

Newspaper Clips May 11, 2016

Hindustan Times HT Education
ND 11.05.2016 P-01

IITs, IIMs think beyond govt funds and tuition fee

Rozelle Laha

rozelle.laha@hindustantimes.com

Money is very important for creating a world-class university. You need money practically for everything – from paying competitive salaries to attracting and retaining good faculty members.

Developing outstanding research facilities to ensure a healthy learning environment also requires adequate funding. However, while the source of funding is secondary, increasingly, institutes are working towards ensuring reduced dependence on any one source of funding.

At Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, for instance, the largest share of funding comes from tuition fee. The other sources of income include research consultancies, management development programmes and long duration programmes, says a source.

However, across most institutes, while public money continues to be the primary source of funds, more avenues of funding are being sought.

“Having multiple sources of income, apart from the ministry funds, make you economically flexible, thus allowing you to take extra steps to nurture your institutes. It allows us to

get better guest lecturers from abroad, filing for patents, thereby enhancing the institute's global repute,” says Professor Krishnan Balasubramanian, dean- industrial consultancy and sponsored research at the institute.

At Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, funding from MHRD is the biggest slice of the funding pie, followed by research grants, industry research contracts and tuition fee. Last year, MHRD's plan plus non-plan funding was approximately ₹450 crore to ₹500 crore, research grants accounted for approximately ₹200 crore, industry research contracts brought them funds of approximately ₹70 crore. About ₹30 crore to ₹35 crore was collected from the tuition fee of students.

IIT Bombay, too, receives a considerable amount of money through research and development (R & D) projects. The R&D revenues for 2014-15 are ₹243 crore. External grants received for R&D activities in 2014-15 totalled ₹249.182 crore. This includes grants received in the year for the new projects sanctioned and the ongoing projects, a spokesperson of the institute informed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 05

from page one

IITs, IIMs think beyond govt funds and tuition fee

Across institutes, alumni and corporate social responsibility funding is a good source of income, though the contributions keep varying, year-on-year. At IIT Madras, alumni and CSR funding contributed approximately ₹55 crore last year. At IIT Bombay, ₹48 crore was received by the institute through donations from alumni and corporations in 2014-15.

“The source of funding is less important, as long as there is plenty of cash. Those funded by a high level of public funding can be victims of political change or changing national economic circumstances. In general, the leading public universities have worked hard to reduce their **dependence on public money**, and have become more entrepreneurial in their approach – more business-like. It protects them and secures a sustainable future,” says Phil Baty, editor, Times Higher Education rankings.

Some private universities in India too, are thinking beyond just tuition money. For instance, Ashoka University is being funded philanthropically by business leaders, corporates and professionals.

Read the full story on www.hindustantimes.com/education

सेहत

फैटी एसिड और एल्डीहाइड जैसे हानिकारक तत्वों को खत्म करने वाला एडसोरबेंट विकसित

जले कुकिंग ऑयल को फिर बनाएं खाने योग्य

विकसन सिक्रोडिया >> कानपुर

जले कुकिंग ऑयल को फिर से खाने योग्य बनाया जा सकता है। आईआईटी में केमिकल मिश्रण का ऐसा फॉर्मूला तैयार किया गया है, जो ऐसे तेल में घुले हुए हानिकारक तत्वों को खत्म कर उसे फिर से इस्तेमाल करने के लिए तैयार कर देता है। इसे 2005 से 2009 के बीच किए गए शोध के बाद आईआईटी की एक वरिष्ठ महिला वैज्ञानिक ने तैयार किया है। उनका कहना है कि केमिकल मिश्रण 'एडसोरबेंट' आईआईटी की बड़ी खोज है। इसका पिछले वर्ष पेटेंट कराया जा चुका है।

जीएस्वीएम मेडिकल कॉलेज में मेडिसिन विभाग के असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर डॉ. सौरभ अग्रवाल के मुताबिक, जले हुए कुकिंग ऑयल में तली चीजें खाने से मुख्य रूप से एथरोएक्सलोरेसिस बीमारी होती है। इससे हार्ट व ब्रेन को भी खतरा होता है। इसलिए लोगों को खराब फैट के इस्तेमाल से बचना चाहिए।

