Absentee landlord

In India, State intervention in universities is more than what appears on the surface. This hampers academic excellence, writes NAYANJOT LAHIRI

Frontline administrators in higher education, C.K. Gunalan believes, are almost always selected for qualities other than an ability to run complex organisations. Gunalan should know. He has authored a widely respected book, aptly titled: "College Administrator's Survival Guide" (2006).

In that book, Gunalan helps guide novice administrators through the everyday dilemmas of management in, as he puts it, "not entirely manageable environments" made up of highly and variously talented people. Reading this book three years ago when I was Professor Udayakrishan, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, drew me out of pure academia and work with him as an administrator, many of the challenges described there, I experienced in my role — about administrators like running meetings and dealing with a duplicitous and shifting environment, organizing funding, enrolling students, managing departmental and faculty cases, and more. At the same time, there were other "on the scene" lessons that I learnt — of the kind that no administrator's survival guide can help you handle.

For one, as I now know, the endeavour of building high-quality departments does not automatically flow out of having a high-quality faculty. In the University of Delhi, there is a lot of smart people doing exciting research who, however, fail to invest in the improvement of teaching programmes.

An example of this in my own department, which has a pool of talented teachers who have not succeeded in revising the history department's Master's programme for 25 years or more. The process of revision started some three years ago, and hopefully, should soon be over. Such problems also plague "happening" science programmes. Electronic Science was taught in colleges of the university without any change for 20 years until 2000 when it was finally updated.

My second, and the revision of course matters a matter of priority for the Delhi University Teachers Association. While the association has successfully generated pressure for a host of changes, from better service conditions to ensuring a decent deal for salaried teachers, I fail to recall a single recent instance when it has raised questions and agitated about outdated courses or absentee teachers. Conversely, unlike the scenario in world-class universities that we constantly invoke, at the University of Delhi, it is the administration which frequently pushes and even coerces departments to make programmes more relevant. This can only be reversed if academia decide to be more conscious about fulfilling our professional responsibilities.

For another, I also wonder whether the governance structures of federally funded universities in the United States, whose administrators Gunalan writes about, are dependant upon their government in the way that Indian universities are forced to be. The case of the expansion in higher education from 2008 onwards, when the quota system came to include 'OBC Backward Classes'. This led to a 54% jump in state members in the university — from 2008 till 2010.

The biggest staff recruitment drive in the history of the university has since been launched in order to have hundreds of new chairs. No matter what, the University Grants Commission had to inform our university about, for instance, the number of library and laboratory staff that could be recruited for coping with the expanded student numbers.
Stress taking toll on mental health: Study
Psychiatric Illnesses On Rise In Urban India

New Delhi: City life has its own trials. Stress at work and in social life have resulted in an increase in the number of people suffering from psychiatric illnesses and sub-syndromes of diseases like headache, tension and insomnia, says a survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on urban mental health.

According to the survey conducted across three cities in the country, including Delhi, 8-10% people suffer from psychiatric illnesses like depression, anxiety, and schizophrenia, among others.

Sub-syndrome mental illnesses — psychological problems that do not qualify as mental illness — were found to be more common. “Total 3,600 people in Delhi from different socio-economic strata were included in this study, which was conducted between 2004 and 2009. It was found that even in a city like Delhi, where medical facilities are available and there is greater awareness about psychiatric illnesses, only 10-20% receive treatment. There is a stigma attached to mental illness and people tend to avoid institutional health facilities available,” said Dr Nimesh Desai, director of the Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (IHBAS), who led the urban mental health survey in Delhi. He said focus group meetings conducted to analyse the results showed that many people — mostly young adults — used tranquilizers and sleeping pills.

“There appeared to be an interface between one’s physical medical condition and his state of mind. People suffering from diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and neurological disorders were found to have psychological problems in common,” Desai added. Depression was found to be the most common mental illness in the survey. “There is rift in social life of the urban populace. People communicate barely in families. Personal dissatisfaction, disinterest in work, lack of motivation, domestic problems and marital discord were major reasons behind the mental problems,” said another researcher.

It is assumed that in the next 10 years, these problems will escalate further. Lack of experts such as psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses and clinical psychologists was another big hindrance. There is a lack of beds in mental institutions, too. “There is shortage of about 8,000 psychiatrists, 17,000 clinical psychologists and 9,000 nurses,” said Desai.

