

Newspaper Clips

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के थ्री इंडियट्स

इंडीर के तीन दोस्तों ने इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री के बाद मिलकर इंफोबीस बनाई। मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन बनाने वाली कंपनी का 95 फीसदी रेवेन्यू अमेरिकी मार्केट से आता है। **कंपनी जल्द यूरोप में ऑफिस खोलने जा रही है...**

कमाल की दोस्ती

03 दोस्तों ने एक साथ की इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई

2000 में मिलकर की इंफोबीस की शुरुआत

15 लाख रुपये टर्नओवर रहा पहले साल

325 हो जाएगी इस महीने कंपनी के एंप्लॉयी की संख्या

40 एक्टिव क्लाइंट्स हैं कंपनी के पास

• धर्मनंद सिंह भदौरिया, इंडीर

हमारी खासियत यह है कि हम तय वक्त से पहले ऑर्डर पूरा करते हैं। हमारी टीम के सभी लोग कंपनी से दिल से जुड़े हैं।

...अविनाश, पार्टनर, इंफोबीस

हम पांच साल में 15 लाख अमेरिकी डॉलर का टर्नओवर हासिल करना चाहते हैं। हम जल्द न्यूयॉर्क की एक आईटी कंपनी खरीदने की तैयारी में हैं।

...सिद्धार्थ, पार्टनर, इंफोबीस



दुधार्थ सेठी, अविनाश सेठी और नितेश वोहरा ने कभी सोचा न होगा कि घर से शुरू की गई कंपनी का ऑफिस एक दिन अटलांटा में होगा। हम बात कर रहे हैं इंफोबीस की, जिसकी शुरुआत तीन दोस्तों ने 2000 में इंडीर में की थी। आज कंपनी अपने रेवेन्यू का 95 फीसदी हिस्सा अमेरिका से हासिल करती है। इंडीर और अटलांटा के अलावा पुणे में कंपनी का ऑफिस है। तीनों पार्टनर्स न्यूयॉर्क की एक आईटी कंपनी को खरीदने जा रहे हैं। उनकी योजना जल्द यूरोप में ऑफिस खोलने की है।

सिद्धार्थ, अविनाश और नितेश ने इंडीर के जीएसआईटीएस से इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई की। तीनों ने देर-सवेर अपनी कंपनी शुरू करने का फैसला किया। उन्होंने अपना इंडीर डिटकॉम नाम से वेबसाइट लॉन्च की। उसके बाद अमेरिका में बसे भारतीयों (इंडीर के रहने वाले) की चिट्ठियां उनके घर पहुंचानी शुरू कीं। ये चिट्ठियां अमेरिका से ईमेल से उनके पास आती थीं, जिन्हें प्रिंट कर वे उनके घर पहुंचा देते थे। उन दिनों अमेरिका से भारत फोन करना काफी महंगा था। इससे उनकी सेवाओं की डिमांड काफी बढ़ गई। इंफोबीस के चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव ऑफिसर (सीईओ) सिद्धार्थ ने बताया, 'फिर हमने अमेरिकी एनआरआई के रिश्तेदारों के यहाँ राखी जैसी चीजों की डिलीवरी देनी शुरू की। यह काम हमने साल 1999-2000 तक किया।'

टाटा मोटर्स और बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका में नौकरी कर चुके सेठी कहते हैं कि हमने इंफोबीस की शुरुआत नितेश के घर से की। पहले साल कंपनी ने 15 लाख रुपये का कारोबार किया। उन्होंने कहा, 'चूंकि मैंने अमेरिका में काम किया था, इसलिए मुझे क्लाइंट ढूँढने में दिक्कत नहीं हुई।' आज कंपनी के 40 एक्टिव क्लाइंट्स हैं, जिनमें से ज्यादातर अमेरिका के हैं। कंपनी इंडीर के क्रिस्टल आईटी पार्क में 40 हजार वर्गफुट क्षेत्र में छह करोड़ रुपये की लागत से अपना ऑफिस बना रही है। तीनों दोस्तों ने और 2 कंपनियां-सेव टाइम और सेलियंस शुरू की हैं। दोनों के ऑफिस पुणे में हैं। सेठी कहते हैं कि हमने काफी पहले तय कर लिया था कि हम लंबे समय तक नौकरी नहीं करेंगे। इस महीने कंपनी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 325 तक पहुंच जाएगी।

ऑनलाइन हेल्थ केयर सर्विस देने वाली सेव टाइम को हाल में मैक्सिम प्रोजेक्ट कॉन्क्लेव में टॉप पांच कंपनियों की लिस्ट में जगह मिली है। अविनाश ने बताया कि तीनों दोस्त तीनों कंपनियों में बराबर के हिस्सेदार हैं। क्रिस्टल आईटी पार्क के शानदार ऑफिस में बैठे सेठी ने बताया कि हम मोबाइल एप डवलप करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, 'हमारी खासियत यह है कि हम तय वक्त से पहले ऑर्डर पूरा करते हैं। हमारी टीम के सभी लोग कंपनी से दिल से जुड़े हैं।' यही वजह है कि इंफोबीस में नौकरी छोड़कर जाने वाले एंप्लॉयीज की दर सिर्फ 3 से 4 फीसदी है।