200 डिग्री सेल्सियस पर तेल में घुलती अशुद्धियां

200 डिग्री सेल्सियस तापमान पर जलने से तेल में हानिकारक तत्व घुलना शुरू हो जाते हैं। फैटी एसिड व एल्डीहाइड जैसे हानिकारक तत्व दोबारा इस तापमान पर तेल जलने के बाद और बढ़ जाते हैं। अगर एक बार इस्तेमाल किए गए तेल में फिर से कुछ तला जाता है तो वह स्वास्थ्य के दृष्टिकोण से खाने योग्य नहीं रह जाता।

आंत, लिवर, किडनी पर प्रभाव

जले तेल में बनी चीजों को खाने से आंत, लिवर, किडनी समेत शरीर के अन्य अंगों को खतरा होता है। एडसोरबेंट से किडनी व दिल के मरीजों के लिए खाद्य तेल को काफी हद तक शुद्ध किया जा सकता है।

अब बाजार में उतारने की तैयारी

आईआईटी में विकसित इस फॉर्मूले को अब बाजार में उतारने की तैयारी है। एक थर्मस के आकार का यह यंत्र होटलों और ढाबों में कई बार इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले तेल को शुद्ध करने की क्षमता रखता है।

10 मिलीलीटर एडसोरबेंट से पांच लीटर तेल शुद्ध

तेलशोधक केमिकल के मिश्रण 'एडसोरबेंट' की महज दस मिलीलीटर मात्रा पांच लीटर अशुद्ध तेल के लिए पर्याप्त होती है। इसका इस्तेमाल मुख्य रूप से बड़े पैमाने पर तली हुई चीजें बनाने वाले उद्योगों में किया जा सकता है। मूंगफली, सोयाबीन व सूरजमुखी समेत अन्य खाद्य तेलों में घुली अशुद्धियों को यह मिश्रण शुद्ध करता है।

This IIT prof quit job to work for downtrodden tribals

<http://paper.hindustantimes.com/epaper/viewer.aspx>

At a time when media is inundated with mudslinging over the qualification of leaders, the story of a former IIT Delhi professor who has spent the last 32 years in service of the downtrodden is a breath of fresh air. Alok Sagar, a resident of New Delhi, did his bachelor in electrical engineering from the prestigious IIT Delhi and got his masters degree from the institute in 1973. He went on to complete his PhD at Houston University in Texas, US, before returning to India to become a professor at his alma mater. However, it later dawned on him that he would be able to better contribute to the growth of the country and its people by working on the ground. So, in 1982, Sagar resigned as professor and began working with the tribals in Betul and Hoshangabad districts, helping save the environment — one tree at a time. He has planted more than 50,000 trees in Betul district. And in association with the Shramik Adiwasi Sangathan, Sagar works for the welfare of tribals. Today, he can be seen riding bicycle, in line with his green endeavour, collecting and distributing seeds among tribals at a reasonable rate. Over the more than three decades, the memory of his degrees faded, and no one would have ever known of the great mind in their midst had it not been for the election in the district's Ghoradongari assembly constituency. Unable to trace his background, the Betul district administration grew suspicious of Sagar and ordered him to leave, citing security reasons. It was only then that the former professor revealed his enviable qualifications. "Unlike the baseless fight over degrees of politicians, Sagar has set an example of being a true social worker," said Anurag Modi, an activist who works with Sagar. During his time as a professor in the 1980s at IIT Delhi, he taught Raghuram Rajan, the present governor of the Reserve Bank of India, but Sagar says he doesn't need a degree to serve people, only will power. "In India, people are facing so many problems, but people are busy proving their intelligence by showing their degrees than serving people," he said.

एजुकेशनल न्यूज

दिल्ली आईआईटी का अंडरवॉटर ग्लाइडर

आईआईटी के छात्र लगातार सस्ते और सुलभ टेक्नोलॉजिकल सॉल्यूशन देने में लगे रहते हैं। इसी क्रम में आईआईटी दिल्ली ने नेवी के काम आने वाला एक ऐसा जासूसी उपकरण बनाया है, जो महीनों तक पानी के अंदर रह कर लाइव तस्वीरें और डाटा उपलब्ध करवा सकता है। इसे नाम दिया गया है- अंडरवॉटर ग्लाइडर। इसे एक बार पानी में उतार दिया जाए तो छह महीने तक चार्ज करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। इस दौरान इसमें लगे अत्याधुनिक कैमरे पानी के अंदर की लगातार तस्वीरें ले सकते हैं। इसकी दूसरी खूबी यह है कि इसे आसानी से डिटेक्ट कर पाना भी संभव नहीं। यानी स्लीपर सेल की तरह यह चुपचाप पानी के भीतर पड़े रह कर बिना बाधा के कम से कम 6 महीने तक जासूसी के काम में लगा रह सकता है।

