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# आईआईटी को भेजा जाएगा ट्रैफिक पार्क के 36 करोड़ का एस्टीमेट

नेशनल दुनिया

नोएडा। प्राधिकरण ट्रैफिक पार्क बनाने के लिए 36 करोड़ के एस्टीमेट की फाइनल मंजूरी के लिए आईआईटी दिल्ली को भेजेगा। 16 मई के बाद यह कार्यवाही शुरू हो जाएगी।

लोकसभा चुनाव की आचार-संहिता खत्म होते ही परियोजना कागजों से निकलकर जमीन पर आनी शुरू हो जाएगी। यह जानकारी प्राधिकरण के आधिकारिक सूत्रों ने दी। इसका विकास दो चरणों में किया जाएगा। पहले चरण में बिजली, पानी, सड़क, सीवर और पार्किंग जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास किया

### योजना

- 16 मई के बाद शुरू हो जाएगी कार्यवाही
- दो चरणों में विकसित होगा ट्रैफिक पार्क

जाएगा। दूसरे चरण में ऑटोडोरियम, एम्यूजमेंट पार्क, लैंडस्केप एरिया, वाटरबॉडी, रोड नेटवर्क, बस स्टॉप, हॉस्पिटल, स्कूल, सिटिंग हब्स, क्योस्क और सब-वे का मॉडल विकसित किया जाएगा। आईआईटी से मंजूरी मिलने के बाद नोटिस इंडाइट टेंडर (एनआईटी) के जरिए इसका विकास कार्य शुरू होगा।

ट्रैफिक के प्रति जागरूकता लाने के लिए एक्सप्रेस-वे पर ट्रैफिक पार्क का निर्माण किया जाना है। दिल्ली के मुकाबले नोएडा शहर में ट्रैफिक को लेकर जागरूकता की भारी कमी है। यहां रेड लाइट पार कर जाना, बगैर इंडिकेटर दिए अचानक टर्न ले लेना और ट्रैफिक नियमों को ताक पर रखकर वाहन चलाना आम बात है। ट्रैफिक पार्क बनाकर इसके जरिए लोगों में जागरूकता लाई जाए। पार्क में ट्रैफिक से जुड़े नियम-कानूनों की जानकारी, फ्लाइओवर, अंडरपास, फुट ओवर ब्रिज, रेलवे स्टेशन, ट्वाय ट्रेन ट्रेक, गोल चक्कर और ट्रैफिक सिग्नल का मॉडल होगा।

# IIT Delhi and Bombay in QS Asian University top 50

Vijetha S.N.

**NEW DELHI:** Only two Indian institutes — Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and IIT Bombay — have made it to the Top 50 in the QS Asian University rankings that were released here on Friday.

Delhi University has been placed at a disappointing rank of 81, one fall down from its 2013 ranking of 80. IIT Madras, which was at 49 in 2013, has now slipped to

53. Although this year 17 Indian universities have made it to the rankings compared to last year's 11, India is far behind China, Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea.

Rankings are based on criteria such as academic reputation (30 per cent); reputation of university among employers (10 per cent), student/ faculty ratio (20 per cent); research by faculty (15 per cent), citations per paper (15 per cent)

and proportion of international faculty and students (5 per cent) and exchange programme students (5 per cent).

As many as 491 institutes were evaluated, 474 ranked and 300 published. Banaras Hindu University, Panjab University, Manipal University, Amity University, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, and the Indian Institute of Information Technology all appeared for the first time.

Amar Ujala ND 13/05/2014 P-16

## दुनिया में आईआईटी दिल्ली-कानपुर का बढ़ा रुतबा

संतोष सिंह

**कानपुर।** इंग्लैंड की क्वाकरली सायमंड्स (क्यूएस) की इंजीनियरिंग एंड टेक्नोलॉजी की सब्जेक्ट वाइज वर्ल्ड यूनिवर्सिटी की ताजा रैंकिंग में आईआईटी कानपुर का दबदबा कायम है। कुछ आईआईटी को टॉप-50 में जगह दी गई है जबकि कुछ आईआईटी संस्थान टॉप-100 और टॉप 150-200 में शामिल हैं। यह रैंकिंग वर्ष 2014 की है।

यह संस्था यूनिवर्सिटी की ओवर आल रैंकिंग (सभी सब्जेक्ट, फैकल्टी, स्टाफ, सुविधा-संसाधन, स्टूडेंट्स आदि) भी करती है, जिसमें

सब्जेक्ट वाइज क्यूएस रैंकिंग में प्रदर्शन सुधरा

पर ओवरआल रैंकिंग में आईआईटी टॉप-200 इंस्टीट्यूट की लिस्ट से बाहर

भारतीय शैक्षिक संस्थानों का प्रदर्शन बेहद घटिया है।

आईआईटी सहित देश का कोई भी शैक्षिक संस्थान दुनिया के टॉप-200 संस्थानों की सूची में जगह नहीं बना सका है, लेकिन इंजीनियरिंग एंड टेक्नोलॉजी की सब्जेक्ट वाइज रैंकिंग में आईआईटी ने दुनिया के कई प्रतिष्ठित इंस्टीट्यूट को पीछे छोड़

### सब्जेक्ट वाइज वर्ल्ड रैंकिंग

- कंप्यूटर साइंस एंड इनफार्मेशन सिस्टम- आईआईटी मुंबई को 57वीं, आईआईटी दिल्ली को 58वीं, आईआईटी कानपुर को 110वीं रैंक
- केमिकल इंजीनियरिंग- आईआईएससी बंगलूरु को 59वीं, आईआईटी मुंबई 60वीं, आईआईटी दिल्ली 61वीं, आईआईटी कानपुर को 62वीं रैंक
- सिविल एंड स्ट्रक्चरल- आईआईटी मद्रास को 49वीं, आईआईटी मुंबई को 50वीं, आईआईटी दिल्ली को 57वीं, आईआईटी कानपुर को 58वीं रैंक
- इलेक्ट्रिकल एंड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स- आईआईटी दिल्ली को 42वीं, आईआईटी मुंबई को 49वीं, आईआईटी कानपुर को 58वीं रैंक
- मेकेनिकल, एयरोनॉटिकल एंड मैक्यूफैक्चरिंग- आईआईटी मुंबई को 58वीं, आईआईटी दिल्ली 59वीं, आईआईटी कानपुर को 111वीं रैंक