सेठी ने कहा कि जो एंप्लॉयीज इंडीर से बाहर जाना चाहते हैं, सिर्फ यही नौकरी छोड़ते हैं। कंपनी की भविष्य की योजना के बारे में पूछने पर उन्होंने कहा कि हम बिग डाटा (बिजनेस एनालिटिक्स) के क्षेत्र में कार्य करना चाहते हैं। आज ज्यादातर चीजें ऑनलाइन होने से डाटा बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है। एक दिन में गीगा बाइट तक डाटा जनरेट होते हैं। हम उनका विश्लेषण करना चाहते हैं। इससे ट्रेंड समझने में मदद मिलेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने इसकी शुरुआत कर दी है। डाटा एनालिटिक्स में टूवीटर से ट्रेंड निकाले जा रहे हैं।

इंफोबीस इंडीर क्रिस्टल आईटी पार्क में और 40 हजार वर्ग फीट का स्पेस लेना चाहती है। कंपनी ने शहर के सिहासा आईटी पार्क में 10 एकड़ जमीन लेने की योजना बनाई है। सेठी ने कहा कि हम पांच साल में 15 लाख अमेरिकी डॉलर का टर्नओवर हासिल करना चाहते हैं। हम जल्द न्यूयॉर्क की एक आईटी कंपनी खरीदने की तैयारी में हैं। कंपनी यूरोप में जल्द ऑफिस खोलना चाहती है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा मकसद सिर्फ पैसा कमाना नहीं है। हम इंडीर शहर के युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर मुहैया कराना चाहते हैं।

GNDU prof is UGC secretary

AMRITSAR: Jaspal Singh Sandhu, professor and dean of the faculty of sports medicine and physiotherapy at Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU) here, is appointed University Grants Commission (UGC) secretary in New Delhi. Sandhu has held a number of important positions at the GNDU, where he formed the physiotherapy and sports medicine department. After taking over at the UGC, he said he would continue to be part of the university. **HTC**

Indian docs devise breast cancer test

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: In a major boost to breast cancer treatment in India, doctors at AIIMS and Tata Memorial Hospital have developed an indigenous technology to screen patients for a possible spread of a tumour. Sentinel node biopsy uses a cheaper dye—fluorescein—to map the spread of the tumour under ultraviolet light.

The mapping technique involves injecting a tracer material that helps a surgeon locate the sentinel nodes during surgery. "We have studied 40 breast cancer patients to assess the efficacy and safety of fluorescein as an alternative method when compared to the standard methods of radiotracers and blue dye, which are several times costlier," said Dr Anurag Srivastava, the head of the surgery department at AIIMS. Overall, sentinel-node identification rate using the new technique was 97.5%. "False negative probability in this study was zero," Srivastava said.

The mapping is the best way to find out if breast cancer cells have escaped the original tumour and spread to nearby lymph nodes in the armpit. It is performed as part of breast cancer surgery. "Only few government hospitals now have the mapping facility as the dye, sulphur colloid, is costly," said a senior doctor.

Dr P K Julka, head of radiation oncology department at AIIMS, added, "We have recently started doing image-guided brachytherapy."

IIT-D students play music for children in Munirka slum.



By Heena Kausar In New Delhi

GOOD NEWS TODAY

RENU, the daughter of a rickshaw puller, has never been more excited about weekends before as a group of students from the Indian Institute of

Technology-Delhi (IIT-D) have decided to visit her slum and teach her to play the *tabla*, while her friends sing popular Hindi songs.

Renu, along with some 40 other children from her slum, is given vocal and musical instruments training under a weekend musical extravaganza, aptly named the Music Masti programme.

Music Masti is an initiative, launched last week, by IIT-D students to help underprivileged children living in slums near their campus. The IIT-D group says they aim to encourage the hidden musical talents in such children, who otherwise don't have the means to pursue their talents.

"Music can be very liberating for these kids who have very limited access to extra-curricular activities. Many of these children are immensely talented but they need mentoring and that is what we are trying to do. We take music classes on weekends in Munirka slum," said Sidharath Ranjan, an electrical engineering student.

Ranjan, the coordinator of the music project, was the one who took the initiative to launch the programme and was joined by other enthusiastic IIT-D students. He and his team members are all part of their college music society, while some of them are also member of IIT-D's NSS unit.

While the underprivileged children learn to play the *tabla* from Ranjan; they learn guitar, synthe-

siser and vocals from the other IIT-D students. So far, the IITians have only been giving basic training to these children but they plan to figure out the strength, weakness and interest of each child to impart specific training to him/her.

"Many of these kids have multiple talents. We will teach them as much as we can. We also plan to raise funds to provide them with better training," said Ranjan. The group hopes that some of these slum kids will go on to take part in music competitions.

"We will not only train them, but also encourage them to participate in talent hunts. Who knows we might have the next musical sensation from here," said Ranjan who has a Masters degree in music (*tabla*).

IIT-D students take music to slum children

The IITians teach vocals and musical instruments to children in Munirka on weekends



Electrical engineering student Sidharth Ranjan (extreme right) and his teammates with their students in New Delhi.

Student hangs self in IIT-Kharagpur hostel

TNN | Mar 18, 2014, 01:06 AM IST



Boga's death takes the suicide toll on the campus to 21 in the past six years.

