

## Newspaper Clips

Augst 29, 2015

**Economic Times 29/08/2015 P-02**

### **IITs, IIMs, IISc to Get Foreign Faculty This Year**

**KOLKATA:** Some of India's leading academic institutions like IITs and IIMs will have foreign faculty members this year under the national GIAN (Global Initiative of Academic Networks) programme. IIT-Kharagpur has been selected as the national coordinator for collaborating with institutions like IITs, IIMs, IISc, NITs etc. under GIAN. Professor P P Chakrabarti, Director, IIT-Kharagpur, said they have planned 500 such courses by foreign teachers in the year 2015-16 at an outlay of about ₹35 crore.



**Dainik Bhaskar ND 29.08.2015 P-04**

### **आईआईटी संस्थानों में भी एक-तिहाई से ज्यादा छात्र कमजोर**

महानगरों और बड़े शहरों के मुकाबले छोटे शहरों में पढ़ाई करने वाले छात्रों के मामले में समस्या ज्यादा गंभीर है। लेकिन आईआईटी और एनआईटी जैसे शीर्ष संस्थानों में भी एक-तिहाई से ज्यादा छात्रों के लिए अंग्रेजी समस्या होती है। आईआईटी, दिल्ली के यूजी कोर्स में एडमिशन लेने वाले करीब 30 फीसदी छात्रों की सॉफ्ट स्किल्स कमजोर होती हैं। ऐसे छात्र अपनी मातृभाषा में प्रवेश परीक्षा तो क्लियर कर लेते हैं, लेकिन कोर्स के दौरान पीछे रह जाते हैं।

Virat Vaibhav ND 29/08/2015 P-08

# आईआईटी का क्रेज हो रहा कम, रुड़की में 46 सीटें रह गईं खाली

रुड़की। आईआईटी जैसे नामीगिरामी संस्थानों में भी सीटें खाली रह जा रही हैं। इस बार 46 छात्रों ने आईआईटी रुड़की को तरजीह नहीं दी। इन रिक्त सीटों में से जेईई-2015 के तहत रुड़की को 1030 सीटों के सापेक्ष 21 कम सीटें अलॉट की गई थी। इसके बाद अलॉट छात्रों में से भी 25 छात्र दाखिला लेने नहीं पहुंचे। अब संस्थान में प्रीपैरेटरी कोर्स के तहत रजिस्टर्ड तीन छात्रों को मिलाकर प्रवेश लेने वाले छात्रों की संख्या 987 हो गई है।

आईआईटी रुड़की के सत्र 2015-16 में 46 सीटें रिक्त रह गईं। इन रिक्त 46 सीटों में 16 सामान्य जाति, 7 अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, 4 अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग और 19 एसटी वर्ग की सीटें हैं।

चौंकाने वाली बात यह है कि देशभर में धाक जमा चुकी आईआईटी की सिविल ब्रांच में भी दो सामान्य



और एक अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग की सीटें रिक्त हैं जबकि विगत वर्ष में सिविल ब्रांच में एक भी सीट रिक्त नहीं रही थी।

संस्थान की ओर से प्रथम वर्ष में प्रवेश के लिए कुल 1030 सीटें निर्धारित की गई थीं। काउंसिलिंग के दौरान जेईई-2015 के तहत संस्थान

को इनमें से 1009 सीटें ही मिल पाई थी।

यानी संस्थान को 21 कम छात्र मिल पाए थे। इसके बाद जिन 1009 छात्रों को आईआईटी रुड़की के लिए सीट अलॉट हुईं। उनमें से भी प्रवेश के दौरान 984 छात्र ही पहुंच सके। इस तरह संस्थान की 46 सीटें रिक्त रह गईं। ■

Statesman ND 29/08/2015 P-07

# Tepid response to new IIMs

**ABHIJEET ANAND**

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New Delhi, 28 August

The response of students who have cleared the Common Aptitude Test (CAT) to the new IIMs announced in different parts of the country has been quite lukewarm. Notwithstanding the below par strength of students for the 2015-2017 session, classes in all the new IIMs are set to begin by 15 September.

In fact a couple of them have already begun classes. A major concern seems to be the location of the IIMs which are yet to be identified in many cases.

The IIMs are now asking students to confirm their interest in the concerned IIMs as their locations were not known when CAT reg-

istration was being done last year. The IIMs are checking whether the students are still interested in taking the course at the said location.

The students are also worried about their career prospects after joining the new IIMs. IIM Nagpur and IIM Amritsar have tried to allay their apprehensions by informing them that they are being mentored by the older IIMs.

The IIM in Gaya (Bihar) is being mentored by IIM Calcutta and IIM Nagpur (Maharashtra) is being mentored by IIM Ahmedabad.

The new IIMs are also publicising the fact that their faculty will be drawn from the older IIMs.

The websites of the new IIMs inform the students that they will be mentored

till they move to a permanent campus, or till the IIM is able to handle these activities entirely on its own, whichever is earlier.

The candidates are also being informed that admission offers in each IIM are independent of others and therefore accepting or rejecting an offer from any other IIM will not affect their chances in IIM Amritsar or vice versa.