दिया है। आईआईटी के टीचर्स इसे इस रैंकिंग से आईआईटी कानपुर का भी उपलब्धि के तौर पर मान रहे हैं। रुतबा बढ़ा है। रिसर्च, क्वालिटी

आफ एजुकेशन, फैकल्टी-स्टूडेंट्स रिसियो, पीएचडी स्टाफ, नेशनल एंड इंटरनेशनल एजुकेशन, शैक्षिक प्रदर्शन सहित तमाम बिंदुओं को लेकर जारी पांच सब्जेक्ट (कंप्यूटर साइंस एंड इनफार्मेशन सिस्टम, केमिकल इंजीनियरिंग, सिविल एंड स्ट्रक्चरल, इलेक्ट्रिकल एंड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, मेकेनिकल, एयरोनॉटिकल एंड मैक्यूफैक्चरिंग) की रैंकिंग में आईआईटी दिल्ली, मद्रास और मुंबई का जलवा है। कई सब्जेक्ट की रैंकिंग में इन इंस्टीट्यूट को टॉप-50 में जगह दी गई है। आईआईटी कानपुर की रैंकिंग में भी उछाल है।

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# कोई भी भारतीय विवि शीर्ष 10 एशियाई विवि में नहीं आईआईटी दिल्ली 38वें स्थान पर

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। ताजा क्यूएस यूनिवर्सिटी रैंकिंग में एशिया के 10 शीर्ष विश्वविद्यालयों में भारत का कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय शामिल नहीं है। सूची में 38वें पायदान पर शामिल आईआईटी दिल्ली को भारत का सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्थान होने का गौरव हासिल हुआ है। कुल मिलाकर रैंकिंग में 10 भारतीय संस्थानों को जगह मिली है। यह रैंकिंग सोमवार को जारी की गई।

रैंकिंग की पहली प्रति सोमवार को क्यूएस, आईसीए, ब्रिटिश काउन्सिल, फिक्की और केपीएमजी के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी को सौंपी। राष्ट्रपति ने विश्वविद्यालयों की वैश्विक रैंकिंग सूची में किसी भी भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय को जगह नहीं मिलने पर खेद प्रकट किया है। आईआईटी दिल्ली के बाद आईआईटी बंबई की 41वां स्थान जबकि आईआईटी कामेपुर को 52वां स्थान मिला है। नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ सिंगापुर ने पहली बार रैंकिंग में शीर्ष स्थान हासिल किया जबकि कोरिया के केएआईएसटी ने छठे स्थान से खिसककर

■ राष्ट्रपति ने विवि की वैश्विक रैंकिंग सूची में किसी भी भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय को जगह नहीं मिलने पर खेद प्रकट किया

दूसरे स्थान पर जगह बनाई है। यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हांगकांग को तीसरा स्थान मिला है। जहां तक भारतीय संस्थानों का सवाल है तो आईआईटी मद्रास को 53वां, आईआईटी खड़गपुर को 60वां, आईआईटी रूड़की को 70वां और आईआईटी गुवाहाटी को 95वां स्थान मिला है। पिछले साल की तुलना में

आईआईटी दिल्ली को छोड़कर सारे संस्थान रैंकिंग में पीछे खिसके हैं।

पारंपरिक विश्व-विद्यालयों में दिल्ली विवि को 81वां स्थान मिला है। पिछले साल की तुलना में

वह एक पायदान नीचे खिसका है। नियोक्ता एशिया के शीर्ष 25 विश्वविद्यालयों में इसे रखते हैं और शिक्षाविद 40वें स्थान पर इसे आंकते हैं लेकिन अपने विशाल आकार और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संकाय और छात्र आदान-प्रदान के निम्न स्तर के कारण कुछ सूचकांकों पर पंगु है। कलकत्ता विवि छात्रों के आदान-प्रदान के मामले में ऊपर है और दूसरे देशों में जाने वाले छात्रों के मामले में एशिया में दूसरे स्थान पर जबकि देश के भीतर आने वाले छात्रों के मामले में 52वें स्थान पर है।

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## शीर्ष 10 विवि में एक भी भारतीय नहीं

नई दिल्ली, प्रेटर : एशिया के शीर्ष दस विश्वविद्यालयों में भारत का कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय शामिल नहीं है। ताजा रैंकिंग में भारत के सिर्फ दस संस्थानों को ही जगह मिली है। इसमें आइआइटी, दिल्ली को 38वां स्थान मिला है। ब्रिटिश करियर परामर्श कंपनी क्यूएस ने सोमवार को यह रैंकिंग जारी की है।

क्यूएस, आइसीएए, ब्रिटिश काउंसिल, फिक्की और केपीएमजी के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी को रैंकिंग की पहली प्रति सौंपी। बार-बार विश्वविद्यालयों की वैश्विक रैंकिंग सूची में किसी भी भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय को जगह नहीं मिलने पर राष्ट्रपति ने खेद जता चुके हैं।

आइआइटी दिल्ली के बाद आइआइटी बांबे को 41वां, जबकि आइआइटी कानपुर को 52वां स्थान मिला है। आइआइटी दिल्ली को छोड़ दिया जाए तो पिछले साल की तुलना में भारत के सभी संस्थानों की रैंकिंग में गिरावट आई है। नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ सिंगापुर ने पहली बार रैंकिंग में शीर्ष स्थान हासिल किया, जबकि कोरिया के केएआइएसटी ने छठे स्थान से छलांग लगाकर दूसरे स्थान पर जगह बनाई है। यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हांगकांग तीसरे स्थान पर है।

◆ आइआइटी  
दिल्ली को  
मिला 38वां  
स्थान

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PROUD MOMENT

# Record 17 Indian universities find place in new Asian ranking

**Vanita Srivastava**

vanita.shrivastava@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** There has been a sharp increase in the number of Indian institutes in the Asian Universities Ranking 2014 published by QS. The list, released for the first time in India on Monday, featured 17 Indian universities — a 50 per cent increase from 11 last year.