KOLKATA: Holi celebrations at IIT-Kharagpur were cut short abruptly on Monday morning when an MTech student was found hanging from the ceiling fan of his hostel room. This is the 21st suicide on campus in the last six years, police said.

Boga Shrawan, 24, a resident of Madan Mohan Malaviya Hall, was found by his hostel mates around 11.30 am. The door of his room, where he lived alone, was locked from inside.

The death of Boga, described as a brilliant computer science student by IIT-Kgp authorities, sent shock waves throughout the campus.

Boga was supposed to join his mates in the Holi festivities. When he did not show up even an hour after scheduled, his friends went looking for him. "He didn't answer the door, so we tried to break the adjacent window. A small opening was made in the window and we found him hanging. We immediately informed the warden, who rushed to the hostel," said Shrikant Ratula, president of the MMM Hall.

Kharagpur police have taken the body in custody and the room has been sealed. A preliminary search has not revealed a suicide note.

"Boga was disciplined, committed and consistent in his performance, which despite the institute's tough assessment standards, was very good. He was academically oriented and had already been offered the job of assistant professor at the Rajiv Gandhi Knowledge University of Hyderabad. He was quite upbeat about the offer and so this sudden end completely foxes us," said IIT-Kgp registrar Tapan Ghoshal.

Though the institute administration is ruling out depression, boys in his hostel said he had gone off Facebook a year ago. "He was a regular on Facebook but suddenly he had taken himself off and had even stopped interacting on other social networking sites or via email," said a hostel mate.

Boga's death takes the suicide toll on the campus to 21 in the past six years. It was not this bad even 10 years ago, said worried key members of the administration. A counselling centre, staffed with three psychologists and analysts, are trying to intervene at the earliest stages of depression. At the moment, more than 200 students are seeing doctors.

"For four years, from classes IX to XII, kids are made to go to coaching centres and tutors like machines so they are able to crack IIT-JEE. They slog for more than 16 hours a day. When we get these students in the first year of BTech, they are completely drained and are not in a mental state to absorb any of the intensive teaching that happens in a specialized campus like IIT-Kgp. Their grades fall. In any given year, at least 30% of the students report failing grades and 10% drop out of the system. Naturally, they are depressed," said a senior teacher of the material science department.

Personal problems like relationship issues do crop up at times, but they are not the primary reason for depression on campus. "Almost every child is mechanically coached to crack IIT-JEE even if s/he does not have the aptitude for it. Naturally, fear and disinterest grows. Unless you are cut out for engineering, you will find focusing on such coaching extremely difficult," said dean of students N R Mondal.

अभिभावकों के लिए सिरदर्द बना दिल्ली के निजी स्कूलों में बच्चे को पढ़ाना

आईआईटी से कई गुना महंगी नर्सरी की पढ़ाई



नर्सरी एडमिशन

नई दिल्ली | रोहित पंवार

दिल्ली के निजी स्कूलों में नर्सरी कक्षा में अपने नौनिहाल का दाखिला कराना और वहां मोटी फीस पर पढ़ाना अभिभावकों के लिए सिरदर्द भरा काम है। हैरानी की बात यह है कि नर्सरी की फीस आईआईटी जैसे संस्थानों से कई गुना अधिक है। आईआईटी की सालाना फीस 50 हजार रुपये के करीब है तो वहीं राजधानी में ऐसे स्कूल भी हैं जिनकी सालाना फीस साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये से अधिक है।

आईआईटी में छात्रों को पचास हजार रुपये सालाना फीस के अलावा खाने, रहने और दाखिला फीस के तौर पर बीस से तीस हजार रुपये देने पड़ते हैं।

वहीं दिल्ली-एनसीआर के स्कूलों में अभिभावकों को सिर्फ ट्यूशन फीस के नाम पर ही 96,000 हजार रुपये देने पड़ते हैं जबकि सालाना फीस के तौर पर

साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये से ज्यादा देने पड़ते हैं। एजुकेशन फॉर ऑल के चेयरमैन सुमित वोहरा कहते हैं कि स्कूल ट्यूशन फीस के अलावा रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस, एडमिशन फीस, ट्रांसपोर्ट फीस और बिल्डिंग फंड आदि के नाम पर पैसे ऐंठते हैं। वह कहते हैं बिल्डिंग फंड का सबसे ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

चौंकाने वाली बात ये है कि जब स्कूल की बिल्डिंग बन चुकी होती है तो बिल्डिंग फंड और डेवलपमेंट फंड के नाम पर फीस लेना नाजायज है। वहीं कॉशन फीस डिपॉजिट खुशनसीबों को ही वापस मिल पाता है। देखने में आया है कि इस बार से स्कूलों ने ओरिएंटेशन फीस के नाम पर 25 से तीस हजार रुपये तक वसूल लेने का फंडा अपनाया है। इनमें रोहिणी, द्वारका और वसंत कुंज के

स्कूल सबसे अधिक हैं। मान लीजिए दिल्ली का एक स्कूल ट्यूशन फीस के नाम पर 96,000 रुपये लेता है तो दाखिला फीस के नाम पर 88,000 रुपये लेता है। ट्रांसपोर्ट फीस और अन्य मदों के नाम पर 26,000 रुपये लेता है। ऐसे में उसकी कुल सालाना फीस 2.1 लाख रुपये बैठती है।

