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जेईई जैसा होगा
आईआईटी का
नया एडवांस्टेस्ट

नई दिल्ली। ज्वाइट एडमिशन बोर्ड (जेएबी) ने आईआईटी के नए एडवांस्टेस्ट को मंजूरी दे दी है। यह पूर्व में आयोजित होने वाले ज्वाइट एड्टेस्टएक्जाम (जेईई) की तरह होगा। ऐसे में पूरी पैटर्न पर तैयारी कर रहे छात्रों को नया टेस्ट देने में ज्वाइट मुक्ति का नहीं आएगी।

नए टेस्ट का प्रारूप और अंक देने का पैटर्न पहले जैसा होगा। इसमें शामिल किए गए सभी प्रश्न वस्तुनिष्ठ होंगे। इनकी जांच कंप्यूटर से होगी। छात्रों को उत्तर पुनरावृत्ति में एक प्रति साथ लेते जाने की इजाजत मिलेगी। नया टेस्ट आगे सत्र से होना है। जेएबी ने इस बात से अधिसूचना जारी कर दी है।

कुछ समय पहले ही आईआईटी कार्यालय ने नए टेस्ट को मंजूरी दी थी। इसके तहत प्रवेश परीक्षा को दो हिस्सों में बांटा गया है। मैन और एड्वांस टेस्ट। एआईईई परीक्षा अब नहीं होगी। एडवांस टेस्ट जेईई से मिलता-जुलता होगा, जहां मैन टेस्ट एआईईई के स्तर का रहेगा। एडवांस्टेस्ट 2 जुलाई 2013 को होगा, जबकि मैन टेस्ट अप्रैल के दूसरे वा तीसरे हफ्ते में होने की संभावना है।

हालांकि अभी प्रारूप को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। यह कम सीजीएसई व आईआईटी के विशेषज्ञों ने विशेषकर विचार किया है। मैन में पास होने वाले शीर्ष 1.5 लाख छात्र एडवांस्टेस्ट दे सकेंगे। (बिसं.)
IIT aspirants can take board exams again to better scores

Bhavya Dore
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MUMBAI: Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) aspirants who took the Class 12 board exam this year can write them again next year to improve their scores to meet the entrance criteria for engineering institutes, according to a human resources development (HRD) ministry circular on August 14.

From next year, Class 12 board exam marks will form the basis for entry into the IITs, and will become screening criteria for the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and other engineering colleges.

To secure a seat in the IITs, candidates will only be eligible if they are within the top 20 per cent of their board. The Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) will be held in two parts — the top 1.5 lakh students who clear the JEE-Main exam will be allowed to appear for JEE-Advanced.

Admission to NITs will be based on 40% weightage to board exam marks, normalised through a percentile score, while the remaining 60% will be for performance in the JEE-Main exam.

Students are being allowed a second attempt since these changes were announced after the 2012 board exams. The JEE can be taken twice, and the decision will benefit those who intend to appear for it again next year.
Benchmark institute

It is one of the top two IITs, it plans to conduct its own entrance exam and its research spending has gone up by three times in the last five years

IIT-Delhi

The Story So Far
IITs have dominated the discipline of engineering for decades. Although there is little to choose from the star-studded line-up, IIT-Delhi has managed to remain on top. But the institution’s present status is in sharp contrast to its humble beginnings. IIT-Delhi was first established in 1983 as a college of engineering affiliated to Delhi University. The tag of institution of national importance came two years later. Although IIT-Kanpur and IIT-Kharagpur were the most sought-after till the 1990s, IIT-Delhi has not only caught up with them, but is ahead in some departments, and its alumni include personalities such as Sun Microsystems co-founder Vinod Khosla, ITC chairman Yogeshwar, former Unilever chairman M.S. Banger, the chief economic adviser to the finance minister, Raghuvar Rajan, and best-selling author Chetan Bhagat.

