

Newspaper Clips

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P-6

IITs CONTINUE TO BATTLE WITH FACULTY SHORTAGE

CRUNCH TIME

Problem caused by a lot of faculty members retiring and lack of quality

Vanita Srivastava

The Indian Institutes of Technologies (IITs) continue to grapple with faculty shortage and a high student-faculty ratio, the latest figures provided in the Lok Sabha have revealed.

Of the nearly 6591 sanctioned posts only 4079 have been filled that is just 62%. The filled posts includes that of visiting/adjunct and on contract. While IIT Kharagpur has a faculty shortage of 456, IIT Delhi has a shortage of 349.

As per the OECD report 'Education at a glance' 2010, the faculty student ratio in higher education institutions was 15.1:1 in US, 17.6:1 in the UK, 10.6:1 in Japan, 12.1:1 in Germany and 16.6:1 in France. In IITs the ratio is 16:1.

For IITs the formula that was devised was that for every ten students there should be one faculty. But from 2006 as the number of students across different IITs almost doubled, the faculty strength has grown at just around 10%.

While IIT BHU has a student faculty ratio of 22:1, IIT Delhi and IIT Roorkee have a



■ The Indian Institute of Technology - Delhi currently faces a shortage of 349 HT PHOTO

faculty student ratio of 19:1, IIT Kharagpur has a ratio of 18:1, IIT Kanpur 16:1, IIT Guwahati and IIT Madras 15:1, IIT Bombay 14:1. The new IITs have a relatively better faculty student ratio- IIT Indore at 8:1, IIT Bhubaneshwar and IIT Gandhinagar falling in the ratio of 9:1. IITs at Mandi, Patna and Ropar have a faculty student ratio of 10:1. This is because they have lesser number of students.

The total student strength in all the 16 IITs is 64,699, which includes a maximum of 10,026 at IIT Kharagpur. IIT Ropar has the least number of 556 students.

"We are trying to recruit rapidly by

reaching out to potential candidates instead of waiting for them to apply. We have even opened an office in New York to help us tap the potential candidates in the US," said Manindra Agarwal, Dean, Faculty Affairs, IIT Kanpur. "Corrective steps entails many measures. It is a long term project in which the recruitments have to be done in phases over a period of ten years.

"We need high quality faculty as we cannot compromise. A significant shortage also arises because of retirement. So even as we are sprucing recruitment we are simultaneously utilising our faculty more efficiently," said Pradipta Banerji, director, IIT Roorkee.

WORLDWIDE DIFFERENCE

The ratio in higher education institutions is 15:1 in US. In IITs the ratio is 16:1

6,591 sanctioned posts available
4,079 have been filled
38% seats need to be filled

STUDENT FACULTY RATIO

IIT BHU:	22:1
IIT Delhi:	19:1
IIT Roorkee:	19:1
IIT Kharagpur:	18:1
IIT Kanpur:	16:1
IIT Guwahati:	15:1
IIT Madras:	15:1
IIT Bombay:	14:1
IIT Indore at	8:1
IIT Bhubaneshwar:	9:1
IIT Gandhinagar:	9:1
IIT Mandi:	10:1
IIT Patna:	10:1
IIT Ropar:	10:1

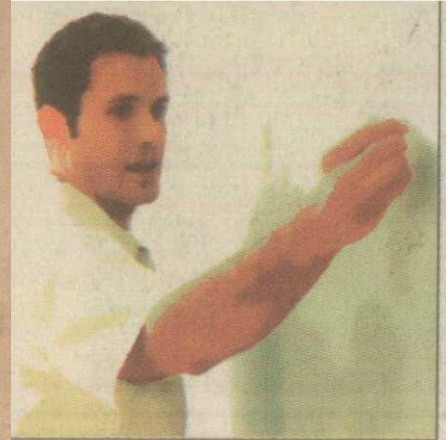
The total student strength in all the IITs is 64,699, which includes a maximum of 10,026 at IIT Kharagpur. Currently, IIT Ropar has the least number of 556 students

कैसे बनेंगे इनोवेशन हब ?

