Online view

Vishakha Sharma/TNN

Around 4,80,000 IIT aspirants, who had appeared for the IIT JEE 2012, will be able to view their answer sheets online on the websites of the respective IITs. The scanned versions of the Optical Response Sheets (ORS) will be displayed on the websites from May 5 to May 10 for candidates to view their answers vis-à-vis the correct responses, including their individual scores.

According to GB Reddy, chairman, JEE 2012, the answer key uploaded on the websites will enable students to view the correct answers to all questions versus their answers to each question. They can also register complaints online.

“In this process, students can only register a complaint on a technical error, for example, a circle marked partially or improperly shaded, for which the ORS machine was unable to read the answer and hence did not allot marks. However, students will not be able to change their answers,” he says.

RK Shevgaonkar, director, IIT-Delhi says, “Allowing students to view their answers is to ensure transparency in the JEE results, so that every candidate is satisfied with the evaluation.”

A committee of IIT officials at IIT-Delhi will assess complaints manually till May 14 and the final results will be displayed on May 18.

Around 10,000 candidates will be admitted in the 16 IITs across the country this year.
अमेरिका में आइआइटी कानपुर की दस्तक

विजन 2030

* विदेश में दफ्तर खोल वहाँ के शिक्षकों को लाने की कवायद

कानपुर, जागरण संवाददाता : विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों की तर्ज पर भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आइआइटी) कानपुर भी अपना दायरा विश्वस्तरित करने जा रहा है। अमेरिका में दफ्तर खोलने के लिए संस्थान पहली जुन को होने वाली प्रबंध मंडल की बैठक में प्रस्ताव पेश करेगा। इसके लिए यूएडमैप तैयार कर लिया गया है, जिसमें फैक्टरी, बजट एवं सोध में कई गुना वृद्धि करने का फैसला लिया गया है।

यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ़ टेक्सा का दफ्तर फ्रांस में है तो यूरोप के अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों के दफ्तर अमेरिका में खुलते हैं। हावर्ड एवं डेल यूनिवर्सिटी का दफ्तर मुंबई में है। इसी कड़ी में आइआइटी कानपुर अपना दफ्तर अमेरिका में खोलेगा। संस्थान के दीन रिसोर्स प्लानिंग एंड जेनरेशन प्रो. मधुरौल अग्रवाल ने बताया कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में संस्थान में फैक्टरी की संख्या 280 से बढ़कर 350 हो गई है। वर्ष 2030 तक संस्थान में फैक्टरी की संख्या एक हजार पहुँचाने का लक्ष्य है। विदेशी शिक्षकों को आइआइटी में लाने के लिए अमेरिका में दफ्तर खोलने की तैयारी है। विशिष्ट शिक्षकों को संस्थान में लाने के लिए नौ लाख रुपये के ज्वाइनिंग बोनस का प्रस्ताव पास हो चुका है। संकाय सदस्य के जीवन साथी को भी बिना ब्याज का ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है। विदेशी शिक्षकों को लाने के काम में संस्थान के पूर्व छात्र राज बोडिया जो वार्शियन में फैक्टरी नेटवर्क चला रहे हैं, के साथ संस्थान के अधिष्ठात फैक्टरी डी चंद्रशेखर भी लगे हैं। संस्थान वर्तमान बजट 350 करोड़ रुपये को बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2030 तक चार हज़ार करोड़ करेंगे जा रहा है। संस्थान के सहयोग से यहाँ के छात्र कैंपस में 16 कंपनियाँ चला रहे हैं, जिसे 18 वर्षों में बढ़ाकर 150 करेंगे जा रहा है। शोध को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संस्थान रिसर्च एवं इनोवेशन पार्क बनाएगा।
आईआईटी खड़गपुर में बनेगा अस्पताल और कॉलेज परिसर
सात मजिला अस्पताल की लगत होगी 230 करोड़ रुपए
किसी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में यह देश भर में पहला होगा अस्पताल

प्रदीप सुरीन | नई दिल्ली

इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में अस्पताल और मेडिकल शिखर की शुरुआत खड़गपुर स्थित इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ टेक्नोलॉजी (आईआईटी) से होने का लाभ है। मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय ने आईआईटी खड़गपुर में 400 बिस्तरों वाले अस्पताल का अंतिम प्रारूप तैयार कर लिया है। दो महीनों में बनने वाले इस अस्पताल में मेडिकल शिखर भी दी जाएगी।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के सूचना का कहना है कि आईआईटी खड़गपुर में अस्पताल और मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाने पर मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के बीच बातचीत अंतिम दौर में है। औपचारिक बातचीत के बाद प्रस्तावित अस्पताल को 12वीं पांचवीं योजना के तहत ही शुरू किया जाएगा। उच्च ग्राहक तक आईआईटी खड़गपुर में अस्पताल परियोजना का काम शुरू हो जाएगा। आईआईटी खड़गपुर परिसर में खाती पड़े 39,572 स्वेच्छावादी मीटर के भूखंड में 400 बिस्तरों का अस्पताल तैयार किया जाएगा। लंबाई और भूखंड सात मजिला वाले इस प्रस्तावित अस्पताल की कुल लागत 230 करोड़ रुपए आघू गई है। 12वीं पांचवीं योजना के तहत केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय इस पूरे खर्च को जारी करने के लिए तैयार हो गई है।