Big Bang Moments
The proof of excellence lies in the institution’s place in rankings of global repute. It was No. 2 in the QS World University Rankings 2011, making it the highest ranking institute in India, and 36th in the QS World University Rankings 2012. The India Today Best Colleges Survey ranked it No. 3 among engineering colleges. It has also been getting the second largest chunk of JEE toppers for the last five years. The institute’s most recent achievement was to patent the Fabric Peel Tester, a device developed by its students to evaluate the quality of fabric.

₹120 cr
IIT-Delhi research spending in 2011, which is three times more than its 2006 level

Road Ahead
The institute plans to conduct its own entrance exam from 2013. It has recently forged an MoU with ASQ India. Swapan Jain, who graduated this year, established a record by bagging a job at microblogging site Twitter at an annual package of ₹70 lakh. The next target is a campus in Sonipat not far from the Delhi-Haryana border.

Guiding Vision
IIT-Delhi has been steadfast in its focus on industry, research and innovation. An affirmation of its industry focus came when it became a member of the HBNM Group, a grouping of the world’s 174 most prestigious colleges and universities (including Oxford, Cambridge, Yale and Parsons School of Design) whose objective is to get their students to work closer with industry.

Numbers That Count
Located on a 560-acre campus in South Delhi, IIT offers 700 academic courses per semester in its 13 departments, 11 multi-disciplinary centres and three schools of excellence — Harsh School of Telecommunication Technology and Management, Amar Nath and Shubha Khosla School of Information Technology, and School of Biological Sciences. Between 2006 and 2011, IIT-Delhi also saw a three-fold jump in its research funding, which went up from ₹40 crore to ₹120 crore.
Centre asks IIT, IIM faculty, staff to file property returns

With Public Glare On Graft, HRD Moves To Enforce 2006 Directive

Akshaya Mukul | TNN

New Delhi: After MPs and bureaucrats, now it’s the turn of academicians and officials working with educational institutions and autonomous bodies under central government to mandatorily submit property returns.

Though the decision was taken in 2006, it was not being complied with fully. But with new emphasis against corruption in the public sphere, the ministry has swung into action. “It is part of preventive vigilance initiative,” a source said, adding that after the 2006 order the HRD ministry started getting property returns of faculty members and officials directly.

“The ministry did not have the infrastructure to scrutinize each return. So it has been decided to modify the earlier order a bit. Now, faculty members/officials would submit their returns to the head of institution, while the head of the institution would submit his return to the HRD ministry,” a source said.

Last week, the HRD ministry issued a notice to 44 central universities, IITs, IIMs, NITs, IITs and other research institutes, asking their faculty and officials to file their property returns by August 31.

CRACKDOWN: The HRD ministry has issued notices to all 44 central institutions, IITs, IIMs, NITs, IITs and other research institutes, asking their faculty and officials to file their property returns by August 31.

Those who have failed to submit the returns. Each institution would have to give a certificate to the HRD minister that all employees have filed the returns and names those who have not.

Head of institutions have been asked to file their property returns to the ministry. This would include all directors and chairpersons of educational institutions.

The ministry has made it clear that those who fail to file property returns would not be given vigilance clearance in addition to action under conduct rules. For this year, institutions have been asked to file property returns by August 31.

Administrative authority, heads of institutions in case of faculty members and HRD’s vigilance section in case of heads of institutions, would scrutinize returns of those officials against whom there are repeated complaints.
40 REASONS WHY INDIA'S INTELLECT IS WORLD'S ENVY

By Sandeep Bamzai
Editor, Mail Today

Back in 2003, the American television network CBS in its acclaimed magazine programme 60 Minutes aired the famous statement: "Put Harvard, MIT and Princeton together and you begin to get an idea of the status of IIT in India." Transpower is India's national asset; it's our most visible export, the foundation of our new economy, the envy of the world. As students in the national capital settle into the new term, Mail Today celebrates the transformative power of the centres of excellence that have given birth to some of the most brilliant minds on the planet. This article draws from the work of prominent authors and individuals from India and the world who have contributed to the intellectual achievements of India.

These centres of excellence are the bedrocks of modern India — it is to these bastions of knowledge that India's best and brightest have gone to seek enlightenment. It is here that the seeds of their greatness have been sown.

