IIT REFORMS COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT REPORT BY YEAR-END

To prepare a road map to fund quality research, attract international faculty

KALPANA PATHAK
Mumbai

The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) reform committee will submit its report to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) by December — eight months behind the April, 2010 deadline.

The five-member panel, which was constituted in October 2009 and is headed by Atomic Energy Commission’s former chairman Anil Kakodkar, is expected to outline the broad areas of reforms required to make the elite institutions global brands.

“We are going through the consultative process not only among ourselves but also with other stakeholders. That is taking time. We are targeting this year-end to submit the report to MHRD,” Kakodkar told Business Standard on the sidelines of the National Summit on Quality in Education by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in Mumbai.

The committee will also come up with the vision document 2020 for the IITs. The document would suggest measures on how the IITs can collaborate with the private sector in IT, Biotech and other emerging areas.

At present, the IITs are focusing on under-graduate education. The committee would suggest how more and more students could be encouraged to take up research at the IITs and prepare a road map to attract quality faculty.

“On one side there is the question of access and on the other side of finding resources. Higher education at the level of IITs does cost more but we will have to find resources to increase the number of engineers and technologists in large numbers. While setting up of more IITs could be a solution, we need to find out what more can be done with the existing IITs,” he said.

IIT directors said their expectations from the committee are high. “The IITs are treated like some government department where they have to get clearance for every little thing from the ministry. I am hoping that the committee will at least address the issue of administrative autonomy where we don’t have to seek permission from the ministry of finance for clearance of petty things like travel and dearness allowances or hiring of non-faculty staff. We need some decision-making freedom here,” said an IIT Director on the condition of anonymity.

Another director said, “We are waiting to see what kind of autonomy and governance issues they would address. We want the committee to give us a future road map for IITs to be world class institutions.”

A proper fee structure is another area that the IITs want the committee to look into. According to the authorities, the institutions are subsidising engineering education around Rs 1.5 lakh. For the four-year BTech programme, the IITs charge Rs 2 lakh. IIT-Kanpur had earlier suggested increasing the fee to Rs 4 lakh per annum — that would translate into Rs 18 lakh for the four-year programme.

However, IIT authorities are divided on hiking the fees because it would impact students from the financially weaker section of the society.

“The profile of students coming to IITs has changed over the years. Students from upper middle class at IITs are on a decline and students from less advantaged background are increasing. It is very difficult for students to get a loan. If the IITs hike the fee to cover costs, the students will have to shell out much more. How can we expect students from poor families to afford the hike?” Devang Khatkar, director, IIT Bombay, had told Business Standard in an earlier interview.

“To hike the fee, we have to put in a support system like the proposed National Education Finance Corporation (NEFC) so that students can benefit from it,” he had said.

NEFC would ensure that a higher tuition fee does not disadvantage students who are from the financially weaker section.
Online CAT: The countdown begins

Dear Students,

Here are a few guidelines to be followed during CAT.

On the day of the exam:
The candidate should reach the exam centre at least two hours before the reporting time. In all likelihood, there will be quite a few students at the exam centre – do not get intimidated by them. You may also see some students referring to books or discussing questions. Just ignore them. Before you enter the examination hall, use the test room if need be. In general, once the test starts, you will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until the test is over — it takes close to four hours from the reporting time.

Do not approach the examination with any expectations about the pattern of the test, the composition of the sections or about the models of questions that are likely to appear. Any such speculation will only heighten your anxiety.

If the table/chair/monitor/keyboard are not proper, please ask for a replacement or a change in the position before the exam starts — once the exam starts, the invigilator may not entertain such requests.

Keep proper track of the passage of time — make sure that you keep looking at the timer on the screen regularly throughout the test. Go through the 15-minute tutorial carefully and make a note of the number of questions in each section, number of choices and the marking scheme and negative marking. Remember that the test duration is 135 minutes (2 hours and 15 minutes).

Once the test starts, scan through the paper for the first two to three minutes using the REVIEW button. Depending on how the test is organised, distribute the time over various sections — and adhere to the time limits that you set for yourself. Remember, that there will be easy questions in all sections — your focus should be on attempting all the easy questions before you decide to attempt the difficult or the more time-consuming ones.

Do not worry if the test is difficult. Remember that all the other students appearing for the CAT that day will be taking the same test on that day.

Avoid blind-guessing and marking answers indiscriminately. However, if you are able to eliminate 2/3 choices (out of the 4-5) on a proper basis, then, it is not advisable to leave out such a question even if you do not know how to solve it — it may be worth selecting one of the other two choices as your answer. However, this should be done only after making a sincere attempt at solving the question properly.

As soon as you solve a question, make sure that you mark your answer on the screen (by clicking the appropriate oval/circle box). Do not jot down the answers on the scratch pad with the intention of marking them on the screen later on. While answering the test, do not waste your time counting the number of questions that you have answered.

Points to remember, two days before the exam:

• Work towards reducing the pressure on yourself.
• No serious preparation – just browse through what you have already worked on.
• Do a recce of the test venue to acquaint yourself with the route and get an idea about the time it takes to get there.
• Carry all relevant documents including the CAT2010 Admit card, Photo ID and SC/ST certificate (if applicable).
• Do not expect any pattern or cut-offs for the paper.
• Scan the paper using the REVIEW button and distribute the time over various sections.
• Do not worry about the difficulty level of the paper — focus on locating easy questions and answering them.
• Mark your answers on the screen for each question as soon as you solve it.
• Keep track of time.
• Do not lose heart if one section goes bad, it may be the same with everyone else.
• No blind guessing of answers.

(The author, Sai Kumar, is director of TIME Mumbai, a coaching centre for MBA aspirants.)
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Foreign faculty: Distant dream for IIMs?

VINAY UMADE & KALPANA PATHAK
Ahmedabad/Mumbai

The Centre's decision to give greater autonomy to the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) will not have an immediate impact on the premier B-schools.

IIM deans and directors told Business Standard that before they can take advantage of the autonomy a lot of groundwork needs to be done.

The Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD), gave freedom to the IIMs to manage their funds and approve their budget, implying that the premier management institutes may now have flexibility to decide on salary packages to attract foreign faculty.

