Newspaper Clips
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IIT-Madras student commits suicide

CHENNAI, DHNS: The suicide by a 22-year-old girl student of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) -Madras at her campus hostel room on Tuesday sent shock waves across the state.

The student, Manasa, who joined the MTech Programme in chemical engineering three weeks ago, was found hanging from the ceiling fan in her hostel room this afternoon, sources in IIT-Madras told Deccan Herald here.

Hailing from Karim Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh, Manasa, apparently, left no suicide note, according to police sources, even as investigations by the jurisdictional Kotturpuram Police was continuing late this evening. The victim had used a 'dupatta' to hang herself, sources added. “It is extremely shocking and painful,” a faculty member at IIT-Madras said. The tragedy has plunged the student community at the campus into gloom. Manasa's body has been recovered by police and kept in a Government Hospital mortuary here.
आईआईटी दिल्ली ने अपने अध्ययन में पहचाने कारण दूबती है दिल्ली क्योंकि झील-तालाबों पर कब्जा

गरी दिल्ली | प्रवास कुमार

आईआईटी दिल्ली ने अपने अध्ययन में सड़कें पर पानी भरने के कारणों को पहचाना दिया है। अध्ययन रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि तालाबों और झीलों पर अवैध प्रभाव के कारण जलमर्ग होता है। इसके अलावा अवैध कॉलेक्टर्स के कारण भी पानी भरता है। यह रिपोर्ट अनुसार दुर्ग जल वन बनाने के दौरान आईआईटी ने तेजी में खड़ी होने की रोकी गई थी। इस मामले की सुनाई दी गई कारणीयी।

रिपोर्ट में आईआईटी ने कहा है कि झीलों को जलभरास से मुक्त करने के लिए डुरामेंट जलवायु बनाने से हारामा राजनीति के दौरान सिस्टम को भी ज्ञान में रखना होगा जिससे एंटरसीआर के शहर जैसे नोएडा, गाजियाबाद, फरीदाबाद आदि के डुरामेंट जलवायु के कारणों का खामियाब झीलों को न पुरापता पड़े।

आईआईटी दिल्ली के प्रेससेंट और अध्ययन दल के प्रमुख एस.ए. गोसाइ द्वारा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार झीलों की जमीन पर तेजी से फैलती अवैध कॉलेक्टर्स, इस जमीन को खाली करने और पूर्वाधार की जटिल प्रक्रिया होने के कारण न तो पानी प्राप्त होता और न ही नया व्यवस्था बन पाती है। झीलों में सीवर लाइके में ही वर्तमान पानी की निकलकर उंगली होने से वर्तमान झील प्राप्त हुआ है। साथ ही डुरामेंट जलवायु को प्रदर्शक कई विभागों के हाथों में होना भी ज़रूरत का कारण है। रिपोर्ट में शरीर झीलों, तालाब और अन्य जल धाराओं पर अतिक्रमण और पानी बंद का निर्माण और इस समय की पुरातत्त्व वजह बताई गई है। गोसाइ, ओब्जर्वर्ट व धर्मुकता का सीधे सीवर लाइके में बदलना और डुरामेंट के साथ विभिन्न प्रकार के आपले व पानी को लांड द्वारा डुरामेंट धुर्योत के निर्माण के लिए होना रखा है। यह मामला और आपको नाम अधिकारी समिति ने हाईकोर्ट में दायर किया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि शहर में जब तक से बिना है और लंबे समय दौरान झीलों की रोकी गई गई है।

सहारा के कहते मंगलधार का ऐंडटूज मंगल इसके में सड़क पर पानी भर पाया। इसके कारण देख तब वह हाल की रोकी गई हो।

समाधान के लिए सुझाव

1. झील और झील पर अवैध मालिकों को पुनर्भार्य करने वाले योजनाओं की व्यवस्था पर विचार
2. झील और झील पर अवैध प्राप्ती को पुनर्मूल्याधारण करने होगा।
3. झीलों को पुनर्वास करने वाले झीलों में पुरातत्त्व वेतन प्राप्त होगा।

आईआईटी की रिपोर्ट से मुंह रोकने सहमत हूँ। सरकार को तकराए आईआईटी की जमीन पर बनी अवैध कॉलेक्टर्स को हटाकर लोगों का पुनर्वास करना चाहिए। तब इस समय का निकाय हो पाएगा। यह स.ए. गोसाइ, झील जल धाराओं के लिए बताया गया।
IIT-M STUDENTS CAN PURSUE INTL MASTERS DEGREE

Chennai: Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, (IIT-M) and IPGP Paris, France, have joined hands to provide M.Tech petroleum engineering students at IIT-M to visit IPGP to pursue an international masters degree of research in exploration geophysics at the end of the first year at IIT-M.

