to Indian rupees by applying a Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) conversion factor of 20.224. This basically means that the exchange rate is adjusted so that identical goods in two different countries have the same price when expressed in the same currency. As a representative sample, Randstad



the CEO mantle to their heirs and other family members," says Balaji E, MD & CEO, Randstad India.

However, the trend of promoter CEOs earning more than professional CEOs is not restricted to the younger lot. Across India Inc, promoter CEOs earn 53% higher than professional CEOs, the study revealed.

While professional Indian CEOs still need to catch up with their international peers, the gap in the average salary is highest in the information technology, telecom and communications, finance, retail, media and entertainment sectors, closely followed by the consumer goods industry. In the manufacturing, energy and infrastructure segments, the compensation of Indian CEOs is at par with the European CEOs due to the higher concentration of promoter CEOs in these two segments.

TREND Inc

"Today, more and more Indian CEOs get compensated at world-class levels. This trend is driven by several factors. Firstly, it speaks of the professionalization of management and secondly, the most critical constraint to growth is the availability of general managers. It is just pure supply and demand. Finally, professional managers

compared to the US and Europe. American CEOs, in particular, and businesses have much greater risks attached to them. The stress that leaders undergo makes them demand far greater compensations whereas in the Indian context, the time lines for performance and the risk factor is much lesser," says Hari T, chief people officer at IT services major Mahindra Satyam.

Indian CEOs from the manufacturing segment earned the highest at Rs 8.7 crore, followed by CEOs from consumer goods with an average salary of Rs 5.6 crore. The other significant point to have emerged from the study is that private sector CEOs are compensated 21 times more than public sector CEOs. With an average salary of Rs 6.3 crore, private sector CEOs are compensated far better than their public sector counterparts, who earn an average compensation of Rs 0.3 crore. The salaries of CEOs of the public sector do not include benefits and perquisites provided to those in the private sector.

Rajeev Chopra, CEO and MD, Philips Electronics India, is more pragmatic and refuses to buy into the euphoria over increasing salaries of Indian CEOs. "Broadly speaking, compensation has always been and will continue

Younger CEOs paid more in India than US

<http://ep>

“With current levels of inflation, and if India’s GDP shows higher growth, the gap between salaries in India will come closer to the levels of the western world. The younger Indian CEOs are compensated better, because there is a higher concentration of promoter CEOs in this group. We can see that in sectors like manufacturing, energy and infrastructure, first-generation promoters are passing on

Some Indian executives, however, think that the differences in the way salaries are structured for Indian CEOs compared to their western counterparts would continue for a while. “There is a difference between CEO compensation in India as seen at Dartmouth College and a part of the celebrated Thinkers50 group.

ries can only go up.

Besides, comparisons would never cease considering salaries remain the biggest point of discussion across management levels in global businesses. More, clearly a ‘one size fits all approach’ has not worked and may not work in the context of global salaries.”

Be that as it may, due to the increasing complexities of Indian businesses, sala-

जामिया से बर्खास्त रीडर आईआईआईटी इलाहाबाद का डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार बना

नई दिल्ली, (कृष्णमोहन सिंह): मैटर चुरा कर किताब लिखने का आरोप सिद्ध होने पर दिल्ली के जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया वि.वि. ने अपने जिस रीडर को सेवा से बर्खास्त किया, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने जिनकी बर्खास्तगी को उचित ठहराया, उन्हीं दीपक केम को इलाहाबाद के आईआईआईटी में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार पद पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया।

पिछले साल पहली अप्रैल को जामिया मिलिया की कार्यकारी परिषद ने दीपक केम की बर्खास्तगी का फैसला किया, रीडर पद से 13 जून, 2011 को वह बर्खास्त हो गए। उनकी अपील को हाई कोर्ट के दो जजों की पीठ ने 10 अप्रैल, 2012 को खारिज करते हुए एक जज के फैसले को सही ठहराया, लेकिन कमाल देखिए, ढाई माह बाद ही दीपक केम आईआईआईटी में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार बन गए। सूत्रों के अनुसार इस नियुक्ति में