2018 तक मिलेगी दूसरी मैरीटाइम यूनिवर्सिटी

भारत को जल्द ही दूसरी मैरीटाइम यूनिवर्सिटी मिलने वाली है। इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार विधानसभा में जल्द ही बिल लाने वाली है। अगर सब कुछ योजनानुसार रहा तो अगले दो साल में वह यूनिवर्सिटी शुरू हो जाएगी। अभी तक देश में करीब 130 ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, जो समुद्री जीवन से जुड़े कोर्सेज करवाते हैं। इनमें पढ़ाए जाने वाले ज्यादातर कोर्स टेक्निकल होते हैं, पर इस यूनिवर्सिटी की योजना कुछ नए तरह के कोर्सेज लॉन्च करने की है। जैसे मैरीटाइम लॉ, मैरीटाइम मैनेजमेंट, मैरीटाइम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, मैरीटाइम पॉलिसी, मैरीटाइम ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड लॉजिस्टिक्स, मैरीटाइम एचआर, मैरीटाइम सेफ्टी, हॉस्पिटैलिटी एंड इको टूरिज्म आदि।

अगर तय समय के अनुसार दो साल में इस यूनिवर्सिटी का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बन कर तैयार हो जाता है तो यूनिवर्सिटी की अनुमानित लागत 630 करोड़ रुपये आएगी।

आईआईएम बिल अब लॉ मिनिसट्री के हवाले

आईआईएम बिल को लेकर लंबे अरसे से कई तरह की खबरें चर्चा में हैं। जैसे इससे उनकी स्वायत्तता पर फर्क पड़ेगा या नहीं, उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार होगा या नहीं, इससे कहीं सरकारी दखल तो नहीं बढ़ जाएगा आदि। इन्हीं सब बातों के मद्देनजर अब एचआरडी मिनिसट्री ने नए प्रस्ताव के साथ इस बिल को लॉ मिनिसट्री के पास भेजा है। नया प्रस्ताव यह है कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद वे आईआईएम संस्थान डिग्रियां भी दे पाएंगे, जो अब तक पीजी डिप्लोमा ही दे पाते थे। हालांकि अरसे से आईआईएम संस्थान इस बिल को लेकर सशंकित हैं कि कहीं इसके जरिये सरकार उन पर नियंत्रण बढ़ाने की योजना तो नहीं बना रही।

हालांकि पीएमओ ने भी आईआईएम संस्थानों को बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नेंस गठित करने को लेकर कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं, पर अब लॉ मिनिसट्री तय करेगी कि सारे प्रस्ताव कानून सही हैं या नहीं।

पूजा शर्मा

Nai Duniya ND 11.05.2016 P-11

आईआईटी खड़गपुर में माइक्रो क्रेडिट कोर्स, अंक बढ़ा सकेंगे

कोलकाता (प्रे)। आईआईटी खड़गपुर के विद्यार्थी अपने परीक्षा के प्राप्तांकों (सीजीपीए) को माइक्रो क्रेडिट कोर्स लेकर बढ़ा सकेंगे। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि यह प्रयास पाठ्यक्रम को लचीला बनाने के लिए किया जा रहा है ताकि माइक्रो क्रेडिट के जरिए विद्यार्थी अधिक अंक हासिल कर सकें। माइक्रो-क्रेडिट के अंक लेक्चर में उपस्थित होने या डिजाइन या लेबोरेट्री कंपोनेंट पर काम करने से प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं। इस तरह के माइक्रो-क्रेडिट कोर्स की अवधि 3 से 14 सप्ताह होगी। इसमें 12 घंटे के लेक्चर या 10 घंटे के लेक्चर या 5 घंटे की डिजाइन या 15 घंटे की डिजाइन और लैब में काम करना शामिल है। आईआईटी खड़गपुर में इस कोर्स से कई विजिटिंग फैकल्टी को जोड़ा जाएगा।

