IIT दिल्ली में
MBA कोर्स

प्रस्तावित कोर्स का प्रमुख केंद्र एमबीए, डीईएम, एमबीए और टेलिकम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम्स मेंजरमेंट के लिए, एमबीए रिक्रुटमेंट प्रोसेस जनवरी के दूसरे हफ्ते से शुरू होगा।

दिशापत्र के एक अधिकारी ने कहा था, केंद्र का रिक्रुटमेंट प्रोसेस 30 जनवरी के दूसरे हफ्ते से आ जाएगा। रिक्रुटमेंट के दूसरे दिन से आईआईटी दिल्ली के प्रोफेसर कोसेज के लिए ऑनलाइन ऐप्लिकेशन भरने का प्रोसेस शुरू होगा।

30 जनवरी को ऐप्लिकेशन भरना होगा। डिम्यूज़ के साथ ऐप्लिकेशन फॉर्म को ट्रिंट के अंतिम 31 जनवरी को जमा किया जाएगा।

एमबीए, एमबीए, डीईएम, एमबीए और टेलिकम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम्स मेंजरमेंट के लिए कॉर्स एमबीए रिक्रुटमेंट प्रोसेस के आधार पर एमबीए रिक्रुटमेंट होगा। 9 अप्रैल तक रिक्रुटमेंट का ग्राहक डिस्क्लास्शन और इंटरव्यू सेशन आईआईटी कॉलेज में चलेगा। 2 मई को माहौल रिजिवर का ऐलान किया जाएगा। 21 जुलाई को स्टूडेंट्स को होस्टल विभाग के लिए अपडेट करना होगा और 22-23 जुलाई का रिक्रुटमेंट प्रोसेस चलेगा। 25 जुलाई से कोशिश शुरू होगी। कोर्स के लिए, मिनार 60% मानक के भावना कर्मचारी को एमबीए इंटरव्यू के लिए चुना होगा। विभाग का प्रस्ताव रिक्रुटमेंट के लिए 5% छट्टा दो नवीन प्रोग्राम के लिए फीस 4 लाख रुपये है। इन प्रोग्राम के लिए, वह मान्यता वाले एमबीए का फाइनल इंटर को स्टूडेंट्स का फाइनल इंटर कर सकते हैं। फीस बढ़ती होने पर इन स्टूडेंट्स को सीधी फिक्सेड दिखाई देगी।
Employers consider IISc in Bengaluru to be one of the world’s best universities at producing graduates with the skills they need for the workplace.

Employers consider the Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru to be one of the world’s best universities at producing graduates with the skills they need for the workplace, placing it 38th in a new global ranking of 150 varsities. Graduates from American universities are ranked as the most employable, with the California Institute of Technology (1st place) leading the pack, followed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (2nd) and Harvard University (3rd). The sixth annual Global University Employability Ranking published by Times Higher Education is based on feedback from 2,500 recruitment managers from large international companies. It shows employers continue to favour graduates from US institutions.

Large global employers based in India surveyed as part of the research revealed that Indian employers value communication skills, adaptability and the ability to work in a team above other non-academic skills graduates may possess, researchers said.

Indian employers also placed more importance than those around the world on flexibility, motivation and the ability to work under pressure, they said.

Phil Baty, Times Higher Education World University Rankings editor, said: “A university education brings a host of life-enhancing benefits but for many students, launching a successful career is one of the most important outcomes. “For these students, the sixth Global University Employability Ranking will bring them insight and clarity they can’t get anywhere else.”

The survey asked those responsible for graduate recruitment at large international employers to define what they look for and which universities are most successful at producing graduates who meet their needs. The findings are drawn from 20 countries and reveal some clear distinctions in what employers consider to be the most important employability skills.

For example, employers in India, France, the US and Britain seek students with strong communication skills, while Chinese and German managers consider adaptability to be the most important trait.
Scientists have developed a new class of antibiotics using nanotechnology, which can be delivered at a particular or targeted location. The team from Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru, and Bose Institute, Kolkata, said that analysis shows they act as “antimicrobial bombs”. Elaborating, they said these “targeted bombs” damage the bacterial membrane with increased power and strength as compared to current drugs, thus resulting in better efficiency. This method, according to an official release from ‘Research Matters’ can address challenges faced with antibiotic resistance.