उनके रसूखदार पिता टी.आर.एम. और उनके साथ विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) में काम कर चुके तथा इस समय आईआईआईटी इलाहाबाद के निदेशक मुरली धर तिवारी की दोस्ती का अहम रोल है।

दीपक केम की इस नियुक्ति के बारे में आईआईआईटी के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने फोन पर हुई बातचीत में बताया कि दीपक केम ने जुलाई, 2012 मध्य में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार पद पर ज्वाइन किया है। यह पूछने पर कि क्या आपको मालूम है कि दीपक केम पर नकल करके पुस्तक अपने नाम छपवाने का आरोप साबित हुआ है और इसके चलते ही उनको जामिया मिलिया वि.वि. से रीडर पद से 13 जून, 2011 को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया तथा इस बर्खास्तगी को उच्च

न्यायालय के दो जजों ने भी उचित बताया है। इस पर उस अधिकारी ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय का फैसला लिंक पर कोई भी देख सकता है। <http://indiankanoon.org/doc/3836253> लेकिन इसकी फुर्सत

■ **विदेशी लेखक की किताब से बहुत से उद्धरण की नकल से पुस्तक अपने नाम से छपवाने पर दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने बर्खास्तगी को सही ठहराया था : तीन महीने बाद ही इलाहाबाद आईआईआईटी में हुई नियुक्ति**

आईआईआईटी के अधिकारियों को शायद नहीं है। डा. दीपक केम की बर्खास्तगी को सही ठहराते हुए उच्चन्यायालय ने फैसले में लिखा है कि अपीलकर्ता (दीपक केम) ने अन्य के परिश्रम को अपना (कार्य) बताया है। कहीं भी यह कृत्य, विशेषकर

जामिया में वह जिस पद पर रहे कतई क्षमा योग्य नहीं है। इसके लिए एक मात्र दंड उनकी सेवा समाप्त करना था। इस सिलसिले में यह जानना भी रोचक होगा कि तमाम घोटालों के आरोपी और दीपक केम के पिता टी.आर. केम इस समय यूजीसी की एक ईकाई, सी.ई.सी. (कन्सोर्टियम फार एजुकेशन कम्युनिकेशन), अरुणा आसफ अली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में निदेशक हैं और अढ़ाई माह बाद 5 साल का कार्यकाल पूरा होने के चलते विदा होने वाले हैं, लेकिन उस पद पर और पांच साल, अपनी उम्र के 70 साल तक बने रहने के लिए तरह-तरह की तिकड़म में जुटे हैं, राजनीतिक दबाव का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

कैलाश गोदुका ने भी दिल्ली उच्चन्यायालय के फैसले की प्रति संलग्न करते हुए 13 अगस्त, 2012

को कपिल सिब्बल को पत्र लिखकर जामिया से बर्खास्त दीपक केम की आईआईआईटी, इलाहाबाद में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार पद की नियुक्ति को निरस्त करवाने की अपील की है।

जानकार बताते हैं कि आईआईआईटी इलाहाबाद के निदेशक डा. मुरली धर तिवारी ने दीपक केम के बारे में सबकुछ जानते हुए भी उनको डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार पद पर रखवाया है। तिवारी जी को पता था कि दीपक केम ने विदेशी लेखक की किताब से काफी मात्रा में सामग्री हूबहू कटपेस्ट करके "डेमोक्रेसी एंड मीडिया" नामक किताब बनाई थी, इसमें सी. एडविन बेकर की विश्व प्रसिद्ध किताब मीडिया, मार्केट्स एंड डेमोक्रेसी से ढेरों पेज का मैटर चुराया गया था, और इसी के चलते जामिया वि.वि. के सेंटर फार कल्चर, मीडिया एंड गवर्नेंस के रीडर पद से डा. दीपक केम बर्खास्त हुए थे।