IIT-M director Prof Bhashkar Ramamurthi and Claude Jaupart, director, Institut De Physique Du Paris, signed the memorandum of understanding recently.

Students who have completed first year M.Tech programme in petroleum engineering at IIT-M are eligible for this programme. The institute will send two to four eligible students to IPGP every year.

Selected students will get a dual masters degree from IIT-M and IPGP, France. Students will get health insurance and fellowship by IPGP during their stay in Paris. IPGP will also provide them with travel expenses.
आईआईटी के शैक्षिक सागर से शुरू होने के संकेत

इसका नीतिन आयोग के बाद एडवार्ड जेजवे के लिए पूरी परिसर ने निर्णय कर दिया कि 15 लाख छात्रों के बैठने की संभावना है और इसका नीति आयोग के बाद एडवार्ड जेजवे के लिए पूरी परिसर ने कामयाब होने वाले कारण 15 लाख छात्र आवेदन करने का आयोजन किया।

अब तक नहीं शुरू हुई संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा प्रक्रिया

| पहले का शीख| सितम्बर-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का शुरू| अक्टूबर-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का संचालन| नव्रत| प्रवेश परीक्षा का विवेचन| दिसम्बर-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| जनवरी-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| फरवरी-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| मार्च-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| अप्रैल-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| मई-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| जून-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| जुलाई-| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| कार्यालय| प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण|
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| सिवाल-प्रवेश परीक्षा का शुरू| अक्टूबर-प्रवेश परीक्षा का संचालन| नव्रत-प्रवेश परीक्षा का विवेचन| दिसम्बर-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| जनवरी-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| फरवरी-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| मार्च-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| अप्रैल-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| मई-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| जून-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| जुलाई-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण| कार्यालय-प्रवेश परीक्षा का निर्धारण|
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E-portal to protect whistleblower’s ID

New Delhi, Aug. 20: Whistleblowers using the landmark RTI Act to blow the lid off corruption in various agencies have met with threats, some even losing their lives, but an online portal is helping such people get details they want without revealing their original identity.

The brainchild of an IIT engineer, an NRI and a web designer, the portal RTI Anonymous has come a long way since its inception last October.

Aimed at protecting the original identity of the person who needs information on any subject, RTI Anonymous community files an application with the agency concerned in their name and upload the documents obtained on their website. The original information seeker is also notified through an email. The idea of launching a platform to protect the whistleblowers’ struck Ritesh Singh, an IIT-Kharagpur student, after RTI activist Shehla Masood’s murder in Bhopal in August 2011.

“We did not want RTI activists to live in the shadow of fear. We thought we could leverage technology to solve this problem by acting as a facilitator. Since I was working in the field of RTI since 2003, not much background work was required,” Mr Singh said.

The trio launched the portal with an investment of a paltry ₹10,000.

Twenty-eight whistle blowers have been killed since the RTI Act has come into force and many are living in the shadow of fear, the portal said. The founders said that since its inception, the website has helped 350 whistleblowers in obtaining information without being susceptible to any kind of harassment or victimisation.

The requester just has to draft the RTI Application as much as he/she can and RTI Anonymous will take care of the rest, promises the online community. — PTI
Education reforms need of hour

AM Patroda, who for more than three decades, led several use-of-technology revolutions in India, was in Pune a few weeks ago. In his short, one-day visit, which had a busy schedule, he spent more than an hour to interact with SME entrepreneurs, who were cultivated and incubated by the science and technology park on the Pune university campus. Way back in the 1980s, he became the part of mission-driven projects initiated by Rajiv Gandhi and launched the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) that in just a few years, changed the entire way Indians used to have access to telephone communication.