As Mail Today is fortunate to be published in Delhi/NCR, which has some of the country's most respected academic institutions, in our showcase of 40 centres of excellence, put together by our editors and writers after intense research, Delhi/NCR figures prominently in the list. Some of the centres of importance such as IIT-Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), JNU's School of Biotechnology, National Institute of Immunology (NII), International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), and the National Institute of Design (NID) as well as some of the country's finest colleges, such as Lady Deroche Girls School, Shri Ram College of Commerce, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and IIM Lucknow, Delhi University, JNU, Delhi School of Economics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. We have a brain bank right in our backyard and some of the names that come up are the best. IIT-Delhi has been making headlines around the world. Not too long ago, scientists at the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR) and the Indian National Centre for Biological Sciences (INBS) — a research institute of CSIR — discovered a new plant disease which has been shown to have a genetic impact on the tomato. The discovery has been described as a breakthrough because of its potential to increase the yield of the crop.

The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great zeal. The IIT-Delhi alumni, even as a candidate sent flares, takes up challenges with great ze
The country’s premier IIT is all set to unveil a mechanical device that reduces the chances of a second heart attack and release new technology for 3D mapping of unexplored terrain

AT THE CUTTING EDGE

THE STORY SO FAR
The Indian Institute of Technology-Kanpur (IIT-K) is perhaps the most sought-after destination for those who wish to dream of becoming technocrats. Established by an Act of Parliament in 1959, it started from a room in the cantonment building of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute in Kanpur. The institute moved to its present location in 1960. The same year, it became the first in India to offer courses in computer education. And 1971, it started offering M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes. But the institute’s success story couldn’t have been scripted without outstanding graduates from a consortium of leading US universities, including MIT, University of California at Berkeley, California Institute of Technology (CalTech), Princeton, Carnegie-Mellon, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Ohio State University, Case Western Institute of Technology and Purdue. All of them collaborated with the fledgling IIT for over 10 years to shape its academic programmes and set up research laboratories.

BIG BANG MOMENTS
IIT-K has become a nursery for cutting-edge research. Next is an invention that will reduce heart attacks. Teaming up with their peers at Brown University, USA, IIT-K researchers have developed a synthetic structure that regenerates natural heart cells rendered dead by previous cardiac arrest. It is representing a satellite named Jyotshila that has been handed over to ISRO for a launch. The Indian Railways is also in the process of adopting software developed by IIT-K to prevent accidents during zero visibility.

ROAD AHEAD
IIT-K Director Sanjay Govind Dhonde says the institute is all set to apply the Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) Technology to collect details about the unexplored terrain of the country. “This technology is for 3-D mapping of terrain at high resolution,” Dhonde explains. “We can literally know everything about every square metre of our city with the help of this system,” he adds further.

GUIDING VISION
“We are means to continuously write the success story of the country and the world. For this we are supposed to give the best facilities to our students and researchers. We need to work hard because we do not compromise in these areas,” says IIT-K Director Sanjay Govind Dhonde.

NUMBERS THAT COUNT
The institute is spread over 1,100 acres. It houses the National Wind Tunnel Facility, Advanced Centre for Material Science, Bio-Technology Centre, Advanced Centre for Electronic Systems, Samtel Centre for Display Technology, Centre for Mechanical Engineering, Centre for Laser Technology, and Research Centre for Computer and Internet Security.

VISION ENGINEERING

The university started its life at Kashmere Gate in 1941 as the Delhi Polytechnic, which became the parent institution for the IIIT-Delhi, School of Planning and Architecture, College of Art, and the Faculty of Management Studies. In 1952, its diploma programmes were lifted to the degree level and it was renamed Delhi College of Engineering (DCE). This was the next big leap when the Delhi Assembly passed a Bill on July 1, 2000, paving the way for DCE’s upgradation to DTU. This also paved the way for new B.E. programmes in software and automotive engineering, and engineering physics. In addition to the existing core disciplines. Also to be added are courses in biotechnology, nanotechnology, bioinformatics and computational mathematics, and MBA programmes in knowledge and technology and information systems management. The university now has a 16-acre campus near Nawana.