वोहरा का कहना है कि इसमें कोई दोराय नहीं है कि जहां प्राइमरी की पढ़ाई के दौरान चार सालों में अभिभावक पांच से आठ लाख रुपये खर्च कर देता है तो आईआईटी में वहीं खर्च दो से तीन लाख रुपये का आता है। दिल्ली के एक स्कूल के प्राचार्य ने नाम न देने की शर्त पर कहा कि अगर आपको बेहतर शिक्षा और सुविधाएं चाहिए तो आपको अधिक अदा करना पड़ेगा।

कौन-कौन सी फीस

- ट्यूशन फीस • दाखिला फीस
- कॉशन फी डिपॉजिट
- बिल्डिंग फंड • डेवलपमेंट फीस
- ट्रांसपोर्ट फीस • रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस
- ओरिएंटेशन फीस

स्कूलों की सालाना फीस

पाथवेज	3,77,500
जीडी गोयनका	3,49,960
लांसर इंटरनेशनल	3,26,000
शिक्षांतर	2,25,220
एक्सलसिर	2,24,601
ग्लोबल इंडिया	1,20,000
लोटस वैली	1,45,800
प्रेसीडियम स्कूल	1,43,225
मानव रचना स्कूल	1.7
रेयान इंटरनेशनल स्कूल	1.3
हेरिटेज	2.1
के.आर.मंगलम स्कूल	1.94
श्रीराम स्कूल	80-90 हजार
मिलेनियम	95,000 हजार

नोट : फीस लाख रुपये में
स्रोत : एडमिशन नर्सरी डॉट कॉम

आईआईटी की फीस

- एडमिशन फीस 50 हजार रुपये
- ट्यूशन फीस, रहन-सहन और खाना 20 से 30 हजार रुपये

आईआईएम की फीस

- आईआईएम लखनऊ 08 लाख रुपये
- आईआईएम अहमदाबाद 13.7 लाख रुपये
- आईआईएम कोलकाता 13.5 लाख रुपये
- आईआईएम कोडोकोड 10 लाख रुपये

मैनेजमेंट संस्थानों की फीस

- फैकल्टी ऑफ मैनेजमेंट स्टडीज (एफएमएस), दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय - 79,150 रुपये
- जमुना लाल बजाज इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट स्टडीज - 02, लाख तीन हजार रुपये



'Higher education enrollment ratio to grow to 30% by 2020'

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The HRD Secretary Ashok Thakur has said that higher education enrollment ratio in India is likely to grow to 30 per cent by 2020 because of increased investment in the sector and economic growth.

At an international conference on social science research on Saturday, Thakur said that the Government is encouraging engineering colleges, especially IITs, to offer more subjects in humanities so that students have access to social science subjects.

"Enrollment in higher education is likely to grow to 30 per cent by 2020 thanks to increased investment by the government and economic growth," Thakur said at the valedictory session of three day Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and International Development Research Center (IDRC) conference.

Academic experts and policy makers from South, South East, and East Asian countries

AT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ON SATURDAY, THAKUR SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS ENCOURAGING ENGINEERING COLLEGES, ESPECIALLY IITS, TO OFFER MORE SUBJECTS IN HUMANITIES SO THAT STUDENTS HAVE ACCESS TO SOCIAL SCIENCE SUBJECTS

unanimously proposed formation of a social science research network acting as an advocacy platform in the region to strengthen research and its funding.

"There is a need to build an interactive platform for research among the developing countries. Although there is a global edge of physical over social sciences, the questions of governance, social and economic tensions and other such concerns have remained under addressed in these nations," said member secretary of ICSSR Ramesh Dadhich.

Chairman of Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, Dr C Rangarajan, stressed on the important linkages between research and policy making. "There is need to increase our present savings of 5 per cent of GDP to 20 per cent of GDP and at the same time social problems need to be attended," he said. Senior Program Officer, Think Tank Initiative, IDRC, Dr Samar Verma said through programs like Think Tank Initiative, the organisation are committed to partner in this endeavor of research councils.

Why study abroad?

Is taking some time out to study abroad the right decision for Indian students?

GERALDINE MCCARTHY



The decision to study abroad is not one to be taken lightly. In the current world economic climate and the challenges that face economies across the globe, taking a year or two out to study abroad may be considered risky. Gaining international education and work experience may not always lead to an immediate return on a substantial investment. It is imperative, thus, that students carry out necessary preparations to ensure they are making the right choice.

Students need to think 'why' they are considering the study abroad option. Are they passionate about furthering their education? Are they keen to do this in a global environment? Are they focused solely on getting employment after graduation? Are they simply curious to spend time in another country?

Students should also think about 'how' they are going to study abroad. Is it financially

viable? Will taking a loan be necessary (or do they have enough savings)? Can they meet the terms and conditions of the loan, even if they do not secure employment immediately after graduation? What role are parents playing in this decision and has the 'why' and the 'how' been discussed with them?

Students should also look at the options they have. A lot of information on universities is can be had at the click of a button. One can also visit an education consultant.

The main objective of a study abroad plan should be obtaining an international education. Students should not make the assumption that they are guaranteed employment after their studies, or that they are entitled to a position simply because they have spent time studying in the country. In Ireland, for example, we welcome talent from abroad and have an immigration policy in place to facilitate this (one-year stay back option after studies), but whether or not a student secures a position after studies depends on many variables.