IIT Delhi holds on to 38th place, pulling clear of IIT Bombay at 41st. Five other IITs feature in the top 100, led by Kanpur and Madras just outside the top 50.

With seven IITs among the leading eight institutes, the top levels of Indian higher education remain much stronger in science and technology than in social sciences and arts.

“The IITs have a great reputation among graduate employers, and now produce a relatively high

volume of research, but it is not yet having a significant impact in terms of citations,” QS head of research Ben Sowter said.

Among traditional universities, University of Delhi takes the lead at 81, having slipped one place since last year.

Moreover, Banaras Hindu University, Panjab, Manipal and Amity universities, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, and the Indian Institute of Information Technology made it to the list for the first time.

The ranking that has 300 universities in the list, reflects a swing in the balance of power in the continent as a whole, as Singapore and Korea overtake the traditionally dominant Japan and Hong Kong. National University of Singapore (NUS) tops the rankings for the first time, while Korea’s KAIST rises from sixth to second place.

Another global ranking had recently included IIT Guwahati in the top 100 of the ‘young’ global institutes.

## TOP OF THE HEAP

RANK	INSTITUTES	RANK	INSTITUTES
38	IIT Delhi	70	IIT Roorkee
41	IIT Bombay	81	University of Delhi
52	IIT Kanpur	95	IIT Guwahati
53	IIT Madras	131	University of Calcutta
60	IIT Kharagpur	131	University of Mumbai

## QS RANKINGS

# 17 Indian institutes in Asia's top 300 list

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA

[prashant.n@livemint.com](mailto:prashant.n@livemint.com)

NEW DELHI

As India debates the poor global rankings of its universities and ways to improve them, a record 17 institutions from the country have made it to the top 300 list in Asia released on Monday by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), a compiler.

Of the 17, eight found a place in the top 100 of the QS University Rankings Asia 2014 list. The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT-D) was the top ranked Indian institution at 38. IIT Bombay ranked 41, followed IIT Kanpur (52), IIT Madras (53), IIT Kharagpur (60), IIT Roorkee (70), University of Delhi (81) and IIT Guwahati (95).

"A record number of Indian institutions found place in the top 300 list," John O'Leary, senior consultant editor at QS, said after releasing the list in New Delhi, describing the increase as a reflection of growing awareness of international rankings in India. "With awareness, you will see this growing further."

Last year, 11 Indian institutions had found a place in the list of 300.

Still, India's tally of two institutions in the top 50 places it behind Japan (13), China (9), South Korea (9), Hong Kong (6) and Taiwan (6), and level with Singapore and Thailand. The National University of Singapore won the top place in the list.

"The IITs have a great reputation among employers, and now produce a relatively high volume of research, but it is not yet having a significant impact in terms of (research) citations," said QS head of research Ben Sowter. "India's improved strength in depth is a sign of progress, but there is a long way to go before the IITs can compete with the very best institutions in Asia."

India has usually fared poorly in compilations of top universities at regional and global levels, leading to much soul-searching among educationists about what's wrong with the quality of the country's leading institutions. Not a single Indian university made it to a list of the world's top 200 universities released by QS last year.

International exposure is where the IITs and other institutions miss out, said T.V. Mohandas Pai, former head of human resource at **Infosys Ltd.**

For example, IIT Delhi scored 99.2 out of 100 for its reputation among employers and 84.9% on academic reputation, but in terms of international faculty it scored as low as 3.7, it scored 8.6 on the presence of international students, 4.6 on inbound students' exchange and 4.9 on outbound students' exchange.

"While the first two poor indicators are regulatory problems that the government needs to work on, the latter two needs to be ironed out at the institutions level," said Pai, who is chairman of the board of Manipal Global.

"If you improve the internationalization aspect, then some of our IITs can come under top 20 ranks," said Narayanan Ramaswamy, partner and head of the education practice at consulting company KPMG. He said one lacuna is lack of sufficient data from Indian institutions.

In 2014, 67 universities were eligible for ranking, but only 22 provided the required data and 17 figured in the rankings, said Karthick Sridhar, vice-chairman of the Indian Centre for Assessment and Accreditation (ICAA).

ICAA helped QS in collating some data and connecting them with Indian institutes. Sridhar said government institutions especially tended to be less collaborative than private counterparts and most of them don't have dedicated persons to carry out such an exercise.

In 2014, the six new institutions that made the cut were Banaras Hindu University (142); Panjab University (171-180 range), Chandigarh; Manipal University, Manipal (181-190); Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani and Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad (both in the 201-250 range), Amity University (251-300), Noida. After 150, the agency assigns ranking within a range.

The human resource development ministry has asked top central government institutions to recognize the value of international rankings and appoint members to collaborate with agencies that compile such lists, Ashok Thakur, higher education secretary told the ranking agency. "We are slowly getting used to the requirements. We have got into the top 200 rank in Asia by participating for the first time and we hope to better the rank in future with due awareness," said Lalit K. Bansal, dean of research at Panjab University.

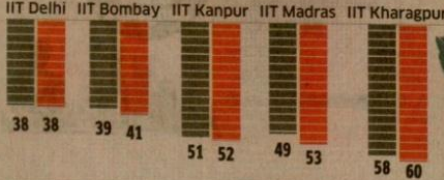
# QUACQUARELLI SYMONDS RANKINGS BHU & Panjab Univ among 6 Indian institutes to enter the list this year. The Indian Institutes of Technology lead the way with IIT Delhi holding on to its 38<sup>th</sup> position like last year while IIT Bombay dropped two spots to 41

## 17 Indian Varsities Among Asia's Top 300

### Classroom In Session

#### TOP INDIAN INSTITUTES

■ RANK 2013 ■ RANK 2014



#### OUR BUREAU NEW DELHI

Seventeen Indian universities have made it to the Asia Pacific rankings of ranking agency Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) this year compared to 11 last year. Ranking agency QS released the rankings, which include Asia's top 300 universities, in association with non-profit organisation The Indian Centre for Assessment & Accreditation (ICAA) in New Delhi on Monday.