Delhi health minister Kiran Walia said the government is taking measures to fill in the gap in screening and treatment of mental disorders. “We are going to introduce mental health programme under the National Rural Health Mission. Under this initiative, doctors will make door-to-door visits and provide counselling and necessary treatment. The ASHA workers will be trained on how to screen psychiatric disorders and provide basic guidance to the people,” said Walia.
CAT-2011 workshop

BASED on the success of the previous CAT workshop with an attendance of over 500 aspirants, Education Times presents a co-branded free CAT workshop in association with Byju Raveendran. Raveendran is one of India’s leading CAT trainers. The workshop will be based on his methods in mathematics and data interpretation in which 50 CAT-level questions will be discussed. Raveendran himself is a CAT 100 percentiler and a National Math Olympiad winner. The workshop will discuss several short-cut techniques and innovative strategies, including his copyrighted URL approach, which will help a CAT-taker solve questions at any level by using common-sense rather than the arcane formulae-based approach. Do not miss this opportunity to attend the session in your city. Venue: St Michael School, Pusa Road, Delhi; Date and Time: February 13, Sunday, 10 am. For free registration and further details call or send an SMS "CAT Name" to 98736 43487.

Fostering innovation

At the 98th Indian Science Congress held at SRM University, Chennai, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh talked about fostering creativity and innovation in higher education without bureaucratic restrictions. However, is innovation in education possible without bureaucratic intervention? Experts share their views with Education Times

MM CHATURVEDI
Director, Institute of Lifelong Learning (ILL)
I agree with the Prime Minister’s views that in order to nurture creativity and innovation in science, it should be free from bureaucratic hurdles. But at the same time there must be accountability in scientific practices. Unlike the West, where majority of funding for scientific research comes from industry and private partnerships, in India it is mostly funded by the government, and therefore there must be accountability for public money. Since scientists are not trained as managers or administrators, the administrative (bureaucratic) steps in sanctioning and handling funds should be kept to a minimum. In most of the universities in India where no administrative help is provided for handling scientific projects, more than 40% of the creative time of a scientist goes to waste in trying to clear bureaucratic processes and hurdles. These steps should be minimised and made ICT-based.

DR RANI KUMAR
Dean, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)
I feel that in education, we don’t need bureaucratic intervention. Educationists plan the syllabus and are aware of the ground realities. Policy-related matters are dealt with by technocrats.

SANJAY G DHANDE
Director, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur
I feel that there are challenges in the education system itself, which go beyond the hurdles of bureaucracy. There are three functions of education — transmission of knowledge, creation of knowledge (research) and conversion of knowledge into wealth, which may or may not be in monetary terms. The ‘license and control raj’ did not foster innovation. Over a period of time, two elements emerged — analysis and synthesis. The education system focused more on analysis. There is a need to redesign the curriculum and change the infrastructure and value system, while emphasising on wholesome training. We should move beyond the emphasis only on science and mathematics and encourage liberal arts. The process will also have its own hurdles but the hurdles are not just bureaucratic in nature.

— Compiled by Aaditi Isaac
New tech creates ‘super dogs’ to handle dangerous tasks

London: Trained dogs are capable of finding bombs, people and other objects with the help of a handler. Now American scientists have developed a new system which could turn canines into remotely guided “super dogs” that can take on dangerous tasks.

Researchers at the Auburn University in the US, who were behind the amazing innovation, said their technology could enhance the abilities of sniffer dogs to take on dangerous situations.

It could also change the way guide dogs are able to assist their owners by finding the scientifically safest way to negotiate journeys, the researchers said. David M Bevly, an associate professor of mechanical engineering at Auburn, led a team who sought an alternative to the electrode implants used in previous remote guidance research.

They have now developed a custom vest fitted with GPS, spatial sensors, a processor and a radio modem which can be accessed wirelessly. Through the emission of vibrations on the dog’s left or right side, it can be directed through the tightest of gaps without the need for a handler nearby. The team tested the harness at the university’s Canine Detection Research Institute, with a trained yellow Labrador named Major taking on a series of navigational tests.

Bevly plans to test the harness over longer distances and believes it could have implication for drug and bomb detection operations. “If I’m trying to locate drugs, I don’t want the cartel know that I’m snooping around.” Using the technology, Bevly said, a single handler could guide several dogs through inspecting an entire airport and the military could also employ the harness to direct medical aid to at-risk troops. PTI

Sticking plaster to fight cancer?