BIG BANG MOMENTS
The institution that counts among its alumni the father of the Pentium chip, Vinod Dham, as well as the CEOs of four top public sector undertakings - Bharat Electronics, Engineers India Ltd, Bharat Electronic Ltd and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd — and the chairman of the Central Electricity Authority, has research collaborations with Samsung Electronics, Microsoft (India), Texas-based Lockheed Martin, Indian Oil, and Maruti Suzuki Ltd. Its students have won important international awards for prototypes of an unmanned aerial vehicle and aircraft system, Formula One car, hybrid vehicle and robotic submarine. The 'Moon buggy' developed by DTU students took home a NASA award for the best initial design.

GUIDING VISION
"The focus is on empowering young budding engineers and technocrats with the knowledge that will prepare them to introduce innovations, serve society and attain personal success," says DTU Vice-Chancellor P.K. Sharma.

NUMBERS THAT COUNT
The highest annual salary package to be offered to a DTU graduating student this year was Rs 7.7 lakh, DTU class of 2012 has received 961 job offers (140 students received double offers) from 170 companies that visited the campus for placements.
Domestic woes led IIT student to suicide

CHENNAI: Students of IIT-Madras continued to grieve the suicide by First Year M.Tech girl student, Manasa Merugu, for the second day on Wednesday as campus sources cited domestic reasons as the probable cause for the extreme step.

While police investigation into the case is on, sources indicated that there was some ‘domestic problem’ in the wake of the Manasa’s marriage to a software professional in Hyderabad.

A senior faculty member at IIT-M ruled out any academic stress possibly causing her to take the extreme step as “it is hardly three weeks since the M.Tech courses in the campus began on August 1.”

The possibility of ragging was also ruled out as nobody bothered PG students usually.

Manasa’s case is the second suicide on the IIT-M campus this year; while last year (2011), three suicides were reported from the campus.

Meanwhile, presenting the sequence of events vis-à-vis the assault of a newspaper photographer on the campus on Tuesday, the IIT-Madras Director, Bhaskar Ramanurthy, in a statement this evening said the lensman concerned, who took “many photos at the vicinity of the hostel where a student’s death had taken place on Aug 21”, had over-stepped his professional duties “taking photos of grieving lady students from close quarters”.

The Director explained that the faculty was forced to act thus, only “to stand up for the dignity, privacy and security of the lady students.”

DH News Service
B-schools and their discontents

On the face of it, times have never been as good for management schools worldwide as they are now. Their graduates command higher starting salaries than those from any other discipline; members of their faculty are asked to man government policy committees and serve on corporate boards; in media rankings of higher education institutions, they figure at the top of the list. What, then, explains the recent spate of books by management school professors, with titles like From Higher Aims to Hired Hands and Rethinking the MBA? The first book is by Rakesh Khurana and the other one by Srikant Datar, David Garvin and Patrick Cullen. Since all these authors are currently professors at Harvard Business School, the place that kicked off the business school movement a hundred years ago, they are worth a careful hearing.

Professor Khurana says top business schools, or B-schools, are "riddled with contradictions". Professors are hired and promoted on the basis of "discipline-oriented research that... has little or no bearing on the practice of management". As a consequence, they have lost their "cultural authority" over students, and faculty and students no longer identify with each other. Professor Khurana traces this unfortunate situation to the 1980s, which saw the abandonment of "managerialism" - the theory that managers are "science-based professionals" whose command of the mastery of specific knowledge and an adherence to specific codes of conduct prepares them for the role of a "general manager".

The rise of "shareholder capitalism" in the 1980s, first in the US and the UK, which then spread to the rest of the world, changed the role assigned to managers. Under this new regime, the primary job of a corporate executive was to achieve the best possible financial results. From this followed the so-called "principal agent" theory of the firm — in which the manager, instead of being responsible to multiple stakeholders (employees, customers, society, etc.), was now supposed to be an "agent" acting for one "principle", the shareholders.