Six Indian institutes have made an entry to the list. Banaras Hindu University, Panjab University, Manipal University, Amity University, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, and the Indian Institute of Information Technology made it to the Asia rankings for the first time this year.

"There has been a considerable improvement in the number of Indian universities making it to the Asia rankings this year. This reflects increasing engagement between Indian institutions and ranking agencies," said John O Leary, member of the executive board, QS World University Rankings. "The ones at the top are IITs which are close to where they were. Going up or down by a few positions does not signify a big change in performance. The increase in numbers is a good sign and one I expect to continue," he added.

As in the previous editions of the rankings, the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) led the way. IIT Delhi held on to its 38<sup>th</sup> position like

last year, ahead of IIT Bombay which was placed at 41. Five other IITs featured in the top 100, led by Kanpur and Madras just outside the top 50 at 52 and 53, respectively.

"The IITs have a great reputation among graduate employers, and now produce a relatively high volume of research, but it is not yet having a significant impact in terms of citations," said QS head of research Ben Sowter. "India's improved strength in depth is a sign of progress, but there is a long way to go before the IITs can compete with the very best institutions in Asia," he added.

The annual Asia rankings of QS are a regional variant of their global world university rankings which have been published annually since 2004. The Asia rankings are based on responses from 43,000 Asian and international academics, 8,000 Asian and international employers, and evaluation of 491 institutions. While academic reputation is given 30% weightage for ranking institutions, student/faculty ratio accounts for 20% of the overall criteria followed by papers per faculty, citations per paper, employer reputation and internationalisation at 15%, 15%, 10% and 5%, respectively.

Among traditional universities, University of Delhi took the lead at 81, having slipped one place since last year. It is ranked in the top 25 in Asia by employers and the top 40 by academics, but was found lacking in some other indicators like low levels of international faculty and student

exchange which brought down its overall ranking. On the other hand, University of Calcutta ranked highly on student exchange, coming second in Asia for outbound exchange and 52<sup>nd</sup> for inbound.

TV Mohandas Pai, chairman of ICAA stated: "Inadequate policies are holding back Indian institutions. For instance, IIT Delhi could have been in the top 20 on a number of parameters but lost out as it did not have international faculty members and had inadequate international students. We're not giving our institutions adequate freedom and not allowing them to be global in their approach. We need changes in regulatory frameworks to address these issues."

ICAA is also planning to launch India-specific rankings by 2016 in association with QS. "This is to create interest in the Indian institutions to participate in global rankings and understand the various parameters of the ranking process. We are deliberating the framework for launching India rankings," said A Jeyaprakash, vice-chairman, ICAA. Premier IITs and other Indian universities failed to make it to the top 200 global QS rankings of world's leading universities released last year.

ICAA has been trying to fill existing lacunae by getting Indian institutes and ranking agencies together and has a goal of assisting in the inclusion of five Indian universities in the top 200 world university rankings by 2025.

Among traditional universities, University of Delhi took the lead at 81

Banaras Hindu University, Panjab University, Manipal University, Amity University, Birla Institute of Technology and Science and the IIT make it to Asia rankings for the first time

Majority of existing Indian institutions report a marginal decline in this year's rankings

#### Asia's Top 5

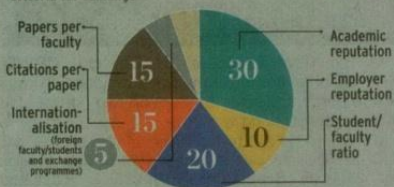
NO.	INSTITUTE	COUNTRY
1	National University of Singapore	Singapore
2	Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology (KAIST)	Korea
3	University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong
4	Seoul National University	Korea
5	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong

### Hindu ND 13/05/2014<sup>P-3</sup>

## Indian universities fare abysmally in Asian rankings

#### HOW THE UNIVERSITIES WERE RANKED

Criteria for rankings



Vijetha S.N

**NEW DELHI:** The Central universities have the best funds and can have access to the best resources. They also have the best faculty that the country has to offer, yet when seen on an international scale or even within Asia, Indian universities fare badly. Delhi University, whose admissions receive blanket coverage from top newspapers and attract students with scores as high as a 100 per cent, has not even made it to the top 50 in the QS

Asian rankings released on Friday.

It is at 81, one rank lower than its 2013 rank of 80. The makers of the rankings and the people who helped collect the data were frank in their views as to why Indian universities are seen so poorly in international eyes and why an international ranking was so important in an increasingly globalised world.

President Pranab Mukerjee had said that all Central universities will have to work towards getting better rankings.

"This is the surest way for a student to decide on the best institute for him, and these rankings are followed by universities all over the globe," said Narayanan Ramaswamy, partner and head of Education, KPMG, which is a big employer in the Asian market.

Private universities have made it to the ranks this year and were most forthcoming and efficient while providing data. "If you e-mail 25 Central univer-

sities, most of the e-mails will bounce back, not one will reply," said Dr. Karthick Sridhar, vice-chairman of the Indian Centre for Assessment & Accreditation (ICAA), which delivers detailed analysis and intelligence to the global rankings. "We are willing to help the universities gather data but they won't even cooperate at the basic level," he added.

Another thing that the universities often got wrong was nomenclature. "For example, an IIT will have publications from professors, who publish

under this department or that department, there was one which said gate number six or seven. IIT-Delhi almost lost out its ranking because the IITs started submitting their data and there was some confusion. Around 30 more institutes would have made it to the list if they had given the QS people their correct data on time," said Mohandas Pai, chairman of ICAA.