IIT में शिक्षकों की कमी

रिसर्च और इनोवेशन हब बनने का भारत का लक्ष्य खटाई में पड़ सकता है, क्योंकि देश के कई प्रमुख तकनीकी संस्थानों को शिक्षकों और टेक्निकल स्टाफ की कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है

संस्थान	कुल पोस्ट	अभी हैं	खाली पदों की संख्या (फीसदी में)
IIT बॉम्बे	834	617	22
IIT दिल्ली	771	440	43
IIT कानपुर	617	378	39
IIT खड़गपुर	1,020	564	45
IIT मद्रास	746	510	32
IIT गुवाहाटी	475	334	30
IIT रुड़की	752	393	48
IIM अहमदाबाद	120	89	26
IIM बैंगलोर	120	95	21
IIM कलकत्ता	104	90	14
IIM लखनऊ	90	77	15
दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी	1,703	745	57
जेएनयू	813	483	41
इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी	852	299	65
बनारस हिंदू यूनिवर्सिटी	1,862	1,217	35
अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी	1,887	1,412	26
SPA, दिल्ली	105	53	50
IISc, बैंगलोर	520	404	23



आईआईटी में भी छात्र चुनते हैं बेस्ट गुरु

आईआईटी दिल्ली में भी छात्र इस बात का चुनाव करते हैं कौन सा गुरु बेस्ट है। किसकी पढ़ाने का तौर-तरीका उन्हें सबसे अधिक भाता है। कौन उन्हें सबसे अधिक प्रेरित करता है। इसी आधार पर छात्र अपना फीडबैक देते हैं और उसके आधार पर सर्वश्रेष्ठ शिक्षकों का चुनाव किया जाता है और इन्हें पुरस्कार दिया जाता है।

इस पुरस्कार को 'एक्सीलेंस इन टीचिंग अवार्ड' का नाम दिया गया है। यह पुरस्कार पूरी तरह से छात्रों के फीडबैक पर आधारित होता है। छात्रों से एक ऑनलाइन फॉर्म भरवाया जाता है। इस फॉर्म में उनसे पूछा जाएगा कि कौन सा शिक्षक उन्हें पढ़ाने में सबसे बेहतर लगता है, कौन से शिक्षक उन्हें कुछ अलग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है, कौन सा शिक्षक ने उनके जीवन में बदलाव लाया आदि। इस आधार पर 7 शिक्षकों को पुरस्कृत किया जाता है। वर्तमान में आईआईटी दिल्ली में करीब 456 फैकल्टी है।

कमी का सामना कैसे कर रहे हैं इंस्टीट्यूट्स ?



कई संस्थान जरूरी टेक्नोलॉजी को आपस में साझा कर काम चला रहे हैं

रिटायरमेंट उम्र को बढ़ा कर 65 साल किया गया



कॉन्ट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर 65-70 साल के रिटायर शिक्षकों की भर्ती



शॉर्ट टर्म फैकल्टी का ट्रेड, जिसमें गेस्ट फैकल्टी और कॉन्ट्रैक्ट पर शिक्षकों को बुलाया जाता है



छठे वेतन आयोग के मुताबिक सैलरी पैकेज बढ़ाया गया

IIT के पीएचडी और रिसर्च प्रोग्राम में दाखिले की शर्तों में घूट देने की जरूरत



NIT/IIT में टीचर ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम

IIT, NIT (नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी), इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च, नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च के टॉप 15% अंडर ग्रेजुएट स्टूडेंट्स एमटेक या पीएचडी करने के दौरान टीचर ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम कर सकते हैं



एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूट्स में फॉरेन फैकल्टी की भर्ती की शर्तों में ढील देने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। अभी के नियमों के मुताबिक 25,000 डॉलर या उससे कम की सालाना सैलरी वाले पदों पर फॉरेन फैकल्टी की भर्ती नहीं की जा सकती



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आईआईटी प्रोफेसरों की क्लास डीटीएच चैनलों पर

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

नए साल में डीटीएच चैनलों पर लोग आईआईटी प्रोफेसरों की क्लास का सीधा प्रसारण देख सकेंगे। उच्च शिक्षा में संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय ने दूरदर्शन की मदद से 50 शैक्षिक डीटीएच चैनल शुरू करने का फैसला किया है। उच्च शिक्षा सचिव अशोक ठाकुर एवं प्रसार भारती के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी जवाहर सरकार ने गुरुवार को इस सिलसिले में समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए।

दूरदर्शन की डीटीएच सेवा पर उच्च एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा से जुड़े ये 50 चैनल उपलब्ध होंगे। इन चैनलों पर प्रसारित होने वाली सामग्री आईआईटी, एनआईटी, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय एवं अन्य चुनींदा संस्थान प्रदान करेंगे। मूलतः इन संस्थानों में जो लेक्चर आदि होते हैं, उनका इन चैनलों पर सीधा प्रसारण होगा। मकसद यह है कि उच्च शिक्षा में शिक्षकों की कमी को दूर करना और गुणवत्ता में सुधार

नए साल का तोहफा

- मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय दूरदर्शन की मदद से शुरू कर रहा है 50 डीटीएच शैक्षिक चैनल
- उच्च शिक्षा में शिक्षकों की कमी को दूर करना और गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाना मकसद