A senior HRD official said all the new IIMs have got themselves registered as societies. They are operating from temporary campuses but the admissions in these IIMs are less than the batch sizes.

IIM Amritsar and IIM Nagpur have 50 and 55 students respectively while IIM Vishakhapatnam has more than 50 students.

# OCI students can write JEE; seek entry to IITs under general quota

*Interim order brings relief to eight aspirants*

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/oci-students-can-write-jee-seek-entry-to-iits-under-general-quota/article7592529.ece>

In a temporary relief to students with Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) cards, the High Court of Karnataka has permitted eight OCI students to appear for the Joint Entrance Examinations (JEE) for seeking admissions to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Centrally Funded Technical Institutes (CFTIs) and Indian Institutes of Information Technologies (IIITs).

Also, the court has permitted them to appear for Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana fellowship – 2015, for which August 30 is last date to apply online, being conducted by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bengaluru.

Justice Ravi Malimath passed the interim order on the petitions filed by Sneha Sreedhara and seven others, who are pursuing their studies in class 11 or class 12. While allowing them to seek admission in the IITs under general category as well, the court made it clear that their selection or admission to these courses would be subject to further orders.

Most of the petitioner-students, who were born in either the U.S. or the U.K., have been studying in Bengaluru from kindergarten after their parents, who had migrated to these foreign countries for their higher studies and later worked there for some years, returned to their home State, along with their children, from past three to 12 years.

They termed that the bar imposed on the OCI card-holders was contrary to the notification issued in 2005 under Section 7(B(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

The notification, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, had made it clear that the “Overseas Citizens of India shall be entitled to parity with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields”, which, the petitioners said, was the driving force for their parents to return to India.

## **Legality questioned**

The petitioners have questioned the legality of the condition imposed by the Central Board for Secondary Exams (CBSE), which conducted JEE (Main), 2015, holding that the OCI students were not eligible for admission to IIITs, CFTIs and NITs through the JEE (Main) channel, when there was no such restriction on NRI students.

Pointing out that till 2014, the OCI students were allowed admission through JEE (Main) channel, the petitioner-students said that this year, the OCI students were treated as “foreign nationals” and a “supernumerary category” was created for admitting foreign nationals for IITs, unlike in the past, when the OCI students were admitted under general category.

Interestingly, the petitioners pointed out, they could not find even a single seat under “supernumerary category” in any IITs in the seat matrix issued for the year 2015.

# Panjab University to MHRD: cannot pay salaries from September

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/chandigarh/pu-cannot-pay-salaries-from-september/article1-1385060.aspx>

Panjab University (PU) has plunged into a deep financial crisis and runs the risk of not being able to pay its staff from September. The university has been reeling under a shortage of funds as it is yet to receive grants from the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission (UGC) for the current financial year.

PU has not been able to pay Dearness Allowance (DA) installment which were due from January of this year. The university has also withheld retirement benefits of the employees. PU has told the ministry and UGC that it would find it difficult to pay salaries from September onwards.

The minutes of the Board of Finance (BoF) August 17 meeting state, "From September, 2015 onwards, it would be very difficult for the university to pay salaries to its employees. This fact has been informed to the MHRD and UGC. "

The members of the Board of Finance (BoF) had also been informed about the liability of Rs 90.62 crore on varsity due to expenditure towards teachers' salaries of Rs 41 crore, PF/GPF account of Rs 20.89 crore, Rs 20 crore towards pension corpus, `6 crore towards constituent colleges and Rs 2.34 crore towards other bills.

## Not enough grants from Punjab govt

For the current financial year, against a sanctioned provision of Rs 20 crore from the Punjab government, PU has only received `5 crore. The minutes say, "As per the principal approval given by the government of Punjab, an additional provision of `6 crore is to be provided on annual basis for constituent colleges in addition to the fixed amount of Rs 20 crore. The matter has already been taken up with the Punjab Government to revise the provision for release of grant to PU from Rs 20 crore to Rs 26 crore."

Even in the last financial year of, the UGC had sanctioned a provision of `176 crore to PU after allowing uniform growth of 8 % on the grant released in the previous financial year which was Rs 163 crore.

But the deficit in 2014-15 came out to be Rs 193.81 crore. The minutes of meeting of BoF would be tabled before the syndicate on August 30 for approval.

## Records submitted to fact- finding committee

The grants to PU were stopped after the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) filed a compl MHRD alleging irregularities in the hostel funds. The MHRD had formed a fact finding committee on it. "On this the vice chancellor stated that a Fact Finding Committee had already been constituted which had met thrice.

The university had already submitted all the relevant information, documents and records asked regarding the presentation and maintenance of accounts since the inception of the university,"the minutes state.

He added, "Now, the committee has asked the university to submit its accounts by merging the income for sports and hostel funds in the revised format and the university would submit the requisite documents in this week itself."

It was informed to the members that PU gets grants under non-plan to meet salaries. Other central universities get development grants on annual basis but PU receives it on a five-year basis like other state universities.