# Five new Indian varsities join QS Asia rankings list

BS REPORTER

Mumbai, 12 May

More Indian institutions, 17 this year against 11 last, are on the Asian Universities Rankings 2014 list published by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) Rankings.

Banaras Hindu University, Punjab University, Manipal University, Amity University and Birla Institute of Technology and Science have joined the list.

But the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Bombay has slipped two notches from last year to 41 this year.

IIT-Delhi retains 38th rank.

Ben Sowter, head of research, said, "India's improved strength in depth is a sign of progress. But there is a long way to go before the IITs can compete with the very best in Asia. India's two institutions among top 50 put it behind Japan (13), China (nine), South Korea (nine), Hong Kong (six), Taiwan (six) and level it with Singapore and Thailand."

While IIT-Kanpur is down one spot at 52, IIT-Madras has slipped four. IIT-Kharagpur is down two notches at 60 and IIT-Roorkee down four at 70. IIT-Guwahati has seen the biggest drop at 95 against 89 last year.

"The IITs have a great reputation among graduate employers. These now produce a higher volume of research. But this is not yet having a sig-

## IITs MARCHING BEHIND

Long way to go before these can rival the best in Asia: QS

2014	2013	Institution
38	38	IIT-Delhi
41	39	IIT-Bombay
52	51	IIT-Kanpur
53	49	IIT-Madras
60	58	IIT-Kharagpur
70	66	IIT-Roorkee
81	80	University of Delhi
95	89	IIT-Guwahati
131	143	University of Calcutta
131	140	University of Mumbai

Source: Quacquarelli Symonds 2004-2014

nificant impact in terms of citations," added Sowter.

The director of one of the newer IITs said, "Some breathing space needs to be given to IITs to improve rankings. Research and development (R&D) takes time. We have accelerated our R&D work by increasing the number of PhD students at all IITs."

A panel set up by the human resource development ministry on IITs' global rankings has filed its report. A member said some key suggestions were improving data collection, compilation and disbursement.

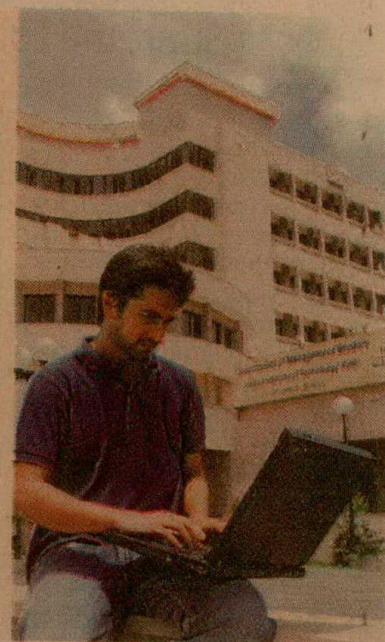
The member added, "Rankings are important. We, as an IIT system, have just started working on rankings.

We have not worked on compiling data. Our data are not projected properly globally. We need to project our data based on what the rankings want."

Among universities, the University of Delhi takes the lead at 81, having slipped a place since last year. It is among the top 25 in Asia by employers and top 40 by academics. But its large size and low levels of international faculty and student exchange brought down its overall ranking.

Only the University of Calcutta ranks highly on student exchange, second in Asia for outbound exchange and 52nd for inbound.

Last year's number one



institution, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology has dropped to the fifth place, giving way to National University of Singapore (NUS). NUS was number two last year. University of Tokyo has fallen to the 10th place, its lowest.

Sowter said, "These rankings confirm the emergence of Singapore and Korea as the region's new major players, denting the dominance of Hong Kong and Japan. Both NUS and Korea Advanced Institute Of Science And Technology have benefitted from major government investment in research. Operating in English has helped them attain new levels of global engagement."



**Financial Express ND**  
13/05/2014 P-4

## Indian varsities score big in QS Asia list

**fe Bureau**

**New Delhi, May 12:** The Indian Centre for Assessment & Accreditation, along with QS Quacquarelli Symonds, on Monday unveiled the QS University Rankings: Asia 2014 at an event supported by the British Council, KPMG, FICCI, ThoughtWorks and Cambridge English.

In the current ranking, IIT Delhi takes the 38th position, edging out IIT Bombay, which is at 41. Five other IITs feature in the top 100, led by Kanpur and Madras just outside the top 50. Among traditional universities, Delhi takes the lead at 81. It is ranked among the top 25 in Asia by employers and top 40 by academics. Calcutta ranks highly on student exchanges. It is second in Asia for outbound exchanges and 52nd for inbound.

**Financial Chronicle ND**  
13/05/2014 P-10

## Cambridge is best UK university, Oxford second

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**

*London*

BRITAIN'S prestigious Cambridge University on Monday piped archrival Oxford for the fourth year in a row to be named the best varsity in the country by an education guide.

Cambridge is again the country's leading university, topping the Complete University Guide's 2015 ranking of UK varsities, which was published online on Monday.

Oxford retained second place in the ranking of 123 universities, with the London School of Economics and Political Science placed third.

The Top Ten remain unchanged compared to last year. The Universities of Southampton (16th) and Newcastle (20th) entered the Top 20, while Edinburgh (21st) and King's (28th) dropped out.

The top ten UK universities named by the guide were Cambridge, Oxford, LSE, St Andrews, Durham, Imperial College London, Warwick, Bath, University College London and Exeter. Both Imperial and UCL slipped slightly, from fourth to sixth, and from seventh to ninth, respectively.

Oxford Brookes University, in 48th place, is the highest-ranking "new" university, although it falls three places from last year.

Student to staff ratios have improved significantly at many institutions as a result of increased staff recruitment and falling student numbers, while spending on student facilities has also risen widely, according to the guide.

Times of India ND 13/05/2014 P-20

# 4th year in a row, Cambridge pips Oxford as UK's top univ

**London:** Britain's Cambridge University pipped arch-rival Oxford for the fourth year in a row to be named the best varsity in the country by an education guide. Cambridge is again the country's leading university, topping the Complete University Guide's 2015 ranking of UK varsities which was published online on Monday.