लाना है। मंत्रालय के अनुसार प्रत्येक चैनल पर नौ घंटे के नए कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होंगे और बाकी समय में इन कार्यक्रमों का पुनर्प्रसारण होगा। ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट स्तर पर 4106 कोर्स का पूर्ण प्रसारण इन चैनलों पर होगा। एक कोर्स की अवधि करीब 40 घंटे है।

मंत्रालय ने उच्च शिक्षा में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पहले ही एक कार्यक्रम नेशनल मिशन ऑन एजुकेशन थ्रू इन्फार्मेशन एंड कम्युनिकेशन टेक्नोलॉजी (एनएमईआईसीटी) शुरू किया है। एनएमईआईसीटी पोर्टल पर इस तरह का कंटेंट पहले से मौजूद है।

New IIITs may have to be fully funded by HRDMin

Parliamentary standing committee sees conflict of interest between government's welfare and private sector's profit motive; industry terms it a retrograde step

M SARASWATHY
Mumbai, 19 December

India's plans to set up Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the public-private-partnership (PPP) mode have dived even before these could take off.

If in 2008 it was the economic slowdown which had put the plan off track, now it is the parliamentary standing committee on human resource development (HRD).

Whatever hope the industry saw of partnering with academia in this venture has been dashed by the parliamentary standing committee on HRD fearing the PPP mode would give rise to conflict of interest between public and private partners.

"An individual entity having a stake in the ownership might give rise to conflict between the welfare objective of the government and the profit motive of the industry a few years down the line," the panel has said in its report on IIITs to the Rajya Sabha.

This means, the IIITs, the ambitious initiative of the ministry of human resource development (MHRD) may have to be fully funded by the ministry in their initial years. The idea of IIITs in a PPP mode was mooted to address the challenges faced by the Indian IT industry.

"The committee would like to point out that in our country, there are well-established institutes that are fully funded by the government and there are institutes that are privately funded. The committee strongly feels that instead of having the IIITs under the PPP mode, what needs to be encouraged are industry-academia collaborations," the panel added.

Narayanan Ramaswamy, education head at KPMG said shunning the PPP mode in setting up IIITs was a retrograde mode. "This is a backward step and if implemented, would discourage private players from investing in the education sector," he said.

Some proposed IIITs have already received funds from corporates, which believe this PPP mode would not lead to a conflict of interest. IIIT Srirangam, for example, has been funded by Infosys Co-Founder and Executive Vice-Chairman Kris Gopalakrishnan.

"Pratiksha Trust, my family trust, has made the investment along with other organisations. I don't believe a PPP model would lead to conflicts — higher education is an area where PPP should work. Anyway, these institutions are 'not-for-profit' institutions," said

NO PRIVATE PARTICIPATION

- State governments may also be willing to fully fund the new IIITs, with absence of corporate funds
- IIIT Bill 2013 seeks to establish twenty new Indian Institutes of Information Technology in not-for-profit PPP mode
- The capital cost of each IIIT is ₹128 crore, to be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 by the Central government, the state government and the industry, respectively
- Officials from existing IIITs said except a few private players, major corporates have not shown any interest in funding the new institutes under the PPP mode
- In July 2012, the proposals of three states, namely, Assam, Tripura and Rajasthan, for setting up IIITs in the PPP mode were approved by MHRD
- The parliamentary standing committee said instead of locating industry partners for investing in the IIITs, the Bill should suggest informal and formal collaborations for purely academic and industrial research-oriented purposes

Gopalakrishnan.

The capital cost of each IIIT is ₹128 crore, to be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 by the central government, the state government and the industry respectively. In the Northeastern states, the industry participation for capital expenditure was to be kept at 7.5 per cent and central government's participation at 57.50 per cent, while state government's participation was to be at 35 per cent. The project is targeted to be completed in a phased manner.

According to MHRD's proposal, the maximum cost of establishing these institutions is to be borne by the central government, followed by the respective state governments. Only 15 per cent to 7.5 per cent is to be contributed by the private sector.

Officials from the existing IIITs said except a few private players, major corporates have not shown any interest in funding the new institutes under the PPP mode. The director of an IIIT said while the private sector's stake in any new IIIT would only be up to 15 per cent, they will be required to provide advisory services to the institute and help them in industry-academia interface for jobs and research opportunities.

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2013, seeks to incorporate the existing four Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram under the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act so as to provide these independent statutory status and to declare these 'Institutions of National Importance'. The Bill

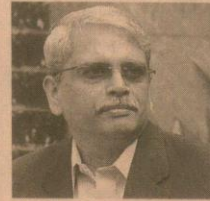
further seeks to establish twenty new IIITs in the not-for-profit PPP mode and also incorporate them as Institutions of National Importance.