"Earlier, the IIMs did not enjoy the freedom of compensation. Hence granting of autonomy will definitely kick start the process of attracting as well as retaining quality faculty. But offering competitive packages will not be enough, especially in the case of foreign faculty. There are other areas like exposure, career growth opportunities and research opportunities that also need to be worked upon if IIMs wish to attract quality faculty. Service compensation is just one of the areas but it will take some time before we can work on all these areas that will actually retain quality faculty," said an IIM dean.

Echoing his views, Devi Singh, director of IIM Lucknow said, "Offering lucrative salaries is not the only way we can attract international faculty. The autonomy granted to IIMs has set thinking moving in that direction but the institutes have a lot of work on their hands."

The other argument of IIMs is on the priority in utilising funds. According to the dean, IIMs will also be required to decide on how much of the corpus will be used to offer better packages.

"International salaries are exorbitant as compared to Indian standards. How much more will or can the IIMs offer? Just like an entrepreneur can decide on how much he can pay himself depending on his profit, IIMs will also have to prioritise on how much they would want to spend on research development and infrastructure before allowing funds for better compensation for faculty members."

The autonomy was granted based on consultations with the three task forces set up by Union Minister for Human Resource Development Kapil Sibal in April, this year.

While Ajit Balakrishnan, founder chairman & CEO of Rediff.com, was roped in to suggest ways to solve the staff crunch issue, the task force on governance was headed by Manali Suzuki, India Chairman R C Bhargava. The other group to prepare a road map for funding of IIMs was headed by Hari Bhatia, chairman and managing director of Jubilant Organics and president of Confederation of Indian Industries (CII).

Balakrishnan, who is also the chairman of the board of governors at IIM Calcutta, said, "We are keen to have international faculty at the IIMs, either permanent or visiting. While IIMs do have faculty members who visit the campus for a few weeks to a few months, we need to have them on campus for a larger duration, may be on a contract basis. We, however, must do this sensitively."

The existing staff strength at the seven IIMs is around 400 full-time faculty members, while there is a need for another 60. With four new IIMs due to come up in 2010-11, another 250 would be required. IIMs need less than five per cent of India's need for management education. These institutions not only generate qualified faculty for their own needs but also for other management institutes.

"A major advantage out of the recent autonomy granted by the ministry is that IIMs can now offer lucrative packages not only to existing faculty members, but also use it to attract quality talent from within and outside the country. This is one of the beginnings to address the faculty crunch plaguing the institutes since long," said a faculty member.

Times of India ND 25/10/2010

Google 'spied' on pvt emails, passwords

Web Giant Apologizes For Data Collected By Its Street View Service In UK

London: In what could be called a major security breach, internet search engine Google has admitted spying on computer passwords and entire emails from households across Britain.

The California-based company has, however, apologised for downloading personal data from wireless networks when its fleet vehicles drove down residential roads taking photos for its Street View project, the Sunday Telegraph reported.

"It's clear from those inspections that while most of the data is fragmentary, in some instances entire emails and URLs (web addresses) were captured, as well as passwords. We want to delete this data as soon as possible, and I would like to apologise again for the fact that we collected it in the first place," Alan Eustace, Google's vice-president of engineering and research, was quoted as saying.

Millions of internet users have potentially been affected. The information commissioner's Office, the privacy watchdog, said it would be looking into Google's admission. Images for Street View were gathered by vehicle-mounted panoramic cameras starting in 2008.

In May this year, Google confessed the vehicles had also been gathering information about the location of wireless networks, the devices which connect computers to the tele-communications network via radio waves.

The disclosure comes just days after Canada's privacy watchdog said Google had collected complete e-mails and accessed Google of violating the rights of thousands of Canadians. Regulators in France, Germany and Spain, among others, have also opened investigations into the matter. AGENCIES
Study in Norway

BI Norwegian School of Management, located in Oslo, was established in 1943. The school received the EQUIS accreditation from the European Foundation for Management Development in 1999 and was reaccredited in 2010.

BI offers MSc programmes in business and economics, international marketing and management, financial economics, strategic marketing, leadership and organisational psychology, political economy and innovation and entrepreneurship.

In their second year of study, students get to study a semester or a whole year at one of BI's more than 165 international partners. In India, BI exchanges students with MDI Gurgaon, IMT Ghaziabad and IIM Calcutta. The tuition fee for the MSc programme is 8,000 euros per-year and living costs vary from 8,000 to 10,000 euros per-year.

Students with GMAT scores of 650 and above and a good academic record can compete for scholarships, which include a tuition fee waiver for the first year.

GRE or CAT scores of IIMs are accepted in lieu of GMAT scores. In exceptional cases, GMAT can be waived as an application requirement.

Admission to BI's Bachelor's programme in shipping management is based on one's class X and XII marks in India and a letter of motivation. A year of university education, post class XII is mandatory for prospective candidates. The tuition fee is 7,500 euros per-year and living costs vary from 8,000 to 10,000 euros. Students can work part-time earning around 14 euros per-hour.

However, scholarships are available, which include a fee waiver for the first year and 50% fee waiver for the second and third year. BI also offers a three-year Bachelor's programme in business administration. The tuition fee is 7,500 euros per-year. Admission is based on one's class XII marks and a letter of motivation. TOEFL and SAT are not required.

A seminar will be conducted in Delhi on October 30 (7 pm to 9 pm) at the Governor's Room, first floor, Hotel Intercontinental Eros, near Satyam Cinema, Nehru Place.

Entry to the seminar is free, but prior registration is compulsory. For registration, send your CVs to ashish.sachde@gmail.com or call at 09821455229. For programme details, log on to www.bi.edu

Importance of ranking

FRANCE-BASED EDHEC BUSINESS SCHOOL HAS RECENTLY FEATURED IN SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL RANKINGS OF B-SCHOOLS. STEPHANE GREGOIR, ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR RESEARCH, EDHEC BUSINESS SCHOOL, ELABORATES ON ITS RESEARCH STRATEGY. PROYASHI BARUA REPORTS

Stephane Gregoir

Research has always been an underpinning factor in terms of international rankings of higher education institutions. "When B-schools are ranked, the criterion of research is examined within the context of certain broad parameters," says Stephane Gregoir, associate dean for research, EDHEC Business School. Some of the major international rankings where EDHEC has been featured include Times Higher Education (THE), Forbes, Financial Times MBA/EMBA/MiM/Executive Education, The Economist MBA, among others.