“Over the last several decades, antibiotics have played a critical role in fighting infectious diseases caused by bacteria and other microbes. However, blatant misuse and overuse of these drugs has resulted in the bacteria becoming resistant to a wide range of antibiotics where it changes itself to eliminate the action of the antibiotics and thus renders the drug useless. A recent work by researchers has addressed the challenge of antibiotic resistance using nanotechnology,” said the release from Research Matters. The team — led by Prof Hanudatta Atreya from IISc and Prof Anirban Bhuniya from Bose Institute, used nanoparticles made of silver, and attached it chemically with an antimicrobial molecule.

According to experts, while nanoparticles degrade within a few hours to a few days in solution, this particular combination of nanoparticles with a peptide drug helped in enhancing the stability of the nanoparticle beyond two months. Thus, said the researchers, it was safe to use even after two months and it even demonstrated increased efficiency against bugs. “It is difficult for the bacteria to develop resistance to these types of drugs
because the mechanism of the combodrug is different from the way conventional antibiotics work. Thus, these types of drugs will be more effective," said Prof Atreya.

The researchers used a technique called the “nuclear magnetic resonance” technique, which helps in drawing a detailed 3-D picture of the combination. This enabled them to figure out the nature of the interaction between the nanoparticle and the antibiotic in the nano-drug combination at the atomic level for the first time, said the release. “The antimicrobial molecules come close to the relatively large spherical nanoparticle, touch it momentarily and then move away like bees swarming around beehive. The activity of the nanoparticle-peptide combination was found to be higher than the action of the individual components (nanoparticle and the peptide) alone, implying a synergistic action,” said Prof Atreya.

According to the researchers, a large number of antimicrobial drug molecules can be packed with one nanoparticle, thereby achieving high density of these molecules. “They can be delivered at a particular location, acting as an antimicrobial ‘bomb’. These bombs damage the bacterial membrane with increased potency as compared to the free non-conjugated drugs,” said the release.

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**Vocys’ autonomy to depend on NAAC, NIRF grades**


**Flipkart, Snapdeal might give IIM, IIT placements a miss**
India’s Top Schools to Attract More International Students

India’s 23 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) plan to attract at least 10,000 international students in the next year as part of a plan to globalize. This won’t mean 10,000 fewer seats for Indian students; it will signal an expansion of IIT’s programs. The number of international students cannot exceed 10 percent of the total seats in each course.

Why the push? V Ramgopal Rao, IIT Delhi Director hopes that opening up spaces in the IITs will lead to more international recognition and result in higher international university rankings.

Several IITs have already traveled to Canada, the US, and the UK looking for qualified faculty. Many of the faculty are Indian-origin scholars looking to live and work in India again. Rao reportedly said, “We are now putting together teams of officials and academics who will tour Ivy League colleges in the US and offer incentives to attract the best people to come and teach in our institutes.” He confirmed that the IITs have approached India’s Ministry of External Affairs to change visa rules so that foreign nationals can easily acquire teaching jobs at the IITs.

The IITs will offer a slightly different version of the entrance exams in nine countries for 2017—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, and Ethiopia. Rao reports that the exam for international students will differ from the entrance exam for Indian students in order to level the playing field. In India, only 2 percent of students pass the exam, and most of them have gone through extensive coaching.

How much will it cost for international students? Probably around $1,350 per year, without the benefit of IITs heavy subsidies.

Important Initiatives of Railways for Research & Development

Upgradation of Research and Development (R&D) capabilities to keep pace with world standards is a continuous process. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are:

Technology Mission for Indian Railways (TMIR) has been set up as a consortium of Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Science & Technology and Industries, on an investment sharing model for taking up identified railway projects for applied research and use on Indian Railways.

Research Designs & Standards Organisation (RDSO), the Research & Development wing of Indian Railways, has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Railway Technical Research Institute, Japan for joint research co-operation.

Centres for Railway Research (CRR) have been sanctioned at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)/Kharagpur, Mumbai University, IIT/Roorkee, IIT/Chennai and IIT/Kanpur to carry out research work in various areas.

This Press Release is based on the information given by the Minister of State for Railways Shri Rajen Gohain in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha on 16 November 2016, Wednesday.
A research on the flipped classroom model by IIT-Bombay professors says that it is more effective than a conventional classroom. The IIT researchers had taken to experimenting with the flipped class model in a bid to come up with an enriching classroom model.