The access to telephone, which was a rare commodity before the 80s, soon became free and the entire nation got 'audibly connected', locally and globally. Patroda was disconnected with the technology revolution in India for a gap of few years. He was back in the US and went into mobile communication space and started a new venture, C-Sam. Patroda has always been an entrepreneur with a difference; a risk-taking individual, but driven with focused objectives. Hence, it was refreshing to see him communicating with young entrepreneurs on the national innovation council. His strong desire is to set up state-level innovation councils and create a $1 billion fund for supporting new innovations, which the youth in our universities, research laboratories and industrial clusters, may be struggling with. These include change in the lifestyle of citizens in many domains that touch their lives, such as drinking water, sanitation, political, health, use of alternative energy resources, and so on. Here is also one more change that is happening with the advent of the National Knowledge Network (NKN).

The assured broadband connectivity to colleges and universities opens a large window of opportunity for researchers and teachers to work on education and application-relevant content in the open source. Today, the Indian university system is multi-layered — central universities, state private universities, deemed-to-be universities, national institutions, open universities, and finally, state public universities. Public universities, which are around 280, carry the maximum burden of educating the students — 75 per cent of 1.25 million students in the eligible age group, 18 to 25 years. On the face of it, the six-layered university system looks the same, but there are enormous variations among these six layers, both at macro and micro levels, in elements that are at the core of universities, namely academic structures, subject discipline, mobility and operational autonomy. It is fine to have total internal freedom for each of the institutions in academic curriculum and delivery and assessment methods. But, the real challenge is in the creation of a legal environment that while respecting academic freedom, makes all universities to have credit-based modular structures that encourage mobility of students for making permutations and combinations of different subjects from other disciplines and even enables students to take modules from other universities. These advantages would emerge through NKN. It would widen knowledge base and would give students advantage of earning a single degree from multi-universities. Indian universities, in true sense, would become the centre of cultivation of youths with clarity on their achievements that they desire to reach in their life.

This would formulate robust reforms at policy and legal levels for cultivation of a cohesive strategy and understanding among central and state governments. The concurrence of education at the state and central levels and variations of expectations and aspirations of states demand such a convergence. Today, we are facing dual discrepancies that hinder these reforms both at the central and state levels. The larger domain of higher and professional education is owned by people who also sit in various assemblies and in parliament. It is also involves stakeholders, such as a fairly large percentage of teachers and whose education is now a sheer economic proposition and support staff, who view their job as a tool to be a part of growing educational industry, and also, people who are on the periphery of education but are well connected with people’s representatives, which gives them strength to central and manage educational institutions not for the love of it or for the benefit of society, but to achieve societal recognition and also personal financial advantage. Public universities, which are expected to give real support to poor and low-income families, are alsocorroded both academically and operatively. This has been perpetuating for decades and has created a very unhealthy environment that suffocates reforms in the education system in a country that is searching for new path for enhancing opportunities for the youth.

The larger question is: Who would bell the cat? Would the central government accept such a challenge?

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DU's academic congress all set to revamp education

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NEW DELHI: For the first time, Delhi University will open its doors to parents, students and schools to voice their opinion and work towards revamping higher education.

While the year has seen a spate of innovation projects, courses and programmes are taking shape, DU’s Academic Congress is all set to discuss changes in the present education model.

"The Academic Congress will focus largely on re-thinking higher education. This means that higher education is to be linked with school education and community needs. We will be involving schools, parents, principals and will be looking at building interdisciplinarity in education," said Malashri Lal, dean of academic activities and projects, DU.

The Academic Congress, which will be held on September 6 and 7, will be a congregation of about 600 people — teachers, students, school principals and parents — all of who will work towards filling the chasm between various levels of education.

"One of the main aims of the programme will be to move away from the learning by rote methodology and focus more on hands-on project work. The programme will be all about innovation and creativity," Lal added.

Students also said that such a model would stand future aspirants in good stead.

"When we apply for jobs or higher education, there is a strong disconnect between what we learn in school, in college and what we are about to be taught in future. The western model of education is very successful and some aspects of it need to be implemented in our system too," said Gaurav Verma, a former student of Kirori Mal College.