Talking about EDHEC's research strategy, Gregoir says, "Our research objectives are always aligned to real-time business environments/challenges and we focus on a limited number of specific themes. Moreover, we are always striving to communicate our research results on a mass scale. Also, we play a significant role in terms of enhancing the quality of undergraduate, graduate and executive education programmes through our research."

A defining characteristic of EDHEC's research initiatives is that they have gained academic credibility. "In other words our research has been cited in academic papers and journals," shares Gregoir, adding, "This is a key criterion that is assessed in both international and national rankings."

In recent years there has been some measure of speculation on the subject of rankings. "In other words the worth and limitations of rankings have been debated," says Gregoir. He further explains, "Rankings are not an end in itself. At one important level, rankings are meant to be an index in terms of reflecting the numerous facets (quality of the pedagogy, relevance of the programme content, conveyed by alumni's employability and job offers, level of research, quality of faculty, etc) of a few examples) of the institution. The target beneficiaries of rankings are largely students, their parents, employers and regulatory authorities. These target beneficiaries have various points of view and various criteria of interest. Therefore, it has been observed that it is somewhat difficult to produce a ranking satisfying all the existing needs. Moreover, sometimes the potential users are not able to judge the weightage or relevance of the selected criteria owing to limited knowledge of the criteria. The fact that most of the providers of rankings do not give a clear and detailed account of their methodology further compounds the problem."

"So how can one face these challenges? "There are no ready-made solutions but certain measures can definitely make a positive change," says Gregoir.

"For instance, the ranking providers should be transparent in terms of their methodology and ensure objectivity on all parameters. Also if clusters of institutions are created, meaning if institutions are put together in homogeneous classes (while ranking) it becomes much easier for the target beneficiaries to use the rankings for making individual choices/decisions."
THE DEMAND FOR PETROLEUM IS INCREASING EXPONENTIALY. AS OIL FIELDS THAT WERE COMPARETIVELY EASIER TO LOCATE HAVE ALREADY BEEN DISCOVERED, THE FIELD OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERING HAS BECOME MUCH MORE CHALLENGING AND THUS AN EXCITING CAREER FOR ONE TO PURSUE. JAYANTI GOSE EXPLORES

UPSTREAM YIELDS

To say that modern living is largely dependant on petroleum products would be putting it a tad mildly from cooking gas and fuel for automobiles to power generation and raw material for manufacturing durable synthetic fibres, petroleum is an essential commodity in our day-to-day life. Found as it is in geological formations below the Earth's surface, the recovery of this non-renewable resource is a field that requires technical expertise. As the world tries to ensure an increased supply of petroleum for future generations by way of regulated consumption, the need for efficient exploration is being felt acutely. Thus, petroleum engineering has emerged as a lucrative career option.

KNOW YOUR BASICS

Petroleum engineering is the practical application of basic sciences to solve problems associated with exploration, drilling and production of oil and gas. It is a discipline that involves a combination of practical engineering, computer modelling and simulation, management, finance, economics, safety and environmental protection. It also involves supervision of the development of major onshore and offshore oil and gas fields, as well as the design, planning and management of the safe and economical recovery of hydrocarbons.

Petroleum engineers seek out reservoirs containing oil or natural gas. Once these resources have been discovered, they work with geologists and other specialists to understand the geological formation and properties of the rock containing the reservoir, determine the drilling methods to be used, and monitor drilling and production operations. Some responsibilities that fall under this profession include determining the ideal recovery processes, estimating the number of wells that can be economically drilled, simulating future performance using sophisticated computer models and designing equipment and processes for maximum profitable recovery of oil and gas. The development of alternative energy sources also falls under the purview of some petroleum engineers.

EDUCATION ELEMENTS

A four-year Bachelor's degree in petroleum engineering is usually the norm, however, students sometimes opt for specialisations and can take up to five years to complete the same. For example, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies (UPES) offers a BTech in Applied Petroleum Engineering with specialisation in upstream which is the pathway for a career in petroleum engineering with an emphasis on exploration and production of oil and gas; BTech in Applied Petroleum Engineering, with specialisation in gas develops technical professionals who can understand and apply best global practices in the fields of natural gas processing, gas transportation and gas utilisation techniques; and BTech in Chemical Engineering with specialisation in refining and petrochemicals aims to develop industry professionals with specialisation in petrochemicals, petroleum refining, etc.

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPPT) offers BTech in Petroleum Reservoir and Production Engineering and BTech in Petroleum Refining Engineering.
Changes in IIT admission

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, October 24
IIT Delhi has effected some changes in their admission policy. It has done away with its admission policy for filling up the vacant seats at the beginning of the new semester. Till last year, the IIT was publishing the opening and closing merit of all the courses towards the end of the admission season.

An IIT spokesperson said, "There have been some changes in the admission policy this year. For one thing, the opening and closing merit for all courses is no longer being published and was not displayed at the beginning of the session this year. This used to be the record procedure for filling up vacant seats that are still available towards the close of admission season."

A professor at IIT said, "The decision by the IIT to change the admission policy this year has led to the loss of transparency in the admission procedure. This is a backward step. This system had been in force earlier between 2000 and 2008 and led to problems. An RTI enquiry revealed that due to this policy, over a hundred seats were left vacant under the general category. This leads to non-transparency in the admission policy."

Besides, IIT Delhi this year has admitted students in the second round of admissions. In the second round, seats that had been vacant due to students opting out at the last moment were offered to the wait-listed candidates.
Asthma attacks on the rise
As Mercury Dips, Delhi Is Also In The Grip Of Viral Infections

New Delhi: With mercury decreasing, viral infections and respiratory problems are showing an increasing trend in the capital. After dengue and chikungunya, viral infections are now keeping city doctors on their toes. Respiratory medicine clinics have already seen a 30% increase in asthma cases.

“The nip in the air is making things difficult for asthma and bronchitis patients. The airway becomes narrow due to a drop in temperature. Haze and pollutants also aggravate asthma and upper respiratory tract infection,” Dr G C Vaishnava, head of the department of internal medicine, Fortis Healthcare.

Medically speaking, this year has been one of the worst for Delhiites. Starting from water-borne diseases like cholera in the summer to dengue outbreak during monsoon, city hospitals are having a tough time accommodating the rush of patients. Dengue cases have now started decreasing but cases of viral fever are increasing. Though the fever can be treated at home, children and elderly should take special precautions. If the fever persists for more than 36 hours, one should consult a doctor,” said Dr Anil Ball, senior consultant, internal medicine, Moolchand Medcity.