Oxford retained second place in the ranking of 123 universities, with the London School of Economics and Political Science placed third. The Top Ten remain

## PIO is Birmingham varsity chancellor

Indian-origin entrepreneur Karan Bilimoria has been appointed as the new chancellor of the UK's University of Birmingham. India-born Bilimoria, the founder of Cobra Beer, will take up his role at an installation ceremony in July. "I am honoured and humbled to have been asked to be chancellor of this university with its vibrant, global community," he said. AGENCIES



unchanged compared to last year. The Universities of Southampton (16th) and Newcastle (20th) entered the Top 20, while Edinburgh (21th) and King's (28th) dropped out, The Student Times reported.

The top ten UK universities named by the guide were Cambridge, Oxford, LSE, St Andrews, Durham, Imperial College London, Warwick, Bath, University College London and Exeter.

Both Imperial and UCL slipped slightly, from fourth to sixth, and from seventh to ninth, respectively. AGENCIES

# More bang for buck at IIM-A than Ivy League

Institute 4th on *The Economist* list of global B-schools in return on investment

**BS REPORTER**  
Ahmedabad, 12 May

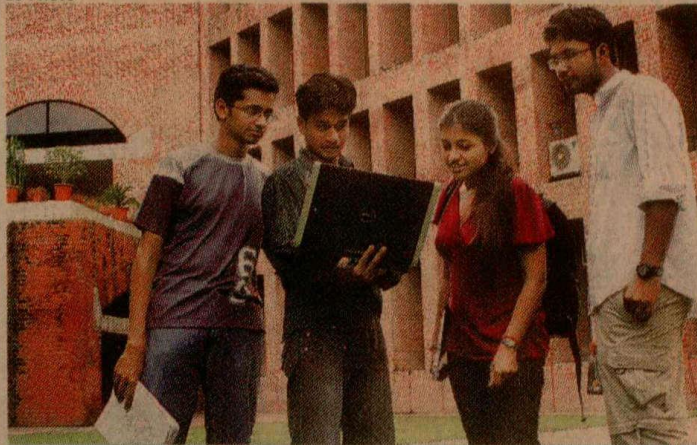
Studying at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A) gives you more bang for your buck than going to Harvard or Stanford does, according to a study conducted by *The Economist* magazine.

The new ranking has placed IIM-A much ahead of its Ivy League competitors such as Harvard, Stanford, Kellogg and Wharton. In fact, IIM-A is the world's fourth best B-school when it comes to "Good-value MBAs", the study says.

IIM-A's two-year management programme offers a return on investment (RoI) of 44 per cent, as compared with Harvard's 15 per cent and Stanford's 14 per cent. Other top B-schools such as INSEAD, France (24 per cent), Harvard, Stanford, Northwestern Kellogg (10 per cent) and Pennsylvania Wharton (6 per cent) are ranked at 12th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th positions, respectively, according to the chart published by *The Economist*.

HEC Paris (67 per cent), Aston Britain (64 per cent) and University of Hong Kong (60 per cent) rank higher

BS PHOTO



## GOOD VALUE MBAs

Selected full-time MBA programmes, 2013

Institute	RoI* (%)
HEC (France)	67
Aston (Britain)	64
University of Hong Kong	60
IIM-A <sup>#</sup>	44
IESE <sup>#</sup> (Spain)	38
INSEAD (France)	24
Harvard <sup>#</sup> (US)	15
Stanford <sup>#</sup> (US)	14
Northwestern Kellogg <sup>#</sup> (US)	10
Pennsylvania Wharton <sup>#</sup> (US)	6

\*Return on investment after one year; <sup>#</sup>Two-year programme  
Source: *The Economist*

than IIM-A.

The ranking is based on the cost of an MBA programme at selected business

schools after taking into account tuition fees and forgone salary, *The Economist* stated. The RoI is calculated

on the basis of the difference between pre- and post-MBA salary divided by the total cost of the programme.

So, for the fees that one pays at IIM-A and the previous salary that one foregoes, the passing graduate gets a higher return from the immediate compensation package earned through placement.

*The Economist* states that the RoI is calculated based on the immediate return in less than two years. "Still, Wharton alumni are more likely to top the greasy pole in the long run," the magazine says.

Two-year courses at prestigious US institutions are the most expensive, *The Economist* says. An MBA at Wharton costs \$330,000 on average, in part because it enrolls well-paid executives. But the immediate return on such degrees is small. Graduates tend to land jobs just a few notches above the ones they left. Cheaper, shorter MBAs around the world offer better returns. Students at HEC make enough extra money upon graduation to pay for their degrees in less than two years. Schools, such as IESE, that enrol lots of students from poor countries who then find jobs in the West also fare well, the magazine says.

Business Line ND 13/05/2014 P-4

# IIM-A 4<sup>th</sup> in *The Economist's* good-value B-schools

## OUR BUREAU

Chennai, May 12

*The Economist* has ranked India's premier B school, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, fourth among 20 leading schools globally in terms of return on investment for its students.

In its latest issue dated May 10, the newspaper ranks HEC Paris as the B school which offers the best returns of 67 per cent after one year, post an MBA.

Aston in the UK ranks second while the University of Hong Kong is third. Schools such as Insead, Harvard and Kellogg rank much lower; the

latter is ranked 19<sup>th</sup>. *The Economist's* chart shows the cost of an MBA at selected B-schools after taking into account tuition fees and foregone salary. Two-year courses, it says, at prestigious American institutions are the most expensive.

An MBA at Wharton costs \$330,000 on an average, in part because it enrolls well-paid executives.

But, it goes on to say that the immediate returns on such degrees is small as graduates tend to land jobs just a few notches above the ones they left. Cheaper shorter MBAs around the world of-

fer better returns. IIM-A offers a 44 per cent return on investment, according to the newspaper. Still, Wharton alumni are "more likely to top the greasy pole in the long run," it adds.