Light-Emitting Device Offers Skin Cancer Treatment At Home, Avoids Scarring

London: In what could be a relief to patients suffering from skin cancer, the disease can now be treated at home — thanks to a revolutionary light-emitting sticking plaster. The device, light-emitting Ambulight, is a form of photodynamic therapy (PDT), an established alternative to surgery for many forms of skin cancer that uses laser, or other light sources, combined with a light-sensitive drug to destroy cancer cells, the Daily Mail reported.

The PDT treatment avoids the scarring associated with surgical removal of the tumour and reduces the amount of time patients need to spend in hospital. The Ambulight consists of a disc-shaped pod that houses red LEDs. Photosensitising cream is rubbed on to the skin, and the pod is attached to the skin with a plaster. The cream takes three hours to penetrate the skin, then the pod turns on.

Three hours later the light switches off and the device can be disposed of. Patients can move freely during treatment.

The machine costs just £100 — about half the price of the average hospital outpatient appointment. PDT treatment is used to treat non-melanoma type skin cancers. The most common types are basal cell carcinomas and squamous cell carcinomas. These cancers do not commonly spread, but they are still considered malignant.

For non-melanoma, the most common treatment in the past has involved applying a cream to the skin for several hours before the patient undergoes intensive light treatment. But with the new device, the patient can be in and out of hospital within minutes, enabling them to continue with their normal daily routine while undergoing PDT treatment.

Ambulight developer James Ferguson, professor of dermatology at Dundee University, hopes the treatment will eventually be offered at GP surgeries. “Trials have shown it to be up to 90% as effective as hospital treatment and it’s a lot gentler,” says Ferguson. PTI
Breath test tells when you start burning off fat

London: British scientists have developed a breathalyser that tells how much fat you are burning off at the gym. The device is being built to pinpoint the moment when a sweaty session on the treadmill finally starts to pay off by detecting when the body has used up its supply of food energy and switches to breaking down fat instead.

Exercise machines currently estimate when people have entered the "fat burning zone". The breathalyser works by picking up minute changes in the levels of a molecule called acetone in people's breath, which is given off when the body starts to burn fat. Gus Hancock, whose company Oxford Medical Diagnostics has developed the machine, said, "Acetone is a molecule that is produced by people who are burning fat rather than food."

"This is of great interest in sport studies and dietary studies to find out how people have worked out in the gym. That is an area we are trying to explore and we are trying to produce a monitor of how well you have burned off some body fat," the Telegraph quoted Hancock, as saying.

Hancock began working on the breathalyser technology in the hope of developing a way of screening patients for diabetes, a disease which creates elevated levels of acetone in breath. It works by using a detection method known as spectroscopy which measures the wavelengths of light that are absorbed by different molecules in a gas.

By shining an infrared laser through a complex series of mirrors they can detect even tiny changes in the levels of acetone when a person breathes into the breathalyser. "We started thinking that our techniques could be applied to the detection of different chemicals in human breath and would that be useful if there was a correlation between gases in human breath and disease," Hancock said.

"We would like to set this up as a screening method for diabetes as there are so many people who suffer from it, but don't know they have it."
Who’s coming and why?

Lots of degree-offering programmes are expected from institutions seeking to enter India with the motive of profit. The prestige-seeking universities will limit themselves to non-degree relationships and offerings.

Rahul Choudaha

While the Foreign Educational Institutions Bill is still awaiting discussions in Parliament, there is continued interest and curiosity about which foreign universities will come to India and how will the Bill influence Indian higher education?

Over the last decade, Indian higher education has witnessed three primary trends—growth of private institutions, increasing demand for professional education and widening regional disparity. These trends will become stronger with the introduction of the Bill and more foreign universities with profit/revenue motives are expected to establish campuses in India.

Motives of foreign universities

Global higher education systems are diverse and within each system there are a wide range of institutions with varying missions and quality. However, there are two primary motives for institutions seeking to enter India—prestige or profit/revenue. Between these two extremes, there are many foreign institutions with a different mix of prestige and profit motives.

Building universities of excellence is a time-taking and incremental process. Once an institution has achieved a certain level of reputation, maintaining it at that level is a challenge. Thus, even the best universities are in constant quest to access indicators of prestige like knowledge, research and talent. This access directly translates into competitiveness for rankings, which then go on to influence internationalisation and research output. For example, Harvard and Yale are in the prestige-enhancing group and have categorically said that they will not offer degree programmes in India and hence their approach is to engage with knowledge creation and dissemination through non-degree partnerships and programmes.