In the Flipped Classroom model, students watch lectures through videos at home and utilize classroom hours in discussion, problem-solving and other activities. Basically, the model flips homework at classroom and class work at home. Students watch lecture videos at home and get back to the classroom with ideas to discuss, solve problems and have other subject related practical sessions or activities.

World-wide rigorous research is underway into better classroom teaching models to improve students’ performance and experience. The model has been both praised and criticised around the world. While some say it improves performance, others say it increases students’ workload.

However, the study by IIT researchers to determine its efficacy prove that 85 percent of students found this as ‘effective’ or ‘more than effective.’ 80 percent were of the opinion that the core component of the course such as weekly quizzes and mid-term exams must not be changed.

A subject called Process Control, was taught on mandate to 63 chemical engineering undergraduate students. A set of 36 one-hour lecture videos were recorded in the previous year when the course was delivered through the conventional method by one of the authors of the report. These pre-recorded videos were used as the instructional material.

Students studied three videos every week at home and discussed them through Moodle, a Learning Management System. Group discussion happened once a week with the regular quiz sessions, mid and end semester exams.

Titled ‘Efficacy of a flipped method in an undergraduate class at IIT Bombay’ the study conducted by professor Kannan Moudgalya of Chemical Engineering and Educational Technology departments and other researchers showed favourable result in the students’ performance.
“A limited comparison of the performance with a control group that did the same course taught by another instructor in the conventional way showed that the flipped classroom students performed better. Students who did well in the weekly quiz, did well consistently throughout the course,” read the report.

The report, however, pointed out that student satisfaction and overall performance alone were not sufficient reasons to convince traditional societies to adopt the flipped method.

“It is also necessary to show that the students go through the lecture material regularly and that learning happens throughout the semester. This requirement is indeed fulfilled in the current study: this fact is brought out through the weekly quiz and a detailed study of it,” the report mentioned.

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Universities have to catch up with tech-driven students

To prepare for the future, universities need to use MOOCs to develop programmes, a Ficci-EY report has recommended.

HT Education Correspondent

India’s educational institutes follow a concentrated learning model that emphasizes on fixed-duration courses. This does not suit the needs of the learners’ technology-dominated lifestyle. Offerings from academic institutes have to change to enable students understand how they can get good returns on their investments (in education), a report by Ficci and EY, Future of jobs and its implications on Indian higher education, has said.

The rapid evolution of technology, because of which innovations are reducing costs and time taken to develop and market products, will bring about a huge change in the nature of jobs by 2020. Cognitivemachines, robotic workforce—estimates say robots will take over most jobs within 10 years — automation (autonomous cars will bring down jobs, say of taxi drivers) and artificial intelligence will replace human workers.

Deep learning (machine learning based on a set of algorithms) and smart machines have enabled automation of manual work and affected tasks performed by information workers. Industrial automation and robotics have reduced labour requirements across sectors such as transport and logistics and retail, putting at risk substantial number of jobs. India is the world’s second largest growing services economy currently. But till 2020 the next wave to the job market is likely to be driven by the new pillars of technological growth, government reforms and sociopolitical advances. SMAC (social, mobile, analytics and cloud) technologies are already disrupting sectors such as e-commerce, content creation and dissemination, e-gov services and retail. The government’s decision to relax FDI norms in sectors such as civil aviation, single-brand retail, defence and pharma will attract big investments and boost job creation. Terrorism, cyber attacks and illegal migration will lead to increased employment in areas such as disaster management, business continuity planning and homeland security.

As a result of these drivers, SMAC will create 5-6 lakh jobs by 2020. Cloud computing, estimated to be a US$250 billion- US$300 billion market by 2020 will require security architects, network engineers, cloud-based developers and specialists. As India is among the top destinations for analytics with around 300 firms and 150,000 professionals, job growth is expected in areas such as custom visualisation, software, and predictive analytics. AI being used for jobs of data mining, virtual assistants, decision support systems and automated reporting, will also require skilled workers.

Among an exhaustive list of what varsities needed to do, the report recommended improvement of interactions with industry to assess learning needs and focus on applied research; use freely available content/knowledge/MOOCs to develop programmes and credits for new areas of interest. Choices-based credit system was also the need of the hour.