One of the most important variables is the demand for specific skills in a market. If a student has these skills or

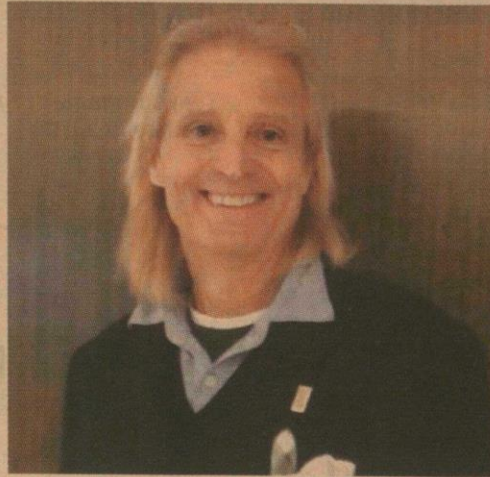
will acquire these skills, this will increase his/her chances manifold of securing a position after studies. Other factors that impact on a student's chances include the country's immigration policy, the student's academic performance, professional skills and engagement in the careers process. It is also important to keep in mind that there is strong competition for places at top universities. When students have chosen a number of study abroad options, they should ensure that they meet a representative from their chosen universities. An important part of a selection process is this interview. At the UCD Michael Smurfit Graduate School of Business, for example, students are mentored from the moment they make contact with the university. Similarly, other institutions take a deep interest in recruitment and are equally keen to establish best fit standards for each aspirant so that both university and students come out richer from the exchange.

The author is recruitment & admissions manager, India, UCD Michael Smurfit Graduate Business School, Dublin

INTERVIEW: CHRISTOPHER LINGLE
RESEARCH FELLOW, CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

Economic growth must precede education growth

Christopher Lingle is currently visiting professor of economics at the Universidad Francisco Marroquín in Guatemala; adjunct scholar at the Centre for Independent Studies in Sydney; and research fellow at the Centre for Civil Society in New Delhi. He also operates an independent consultancy advising clients on economic and political risk in emerging market economies. During his recent India visit, he discussed with FE's **Vikram Chaudhary** the education scenario in the sub-continent and why economic growth must precede education growth. Excerpts:



What should be a government's role as far as providing education is concerned?

Let's understand that providing education in-the-name-of-the-poor is nothing but public-sector waste. Private education providers can serve the poor much better than government. The government should turn to, say, a voucher system to allow private providers compete with public schools. Believe it or not, formal education is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for economic success. People are not poor because they are uneducated, people are poor because they do not have jobs. There are not enough jobs being created because there is not 'enough' fresh capital investment and investment in infrastructure that can allow incomes to rise. The fault lies with the government that has been unwilling to undertake economic reform that would encourage more investment.

So you mean economic growth must precede education growth...

Of course, consider the Industrial Revolution—imagine the factory-owners in England telling the workers, "No, you must be educated before you enter the factory gates!" The Revolution would have simply died down. Poor countries, many opine, must grow richer so that they can afford to educate their people.

What role can the private sector play in educating the poor?

Many observers do believe that the private sector has little to offer in terms of reaching the UN Millennium Development Goal of 'education for all' by 2015. Often, unregistered or unrecognised private schools are thought to be of low quality. But James Tooley, the professor of education policy at the University of Newcastle, found from a two-year study in India and some African countries that these assumptions are not entirely correct. Private schools, Tooley argued in his paper that he published with Pauline Dixon

of Newcastle, can play and are playing an important, if unsung, role in reaching the poor and satisfying their educational needs. They note that there is considerably higher student achievement in private schools than in government schools. In fact, they studied schools in Hyderabad and found that mean scores in mathematics were more than 20 percentage points higher in private unrecognised and recognised schools than in government schools. Similar was the case as far as the students' knowledge of the English language was concerned.

What are your views on the Foreign Education Providers Bill that has been hanging for quite some time now?

Why do you need foreign universities to come to India, set up campuses and start teaching Indian students? First, make it easier for the Indian private sector to provide education within the country. Let the foreigners come later.

23% of Indian B-schoolers land up in US: Survey

Manash Pratim Gohain | TNN

New Delhi: As many as 38% of Chinese graduates prefer to work in the US, while 23% of Indian B-schoolers land up in that country, a survey by the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC) has found. The survey revealed that a quarter of B-school alumni across the world don't work within their own country.

While almost all B-school graduates from the US (97%) are likely to work in their own country, a majority of the Chinese are likely to work overseas (52%). Canada leads the table for annual median salary at entry level with US\$ 75,000, but it is the US which pays the highest mid, senior and executive-level salaries. The pay package for B-school alumni in India was among the lowest in the 18 countries listed in the survey.