Industry sources indicated that state governments would now have to play an active role in funding these new IIITs. A senior government official said in states like Tamil Nadu, where the state government has taken an interest in setting up IIITs, the complete onus will be on them to provide funds. "State governments, like that of Tamil Nadu, have been playing an active role in overseeing the establishment of the new IIITs within the respective states. If corporate funding is ruled out, the government would be willing to provide for it," said the official.

IIIT officials said the MHRD would have to play a crucial role in the setting up of new IIITs. G C Nandi, professor and dean-academics at IIIT Allahabad said the government had to take up a major role in setting up of the IIITs. "India needs at least 15 more IIITs, for which the MHRD is required to provide the funds," he said.

"The IIITs would take at least five-seven years more to attract the appropriate corporate attention. The major issue today is that corporates want a quick return-on-investment from the IIITs, which cannot be immediately provided to them. Since business returns may not be as quick as they anticipate, they neither want to fund the setting up of new IIITs, nor want to participate in IT-related research by the institutes," said the director of an IIIT.

According to the IIIT Bill,



"Pratiksha Trust, my family trust, has made the investment along with other organisations. I don't believe that a PPP model would lead to conflicts; higher education is an area where PPP should work. Anyway, these institutions are 'not-for-profit' institutions"

KRIS GOPALAKRISHNAN
Infosys co-founder and executive vice-chairman

each IIIT would meet its entire operating expenditure on its own within five years of commencement out of students' fees, research and other internal accruals. The scheme also provides for a faculty development programme for which a sum of ₹50 crore has been earmarked.

The parliamentary standing committee said instead of locating industry partners for investing in IIITs, the bill should suggest locating them for informal and formal collaborations for purely academic and industrial research-oriented purposes. It said industrial training could be made part of the curriculum in these institutes where industry partners can participate in terms of teaching and imparting practical skills. It added that private partners can also play a role in sponsoring industry-oriented research rather than funding them.

In July 2012, the proposals of three states — Assam, Tripura and Rajasthan — for setting up IIITs in the PPP mode were approved by the MHRD. Initially, the IIITs may be registered as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and subsequently would come under the umbrella of a Central legislation.

The major objective in establishing the IIITs is to set up a model of education which can produce best-in-class human resources in information technology (IT) and harnessing the multi-dimensional facets of IT in various domains. These institutions are conceived as self-sustaining, research-led institutions, contributing significantly to the global competitiveness of key sectors of the Indian economy and industry, with application of IT in selected domain areas.

The major objective in establishing IIITs is to set up a model of education which can produce best-in-class human resources in IT and harnessing the multi-dimensional facets of IT in various domains

STUDENTS' CORNER

Dear Students,

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION: Do you think the public-private-partnership model should be scrapped in the case of Indian

Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)?

For other responses, please log on to: <http://www.mybs.in/017a>

Private Univs Match IT Giants in Hiring at IITs

A salary of ₹5-10 lakh, a chance to work as assistant professors & researchers are good motivation for students

DEVINA SENGUPTA & SREERADHA D BASU
MUMBAI

Beyond corporates and start-ups, a unique bunch of recruiters is fast snapping up students at IIT placements this year. Driven by a need for young professors and research assistants, the likes of Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT), Lovely Professional University, Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT), Sharda University, SRM University, Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS) and Vignan University are making a beeline to hire IIT's B-Techs, M-Techs and PhD students.

In some IITs, these universities are offering salaries comparable to Tata Consultancy Services and Cognizant and are also matching Wipro in number of hires.

Jalandhar-based Lovely Professional University (LPU) plans to hire 100-130 MTech and PhD students across IITs. At IIT Roorkee, RGUKT is the second-largest recruiter after picking up 25 students, just

Campus Calling

Lovely Professional University
Plans to hire 100-130 MTech & PhD students
Pays ₹5.4 lakh-₹10.8 lakh

Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies
Hired 25 from IIT Roorkee
Second largest recruiter in the campus
Will also visit IIT Guwahati, IIT Madras, IIT Bombay

SVKM's NMIMS
Shortlisted 25 students till now
Prefers professors with good research papers to their credit

Vignan University
Has visited 5 IITs and hired 15 till now
Pays ₹5.4 lakh to ₹9.0 lakh per annum. And also ₹1.2 lakh per annum more after they get sponsored projects from govt



four students short of Wipro's hire. At Lovely Professional University, which has been hiring 100-plus students annually for the past few years, around 400-500 of the 2,000-odd teaching staff are from IITs.

"It's a misconception that we don't attract the best students on remuneration grounds. Many of the brightest

students are not very keen on a corporate job and have a teaching bent of mind," says Ashok Mittal, chancellor, Lovely Professional University. LPU pays ₹5.4-10.8 lakh which is pretty much at par with many popular companies on campus. TCS, for example, pays ₹6 lakh and Cognizant around ₹7.5-8 lakh.