At the other extreme, there are universities that seek profit/revenue and see India as a market with huge growth potential. Especially for public universities, this opportunity comes at a time when they are facing severe budget cuts from government and are hard-pressed to seek additional sources of revenue. Technically, not-for-profit public universities are not seeking profit, instead they are becoming “self-sufficient” by adding new sources of revenue. Likewise, many for-profit institutions, especially from the US, are keen to enter India; however, Indian regulatory requirements prohibit them to profit from education and hence they have to work around the requirements.

For example, Singapore’s Raffles Education Corporation partnered with Educomp to establish a for-profit entity and offer education programmes for the masses, which are not recognised by local authorities.

The primary purpose of the Bill is to regulate entry and operation of foreign educational institutions imparting or intending to impart higher education leading to award of educational qualifications. Given the context and motives of foreign universities, it is expected that in the future, foreign education providers are more likely to engage in partnerships with the foreign public universities. For example, Indiana University and Georgia State University are US public universities that have partnered with private Indian institutions, OP Jindal University and National Management School, Chennai, respectively.

Rise in professional education

Indian engineering and management institutions have doubled to about 2,000 and 3,000 institutions from 2005-06 to 2009-10. This rapid growth represents the demand for professional, job-oriented courses. As these programmes have a relatively higher employability, institutions also have a better pricing power in this segment as compared to arts, science and commerce courses. This means that foreign institutions are likely to offer more programmes in engineering and management as compared to liberal arts and sciences.

For example, recent partnerships between Strathclyde University and SKIL Education, Carnegie Mellon University and Shiv Nadar Foundation, and Virginia Tech and MARG are all for professional programmes in engineering or management.

Widening regional disparity

Foreign universities would concentrate on metro cities and states that have high demand, pricing power, accessibility and employment opportunities for students. This means that they are not going to start campuses in regions that actually require quality institutions. However, foreign universities will be most appealing to students from tier-2 cities like Nagpur and Indore where students, especially females, aspire to go abroad but may not match up to the financial, social or academic requirements. However, foreign universities in India would not attract academically brilliant or financially well-off who would continue to go abroad in search of best international education, experience and exposure.

Foreign universities are eager to engage with Indian higher education despite the challenges. In the immediate term, foreign universities will be cautious and partner with private institutions, offer popular professional programmes and situate themselves in major cities. This means that it will take a long time before its impact is felt by the masses and the larger landscape of Indian higher education.

However, foreign universities will certainly create new expectations of quality and professionalism, which will bode well for the sector and students.

The author is a US-based higher education specialist and the founder of www.DrEducation.com
IT FIRMS SLUG IT OUT ON ENGG CAMPUSES

To get the best talent, they put stiff riders for recruitment

KALPANA PATHAK & SHIVANI SHINDE
Mumbai

It's a war of sorts among the IT companies. In order to have the best of talent from the engineering institutions and ensure themselves the day's one placement slot, IT majors — Tata Consultancy Services (TCS); Cognizant Technologies and HCL Technologies — have put in a new condition for recruitment.

These companies have told students on campus that if they have scored above 60-70 per cent consistently since their standard 10th, they can skip the written test and walk straight for the interviews. Engineering colleges that Business Standard spoke to, said they have placed around 70 per cent of students by this method.

Consider this: Nasdaq-listed Cognizant Technologies, for the first time, picked up a record 1,643 students this year from the Vellore Institute of Technology, University of Tamil Nadu. The company has recruited students who have secured 75 per cent consistently throughout. The standard 12th sans arrears.

Ditto with TCS, India's largest IT company, which is hiring students who have scored 70 per cent and above consistently — from standard 10th to the semester in which they are hired. "We analyzed over a period of four years to find that there is a co-relation between a student's score and his/her performance on job. Students who have consistently performed well academically, have performed well on the job," said a company spokesperson. TCS has started this process from the current campus recruitment period.

Though the company did not specify how many students have been hired using this method, it has set up a target to hire 37,000 freshers for FY12. Of these, it has already given offers to 23,686 students.

TCS uses this hiring route only for colleges that fall in its A, A+ and B accredited colleges. The company has its own process of accrediting colleges based on the faculty and overall infrastructure.