So far, cases of H1N1 influenza is insignificant in the city but doctors warn against this infection as the virus multiplies faster in cooler environment. “If people develop respiratory distress along with fever, they should immediately go to hospital,” said Dr Ball.

Doctors also caution that asthma patients need to take extra precautions as viral infection can aggravate their condition. The weather is conducive for the spread of viral infection. There is a sudden change in weather along with fluctuation in day and night temperature. “Mild allergy can aggravate breathing problem in asthma patients. Moreover, constant change in temperature and humidity also makes things worse for them. Those who travel a lot should be more careful. The constant shift from cooler environment in their cars to outside temperature can trigger sinus attack,” said Dr Mukesh Mehra, head of the department of internal medicine, Max Healthcare.

Another common problem seen during this time of the year is viral conjunctivitis. “Children are more vulnerable to viral conjunctivitis, as they move in closed groups in school. Parents should avoid sending their children to school if their wards show any symptom of viral infection. Infections like H1N1 influenza, viral conjunctivitis, etc spread faster in closed environment,” said Dr MP Sharma, head of the department of internal medicine at Rockland Hospital.

Apart from children, doctors say, elderly and immunocompromized people need to take precaution as they have a high risk of contracting secondary infections. “People with diabetes and other lifestyle diseases and the elderly people can contract secondary infection if the viral fever is not treated immediately. We have come across cases of viral pneumonia, which is a secondary infection. In elderly Immunocompromized people should see the doctor in the initial stages as adequate steps can be taken to control the problem,” said Dr Mehra.
'You have to experience it to believe it'
For students, glocal understanding is beyond compare

Glocal seems to be the latest phenomena that has been added to the panoply of education. Students today are travelling to different parts of the world to study, learn and explore. It is the new globalisation that is affecting the way we learn, the way we think and the way we approach problems. It is a phenomenon that is changing the way we perceive the world and the way we relate to it. But how does this relate to students? Where do we find the glocal understanding? Is it something that is taught or something that is learned on the job?

Rahul Malik

The adage, 'Knowledge knows no boundaries', aptly describes the changing dynamics in the education system today. And, experts believe this very desirable trend, is here to stay!

LEARNING @ WORLD STAGE

Ashish Bhandari

There was a time when the only people to study in a foreign university used to be treated with envy, if not envy. Everyone used to see them in the airport or on the train, but now it is no more. Now, anyone can get a degree from a foreign university by enrolling into the institution's virtual programmes.

Change is the only constant in the world. As we move towards a more globalised world, the ways we learn and the ways we think are changing as well. The glocal trend is here to stay, and it is here to make learning more accessible and affordable.

Changing times: The world is getting closer, and this exchange of ideas and students, there is a cross over of political boundaries, too, when it comes to global education.

The need: Partnerships between universities from all over the world, which enhance the exchange of knowledge, is crucial. It is important to ensure that students from different parts of the world get the opportunity to learn from each other.

Glocal education is the new education model that is being adopted by universities all over the world. It is a trend that is shaping the future of education, and it is one that is here to stay.
Rough road ahead for reforms

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

At a time when a slew of reforms related to higher education are on the anvil, new controversies are also coming to the fore. At the recently-convened first meeting of Indian Council of Universities (ICU) in New Delhi, the issue of higher education reforms by the ministry of human resources development (MHRD) was vehemently criticised and their constitutional validity was questioned.

The meeting was attended by various chancellors/vice-chancellors. They discussed the newly-framed higher education laws by the ministry including the constitutional validity of higher education laws introduced in Parliament. These include 'The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010,' 'The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institution and Universities Bill, 2010,' 'The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010,' 'The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010,' and several other such regulations. DS Chauhan, secretary general of Indian Council of Universities (ICU), argued that the Constitution of India categorically prohibits Parliament to regulate higher education while empowering states to do so. "The scheme of distribution of power to union and state government through the Union List, State List and Concurrent List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India categorically prohibits Parliament to regulate higher education while empowering states to do so. Parliament can maximum co-ordinate and determine the standards of higher education but cannot regulate it," he said.

It was argued during the discussion that the new higher education bills are not in-sync with the express provisions of the Constitution and the concept of separation of powers. These higher education bills lack legislative competency and ultra-vires of the Indian Constitution and if made a law, would be void. Therefore, all the new higher education bills are urgently required to be referred to the Solicitor General or a committee headed by a Supreme Court judge or any other competent authority," said Chauhan.
‘We want a single test for admission to medical colleges’

Medical education in the country is going in for an overhaul. And the newly-constituted Medical Council of India (MCI) will be instrumental in bringing about many changes. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury, member, board of governors in the MCI, and national professor of pharmacology in the National Academy of Medical Sciences, spells out some of the changes to Shobha John:

- MCI was under a cloud after its president Ketan Desai was arrested for corruption. Is it now more stringent in giving registration to new medical colleges?

MCI has introduced a transparent system for assessing medical colleges. Out of a large database of doctors, three specialists are selected randomly by a computer to assess each college. The date of their visit is kept a secret. Their reports are acted upon immediately. At the moment, only the physical facilities, number of faculty and availability of patients needed to teach medical students are assessed. We also want to assess the quality of teaching and the product coming out of the college.

- We are also tackling the ridiculous practice of fake doctors and fake patients who, it’s alleged, suddenly appear at the time of the assessment. I hope soon it would also become mandatory for everyone to attend a certain number of accredited Continuing Medical Education (CME) modules before he can be re-registered. The Delhi Medical Council had made 150 hours of CME mandatory in five years. The MCI can now bring this back not only for Delhi but all over India.

- Will the MCI be taken over by a National Council for Human Resource in Health?

It may be replaced by several bodies – the National Commission for Human Resources in Health, with an Education Council, a National Committee for Accreditation and a Medical Council of India. This is the best thing that could happen.

- The health ministry recently gave a green signal for a common entrance examination for admission to medical colleges. Why was this done?

Today, a student has to go for 17 examinations in different parts of the country to secure admissions to different medical colleges. Sometimes the dates clash. Is it possible for a poor but talented student to travel to all these centres? No. That’s why we are proposing a single test on one day. Also, the standard of tests varies. A single test will bring in uniformity and grade students, for example, from 1 to 35,000, for the 32,000 seats available.

