SUPERSPECIALISTS' TRAINING CENTRES BY AMBITIOUS PRIVATE SECTOR

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1. INTRODUCTION

Private sector participation has started since many years, now reaching the stage of perfection. The activities are presently restricted upto the level of graduation. Naturally,the constraints so far have been the financial gains and efforts were on, only for profitable deals. All fields of engineering, technology, architecture, pharmacy and management have been included in the private sector participation. Among the types of private sectors the prominent ones are : a) Proprietary type with individuals controlling the aspects b) Renowned industrial sector c) religious trusts d) others

2. EXPANSION IN NEAR FUTURE

Since monetory returns have been the only guiding criterion, expansion has been only in the form of quantitative growth. This relates only to increase in number of students admitted or to number of courses run by a given sector. Extrapolating it further, a given sector will open similar colleges in different countries. There is an upper limit to satisfaction achieved by management by this quantitative growth, and a stage comes when goal in terms of quality is set. This also gives rise to a desire to plan goals involving more prestige rather than money. There is a possibility that renowned industrial sectors may set such goals in near future.

3. BEYOND LIMITED PARTICIPATION :

So far, the private sector participation has been limited to the groups classified above. Hence, it has been termed as limited participation. Following types of sectors are yet to participate:

(1) Large industrial (private) sectors
(2) Multinational companies

If many large industrial private sectors start participating, the quality of technical education will be extra-ordinarily good due to close interaction

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of their college with their own industries and due to their keen desire to earn name for quality products.

In future, multinational companies may enter into this field. It will have still different effect. The financial and technical resources they have, are abundant. They can always aim at high quality achievements. They will get due returns if excellent input goes to them (in the form of meritorious students) and it is exported from India, for jobs in their firms. In this system, there is no scope to mediocracy of any kind, financial or intellectual. This will be scenario with multinational groups participating in technical education.

(4) SUPER SPECIALISATION:

With the ever growing knowledge in each field, gone are the days when society should be content with Master's programmes run for different specialisations. There is some level of working wherein super-specialisation will be helpful. Here, super-specialisation means high-level post P.G. course run at a high level institution, the duration being one year. This is on similar lines to super-specialisation in medical field after M.D./M.S. in fields like MCH plastic surgery, D.M. (Cardiology), D.M. (Nephrology) etc. After post graduation, an engineer practicing in a specialised field will achieve the level of super-specialisation in due course. But a formal instruction based super-specialisation will not only be faster but also be beneficial to more students, since a large number will be joining this scheme. Further, information disseminated through this course will be relating broad based to what an individual engineer would learn on his own while doing a job. It will also be much more voluminous that what is taught in six-eight week specialised refresher courses.

(5) WHO SHOULD JOIN?

Talented M.Tech's intending to learn further high level issues in a subtopic within their M.Tech level specialisation should join. These students should be prepared to postpone their job opportunities by one more year, aiming to get still better jobs in still better companies.

(6) WHO SHOULD MANAGE?

Such programmes can be run only by firms or research institutions which are leaders in their fields. Alternatively, resourceful and ambitious private sector can plan for initial huge investments, employ top-level experts at lucrative terms and recruit specialist-trainees either as individuals or as representatives of firms. As has already been indicated, this is a prestige based issue and only prestige minded persons are to be associated with it. In the long run, it will definitely stabilize as a successful endeavour, provided this is dealt with in global context.

(7) CITING FEW AREAS OF SUPER SPECIALISATION

Civil engineering : conservation of water resources, Assessment of durability of old structures, Design of Airport, Design

	of Dock-Yard, Design of Bus terminus
Mechanical Engg. :	Flexible manufacturing/CAD/CAM, Cryogenics, Advanced studies in IC engines
Electrical Engg. :	Inter-grid energy management, Optimal power distribution in high rise bldgs, Micro-HP motor design
Electronics Engg. :	VSAT, cellular telecommunications,Application specific Integrated Circuits, Neural network
Computer Sc. & Engg. :	Artificial intelligence, fault tolerant architecture, virtual reality and Hypermedia

(8) CONCLUSION:

It is felt that suitable training areas can be identified. Ambitious private sector can accept the challenge of becoming leaders in their fields offering super-specialisation of medium duration post-P-G. training programmes involving advanced applications.

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