TCS visited 370 colleges for the last fiscal. It would apply the same process for off-campus hiring.

Panda Rajan, Chairman, Mafol Randstad, an HR Consulting firm says companies which recruit in four or five digit's from campuses are finding it challenging to equalise standards. "By introducing such techniques as a cut-off criteria, it helps the companies reject better. Today the interviews are no longer a one-on-one exercise. The companies are introducing simulation exercises to recruit better," says Rajan.

Delhi-based HCL Technologies calls this initiative 'Topper Shop' where it considers 60 per cent and above marks as the selection criteria.

"We have done away with the test as most of the colleges we visit, have their own entrance exams. By asking students to appear for written tests, we are just duplicating the process. We however, will continue to have interviews and group discussions," said HCL Technologies in a response. The company, so far, has visited 25 colleges across the country and used this parameter for hiring. Unlike TCS, HCL Technologies has shortlisted colleges based on their popularity and desirability by students.

"We have tried to shortlist these colleges based on their popularity and desirability among the students. Other than the curriculum they offer and the quality of students that pass out from these institutes," The company does not select students who score below 60 per cent.

While the students are enjoying most of this competition between the IT companies, the institutes say they are having a tough time managing these companies.

"There is a lot of competition among these companies. Their 'my way or the highway attitude' is giving us a tough time dealing with them," said the Vice-chancellor of a university where these companies participated.

The race among the IT firms to recruit students on such parameters also show the need for getting the best quality students. According to industry experts, only one in every four engineering graduate is employable.

Along with the Indian IT services firm multinational firms like Intel, Google, Yahoo have also stepped-up their hiring numbers. Intel hired 30 students from IIT-Madras. Whereas Oracle hired 33 engineering students from IIT-Kharagpur. Last year Oracle hired about 22 students from the same institute.
Varsity’s call to widen scope of bill to check unfair practices

J. Venkatesan

NEW DELHI: Statutory bodies such as the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) should be brought within the ambit of the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Institutions, Medical Institutions and Universities Bill, according to SASTRA University.

In a letter addressed to Oscar Fernandes, chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee examining the bill, Vice-Chancellor of the university R. Sethuraman said: “The proposed bill primarily is in regard to collection of excess fees by way of donation, capitation fee and other questionable practices for admission of students.”

The letter pointed out that the issue of capitation fee was being regulated by separate Acts in almost all the States from 1993.

"Hence, the problem is not a lack of legislation, but the failure on the part of enforcing authorities and the respective governments to adhere to the existing regulatory mechanism.”

It had come light how approvals were obtained from the MCI or the Dental Council of India and these were money swindling bodies. The Central government had remained a mute spectator to the alleged corrupt practices of the MCI. Similarly, the situation in the AICTE or the NCTE was no better as corruption was rampant in these regulatory bodies also, it said.

Professor Sethuraman said, “Without setting right the moral fabric of the statutory bodies and asking other educational institutions to function transparently is like addressing the symptoms and not the disease. The scope of the bill must be widened to even include malpractices committed by institutions involving various statutory authorities during the stages approval, inspection, renewal and accreditation.”

He said the University of Madras, in the 1950s and 1960s, followed a transparent method for admission to the postgraduate programmes and the entire admission system was successfully done even without the help of the computer.
विज्ञापन के जरिए नियुक्त होंगे आईआईटी निदेशक

नई दिल्ली (एजेंसी)। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) में निदेशकों की नियुक्ति को और पारदर्शी बनाने की पहल करते हुए सूची विज्ञापन प्रक्रिया अपनाने का निर्णय किया गया है। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के सुझों ने बताया कि आईआईटी परिषद की बैठक में आईआईटी के निदेशकों की नियुक्ति खुली विज्ञापन प्रक्रिया के तहत की जाने का निर्णय किया गया ताकि चयन प्रक्रिया की व्यापकता बढ़ा जा सके।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस उद्योग के लिए एक चयन समिति गठित की जा सकती है जिसका सदस्य विरोध शिष्याविदों को बनाया जा सकता है। इस समिति के समक्ष इक्कुक लोग आवेदन करेंगे और योग्य लोगों के नाम की सिफारिश की जाएगी। निदेशकों के पद के लिए विज्ञापन निकाला जाएगा। आईआईटी अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 17 (1) के तहत प्रथम आईआईटी के निदेशक का चयन परिषद करती है जिसके लिए विज्ञापन (राज्यपति) से अनुमति प्राप्त करनी होती है।