The state quota can be filled by domiciled successful candidates in order of merit. Private colleges charging capitation fees could continue to do so if they are recognised, but they too will have to choose from the list of 35,000 students who qualified. They cannot allocate a seat to anyone not in this list.

- Scientists recently found a new superbug originating from India. Is this just a scare to hit India’s medical tourism or something to be really worried about?

The conclusions drawn in medical journal Lancet from a small number of people are not justified. Also, to label it as Superbug New Delhi is not fair and asking tourists not to come to India because of this is unscientific.

However, we are heading towards a situation when none of our antibiotics will work and new ones are not discovered. We need antibiotic policies and a surveillance system for monitoring resistance. Pharmacists shouldn’t be allowed to sell certain antibiotics without a prescription.

Times of India ND 25/10/2010 P-17

‘Malaria mosquitoes are evolving’

2 African Strains Found To Have Mutated Into Genetically Distinct Species

London: In a startling discovery that has implications for combating malaria, scientists have found that two strains of Africa’s most notorious malaria mosquito appear to be evolving into two genetically distinct species.

The evolution means the insects could become immune to strategies adopted to control malaria, which kills thousands of people around the world, especially in Asian and African countries. Researchers at the Imperial College London who studied Anopheles gambiae mosquito, chiefly responsible for spreading malaria in sub-Saharan Africa, found that two strains of the mosquito were rapidly diverging in their genetic make-up, despite appearing physically identical.

Maria Lawniczak, a member of the research team, said, “From our new studies, we can see that mosquitoes are evolving more quickly than we thought and that unfortunately, strategies that might work against one strain of mosquito might not be effective against another.”

“It’s important to identify and monitor these hidden genetic changes in mosquitoes if we are to succeed in bringing malaria under control by targeting mosquitoes,” Lawniczak was quoted as saying by the Daily Mail.

According to scientists, genetic differences between the two strains, known as M and S, were scattered throughout the insects’ DNA. The changes had occurred in areas likely to affect development, feeding behaviour, and reproduction, they said. A further study comparing the two strains showed they seemed to be evolving differently.

This was thought to be in response to different environmental factors such as larval habitats, infectious agents and predators.

Co-author George Christophides, also from Imperial College, said, “Malaria is a deadly disease that affects millions of people across the world and amongst children in Africa, it causes one in every five deaths. We know the best way to reduce the number of people who contract malaria is to control the mosquitoes that carry the disease.

The scientists detailed their findings in the journal Science.
Taste receptors in lungs hold key to asthma cure?

Washington: American scientists have found taste receptors in human lungs similar to those on the tongue, a discovery which they say could revolutionise the treatment of asthma and other obstructive lung diseases.

University of Maryland researchers who accidentally found the taste receptors in the lungs said they play a key role in regulating airway contraction and relaxation.

The airways are the pathways that move air in and out of the lungs, one of several critical steps in the process of delivering oxygen to cells throughout the body. In asthma, the smooth muscle airways contract or tighten, impeding the flow of air, causing wheezing and shortness of breath.

"The detection of functioning taste receptors on smooth muscle of the bronchus in the lungs was so unexpected that we were at first quite sceptical ourselves," said study's senior author Stephen Liggett, a professor of medicine and physiology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.

Liggett, whose team found the taste receptors by accident during an unrelated study of human lung muscle receptors, said the taste receptors in the lungs are the same as those on the tongue. While the tongue's receptors are clustered in taste buds that send signals to the brain, the receptors in the lungs are not clustered in buds and do not send any signal to the brain, yet they respond to substances that have a bitter taste.

For their study, published online in Nature Medicine, Liggett and his team exposed bitter-tasting compounds to human and mouse airways, individual airway smooth muscle cells, and to mice with asthma. They found that the bitter compounds opened the airway more profoundly than any known drug used for treating asthma could have.

According to the researchers, there are thousands of compounds that activate the body's bitter taste receptors but are not toxic in appropriate doses. Many are synthetic agents, developed for different purposes, and others come from natural origins, such as certain vegetables, flowers, berries and trees. Liggett said their observation have implications for new therapies.
Star Wars-type planet with double sunset found

Washington: Scientists have discovered a huge alien planet in a system with two Suns similar to the fictional world of Tatooine in the Hollywood science fiction 'Star Wars: A New Hope'.

The new giant gas planet, found by international team of astronomers, orbits the primary star identified as HR 7162, part of a binary star system 49 light-years away, in the constellation Lyra. The researchers found the planet using a method called astrometry, which precisely tracks the position of stars over time, LiveScience reported.

"The techniques we're developing could help us better locate Earth-like planets in our local neighbourhood in the galaxy," said study leader Matthew Muterspaugh of Tennessee State University.

The new gas giant isn't the only known planet with more than one sun which means double sunsets like those on Tatooine in 'Star Wars' movie may not be so rare.

To find the planet Muterspaugh and his team studied the periodic variations in the star HR 7162's location, which indicated something big was tugging on it with its gravity.
Boston, Oct 24: Tata Group chairman Ratan Tata is among eight business leaders from across the world shortlisted by the prestigious Fortune magazine for its 'Business Person of the Year', an honour that will go to the leader who made the "biggest mark" in business in 2010.

Fortune magazine will name its 'Business Person of the Year' on November 18.

The other business honchos in the fray are billionaire Warren Buffett, Apple chief Steve Jobs, Ford Motor CEO Alan Mulally, Google CEO Eric Schmidt, DuPont CEO Ellen Kullman, McDonald's CEO James Skinner and Netflix CEO Reed Hastings.

On Tata, Fortune said his group's Tata Motors unit restarted orders for the "ultra cheap, high-demand Nano car" and "at the high end, has reinvigorated Jaguar".

For the title, the publication started with 32 business leaders who had been "seeded and matched-up by the editors of Fortune."

In the process of finalising the winner, Fortune will talk to analysts, consultants, executives and former executives, "those moving markets and those playing them."

Fortune has also asked its readers to submit votes online on "which leader you think made the biggest impact in 2010."

The 32 have been narrowed down to eight after two weeks of voting.

In the first week of elimination, Tata won 60% of votes and beat micro-blogging site Twitter co-founder Evan Williams to reach the second round, where he beat Jamie Dimon, CEO of global financial services firm JP Morgan Chase by a similar number of votes.