Ashish Nanda, Director, IIM-A, said: "*The Economist* calculations are one measure of how economically rewarding our students find the IIMA experience to be. But returns from education at IIMA go beyond purely pecuniary returns to self. Our alumni consistently report that they find the IIM-A learning experience life-changing."

# Govt, IIT-B Launch Solar Project to Reduce Kerosene Subsidy

**SHREYA JAI & RAJEEV JAYASWAL**  
NEW DELHI

The government has joined hands with IIT Bombay to implement cost-effective solar powered lighting solutions for rural population that will help save 36 million litres of kerosene and slash the subsidy bill on the polluting fuel by about ₹30,000 crore a year.

The scheme will be implemented jointly by the ministries of petroleum and new and renewable energy (MNRE), and funded through state-run oil firms' corporate social responsibility (CSR) fund, government officials said. The ambitious programme will light up the lives of about 47% of the country's population that lives mostly in villages, they said.

"Fuel conservation is the focus of India's energy policy and the oil ministry is committed to reduce consumption of kerosene, which is a major health hazard. We have significantly cut diesel subsidy and through solar scheme we intend to reduce kerosene subsidy, which is more than ₹29,000 crore," a senior oil ministry official said.

IIT Bombay started a programme last year to distribute solar lamps to students living in non-electrified areas of the country. As the central government gives 30% sub-

## *Bringing Light to Rural Population*

**THE MOVE** will help save 36 million litres of kerosene and slash the subsidy bill on the fuel by ₹30,000 cr a year

**THE PROGRAMME** will light up the lives of about 47% of the country's population that lives mostly in villages

**THE OIL MINISTRY** has asked oil companies to divert their ₹1,000-crore CSR fund to this solar-based project

sidy on cost of solar lamps, the institute contacted the MNRE to support its community development programme.

Looking at the attractive opportunity to reduce kerosene usage, the oil ministry decided to be part of the programme and asked oil companies to divert their CSR fund to this initiative. The combined annual CSR fund of the state-run oil firms is about ₹1,000 crore.

"MNRE, through its subsidy, is

paying 30% of the cost of the lamp while 50% will come from institutional donors, mostly from the oil companies through their CSR fund. The remaining 20% of the amount will be paid by the beneficiary," said a senior MNRE official.

The lamps are not given free of cost as the government wishes to propagate the importance of solar energy and distributing it for free will negate the intention of replacing kerosene with solar energy, the official said.

"Demand for solar-based lighting products is going up every year because of its viability and sustainability. Tracking the replacement of kerosene is difficult but widespread acceptance of solar as the primary fuel will help bring energy security where it is needed the most," said Tarun Kapoor, joint secretary, MNRE.

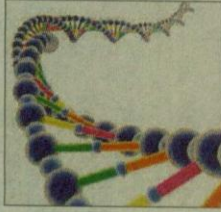
The programme also aims to increase employability by developing skills to assemble lamps locally and then distribute them. The total cost of the project is ₹48 crore, of which about ₹14.81 crore will be disbursed by the MNRE, sourced from the National Clean Energy Fund. Over the past three months, about ₹10 crore has already been given to IIT-B, through which 27,000 lamps were assembled and distributed in Madhya Pradesh.

## New gene atlas to help battle diseases

Researchers have provided insights into how genetic variants influence complex disease and drug response through metabolic pathways.

The team has linked 145 genetic regions with more than 400 molecules involved in human metabolism in human blood. This atlas of genetic associations with metabolism provides many new opportunities to understand the molecular pathways underlying associations with common, complex diseases.

The team measured the levels of a large num-



ber of metabolites, both those already known and many as yet uncharacterised, from many different metabolic pathways.

They found 90 new genetic associations, trebling the figure of known genetic associations with metabolites. In many of the cases where metabolites were known, the team were able to link the molecule to gene function.

They mapped genes to their likely substrates or products and linked these to a number of conditions, including hypertension, cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

They further found that these genetic regions map preferentially to genes that are currently targeted in drug-development programmes. This provides new opportunities to assess genetic influences on drug response, and to assess the potential for existing drugs to treat a wide range of diseases.

Dr Eric Fauman, study co-author and Associate Research Fellow from Pfizer Inc said this

work provides an important new window into the genetic variation underlying human metabolism.

He said through targeted Precision Medicine and by linking human disease genes to in vivo biological markers, they hope to enhance their ability to deliver impactful new medicines for patients across a variety of disorders.

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi; Date: May 15, 2014; Section: Times City; Page: 8;

# AIIMS rejects plan to raise retirement age

Durgesh Nandan Jha | TNN

New Delhi: The Institute Body of AIIMS on Monday struck down the controversial proposal to increase retirement age of the director and teaching faculty of AIIMS from 65 years to 70 years. Sources said the matter, a major policy decision, has been deferred. It is now up to the

## TIMING FLAYED

next government to decide the matter.

The AIIMS proposal stated the age of superannuation of the director need to be enhanced "to bring stability in administration so as to ensure adequate time period to take up developmental activities". It cited lack of experienced faculty to increase the age of superannuation of teaching faculty, too, from the present 65 years to 70 years.

Several faculty members

had protested the move alleging it was being done on the last day of election and days before the next cabinet is formed in order to favour certain individuals. The meeting of the IB, the highest decision making body of AIIMS, is proposed by the director and it is approved by the health minister, who is the president of the prestigious medical institute.

Apart from the age issue, the report of the high-powered committee constituted for conducting the inquiry to identify the persons who participated in the strikes (anti-quota agitation) at AIIMS was also discussed. Sources said the report was withdrawn following protests by the committee members. However, the AIIMS governing body meeting cleared the recommendations of the standing selection committee for making appointment to the posts of assistant professor/lecturer in nursing.