सूचना ने बताया कि प्रक्रिया पूर्वावर्त होगी। केवल इसे और अधिक परदेशी बनाया जा रहा है। नियम के तहत, निदेशक की नियुक्ति के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय आवेदन आमंत्रित करता है और आईआईटी परिषद की मंजूरी के बाद नियुक्ति होती है।

सूचना ने कहा कि नया चयन प्रक्रिया के तहत चयन समिति के काम पूर्व उच्चोद्वरों का आयोजन के साथ-साथ चयन का अंतिम रूप देना है। इससे चयन का दायरा बढ़ जाएगा। आईआईटी परिषद की अध्यक्षता मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री करते हैं जबकि इसके सदस्यों में आईआईटी के अध्यक्ष, निदेशक, यूज़र्स के अध्यक्ष, एआईसीटी, आईआईएस के अध्यक्ष, सीएसआईआर के महानिदेशक, कुछ सांसद आदि होते हैं। नई चयन प्रक्रिया के तहत आईआईटी के निदेशक पद के लिए विदेशों के वरिष्ठ शिखरविदों भी आवेदन कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के काफी लोग देश वापस लौटना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि यह रोजगार की व्यास संभावित है। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री कपिल सिंहवैल ने कुछ समय पहले अपराधी भारतीय नागरिकों को बिजली के क्षेत्र में प्रेस्फ्यूज और अन्य वरिष्ठ पदों पर रोजगार की वार्ता की जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने के महत्वपूर्ण एक वेबसाइट की शुरुआत की थी।

इस बीच, आईआईटी के सदस्यों को उस समय एक बड़ी समस्या मिली जब भारत संसाधन मंत्रालय ने देश की प्रतिष्ठित संस्थाओं के स्तर पर शाखाएं में दूरगामी पॉस में कारोबार पाउंग वृद्धि करने की काफीदकर समिति की सिफारिश को खारिज कर दिया। समिति ने दूरगामी पॉस की वर्तमान 50 वर्षों से चार प्रतिवर्ष से दूरगामी पॉस को वर्तमान 50 हजार रुपए प्रति वर्ष की डर्थी की
आईआईआईटी खोले कजने की योजना से खुशी

शेतरनोएडा, 23 जनवरी (देशबन्धु) प्रदेश में आईआईआईटी (ड्राइवर ड्रीम्स प्रोजेक्ट ऑफ इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर टेक्नोलॉजी) योजना की योजना ने वेस्टीन गृष्म के लागू में उत्पाद भार दिया है। प्रत्येक वेबसाइट में शिक्षा की आमंत्रित आमंत्रित बैठक में शिक्षाविदों ने इसे गृष्म के लिए आम्य अवस्था करने तथा हुए ड्रीम्स प्रोजेक्ट के लिए जीवंत लोकसंख्या स्थान में चर्चा की।

जरूरत 2 पटे चली बैठक में प्राइवेट संस्कृति से जुड़े वालों ने संभव भी इस योजना के प्रभाव के बारे में पूरीता करते रहे। बैठक में गोरखनाथ ड्राइवर केएस, अभ्यास, हावड़ा पिलाकुला विकास प्राधिकृत के वाइल्ड लेवल में समन्वय और संधी: प्राइवेट शिक्षा के बारे में बैठक का संचालन करते हुए प्रत्येक के वेबसाइट के लिए प्रमुख प्रश्नोत्तरीय शिक्षा में विवरण लेकर बैठक का संचालन कर

धन्य रोल ने उपभोक्ता लोगों को बैठक संस्कृति की आईआईआईटी योजना की योजना में अवगत कराया।

उन्होंने बताया कि प्राइवेट प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप में बनाने वाला यह संस्थान रवींद्र 100 प्रति भूमि में बनाया जायगा।

इसके निर्माण में 50 प्रतिशत राशि बैठक संस्कृति देगी। बाकी 35 प्रतिशत हिम्मा गृष्म संस्कृति और 15 प्रतिशत हिम्मा संबंधित प्राइवेट संस्कृति को बनाया देगा। बैठक में लोगों ने बताया कि इस संस्थान को गृष्म के एनसीआर बाले द्वारका में ही स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। वरना सामान्य आउट दोनों बैनल लॉक देखा और तरीके पर गृष्म के बारे में बैठक का विवरण खड़ी गई है।
खुली विज्ञापन प्रक्रिया से होगी आईआईटी निदेशकों की नियुक्ति