Tata is pitted against Buffett in the third round of voting and elimination.

On Buffett, Fortune said the Berkshire Hathaway CEO made 2010 the "year of giving it away, getting billionaires to pledge half of their wealth."

Commenting on Jobs, the publication said "antennae did not dent him and consumers can't get enough of his i-world." Apple is now second to Exxon in market cap.

Online movie rental company Netflix's Hastings "helped drive its largest foe—Blockbuster—into bankruptcy, out-innovating peers at every turn, moving beyond DVDs." Fortune said Schmidt's Google is "still the only search company that matters."

The year 2010 belonged to Google's mobile operating system Android, which now has 25% of market.

On DuPont's Kullman, Fortune said the CEO of the products and services company turned DuPont into a solar giant. The company will "hit goal of one billion dollars in photovoltaic sales a year early. Stock up over 30% this year." Mulally's Ford is "back in black" after losing nearly six billion dollars in one quarter last year.

McDonald's stock has been propelled to an all-time high thanks to sales of coffee, smoothies and a bold push in developing countries, Fortune said.

Among the 32 contenders for Fortune's title of business person this year were Oracle CEO Larry Ellison, News Corp CEO Rupert Murdoch, Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg, Wal-Mart CEO Michael Duke, Kraft Foods CEO Irene Rosenfeld, Samsung Electronics President Gee Sung Chol, Starbucks CEO Howard Schultz and Goldman Sachs CEO Lloyd Blankfein.
One-year MBAs, the way to go

With the costs of higher education in the US rising at a rapid pace, their model has recently been subjected to severe criticism. In a stinging critique, recent articles in The Economist and the Washington Post ask whether US higher education, currently the toast of the world, will suffer the same fate as the US automobile industry — i.e., become too bloated and expensive to survive. We know that the only way to attain developed country standards in health or education is to adopt resource-light strategies that don’t emulate the resource-intensive models of the West. Yet, in higher education at least, India is imitating the developed world.

An egregious example of resource wastage is the two-year MBA programme. In schools like the IIMs, more than 90% of the MBA students are engineers, often from the country’s top engineering colleges. They are trained to be quick, adaptable learners. How long ought it take to provide such a highly skilled crew with the management arsenal they need to succeed?

Surely, not two years. Already, business schools across the world provide the core of the MBA programme in about 45-50 classroom days in their executive education programmes. So, it seems reasonable to cut down the duration of the programme substantially. Unlike North American business schools, the majority of European business schools (including leading schools like INSEAD) have favoured the one-year model. There is no sign that the market finds their graduates any less competitive than the products of two-year programmes. The impact of the one-year programme is also being felt in North America with Canada’s top b-school, the Ivey School at the University of Western Ontario, adopting the one-year model.

For Indian business schools, it may be wise to follow the European model. Predominantly publicly-funded, like the IIMs, European business schools have had far and weaker resource bases as compared to most US ones. The one-year MBA enables better utilisation of scarce resources while meeting growing demand for business education. Second, it is no secret that most MBA students at the top institutions slack off after the completion of the first year. By that time, they have completed the core curriculum that gives them the vocabulary and basic knowledge and techniques they will need in their managerial career. More importantly, the range of their grades is established by that time. This is important as companies typically use grades for shortlisting candidates for job interviews.

The growing trend among companies to offer ‘pre-placement offers’ to students based on their summer internships has only exacerbated the observed slacking. Moreover, as Prof Datar and others have stressed in Rethinking the MBA, the second year of the programme “consists of a potpourri of electives, driven largely by the academic interests of individual faculty or departments, from which students choose as they are facing a smorgasbord or a buffet table. This is hardly a prescription for effective design or an approach that maximises learning or educational impact”.

What about the summer internships, often mentioned as one of the main justifications for the two-year duration? While internships give students who lack prior work experience exposure to business organisations, the purpose they really serve is providing cheap labour to companies and allowing a low-cost trial of potential employees. Why should MBA students be indirectly subsidising companies through the high fees they pay? And more fundamentally in our context, why should scarce public resources be used to subsidise the companies? Besides, today there are many alternatives to summer internships. Practice courses, ‘real-time projects’ and opportunities for consulting can be dovetailed with regular course work to provide organisational experience.

An 11-month MBA programme would be more resource-efficient for the students, the educational institutions as well as the country. It is possible to provide a comprehensive core and a limited set of electives to students during this timeframe. The advantages are obvious: less infrastructure investment; a smaller number of faculty needed by the business school; lower opportunity costs and quicker earning opportunities for students. This will solve the acute faculty shortages that we will otherwise face in the years ahead. We can immediately double the capacity of the MBA programmes at the IIMs that today admit just about 2,000 students every year.

Companies the world over have proved that high returns on investment can be generated by leveraging assets and turning over inventory rapidly. Why not do the same with our management education? Let’s leverage our country’s brightest better. Let society have access to their talent faster. Let us reimagine our management education and make the one-year MBA programme the standard model!

(The authors are professors at IIM Bangalore)
MCI AGAIN STOPS SHORT OF COMMON MEDICAL TEST

Charu Sudar Kasturi
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NEW DELHI: The Medical Council of India has decided yet again to invite views of state governments on a proposed common medical test, effectively killing hopes of students seeking a single test for post-graduate medical education this year.

The decision comes despite the health ministry and the MCI concluding that the common test would be opposed only by vested interests in select states, internal government documents available with HT reveal.

The SC on Sunday impressed all state governments in a case where students — the petitioners — are seeking a common examination for entry to colleges across the country. The SC decision was based on a plea by the MCI seeking that state government be impleaded.

But the MCI and the health ministry had already consulted state governments, obtained their views, and had concluded that opposition from select states was linked to their private colleges, which mint money through their own examinations.

These five states (who opposed plan) account for a majority of private medical colleges.

Sujatha Rao, health secy

A note dated August 10, 2010 from health secretary Sujatha Rao to health minister Ghulam Nabi Azad states that the ministry asked all states for their response to the proposal. She added five states — Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala and Karnataka had not supported the proposal. “Of importance to note is, that these five states put together account for a majority of private medical colleges,” Rao’s note said.

The note also reveals that it was after taking into account the likely opposition that the health ministry had proposed the common test in August this year, raising questions about why the ministry backtracked later, putting the test on hold.
AIIMS 'violating' SC norms on admission

UNFAIR Premier school accused of changing procedure to benefit its own students

NEW DELHI: The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been accused of violating norms laid down by the Supreme Court for post-graduate admissions to benefit its own students, affecting aspirants from other medical schools.