"These are robust survey results in a debut effort from direct collaboration with 132 business schools in 29 countries. A fascinating highlight of this year's alumni survey is the wide reach of salary data. Seeing earnings data by job level for graduates of business school who work in India is

GRADS & THEIR PROSPECTS

- > US citizens are the least likely to work outside their country 3%
- > Chinese citizens are least likely to work within their country 48%
- > About a quarter of all B-school alumni work outside their country
- > 56% of alumni worldwide work for multinational organizations
- > A significant 45% B-school graduates between 2010 & 2013 chose to start their own venture
- > 77% of alumni surveyed said their graduate management education was financially rewarding

PREFERRED LOCATIONS BY CITIZENS FOR WORK

Citizenship	Most prevalent location	
China	US	38%
India	US	23%
Mexico	US	18%
Japan	US	16%
Germany	US	15%
Canada	US	15%
Australia	US	4%
US	Canada	>1%

- > Only 7% alumni start their own venture before 1990. Between 2010 & 2013, alumni who started their own business immediately after graduation is 45%
- > Annual median base salary in Canada: \$75,000 (entry level) and India \$11,223 (entry level)

Source: GMAC 2014 Alumni Perspectives Survey

helpful information to consider in one's career planning and expectations," said Michelle Sparkman Renz, director, research communications, GMAC. As for B-school education, 77% of the alumni said it was financially rewarding. Old students also ensured that they keep in touch with

the alma mater, be it for mentoring scholars or for recruitment. Nearly 34% of recent alumni have kept contact with the faculty, while 28% attended alumni events. Around 43% of old students visited their alumni site, and an even higher 45% followed their B-school on social media.

MENTORING

An investment worth making

While business schools are now replicating real-life training programmes and even organising detailed analysis of case studies, most would agree that there is no substitute for on-the-job experience and learning

ADITYA MALIK

Mentoring is equivalent to our age-old 'guru-shishya parampara'. It means that someone with more experience and perspective is sharing his or her learnings with the next generation.

Today's young generation faces a number of challenges in their professional life as they have to compete, perform, meet targets and shoulder the responsibility of implementing policies and programmes necessary for sustainable growth and development of the company they are employed with. For meeting these challenges, it is essential to incorporate skills, knowledge and leadership quality in young managers. Many corporates are now taking steps to develop these skills through mentoring and training programmes. Thanks to these programmes aimed at grooming employees, the younger generation is getting promoted to roles that involve decision-making and operational responsibilities at a much younger age. Some time ago, it would take 2-3 decades for a person to become a vice-president or president. Now, it takes a decade or even lesser in most sectors.

While business schools try to replicate these training programmes or organise detailed analysis of case studies, most would agree that there is no substitute for on-the-job experience and learning. There is no guarantee that what worked in the case study scenario may play out exactly that way in the market place.



ASIT BAGCHI

In some ways, when companies talk about academia-industry gap, they are also referring to the gap between bookish knowledge and knowledge acquired through experience. Often, one finds a huge difference between what was learned in a classroom and when it is applied in a real-life situation. Further, since the outcome of different decisions will vary in different circumstances, the context in which the experience is gained is very critical. This is where mentoring scores over case studies. A mentor within the organisation can help a younger professional with the insights, perspectives and knowledge of the dynamics of different

WHEN COMPANIES TALK ABOUT THE ACADEMIA-INDUSTRY GAP, THEY ARE ALSO REFERRING TO THE GAP BETWEEN BOOKISH KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED THROUGH EXPERIENCE

decisions in the context of the organisation's own ecosystem and the environment it operates in.

For example, the experiences of a person hiring and retaining talent in an auto component factory

in Gurgaon are likely to be different than that of a person in a similar company in Aurangabad. Case studies on best-practices of hiring and retaining blue-collared employees won't fully apply in either of these two cases, and only someone with a hands-on experience in the company will be able to detail out the challenge, opportunities, resources available, past experiences and management view.

Young professionals want an opportunity to express their voice without any restriction, and when they are empowered, they are deeply responsible and committed for the authority given to them. Also, young professionals are gener-

ally socially-conscious and won't abuse the power that has been granted to them.

Young professionals also place a higher value on self-accomplishment. Therefore, a challenging workplace with just about reasonable stress can yield great results. Many large organisations that hire young professionals in huge numbers do not give them a chance to recognise their potential, since they are given insubstantial work in the beginning under the pretext that they are inexperienced.

Here, mentoring plays a key role in grooming young talent. It also makes them ready for the next level of challenges and responsibilities and gives them an extended vision through the experienced view of their mentor. Mentoring also helps a person get a better understanding of a wider variety of skills and operations compared to the areas that the person is currently involved in. For example, for a person in sales, getting a deep understanding of marketing will prepare him or her to be ready for the role of head of marketing and sales in the future.

Mentoring also is a way of guiding younger people through their emotional needs—a mentor can help with aspirations, vision, goals, milestones, challenges, shortcomings, and even stress and improvement areas.

Mentoring young professionals and making them a part of decision-making process will ensure that their knowledge and ideas are accepted and applied, which will take the organisation to new heights of success.

The author is CEO, Talentedge

IIT Roorkee's annual fest Cognizance: March 21-23

IIT Roorkee's annual technical fest 'Cognizance' will be held from March 21-23. It will witness a congregation of students and experts from various national and foreign institutes. With more than 20,000 students expected to participate from across the globe and more than 150 events comprising of guest lectures and workshops, Cognizance 2014 promises to be among the largest technical festivals ever. Pradipta Banerji, director, IIT Roorkee, said, "We are proud to announce our twelfth edition of Cognizance and this festival truly embodies the tech know-how that the institute stands for. Being one of the largest technology festivals in Asia, we get the latest technologies and innovation developed across the globe."