For the established IITs, each of which have about 1,000-plus students to place, this coterie of recruiters becomes crucial once the first few days of placements are over. This is especially true in the current economy when many recruiters have cut down on number of hires.

"Given the crunch for good faculty everywhere, there is a rise in the number of private universities coming in for recruitments at IIT Bombay," says Avijit Chatterjee, professor in-charge, Placements, VIT, Vignan University, SRM, Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Lovely Professional University are some which have already recruited or are expected to visit the campus in January during second round of placements at IIT.

A salary of ₹5-10 lakh, a chance to work as assistant professors and researchers are good motivation for these students. Those with PhDs along with previous teaching experience are also hired as professors.

Universities also benefit by having these young professors on board. "Young professors with good re-

search papers help us in getting more national and international accreditations. More publications also help us in getting more funding from UGC," says Sharad Y Mhaikar, dean, engineering school for SVKM's NMIMS. The institute has shortlisted eight students from IIT-Bombay, 11 from IIT-Madras and six from IIT-Delhi.

Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)-based Vignan University, for example, links compensation structure to publications. It has recruited at least 20 students from IITs this year and will head for more next month. It offers salaries of ₹5.4 lakh to ₹9 lakh per annum and those hired are also paid ₹1.2 lakh per annum more after they get sponsored projects from government agencies, sources from the university's placement department said.

At IIT Madras, Parul Group of Institutes, Piramal Foundation of education leadership, SVKM's NMIMS, Shripur campus are some of the first-timers. IIT Guwahati's placement team said that these universities are very popular with students and will come January onwards.

IIT के नए रिक्रूटर्स यंग प्रोफेसर्स और रिसर्च असिस्टेंट्स के लिए ऑफर की जा रही है कॉरपोरेट सैलरी

कैम्पस सेलेक्शन के लिए टेक्निकल यूनिवर्सिटीज भी जा रही हैं IIT

देविना सेनगुप्ता & श्रीराधा डी बसु | मुंबई | आईआईटी प्लेसमेंट्स में इस साल स्टूडेंट्स को अपनी ओर खींचने में कॉरपोरेट्स और स्टार्ट-अप के अलावा एक अलग ग्रुप भी शामिल था। यंग प्रोफेसर्स और रिसर्च असिस्टेंट्स की बढ़ती मांग पूरी करने के लिए वेल्लोर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (वीआईटी), लवली प्रोफेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी, राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ नॉलेज टेक्नोलॉजीज (आरजीयूकेटी), शारदा यूनिवर्सिटी, एसआरएम यूनिवर्सिटी, नारसी मोंजी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट स्टडीज (एनएमआईएमएस) और विज्ञान यूनिवर्सिटी आईआईटी से बीटेक, एमटेक और पीएचडी करके निकले स्टूडेंट्स को रिक्रूट करने में कोर-कसर नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं।

कुछ आईआईटी में ये यूनिवर्सिटीज टाटा कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज (टीसीएस) और कॉग्निजेंट जैसे कंपनियों के बराबर सैलरी ऑफर कर रही हैं। जालंधर बेस्ड लवली प्रोफेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी (एलपीयू) की योजना देश में फैले तमाम आईआईटी से 100 से 130 एमटेक और पीएचडी स्टूडेंट्स हायर करने की है। आईआईटी रूड़की में आरजीयूकेटी दूसरी सबसे बड़ी रिक्रूटर रही है। यह यहां से अब तक 25 स्टूडेंट्स को हायर कर चुकी है, जो संख्या के आधार पर विप्रो के हायर किए गए स्टूडेंट्स से केवल 4 कम है। लवली प्रोफेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी में पिछले कुछ साल से हर साल 100 से ज्यादा स्टूडेंट्स को हायर किया जाता है। यूनिवर्सिटी के कुल 2000 के टीचिंग स्टाफ में से 400 से 500 लोग आईआईटी से हैं। इस साल यूनिवर्सिटी की योजना सभी पुराने आईआईटी और आईआईटी रोपड़ जैसे नए आईआईटी से भी हायरिंग की है। लवली प्रोफेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी के चान्सलर अशोक मिश्र के मुताबिक, 'यह गलत सोच है कि हम पैकेज के मामले में बेस्ट स्टूडेंट्स को अट्रैक्ट नहीं करते हैं। कई प्रतिभावान स्टूडेंट्स कॉरपोरेट जॉब नहीं चाहते हैं। उनका झुकाव टीचिंग की ओर होता है। एलपीयू 5.4 लाख से 10.8 लाख रुपये का पैकेज देती है जो कई पॉपुलर कंपनियों के कैम्पस में ऑफर किए जाने वाले पैकेज के आसपास ही है।

'Madness over salaries is the worst thing we have done in India'

AJIT RANGNEKAR, dean of Indian School of Business (ISB), admits feeling guilty for having created a system that goes into frenzy over starting salaries and says teachers are treated with disrespect, forcing many to stay away from tutoring. In an interview with Manu Balachandran at the institute's Mohali campus, he discusses steps needed for India's education sector. Edited excerpts:

India's education sector is often criticised for its poor show. What is your take?