India's premier medical school changed its selection procedure midway through its admission counselling to benefit its own MBBS graduates this year, reveal documents available with the Hindustan Times.

Students have alleged that the institute illegally tried to keep aside the number of seats it is allowed, for preferential admission to its students. The institute has also drawn ire of the health ministry.

In an affidavit submitted to the Supreme Court, the director general of health services (DGHS), which comes under the health ministry, has accused the AIIMS of violating norms despite repeated warnings.

Although AIIMS officials did not deny the charges when contacted, they said any "unconscious error" would be corrected.

The institute admits 60 students every year to its MBBS programme. According to Supreme Court orders, it is allowed to keep aside half the number - 30 seats - for preferential admission to PG seats for AIIMS candidates in the merit list.

The number of candidates called for counselling based on their entrance test ranks was four times the number of seats available.

AIIMS offered 84 general category PG seats across disciplines this year. Under SC norms, it was allowed to fill up to 30 seats with AIIMS candidates, who would not have obtained seats based on their rank, from among those called for counselling.

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has called for an "immediate inquiry" into the allegations.

According to SC orders, AIIMS is allowed to keep aside 30 seats for preferential admission for its own students in the merit list.

The DGRS, in its affidavit, has dubbed the admissions policy "illegal" on two counts.

The AIIMS conducts PG admissions twice a year and has refused to set aside 50% of its seats for the All India Post Graduate Medical Test in violation of government norms and SC rulings.
Ethics body slams IITs for handling of plagiarism cases

ANUBHIUTI VISHNOI
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 24

WITH a number of IITs under the scanner for alleged plagiarism, the country’s watchdog on ethics in science has come down heavily on the institutions for their laxity in checking the malaise. The New Delhi-based Society for Scientific Values (SSV) that met last week, expressed its dissatisfaction with the way the IITs are dealing with the issue.

The SSV, an independent body, has written to IIT Kanpur Director Prof S G Dhande on the issue of plagiarism and said that action taken by the institute is not adequate. Two international journals have withdrawn research papers by senior professors from IIT Delhi and IIT Kanpur alleging plagiarism from sources like Wikipedia.

Biotechnology Advances has retracted two review papers co-authored by IIT Kanpur’s Prof Ashok Kumar and his students from the department of biological sciences alleging plagiarism.

President, SSV, Prof K L Chopra, a former director of IIT Kharagpur, has written to the present IIT Kanpur director that an independent probe must be launched into the plagiarism case. IIT Kanpur has set up an internal inquiry.

“This is not the first time that plagiarism complaints have come from IIT Kanpur. Earlier also there have been cases and the IIT did not take stringent action even then. We have asked that an inquiry panel with independent experts be engaged to investigate the matter. The Society has taken very serious view on the issue,” Prof Chopra told The Indian Express.

That apart, the journal Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research has retracted a 2009 research paper co-authored by IIT Delhi’s Anup Ghosh, Devesh Awasthi and Pawan Kuhriya from the Inter University Accelerator Centre, Sharif Ahmad from the Jamia Milia Islamia University, and Shashi Chawla from the Amity School of Engineering. IIT Kharagpur had taken more stringent action by removing its Department Head for Physics RNP Choudhary after a faculty colleague accused Choudhary of not sharing research credit with him.

In 2007, Dr Padma Vankar of IIT Kanpur had been charged by the Pesticides Manufacturers and Formulators Association of India with manipulation of pesticide data.

Meanwhile, the Human Resource Development Ministry has sought a status report from IIT Kharagpur on allegations that one of its professors is running a fake institute.
Over the Moon after finding water

The US National Aeronautics and Space Agency has just released the full data on its last year’s mission to find out whether there is any available water on the Moon, and the news is good. There is plenty of frozen water on the Moon, plus frozen gases such as methane, oxygen and hydrogen that would be useful for making rocket fuel. This will be very helpful to the Chinese and the Indians when they start to build their bases on the Moon.

The US is not going back to the Moon. That plan died when President Barack Obama cancelled the first new American launch vehicle in 20 years, the Ares series of rockets, last February. That put an end to NASA’s hopes of returning to the Moon in 2020 and building bases there for further manned exploration of the solar system.

Mr Obama promised to support the development of commercial manned spacecraft instead, but those will only be capable of low-orbit operations for the foreseeable future. Godwin Bokode, the current head of NASA, loyalty chimed in with blue sky talk of a growing future for the agency.

“Imagine trips to Mars that take weeks instead of nearly three years, people flying out across the inner solar system, exploration of the Moon, asteroids and Mars, and even eventually a steady stream of ‘trips’ to Mars,” Godwin Bokode, the current head of NASA, wrote in the Orlando Sentinel.

NASA’s confirmation that there is plenty of water available in frozen form in the lunar soil makes Moon a viable base for travelling to other planets. With Russian and US programmes running out of fuel, China and India own the future.

The French and the Dutch had failed in 1998, and Spanish and Portuguese power was falling fast. In the end, England’s success in appropriating very large amounts of valuable territory led to English becoming the dominant world language. This is a weak and not a bad scenario, but it is certainly a significant one, and it has some relevance to the current situation.

The Treaty of Tordesillas, signed in 1494, two years after Christopher Columbus became the first European to land in the Americas, divided the newly discovered lands beyond the Pacific between Spain and Portugal along a meridian just west of the Cape Verde Islands. It was immensely arrogant, of course, that there were no other countries in the business of maritime exploration at the time. Within a hundred years, the English's...
New lives out of deaths

Tamil Nadu shows the way in organ transplantation.

If your liver has failed and you need a functioning organ to be transplanted for you to survive, and you have a dear one who matches your blood group and can give you a part of her liver, then go to Chennai: this is the buzz among liver-failure patients across India. In Chennai a patient stands a much better chance than anywhere else in the country of getting a liver offer from a brain-dead person, donated altruistically.

It is not as if brain-deaths do not occur elsewhere, or relatives there are not willing to donate. When the brain of a person irreversibly dies before the heart does, the heart function can be maintained for some hours through artificial breathing support, which gives a time window to obtain family consent for organ donation, decide on where the organ should go to and get that person ready for urgent surgery. Major organs such as heart, liver and kidney have to be transplanted within a few hours of removal. Worldwide, such deaths account for roughly five percent of all Intensive Care Unit (ICU) deaths in hospitals. Such brain-deaths occur all over India every day. Meanwhile organ failure patients too die every day, with the former's organs not reaching the latter.