IITK experts to assess mobile network quality in the city

<http://paper.hindustantimes.com/epaper/viewer.aspx>

The experts would analyse the mobile network of various telecom companies at a few selected points known for poor network connectivity RAJ SHEKHAR, district magistrate LUCKNOW: Experts from the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IITK) will soon assess the mobile network quality in the state capital. Irked with the poor signals and frequent call drops, the district administration has approached IITK to depute experts for network quality assessment. District administration's move came almost a month after the district magistrate shot off a letter to chiefs of all telecom companies, directing them to improve the network qualities or else strict action would be initiated against the service providers. In the letter, the district administration had also given a month's time to the companies to improve the network quality. It had also stated that the poor network quality was often a hinderance in maintaining law and order. The IITK has assured the district administration to constitute an expert committee for network quality assessment. "We have got an official mail from IITK that it will send its expert soon," said district magistrate Raj Shekhar. Shekhar said the network quality assessment would be made at several points, mainly at the public congregation points. "The experts would analyse the mobile network of various telecom companies. The exercise would be carried out at a few selected points known for poor network connectivity," he said. Other than network congestion, the experts would also assess the signal strength, voice quality, 3G services and connectivity in farflung areas. "The city magistrate, who is also a nodal officer for the network assessment exercise, and others would coordinate with the IITK team that will arrive here in a week or two," the DM added.

For universities, the focus now is on quality UGC is encouraging institutions to go for accreditation; NAAC to overhaul assessment process

<http://paper.hindustantimes.com/epaper/viewer.aspx>

For universities, quality now gains immense importance compared to quantity, as recent announcements by the University Grants Commission (UGC) prove. Most institutes have been advised to getting a National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) certification. Regular assessment and accreditation has become mandatory. As per NAAC, institutions are assessed on "quantity (increased access) and quality (relevance and excellence of academic programmes offered)." UGC will now consider granting autonomy to colleges that have received the highest NAAC accreditation in two consecutive cycles. Apart from a high NAAC grade, autonomy will be granted only to those institutes that adhere to UGC regulations. A college will be provided autonomous status if it obtains a noobjection certificate from the affiliated university. Institutions will also be considered for grant of autonomy if they adhere to UGC regulations including curbing the menace of ragging on campus, promotion of equality in higher education institutes, grievance cells on campus. About 38 deemed universities graded B and C can also seek NAAC upgrades afresh as per a recent Supreme Court ruling. WHY ACCREDITATION IS A MUST UGC vi de its Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012, had made accreditation mandatory for all higher educational institutions other than the technical institutions. Last year, the education regulator had announced funding curbs for institutions without NAAC accreditation. For UGC recognised higher education institutions (HEIs) under sections 2(F) and 12B, to accreditation with a specified grade is mandatory if autonomous status is to remain unchanged. DP Singh, director, NAAC, says, "Similarly, HEIs may not continue to get general development assistance/grant by UGC if they are not accredited. For HEIs applying for deemedtobe university status by ministry of human resource development (MHRD), accreditation is mandatory with a specific grade. Schemes of UGC , MHRD, Department of Biotechnology and Department of Science and Technology are linked with accreditation such as Universities with Potential for Excellence, Colleges with Potential for Excellence and Colleges with Excellence and qualify for specific grade and Cumulative Grade Points Average." HOW INSTITUTIONS ARE ACCREDITED The NAAC peer team prepares a comprehensive report that is given to the institution for taking steps to

improve its quality of education. "As follow up action, NAAC asks the institution to send its Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR). It also conducts and facilitates seminars/conferences across the country on quality related issues to promote quality sustenance. However, the onus of taking remedial measures to improve quality lies on the institution," says Singh. ACCREDITATION PROCESS OVERHAUL Elaborating on the changes in the accreditation process, Singh says, "One of the priority areas is giving NAAC a global outlook through collaborations with various international quality assurance agencies and organisations from across the globe, honing skills of staff through bilateral exchange programmes through different national and international agencies, overhauling the existing methodology and infusing international new changes/ patterns followed by global quality assurance agencies. We have already formed a highlevel expert committee to oversee the change in grading pattern as decided by our executive committee." NAAC will also focus on strengthening of internal quality assurance mechanisms and mentoring of HEIs to bring them on par with international institutions. Sending minutes of the meetings of Internal Quality Assurance Cell to the NAAC on a quarterly basis will also be mandatory for every accredited institute. All accredited institutions will also have to submit the AQAR on a yearly basis without fail. The grade review committee is also mulling creating new grades within the existing A,B, C and D grades for rating institutions. As per the proposed broadbased parameters in the new methodology, institutions scoring CGPA in the range of 3.01 to 4 get A grade (very good), while those securing between 2.01 and 3 receive B grade (good).