In the meantime, because of the tireless efforts of the Ford Foundation, US business school professors were driving in the opposite direction - focusing on research using disciplines such as economics, sociology, and psychology, and publishing their work in journals edited and reviewed by their peers. The work produced, in time, became so narrow and specialized that it was, Professor Khurana says, "of little value for practitioners". The combination of these two factors - the relegation of the professional manager to being merely an agent focused on maximizing shareholder value, and the faculty's single-minded focus on research - is, he says, what riddles B-schools with contradictions, thus undermining their role.

Professor Srikant Datar describes a similar paradox inside management schools. Faculty members, to win their professional reputations, pursue rigorous research - which often means producing narrowly-focused research, which has little relevance to the real-world problems that managers face. He points out that best-selling management books and influential management ideas nowadays come increasingly from practicing managers or management consultants, and not from professors in management schools. Faculty members and business managers, he says, have become "two largely separate, independent communities". In turn, those who graduate from B-schools possess high analytical skills and are adept at analyzing problems, but know little about the art and craft of implementing solutions. He believes there is an urgent need to redesign business school curricula and find a blend of faculty that is comfortable and adept at teaching in a multidisciplinary curriculum framework.

Both Professor Khurana and Professor Datar point out that there may be larger factors at play. The success of B-schools worldwide has been predicated on the investment banking, private equity and management consulting industries' willingness to offer their graduates high-paying jobs. In the world's top B-schools, these industries account for 40 to 60 per cent of all placements. (Incidentally, this is also true of the Indian Institutes of Management.) These industries have boomed after the deregulation in the US financial services industry in the 1980s. The global financial crisis of 2008, says Professor Datar, may mark a turning point for these industries. "The large pay premiums in the financial sector are predicted to decrease... and return to more equitable levels once financial services firms... become more tightly regulated and institute more prudent approaches to risk management."

The world's top B-schools already realize this and are consequently trying to attract recruiters from a more diverse range of industries. B-schools may "no longer be able to provide guaranteed access" to secure well-paying jobs in fields like finance. This is why Professor Datar believes business schools are at a crossroads and quotes French poet Paul Valéry: "The trouble with our times is that the future is not what it used to be."

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Studying abroad: Look before you leap

Going to a foreign country for studies can be a pain if one is taken for a ride. Things to watch out for before one takes the plunge.

M SARASWATI
Mumbai, 25 August

Does going abroad for higher education sound exciting? If you ask the students at the University of California, Los Angeles, who have been stranded as a result of the shutdown of the University of Technology in South Korea, you will think twice before taking any decision to go abroad. However, not all universities are the same, and there are a few things to identify institutes that can cause you immense trouble.

Indian students going abroad have been stranded as a result of the recent episodes of visa fraud that have led to the closure of several universities across the globe. Though overseas education consultants believe it is the student who is to blame for getting duped, they recommend certain basic points that a student aspiring to study abroad should keep in mind.

Naveen Chopra, chairman, The Chopra Education, an overseas education consultancy, said, "The main issue is that some students want to go overseas on frauds. This has to be stopped. Genuine students will now seek private, unaccredited, low-grade institutes."

The most important thing to keep in mind

Consultants are of the view that the first thing to check while choosing an institute is to verify the accreditation of the institution concerned. Manish Mehta, director of the Overseas Education Consultants in New Delhi, said that one should not apply to private institutes in the UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. "Here, US is an exception. In the US, old and reputable private universities like Harvard, MIT and Cornell are good," he said.

Chopra added that, alternatively, one could also contact the embassy concerned if one had some doubts about any institute. Further, he said the respective city councils of the country could also be contacted to get some inputs on a particular university.

In the United States, educational accreditation is provided by private non-profit membership associations. This is validated through recognition by the United States Department of Education (USDE) and the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) or both.