All of us get into this habit of complaining and criticising the government and I don't think politics should come in the way of essential things like education. But it is not just the role of the government that we should question. Private sector and philanthropy must take this burden from

the government.

Quality of teachers is a major concern today. How can we address this issue?

The most critical element in education is teachers and we pay them extremely poorly and treat them with utter disrespect. Why can't a lot of the money generated from the mandatory two per cent of the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) go into the education sector to strengthen the roots? There are lakhs of people

with crosses of money in India. Instead of giving it to temples, can't we give it to strengthen educational institutions?

Are we seeing more investment from the private sector now? ISB has certainly benefited. Both the campuses are built with philanthropic money. But again, if I ask Tatas to give money to Mumbai University, does it have the capability to use that money effectively? The university cannot have an old law and a bureaucracy that does not per-

mit excellence. If you look at the great institutions in the world, 30 to 50 per cent of the cost is met by philanthropic investments. In India's case, it is close to zero.

There is a new breed of investors investing in liberal arts today. What is your view?

Liberal arts education is the best thing to happen in the country today. We have been creating single-dimensional students, making them think that engineering is the only profession. At ISB, we take a lot of effort to get students who are from non-engineering background but that supply is small. If we can increase the number of liberal arts institutions and stu-

dents who can think wider, it will be a boost for society and business.

Global rankings have often said Indian institutes do not pay attention to research. How do we address this?

It's bit of a challenge. In the past, top IIMs (Indian Institutes of Management) had 200 students. Then the government decided to ramp up capacity following the introduction of OBC (other backward classes) quota by 40 to 50 per cent. But the number of teachers did not increase and we had to ask the research faculty to step in. To some extent, I also sympathise with the government because they have to reach out to all

the sections of the society.

There is a frenzy over the fancy salaries in the country today. Will this continue?

This madness over salaries is the worst thing we have done in India and I must admit to part of the guilt. We were as much a party, when one of the students got a large salary. But that is the worst thing I certainly did and so after 2008, we have stopped talking about salaries. Through announcements like those, we send out a signal that the whole purpose of education is the salary. Now, many more institutions have stopped announcing the numbers.



Hindustan ND 20/12/2013 P-14

आकाश-4 का उत्पादन जनवरी से, घटेंगे दाम

नई दिल्ली। दुनिया के सबसे सस्ते टैबलेट के नए संस्करण आकाश-4 का उत्पादन जनवरी में शुरू होगा। एक साल में इसके दाम 1,000 से



1,500 रुपये नीचे आने की उम्मीद है। दूरसंचार मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल ने गुरुवार को माडर्न स्कूल के छात्रों को संबोधित करते हुए कहा, आकाश 4 के लिए टेंडर निकले जा चुके हैं।

सिब्बल ने बताया कि जनवरी, 2014 से आकाश 4 का विनिर्माण कई कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाएगा। 18 कंपनियों ने निविदा में भाग लिया है। इसकी बोलियां शुक्रवार को खोली जाएंगी। मंत्री ने कहा कि 5 से 7 साल में स्कूली बच्चों के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में यह टैबलेट उपलब्ध होगा। सिब्बल ने उम्मीद जताई कि आकाश के दाम अगले साल 1,000 रुपये और घटेंगे। (एजेसियां)

Aakash 4 production to start in Jan: Sibal

NEW DELHI, PTI: The next version of world's cheapest tablet PC Aakash 4 will start in January and the price of the devices are expected to further come down by Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,500 in a year, Telecom Minister Kapil Sibal said on Thursday.

"Aakash 4 now has been tendered for manufacturing. From January 2014, Aakash 4 which is like any other modern tablets in the country, is going to be manufactured by several players. (As many as) 18 people have actually participated in the tender," Sibal said while addressing students at a school here.

The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, which procures product for government supplies, has floated tender for Aakash 4 tablet for which bids will be opened on Friday.

Sibal said he expects the price of this cheapest tablet to further fall by about Rs 1,000 next year.

Amity univ gets HRD nod to set up campus in UK

Akshaya Mukul | TNN

New Delhi: The HRD ministry has given permission to Amity University to set up an off-shore campus in London. Amity University is collaborating with Anglia Ruskin University in the UK.