IIM-B to start India's first Aerospace MBA course

Vanita Srivastava

The Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB) and Toulouse Business School, France have signed an agreement to set up India's first Executive General Management Programme in Aerospace and Aviation Management as a first step towards collaborating in teaching and research.

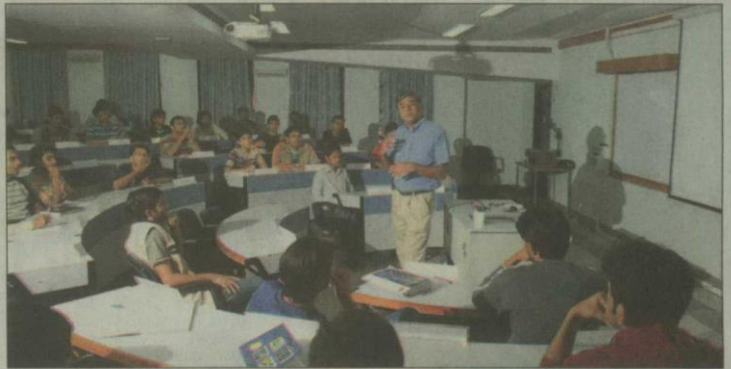
Airbus will be sponsoring the two year part-time degree programme to develop and nurture local talent in the field of aerospace.

The programme will start from April 2015. The students would be required to take both elective and generic subjects. In the electives they can opt from a vast pool of areas including airlines, supply chain. Each year upto 75 students will be enrolled

in the course," Dwarkanath Srinivasan CEO of Airbus India told HT.

Maintaining that this was being done as part of a commitment to develop aerospace management education in India, he said: "We have a healthy market share in the country and we would like to increase our footprint here. This new programme will help develop expertise in the aviation sector."

The courses, he said would be conducted on the campus of IIM Bangalore. "However, they may also have to go to the Toulouse Business School. The exact modalities are being worked out. The students will also have the option of earning an Aerospace MBA degree from Toulouse Business School. We feel that this will give the right skills for our next generation of aviation."



■ The courses will be conducted in IIM-B as well as Toulouse Business School

HT

Times of India, ND 17/03/2014 P-1

Own biz now big lure for fresh MBAs

45% Strike Out On Own

Manash Pratim Gohain | TNN

New Delhi: Fresh B-school graduates are increasingly shunning the security of a steady job and striking out on their own. A worldwide survey of B-school alumni reveals that 45% of those who graduated between 2010 and 2013 preferred self-employment — that's almost double the proportion of their seniors who opted to pursue

UP TO 25% WORK OUTSIDE COUNTRY

► Between 2010 and 2013, 45% of B-school alumni started their own business. Count has been rising from 7% before 1990 to 14% in 1990-99 to 25% in 2000-09

► 77% of alumni surveyed said their graduate



management education was financially rewarding

► Around 25% of all B-school alumni work outside their country

► US citizens are the least likely to work outside their country; Chinese least likely to work within their country

their own dreams in the 2000-2009 period.

The survey, conducted among nearly 21,000 alumni representing 132 institutions

from 129 countries, covered batches from 1959 to 2013. It showed a steadily growing preference for self-employment among fresh graduates.

In the 2000-2009 period, 25% of graduates opted for it while in the decade before that the figure was 14%.

The survey was carried out by Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC), which conducts the GMAT exam for admission to more than 6,000 graduate management programmes worldwide.

► 23% land up in US, P 11

The US remains the most preferred job location for alumni from B-schools worldwide with Chinese and Indians taking the lead.

Financial Chronicle, ND 17/03/2014 P-10

Can humans become radiation-resistant in future?

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
Washington

JUST a handful of genetic mutations give E coli the capacity to withstand doses of radiation that would otherwise doom the microbe, scientists have discovered.

Scientists coaxed the model bacterium Escherichia coli to dramatically resist ionising radiation, a finding that may help understand how organisms can resist radiation damage to cells and repair damaged DNA.

"What our work shows is that the repair systems can adapt and those adaptations contribute a lot to radiation resistance," said University of Wisconsin-Madison professor Michael Cox, the senior author of the research paper.

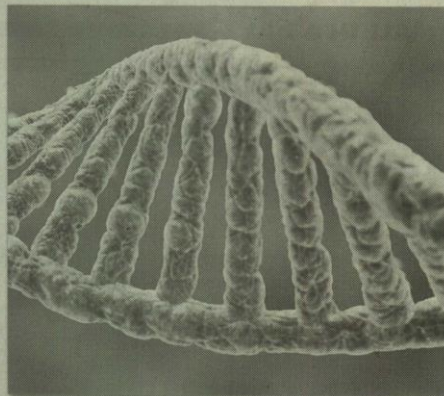
In previous work, Cox and his group, working with John R Batista from Louisiana State Uni-

versity, showed that E coli could evolve to resist ionising radiation by exposing cultures of the bacterium to the highly radioactive isotope cobalt-60.

"We blasted the cultures until 99 per cent of the bacteria were dead. Then we'd grow up the survivors and blast them again. We did that twenty times," said Cox.

The result were E coli capable of enduring as much as four orders of magnitude more ionising radiation, making them similar to Deinococcus radiodurans, a desert-dwelling bacterium found in the 1950s to be remarkably resistant to radiation.