## '50 colleges to be upgraded to IIT-like institutions'

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/50-colleges-to-be-upgraded-to-IIT-like-institutions/articleshow/48715167.cms>

Mumbai: The state government will identify 50 engineering institutes in the state and transform them into IIT-like institutions with mentorship from IIT-Bombay. Speaking at a conference on globalization of higher education in the state on Friday, Governor Vidyasagar Rao said these 50 colleges can be upgraded and brought on par with College of Engineering Pune, which has already been transformed into an IIT-like institute. Rao even asked higher and technical education minister Vinod Tawde to constitute a committee to prepare the roadmap for the transformation of these institutes.

Rao also said state universities should look at raising additional non-governmental resources through innovative means, like donations from alumni and other philanthropist and corporate donors. "We need to develop at least 10 universities and 50 colleges into centres of national excellence," he said.

## IIT Bombay leads the way as India shines in the area of Global Proteomics Research

<http://indiaeducationdiary.in/Shownews.asp?newsid=35689>

**Report by India Education bureau, Mumbai:** In an amazing turn of events, Proteomics - the large-scale study of proteins, particularly their structures and functions, has witnessed a boom globally in the last decade. In particular, the Indian story has been remarkable and trendsetting. Nature India, the Indian portal of Nature Publishing Group (NPG), in cooperation with the Department of Biosciences and Bioengineering at the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT Bombay) published a Special Issue on 'Proteomics Research in India'. The issue, the first of its kind, captures India's global lead in proteomics science and applications following the recent draft of the Human Proteome Maps.

Explaining the Proteomics Special Issue and the Indian Proteomics science, Prof. Sanjeeva Srivastava, Consulting Editor of Nature India Special Issue, and Associate Professor in Biosciences and Bioengineering, IIT Bombay observed, "This special issue is a testimonial to the critical mass of proteomics scientists and the accompanying scholarly publications emerging from India. I dedicate this special issue to India's late President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, who had the foresight and was an ardent supporter of biotechnology innovation and proteomics research in particular"

Through in-depth articles, commentaries and opinion pieces by the Who's Who of proteomics research around the world and in India, the Nature India special issue reports on the opportunities and challenges in India's research scene, the problems scientists face in translating research from bench to the bedside and some key strategic lessons this country has learnt while approaching proteomics in the context of social innovation as a new mode of translational science. This special issue is a compendium for proteomics researchers anywhere in the world with its listing of e-learning initiatives, next generation proteomics tools and tips on how to analyse large datasets to discover scientific signals and breakthroughs. The issue also talks about the proteomics databases and repositories across the world and has a special focus on cancer, malaria and plant proteomics.

in a congratulatory note to Prof. Srivastava, the President of Human Proteome Organisation (HUPO) Dr. Mark Baker, mentioned "Congratulations on an historic achievement. 'The Nature India Special Issue on proteomics research in India' is testimony to the tremendous collaborative efforts you have driven over the past decade. I also congratulate the vision of your Indian government for investing in proteomics in such a decisive and strategic manner to build what now represents a strong, vibrant and mature scientific community".

A free PDF copy (which can be downloaded) is hosted on the Nature India (<http://www.natureasia.com/en/nindia/>), NPG's one-stop site for science in India, effective on August 27, 2015.

Additionally, Journal of Proteomics, a scholarly journal from Elsevier, is also carrying a special issue on "Proteomics in India" under the editorial lead of the Guest Editor Prof. Sanjeeva Srivastava "Gazing Forward while Reflecting on the Lessons Learned in Global Proteomics".

Both special issues noted above bring together both the luminaries and emerging scholars who are making outstanding contributions to proteomics research in India.

Providing topline insight on two special issues in a context of global science, Prof. Sanjeeva Srivastava who is convening a highly anticipated upcoming event "Targeted Proteomics International Symposium" (Dec 13-14, 2015) at IIT Bombay noted, "Proteomics science in India has seen a surge in the last decade as the community is growing steadily. Two dedicated special issues on Proteomics Research in India in August 2015 by Nature India and Journal of Proteomics reflect the stunning story of flourishing proteomics research in India due to strong international collaborations, government support and a forward looking scientific ecosystem comprised of enthusiastic scientists with an interdisciplinary vision".

A recent example of IIT Bombay being at the frontier of proteomics based technologies incorporated in biomedical research is represented in a collaborative work on brain tumor research from Prof. Srivastava's lab at IITB with Tata Memorial Hospital & Johns Hopkins University, which would be featuring in the upcoming issue of Nature Scientific Reports. This is the first study from India utilizing the highthroughput Human Proteome arrays, where glioma serum samples have been screened for its autoantibody biomarkers against as many as 17000 human proteins. These examples attest to rise of proteomics in India which is being accepted broadly as a tool to revolutionize biosciences research.

Prof. Srivastava adds, "We are excited with these special issues of "Proteomics in India" as they bring to the fore both local and global current trends in proteomics research in connection with the Indian innovation ecosystem and highlights the exciting future(s) ahead for this field of research."

In a nutshell, India is standing at the threshold of new beginnings and with sound training and education proteomics research in India will grow by leaps and bounds.