While giving its nod, the ministry has said any degree awarded through the "said off-shore campus in the United Kingdom shall distinctly and prominently distinguish itself from the degree certificate awarded by Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for all its programmes conducted/offered in India." It has added that "degree certificates to be awarded in respect of the academic programme of the off-shore campus in the UK shall clearly bear the name of the off-shore campus."

While this would raise some questions about the Amity off-shore campus degree, Amity chancellor Atul Chauhan said, "Being an off-shore campus of an Indian university, the degrees will be very much Indian. There is no other possibility. What the ministry has written is that for the sake of employment in certain professions in India, the students will be deemed as if they obtained a foreign degree. For example, the medical council and bar council have certain guidelines for students who have studied outside India to pass certain exams before they can practice."

Iain Adlington, senior policy adviser at UK's department for business innovation and skills, had told Amity in December 2012 that "the degree courses offered by your institution are not UK degree courses, apart from those validated by Anglia Ruskin University or are validated by any other UK institution that has degree-awarding powers."

"On this basis, the depart-

The HRD ministry has said degrees awarded through Amity's UK campus will have to distinguish themselves from those given by the university's Noida campus

ment for business, innovation and skills would have no objection to use the word 'university' in the proposed trading name Amity University," Adlington had said. However, he had reiterated, "I confirm that there is no specific permission required by this department and that institutions based outside the UK can set up a campus here and teach courses that would lead to the award of a non-UK degree."

On this, Chauhan said, "It is absolutely correct that as a foreign university in the UK, we have to mention in all our communications that the degree is not a UK degree. Only universities established by the UK government can offer UK degrees. We are an off-shore campus of an Indian university offering Indian degrees in the UK. However, this in no way means that degrees of Amity will not be valid in the UK. They will be valid as any other degree of an Indian university is valid in the UK." He added, "It is a very big step in the private university sector to get permission to have off-shore campuses and we feel pride to have a university flying the Indian flag on foreign shores."

The HRD ministry has said also there will be no financial or any other liability on the Indian government. Also, the off-shore campus will not be allowed to divert faculty or any academic infrastructure from the Noida campus.

A Technology Star in the Making

Hot Startup

Druva

Startup sells retrieval software to customers such as NASA, Pfizer and Louis Vuitton

On a student exchange programme in Germany over a decade ago, Jaspreet Singh ran a popular Indian cuisine venture from his hostel room. The business did not last but it provided the IIT-Guwahati graduate with valuable lessons in starting up.

"It was fun to do something on my own," says Singh, who five years later would team up with two senior colleagues at global software company Veritas, to launch Druva, which helps companies protect data across multiple devices.

Working out of Pune, the three engineers have since successfully built a data security and retrieval software company that investors valued at about \$120 million, or ₹750 crore, during the latest round of funding in October.

Singh and his cofounders Milind Borate and Ramani Kothandaraman who now own a little over a quarter of the Pune-based firm began by writing software for companies to retrieve lost data.

Borate, with a Masters in computer science from IIT-Bombay had over two decades of experience writing enterprise software. "But I was not happy, I built prototypes in Veritas but they never saw light of day," says the 41-year-old.

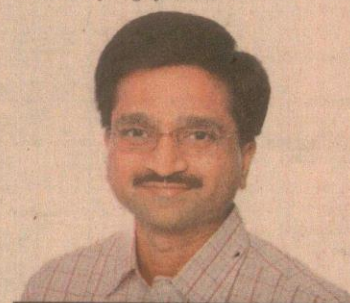
Pooling savings of about ₹30 lakh, the three rented out a room in suburban Pune in 2008. "My mother was not happy with me for leaving a high-paying job," says Borate but for his team the soft-spoken technologist, who has filed patents for 15 software applications, was the in-house wizard. "Milind was my Guru," says Singh.

But with formidable competitors such as EMC and Symantec, it was a tough market. For his young legs and gutsy mien, the then 26-year-old Singh was chosen as the salesman. But his attempts to sell the data retrieval software to large organisations were never successful. "They wanted it only for their laptops and our software was not designed for laptops," says Borate.

Realising the core market for data security and retrieval software would remain with large companies; the nimble startup switched focus and began to write code to protect endpoint devices including smartphones, laptops and tablets.

In April 2009, Druva signed its first large customer—Capita Plc, a service provider to the UK government, the deal was worth about ₹61 lakh. Two years later, the venture hit big time success. Nasa dealing with over 5,408 computer security lapses over a two-year span including the loss in March 2011 loss of a laptop computer that contained algorithms used to command and control the International Space Station was casting about for a data protection solution.