नए संस्थान में बायो-मेडिकल इंजीनियरिंग शोध और आम लोगों की चिकित्सा के लिए स्वास्थ्य उपकरण बनाने का काम होगा। स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान और आधुनिक इंजीनियरिंग की मदद से नई दिल्ली की खोज का काम भी होगा। अस्पताल बनने के बाद आईआईटी खड़गपुर देश में बायो-तेक्नोलॉजी में बी-टेक की शिक्षा देने वाले पहला संस्थान बन जाएगा। मेडिकल शिखर शुरू होने के बाद यहां से सालाना लाखों सौ डॉक्टरों की तैयारी किया जा सकेगा। यह देश में अपना तारीख का पहला संस्थान बनने जा रहा है, जहां इंजीनियरिंग सहित मेडिकल का भी पाठ्यक्रम होगा।
No course correction

The new academic programmes launched by Delhi University won’t help the students and will impact the institution badly, writes SHOBHIT MAHajan

It there is one thing that the University of Delhi can’t be faulted for, it is about showing any kind of diligence in announcing new initiatives at a breathtaking pace. Hardy has the dust (and the mess) of a hasty, ill-thought out semi-semesterisation settled, Vice-Chancellor (VC) Dinesh Singh announced a couple of new initiatives in quick succession: the formation of a Meta University, trans-disciplinary courses, a four-year undergraduate degree, a bachelor’s in innovation engineering and the latest copyskew, a BTech in humanities.

Theoretically, as compared to other structures, there is nothing good or bad about any of these schemes. For instance, it will be hard to argue for or against the virtues of a semester system as opposed to an annual one. Both are used effectively by universities across the world. Similarly, it would be difficult to argue against any freedom to take courses in various institutions, the crux of the Meta University plan, though what is particularly ‘meta’ about it is obscure; then what is so great about replacing the three-year undergraduate degree with a four-year one? After all, these are the hallmarks of the North American university system which, our education bosses are so enamoured of. Conversely, a three-year system works perfectly well in Britain. So for anyone to claim that one of these new models is theoretically and inherently superior to the existing ones is not only fallacious but downright dishonest.

However, when it comes to the implementation of these fancy plans, we notice an utter lack of thinking, an astonishing ignorance of reality and a foolhardy optimism regarding the capacity of the system to take these new pressures. That the existing university system is incapable of taking a massive change like the semesterisation, at the pace at which it was introduced, has by now become too obvious to bear repetition.

The inability of the education bureaucracy to handle the new system is evident. For instance, we have seen the recent confusion over the attendance regulations and the bizarre case of marks being decreased. Incidentally, the decrease and subsequent “rectification” of marks has an interesting side show: it is widely rumoured within the university that the examina-

tion bureaucracy goofed up by sending the actual (that is the "uninitial") marks to be uploaded on the website since it is common knowledge that marks in the semester examination were inflated hugely to demonstrate the superiority of the system.

Thus, at a practical level, the implementation of these new initiatives is likely to cause immense chaos since it would mean dealing with new systems and paradigms with ancient tools: both infrastructural and intellectual. The devil, as they say, is in the detail. For instance, would all courses at the designated ‘meta’ universities be eligible for transfer of credits? Or would there be specified courses whose equivalence with other courses have been established? What about the system of ensuring things like attendance or transfer of credits from one bureaucracy to another? These are not imaginary or trivial issues — if the system has to work, questions like these need to be addressed and resolved.

An argument might be proffered that any change leads to some teething problems and these would be ironed out as it evolves. Unfortunately, the students who are bearing the brunt of these avoidable problems are not going to be there if and when things stabilise. And by then they would lose their one-off opportunity of getting a good, well-rounded undergraduate education.

It is a truism that, in most social systems, whether in business or politics, a buy-in of all stakeholders is an essential prerequisite for any fundamental and lasting change. And the buy-in occurs through a consultative, inclusive process whereby the stakeholders are consulted and persuaded. Unfortunately, none of this has been visible in DU in recent years.