नई दिसंबर। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान में निदेशकों की नियुक्ति को और पालन करने को लगभग हुई खुली विज्ञापन प्रक्रिया अपनाने का निर्णय किया गया है। मानव सशस्त्रवाद विकास मंत्रालय के सूत्रों ने बताया कि आईआईटी परिसर की शायद आईआईटी के निदेशकों की नियुक्ति खुली विज्ञापन प्रक्रिया के तहत किये जाने का निर्णय किया गया ताकि चयन प्रक्रिया को चाहिए बनाया जा सके। उन्होंने कहा कि इस उद्यम के लिए एक चयन समिति गठित की जा सकती है मुख्य रूप से विषय लोगों, इन्हें चुनिए निदेशकों के लिए विज्ञापन निकाला जाएगा। आईआईटी अपने जद्दक, 1961 की धारा 30:1 के तहत प्रत्यक्ष आईआईटी के निदेशक का चयन परिधि करती है जिसके लिए 'क्विपल' (क्वालिफिकेशन) से अनुमोदित प्राप्त करने होती है। सूचियों ने बताया कि प्रक्रिया पूर्व भूरि है। कैसे और अन्य पासवासी बनाया जा रहा है।चुनिए निदेशकों के तहत चयन समिति का काम योग्य उम्मीदवारों को तलाशने के साथ चयन को अंतिम रूप देगा है। इससे चयन का दायरा बढ़ जाएगा। आईआईटी परिसर की अध्यक्षा मानव सशस्त्रवाद विकास मंत्री करते हैं जबकि इसके सदस्यों में आईआईटी के अध्यक्ष, निदेशक, यूजीसी के अध्यक्ष, एआईसीटीआई, आईआईएससी के अध्यक्ष, आईआईएसआई के महानिदेशक, कुछ सीसीसी आदि होते हैं। नई चयन प्रक्रिया के तहत आईआईटी के निदेशक पद के लिए विद्वानों के तरीक़े बिज्ञापन में आवेदन कर सकते हैं, बिज्ञापन में उन्हें भारतीय मूल के काफी लोग देश वापस लौटने चाहते है। लेकिन उन्हें इस बात का जानकारी नतीजे है कि यह रेजर की व्यापकता है।
अब क्रेडिट पर मिलेगी आईआईटी की डिग्री

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

कानपुर। आईआईटी की डिग्री अब क्रेडिट (अंक) पर मिलेगी। बीटेक, बीटेक-एमटेक दोहरी डिग्री, एमटेक, एमएसई और एमबीए के सेमेस्टर बार अंक निर्धारित किए जाएंगे। अंक हासिल करने वाले विद्यार्थी पास माने जाएंगे। अंकों के आधार पर ही क्युस्टलिटिव परीक्षामें ईडेक्स (सीपीआई) और ग्रेड मिलेगा। आईआईटी की सीनेट ही सभी कोर्स के क्रेडिट का निर्धारण करेगी।

नई दिल्ली में 21 जनवरी को आईआईटी काउंसिल की बैठक में भाग लेकर तीन आईआईटी निदेशक प्रोफेसर संजय मोविंद धांडे ने रखी राजीव को यहां बताया कि आईआईटी में अभी कोर्स बेस्ट या बड़ी कराई जा रही है। बीटेक में दाखिला लेने वाले हर विद्यार्थी को चार साल में आठ सेमेस्टर में 40 कोर्स पास करना अनिवार्य है। वर्तमान में मानक ग्रेड (ए, बी, सी, डी) है, जिसके आधार पर सीपीआई निकाली जाती है। बीटेक पासआउट करने के लिए सीपीआई न्यूटम पाँच होनी चाहिए। इससे कम में फेल माना जाता है और फिर से संबंधित सेमेस्टर बैक करना पड़ता है। यह प्रक्रिया काफी कड़ी है। इसे देखते हुए समान क्रेडिट सिस्टम लागू करने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया था, जिसे आईआईटी काउंसिल ने स्वीकार कर लिया। प्रोफेसर धांडे ने बताया कि देश के 15 आईआईटी के चयनस्थल से भेजने वाले विद्यार्थी निदेशकों के बीच क्रेडिट से डिग्री देने पर सहमति भी बन गई है।