The space agency contacted Druva, unmindful that there were trade laws that prevented them buying technology from an Indian venture. "When there is a fire you don't ask for the brand of the extinguisher," says Singh. "No one asked us, where are you guys from."



Milind Borate, cofounder, Druva

Soon risk-capital investors were knocking at their doors. The company has received over \$42 million from marquee funds, including Sequoia Capital, Nexus Venture Partners and Tenaya Capital.

For angel investors, including Google India's managing director Rajan Anandan, Druva is a role-model for having first tested a product in India and then taking it global. "I call it de facto Druva model that now everybody uses," says Sharad Sharma co founder of software product think-tank iSpirt who is an angel investor in the company.

With 194 employees, Singh believes Druva has an unfair advantage compared with its larger competitors. "There is no hierarchy, it is a flat organisation," says Shekhar Deshkar, chief software architect at Druva. "Many times I don't agree with Jaspreet, it is pretty common."

The company also conducts hackdays where employees convert their ideas into products. "In fact, our data analytics and data sharing products resulted from such events," says Druva India's managing director Behlul Bharmal.

Conscious of the need to build an international profile, Singh has now moved the company to Mountain View in California, a pre-cursor to what he hopes will be a successful public listing in the next three years. "We hope to hit \$1 billion in valuation by then."

PEERZADA ABRAR

HT Chandigarh

IIT Ropar to have 500-acre hi-tech campus in Rupnagar

Bahadurjeet Singh

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RUPNAGAR: Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, is coming up with an ultra-modern green campus which will be spread over an area of over 500 acres. The board of governors at IIT Ropar had given the approval for the master plan of this new campus in October.

IIT Ropar was established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2008. The classes for 2008-2009 sessions were held at IIT Delhi and the institute started functioning from its transit campus in Government Polytechnic for Women Rupnagar building in August 2009.

The Punjab government has provided over 500 acres of land of Birla Farm in Rupnagar for setting up the IIT. The 11 km-long boundary wall of this new campus has already been constructed.

However, the construction of the buildings of the IIT has somewhat delayed. Now, with the approval of master plan, the construction work on the



■ A sketch of the proposed campus of IIT, Ropar.

HT PHOTO

ground would start within next few months.

“We have entrusted the project management of the new campus to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and construction work in the new campus is expected to begin in April-May 2014,” said IIT Ropar director MK Surappa.

“We expect to build a unique and vibrant campus having ambience for close interaction between faculty and students

that will provide a platform for the innovative research in inter-disciplinary areas,” added Surappa.

The IIT authorities have planned to construct an environment friendly and green campus. “The new campus will have a state-of-the-art campus having a modern outlook with stress on optimum utilisation of natural light, wind and recycling of waste water,” said IIT Ropar executive engineer TS Anand.

HT Mumbai

IIT-B placements: Some branches dominate scene

Apoorva Puranik

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MUMBAI: The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay wrapped up its first phase of placements sessions on Thursday.

Students of computer science and Electrical engineering saw maximum number of job offers. Close to 65% of the Computer Science students have already been placed. The second phase of the recruitment will begin in January and students from other departments are hoping for better results. “The second phase will focus on getting students of other departments placed. While IT companies dominated the first phase, we are looking to get more manufacturing and service sectors for the second,” said Avijit Chatterjee, in charge of placements at the institute.

UGC nod for 53 varsities to okay new BE colleges

DC | N. Arun Kumar | 19th Dec 2013



Prof. H. Devaraj.

Chennai: The impasse over the regulation of over 13,000 engineering colleges in the country is finally over.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has authorised all 53 technical varsities including Anna University in Tamil Nadu to provide approval to new engineering colleges and regulate them; this was earlier done by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). The notification is expected to be uploaded on the UGC website this week.

Speaking to *DC* on Wednesday, Prof. H. Devaraj, vice-chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC), said that several academicians had sent their views and opinions to the commission's draft regulation for technical institutions based on which the apex regulator had finalised the regulations.

“As per our new regulation 53 technical universities in the country including Anna University will be given powers to approve new engineering colleges, regulate technical education and do whatever AICTE was doing in the past. We (UGC) in turn will monitor the varsities to keep a check and balance on their functioning,” he said.

Anna University vice-chancellor Prof M. Rajaram felt that this move would provide universities with greater responsibility to provide quality technical education.

“Once the UGC sends us an official communication, we will immediately constitute a panel to implement the regulations. We won't have any problem in approving new colleges or extending approval for the existing ones as we have already been inspecting all colleges as part of the affiliation process,” he said.

However, a senior HRD official pointed out that the Centre plans to promulgate an ordinance after the ongoing Parliament session comes to an end to restore the powers vested with AICTE to regulate technical education in the country and end the present stalemate.