"Deinococcus evolved mainly to survive desiccation, not radiation so when conditions are right, it can repair damage very quickly and start growing again," Cox said. Understanding the molecular machinery that allows



BREAKTHROUGH: The new study demonstrates that organisms can actively repair genetic damage from ionising emission

some organisms to survive what would otherwise be lethal doses of radiation is important because the same bacterial machinery that repairs DNA and protects cells in microbes exists in humans and other organisms.

Although turning the new findings into application is in the distant future, the results could ultimately contribute designer microbes capable of helping clean radioactive waste sites or making probiotics that could aid patients undergoing radiation therapy for some cancers, researchers said. The new study demonstrates that organisms can actively repair genetic damage from ionising radiation. The passive detoxification approach is most likely working in tandem with active mechanisms such as the mutations found by the Wisconsin group as well as other, yet-to-be discovered mechanisms, said Cox.

The finding may help understand how organisms can protect itself from harmful rays and also repair damaged DNA

Singapore university confers honorary degree on Ratan Tata

By PTI | 17 Mar, 2014, 05.10PM IST

[Post a Comment](#)

SINGAPORE: India's leading industrialist [Ratan Tata](#) was today conferred with a honorary degree of Doctor of Business by a Singaporean university for his achievements as a visionary entrepreneur and a societal leader.

The honorary degree was jointly presented to Tata, Chairman Emeritus of the [Tata Group](#), by Singapore's Minister for Education Heng Sweet Keat and [Singapore Management University](#) President Arnoud De Meyer at a ceremony here.

The ceremony, which was followed by a dialogue with Tata, was attended by about 100 guests, including India's High Commissioner to Singapore Ms [Vijay Thakur Singh](#) and SMU Senior Fellow and former Singapore President S R Nathan.

The honorary degree acknowledges the 76-year-old's achievements as a visionary entrepreneur, a societal leader and an astute businessman.

In 2008, the Singapore government awarded Tata the 2007 Honorary Citizen award for his valuable contribution to the country's growth and development.

"Tata is an eminent individual who has exhibited true distinction in business and philanthropy and who has strong and active connections with SMU both directly and through his organisations.

This award recognises the aspirations, values and ideals that he and his organisations share with our University," said Ho Kwon Ping, Chairman of SMU Board of Trustees.

In his acceptance speech, Tata said: "I am pleased to receive this award from the Singapore Management University. I am happy to deepen my relationship with Singapore, and for this opportunity to be able to further engage, nurture and inspire bright university students in Asia to be responsible business leaders who will [lead](#) the way in global development in future."

SMU said close to 100 varsity students have benefited from internship opportunities in the Tata Group's companies over the last nine years through the SMU-Tata relationship.



Ratan Tata was today conferred with a honorary degree of Doctor of Business by a Singaporean university for his achievements as a visionary entrepreneur and a societal leader.

ET SPECIAL:

[Save precious time tracking your investments](#)

In US, super-rich footing science research bill

William J Broad

Last April, US President Obama assembled some of the nation's most august scientific dignitaries in the East Room of the White House. He spoke of using technological innovation "to grow our economy" and unveiled "the next great American project": a \$100 million initiative to probe the mysteries of the human brain.

Along the way, he invoked the government's leading role in a history of scientific glories. The Brain initiative, as he described it, would be a continuation of that grand tradition, an ambitious rebuttal to deep cuts in federal financing for scientific research.

Absent from his narrative, though, was the back story, one that underscores a profound change taking place in the way science is paid for and practised in the US. In fact, the government initiative grew out of richly financed private research: A decade before, Paul G Allen, a co-founder of Microsoft, had set up a brain science institute in Seattle, to which he donated \$500 million, and Fred Kavli, a technology and real estate billionaire, had then established brain institutes at Yale, Columbia and the University of California. Scientists from those philanthropies, in turn, had helped devise the Obama administration's plan.

American science is increasingly becoming a private enterprise. In Washington, budget cuts have left the nation's research complex reeling. Labs are closing. Scientists are being laid off. Yet from Silicon Valley to Wall Street, science philanthropy is hot, as many of the richest Americans seek to reinvent themselves as patrons of social progress through science research.

The super-rich have mounted a private war on disease, with new protocols that break down walls between academia and indus-



Bill Gates is among the leading science philanthropists

try to turn basic discoveries into effective treatments. They have rekindled traditions of scientific exploration by financing hunts for dinosaur bones and giant sea creatures. They are even beginning to challenge Washington in the costly game of big science, with innovative ships, undersea craft and giant telescopes — as well as the first private mission to deep space.

The new philanthropists represent the breadth of American business, people like Michael R Bloomberg, the former New York mayor (and founder of the media company that bears his name), James Simons (hedge funds) and David H Koch (oil and chemicals), among hundreds of wealthy donors. Especially prominent, though, are some of the boldest-face names of the tech world, among them Bill Gates (Microsoft), Eric E Schmidt (Google) and Lawrence J Ellison (Oracle).

This is philanthropy in the age of the new economy — financed with its outsize riches, practised according to its individualistic, entrepreneurial creed. Yet that personal setting of priorities is precisely what troubles some in the science establishment.

Many of the patrons, they say, are ignoring basic research — the kind that investigates the riddles of nature and has produced centuries of breakthroughs — for a jumble of popular, feel-good fields like environmental studies and space exploration. **NYTNEWSERVICE**