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इंटनेशिप करने आईआईटी से जा रहे छात्र
विदेश में नौकरी के दीवाने दोगुने

वाइ दिल्ली | प्रामुख संवाददाता

आईआईटी के छात्रों में विदेश से इंटनेशिप करने और वहाँ आपके का करियर बनाने का क्रेन काफी बड़ा है। 
विशेषताओं का मानना है कि इसकी बजाय आर्थिक असुरक्षा के दौर में बेहतर नौकरी को सुरक्षित करना है। ऑक्टोबर के अंतर्गत आईआईटी में विदेश में इंटनेशिप करने वालों की संख्या में दोगुने से अधिक का इजाफा हुआ है।

आईआईटी दिल्ली प्रशासन का कहना है कि पिछले दो सालों के दौरान विदेश में इंटनेशिप करने छात्रों की संख्या में बीस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यहीं आईआईटी में से 116 छात्र विदेश में इंटनेशिप कर रहे हैं।

करियर विशेषज्ञ विमल जोशी का कहना है कि मैंने साल में जीवन बांधकर में मंदी का माहौल है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय इंटनेशिप छात्रों को लोकेंट मिलने में मदद देता है। छात्रों में खासतौर पर अमेरिका, कनाडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, जापान, फ्रांस, भारत, ब्रिटेन, जर्मनी और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में इंटनेशिप का उपकरण चुना है।

आईआईटी में इंटनेशिप तीसरे वर्ष में

116 मिलता है नया आयाम

करियर विशेषज्ञ जोशी कहते हैं कि विदेश में इंटनेशिप छात्रों के करियर को नया आयाम देती है। विदेशों में मुकाबले भारत में रिसर्च कम हो रही है। ऐसी में यह दौर छात्रों में छात्रों को सीखने की मिलने वाली ज्ञान वित्तीय को भरा होता है। यहाँ तक कि आईआईटी में छात्रों की विदेशी कंपनियों के इंटनेशिप सेंटर में काम कर रहे हैं वायको वहाँ स्कूलराइजेशन अधिक है।

मिलती है। इंटनेशिप में छात्र रिसर्च लैब और इंडस्ट्री में काम को पारंपरिकता देते हैं। हालांकि इस दौरान छात्रों को रिसर्च पंडित करना का अविश्वास प्राप्त नहीं है। पर अधिकतर कंपनियों, रिसर्च सेंटर और विश्वविद्यालय स्टाफ देते हैं। कंपनियों छात्रों की दृष्टि से पवार हासर रूप में पावइडर देते हैं।

आईआईटी दिल्ली के शिक्षार्थी ने बताया कि कंपनियों आर्थिक असुरक्षा के महत्व को सुधारने के लिए प्रयास कर रहा है। इंटनेशिप के दौरान उन्हें छात्र की प्रतिभा परखने का अवसर मिल जाता है।
आईआईटी से बेहतर होते हैं छोटे शहरों के इंजीनियरः नायक
नोएडा (ब्यूरो)। जेपी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग टेक्नोलॉजी बुवॉनविश्विली के सातवें दीर्घकालिक समारोह में मौजूदा सत्र समेत पिछले तीन सत्रों के 2401 पास आउट छात्रों को डिग्री दी गई। साथ ही 19 अभ्यर्थियों ने पीएचडी की उपाधि भी प्राप्त की। वहाँ 31 छात्रों को अलग-अलग कोर्स के टॉपर्स के रूप में चांसलर गोल्ड मेडल प्रदान किया गया। संस्थान के संस्थापक जयप्रकाश गौड़ ने छात्रों को सम्मानित किया।

समारोह की शुरुआत में, जेपी बुवॉनविश्विली के प्रोफेसर एससी सक्सेना ने वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पेश की। इसके बाद छात्रों को डिग्री दी गई। 2009-10 के पास आउट छात्रों में सोमन सिंहा (ईंग्लिश), अभिनव (सीएस), असिमा सहगल (बायोटेक), भूपन सचदेव (आईटी), कुलदीप कटियार (एमटेक एप्लाईड मैथ), प्रकाश चंद्र (एमटेक), सरमीत जैन (माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स), प्रति अपराजिता (बीटेक-एमटेक) को चांसलर गोल्ड मेडल और मुच्छः अरोड़ा को एमबीए में बेस्ट स्टूडेंट के रूप में प्रोफेसर गोपी अरोड़ा मेमोरियल अवार्ड दिया गया।