The utter disdain with which the DU administration treats the views of the students and the faculty, and the manner in which it rides over statutory provisions is shocking.

The pattern is by now familiar: the VC announces to the media a new initiative. A coterie of teachers and administrators hurriedly fleshes out the proposals. These proposals are then rammed through the statutory bodies if needed, or implemented using the infamous emergency powers of the VC. The course on ‘innovation engineering’ is a good example. In its rush to prepare the blueprint, the VCs coterie plagiarised the course and other details from a foreign university website. So much for intellectual honesty and creativity!

A BTech in humanities or an MA in microbiology might amuse us. However, for the lakhs of students it won’t be funny because they are the ones who will bear the brunt of such hasty, hare-brained and ill-thought-out schemes. And worse, the academic reputation of the institution, built so carefully over decades will suffer a blow. Vice-chancellors will come and go, but the effects of these schemes will be there with us for a long time to come.

Shobhit Mahajan is Professor of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi. The views expressed by the author are personal.
New ContEXTS

From experiential learning, real-life contexts, localised case studies to a specialised approach, MBA classrooms are changing globally. Tima Ray reports

while encouraging the development of entrepreneurial, team-building and leadership skills in an international context.

CONNECT DOTS

In view of the changing contexts, Tony O’Driscoll, professor at Duke University’s Fuqua School of Business, US, reiterates that business education has failed to help students ‘connect the dots’ by helping them make sense of the overall business context within which the modern-day enterprise competes and creates value. He feels, B-schools don’t need to create more content, but rather they need to curate more situational business contexts.

According to Murali Chandrashekaran, associate dean, Professional Graduate Programmes, Sauder School of Business, the financial crisis in 2008 has caused a major re-think of MBA programmes worldwide. “New realities in the marketplace necessitate MBAs who are ready to deal with change quickly and creatively on a global scale. Classes and cases are too tidy. Business can be chaotic and the only way to learn how to deal with chaos is to meet it head on,” he says.

The MBA classroom has changed significantly in the last decade in terms of case studies too. There is a growing need and interest in learning about successful business models outside of the Western world through hands-on experiences. In particular, says Jayeshbakin M Swaniathan, director of the UNC Centre for International Business Education and Research, Kenan-Flagler Business School, University of North Carolina, students are interested in understanding business in fast growing nations such as India, China and Brazil.

He adds that the global economy is no longer reliant only on the Western countries. The importance of great powers such as Brazil, India, China, and some of the developing countries in Africa is on the rise. On the ground experience of the business in these countries is probably the most ideal.

MBA MAGIC

A GROUP OF EXECUTIVES FROM THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE BUSINESS SCHOOL IN DELHI AS PART OF THEIR MBA PROGRAMME

PLAN TO EXPAND TO MORE COUNTRIES IN ASIA

British scientists claim to be the first time growing human body parts in a laboratory at the University College London, which they say could soon make organ donation a thing of the past.

A team, led by Prof Alexander Seifalian of the university’s Department of Nanotechnology and Regenerative Medicine, claims it is actually focusing on growing replacement organs and body parts to order, using a patient’s own cells. Because the

Parts being developed include the trachea — to be used in the world’s first synthetic organ transplant — a nose and an artery.

An organ is made from the patient’s own cells, the risk of rejection should, in theory, be eliminated. “This is a nose we’re growing for a patient next month. It’s a world first. Nobody has ever grown a nose before,” Prof Seifalian was quoted by the Daily Mail as saying, as he placed a Petri dish from the bench beside him.

Scientists say that when the nose is transferred to the patient, it doesn’t go directly onto the face but will be placed inside a balloon inserted beneath the skin on their arm. After four weeks, during which time skin and blood vessels can grow, the nose can be monitored, then it can be transplanted to the face, they say.

Team member Adelina Osent added: “Other groups have tried to tackle nose replacement with implants but we’ve found they don’t last. They migrate, the shape of the nose changes. But our one will hold in place completely, as it’s an entire new shape made out of polymer.”

Looking very thin latex rubber, the polymer is made up of billions of molecules, each measuring just over one nanometre (a billionth of a metre), or 40,000 times smaller than the width of a human hair. Working at molecular level allows the material itself to be intricately detailed. “Inside this nanomaterial are thousands of small holes. Tissue grows into these and becomes part of it. It becomes the same as a nose and will even feel like one,” Seifalian said.

Other parts in the making include the trachea — windpipe — to be used in the world’s first synthetic organ transplant, and an artery, say the scientists.

“We are the first in the world working on parts. We can make a metre every 20 seconds if we need to. However, the full synthesis of the tissue needs to be tested with a larger number of patients in clinical trials,” said Seifalian.