But some of them are not lost in Tamil Nadu, where the pragmatic and complex issues involved in converting a brain-death situation into an organ donation and transplantation situation have been addressed in a considerable degree, thanks to a combination of factors.

Tamil Nadu's Cadaver Transplant Programme (CTP) has been running successfully since 1985, and the number of organ transplants which exceed by 10 times the national average. The programme was started by the state department of health in 1982.

How did this come about? Is there a lesson from Chennai to the rest of the country, where medical skills for organ transplantation are fully available, but the potential for deceased donor organ donation remains untapped?

For all these, the state has done things right. Tamil Nadu's model has been copied in other states, and the way the state has been able to achieve that is through a multi-departmental approach. The state has worked to overcome the hurdles at every stage of the process, from the family's decision to donate the organ to the recipient's survival.

Table: Performance of Tamil Nadu's cadaver organ transplant programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Heart</th>
<th>Liver</th>
<th>Kidney</th>
<th>Total major organs</th>
<th>Heart valve</th>
<th>Cornea</th>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Total organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.dms.in

Organ donors are families who have to make a difficult decision to donate a loved one's organs. The state has made it easier for them by providing free transportation and accommodation, and by providing psychological support.

Tamil Nadu has also been able to make organ transplantation a reality by establishing strong transplant coordinators in the hospitals. The state has also taken steps to ensure that the organs are transported quickly and efficiently to the recipient.

In conclusion, Tamil Nadu's model of organ transplantation is a testament to the power of good planning and coordination. It shows that with the right policies in place, organ transplantation can be made a reality, and that lives can be saved.

V.K. Subburaj, P.W.C. Daivard, J. Amalperumpanthan and C.E. Karunasagar
आईआईटी की रिपोर्ट सलाह के अंत तक
कल्याण पाठक

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) सुमारे समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट 8 मह विलंब से दिसंबर 2010 तक मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (एमएचआरडी) के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेगी। समिति के लिए अप्रैल 2010 की समस्यापीड़ा निर्धारित की गई थी।

यह समिति अक्टूबर 2009 में परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के पूर्व चेयरमैन अनिल काकोडकर की अध्यक्षता में बनाई गई थी। इस समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट द्वारा नेतीचे निम्नलिखित समस्याओं को चिन्ता स्तर का बनाने के लिए विनिर्माण खाना तैयार करने का अनुमान है।

'भारतीय उद्योग विभाग (सीआईआई) द्वारा संचालित बुनियादी गुणवत्ता पूर्ण शिक्षा पर आधारित शिक्षा समिति में काकोडकर ने विचारों स्केड्यूल के जोड़ने में कहा, 'हम न सर्व पारम्परिक का विविध शिक्षा स्तर पर प्रभाव लेने के माध्यम से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इस लिए इतने काफी समय लग रहा है। हम वर्षके अंत तक एमएचआरडी को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का लक्ष लेकर चल रहे हैं।' समिति आईआईटी के लिए एक और दस्तावेज विचार 2020 भी पेश करना चाहता है। इस दस्तावेज में यह सूचाल शामिल होगा कि आईआईटी आईटी, लाभदायक और अन्य उपचार हुए क्षेत्रों में निजी क्षेत्र के साथ मिलकर किस तरह से काम करे।

वर्तमान में सभी आईआईटी स्तरतक शिक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहे हैं। समिति यह भी सूचाल देती चैनल से अधिक संख्या में छात्रों के आईआईटी में समस्या करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। एक अन्य निदेशक ने कहा, 'हम यह देखने के लिए इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि समिति स्वयंसेवक और विद्यार्थी पर गहरी दृष्टि करने के लिए भविष्य का खाना पेश करेंगे।'

Virat Vaibhav ND 25/10/2010 p-7

प्रोफेसर के संस्थान चलाने पर आईआईटी से रिपोर्ट मांगी

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) खड़गपुर के एक प्रोफेसर के कथित तौर पर गरे मान्यता प्राप्त संसाधन चलाने और छात्रों को समझने के मामले संस्था ने 'सामान्यकाल रिपोर्ट' मांगी है।

आईआईटी खड़गपुर के एसगोविडिकल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के प्रमुख अभियुक्त राम शरीफ वर्ष पर आरोप लगाया गया है कि उस खड़गपुर में कथित तौर पर इंडियन इंडस्ट्रियल इंजीनियरिंग: आईआईटी, चलने के लिए और आयोजन संस्थान के लिए तकरार दिया गया है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने पुरुषों ने बताया, आईआईटी खड़गपुर के निदेशक अवधारणा के ढांचे में इस विषय पर मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के काफी समस्या में सुलक्षण की। समझ जाता है कि उन्होंने सिद्धांत के समान इस विषय पर ब्याप्ति दी।

मंत्रालय इस बात से स्वीकार करता है भारतीय आईआईटी जैसे इस तरह के विभिन्न प्रोफेसर इस तरह की धारावधारों में रिपोर्ट देने को अधिक मांगा है। उन्होंने दिया कहना कि 'आईआईटी का अधिकारिक अभिभावक के साथ जुड़ने का निर्देश दिया गया है।' इससे इंडियन इंडस्ट्रियल इंजीनियरिंग: आईआईटी का संस्थान खड़गपुर में एक अन्य प्रतिष्ठान में किया जा रहा था और वहां से इंडियन इंडस्ट्रियल इंजीनियरिंग: आईआईटी जैसे और कई केंद्र का जायजा रहा।

अभियुक्त राम शरीफ वर्ष पर न्याय चर्चा पर संस्थान में अपयोग की है और उन्होंने कहा कि आईआईटी खड़गपुर में प्रोफेसर चलाने के लिए पर परिषद कार्यान्वयन तरीके की जायजा रहा। उन्होंने दिया कहना कि आईआईटी का अभिभावक का राख बता कर पहली एक हो वर्षों से छात्रों को दाखिला दिया जा रहा था। समस्या उस समय उलझा हो सकता था। उन्होंने कहा कि आईआईटी का खड़गपुर से कोई प्रभाव नहीं है।