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## IIT-JEEius: A mobile app for IIT-JEE aspirants

**FE Online** Posted online: Monday, May 12, 2014 at 0000 hrs

**Bangalore** : Meritnation.com, one of India's largest online education company in the K12 space, now has introduced a mobile application 'IIT-JEEius' that is set to ease the load of students preparing for IIT-JEE advanced. Offering a smart and quick way to revise your syllabus before the exam, the app helps you to revise formulae and equations on your mobile phone on the go and that too absolutely free!

With the IIT-JEEius app students can now revise Physics, Chemistry and Math formulae and equations to help boost the last leg of their preparation. Students no longer need to shuffle through pages of notes and textbooks for revising important formulae – they can have a quick re-cap using this application. The timeliness of this app

has made it an instant hit with the students - the app has hit 2000 installs within 10 days of launch. The app although designed for mobiles, also works well with tablets and iPad.

“For students today, time is everything. Recognizing this need and in order to help them make the most of their preparation time, we launched this handy App to help students revise formulae & equations on the go as they prepare for IIT JEE,"said Mohan Prasad, IIT JEE Expert, Meritnation.com.

The IIT-JEEenius application is available on two mobile platforms – [Android \(for Android 2.3+\)](#) Google Play Store and on [iOS \(for iOS 5+\)](#) App Store.

## IIT-Indore to start shifting its campus from IET in June

— By FPJ Bureau, May 12, 2014 02:00 am

<http://freepressjournal.in/iit-indore-to-start-shifting-its-campus-from-iet-in-june/>



**It has permission to continue to operate from IET building till 2015 end but the IIT Indore has decided to leave early. Read why?**

**IIT Indore to vacate 2000 sqm space in IET building by June end. In a year, the institute would leave possession of all the area it has in IET building.**

**Some staff will be shifted to a temporary structure on its land in Simrol, rest to be sent to PACL campus.**

**Indore:** With the setting up of a temporary structure at its land in Simrol, the Indian Institute of Technology Indore has decided to shift its campus, in a phase-wise, from the building of Institute of Engineering Technology (IET). The IIT-Indore has written to IET Director Sanjeev Tokekar that it would vacate 2000 square meter of space in the IET building by June end.

“The IIT-Indore has two blocks M and E of the IET in its possession. It will vacate E block in June,” said Tokekar.

The IIT-Indore has permission to operate from the IET campus till December 2015 but it’s believed to be packing early as pressure to construct and shift to its own campus is mounting on it from the Ministry of Human Resources and Development that had set deadline of June-2013 for the same to this IIT and other new IITs.



Sources said that the IIT Indore had setup a temporary structure at Simrol and it would shift some administrative staff there to show to the MHRD that it has started process of shifting to its own campus. At present, the IIT Indore provisionally functions from three campuses – IET, PACL and Silver Spring.

While academic activities of IIT Indore are run from IET and PACL campuses, its residential quarters are located on Silver Spring campus. The IIT Indore which was established in 2009 had started its operation from the IET campus of the Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya (DAVV).

As per the initial MoU with the DAVV, the IIT Indore had to vacate the IET campus by December 2012. At that time, it was planned that the IIT would complete construction of its campus on 500-acre of land allocated to it at Simrol by December 2012 and subsequently move there. But nothing went to the plan.

In a setback to the IIT Indore, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in 2010 denied permission of diversion of 80 hectares forestland which was a part of the 500 acres of land meant for the institute. The development had hit the construction plan of the IIT and forced it to request the DAVV to let it continue its operation from the IET building till 2015.

The request initially was rejected but with Central and State government pitching for the IIT, the DAVV agreed to the demand. But with the hike in the number of students and faculty members, the IIT realised that the IET building alone would not be able to fulfill its increasing space requirements and it rented another campus in Pithampur – PACL campus. Residential quarters in Silver Spring were rented in the institute's establishment year itself. Before things get more complicated to the IIT, the MoEF approved its plea of diversion of forestland falling on the site meant for the institute campus.

The IIT Indore is now having possession of the entire 500 acres for the last two years but it could not complete construction of its campus. Just a temporary block has been setup wherein it is planning to move some administrative staff.

### **Basic science setup to be shifted to PACL**

Sources in the IIT Indore said that the institute would shift its setup of basic science stream from IET building and shift it to PACL campus.

The basic science infrastructure is located in E block of IET building and administrative machinery is located in M block. Some employees of M block would be shifted to the temporary structure at Simrol site. In a year time, the M block would also be vacated and entire administrative staff be shifted to Simrol.

## **IIT-Madras Campus Qualifies as Forest**

By J Santhosh - CHENNAI

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<http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/IIT-Madras-Campus-Qualifies-as-Forest/2014/05/13/article2221726.ece>

The state forest department has endorsed the stance of IIT-Madras that its campus was not situated in a reserved forest area. However, citing a 1996 Supreme Court judgment, the department argued that vast areas of the campus still qualify as forest and hence the institution violated law by not getting permission for construction activities in the campus as mandated by the apex court.

Wildlife warden K Geethanjali, in an affidavit submitted before the southern bench of the National Green Tribunal on Monday, said the 383 acres of land originally classified as reserve forest was denotified by a government order in 1961 and subsequently assigned to IIT-Madras. While the area was not strictly classified as a reserve forest, the institution was still bound to get permission from the Central government for construction activities, the affidavit said.

The tribunal was hearing a petition filed by E Seshan, an environmental activist, stating that IIT-Madras, one of the premier technology institutions in the country, violated the law by felling a large number of trees on its campus for construction activities. Seshan had alleged that the institute failed to get permission from state or central authorities for the construction. The tribunal had already issued an interim order restraining IIT-Madras from carrying out any further construction activity on the campus.

In its affidavit filed on May 5, IIT-Madras had maintained that the campus was not forest land.

However, the Forest Department on Monday argued that as large areas of the campus qualify to be forest due to tree cover and presence of wild animals and hence comes under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. "There are large undeveloped/unutilised areas in the campus, which, because of presence of wild animals and tree cover qualify to be a forest as defined by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The IIT-Madras can develop the area, which is qualified to be a forest, only with the permission of Government of India," read the affidavit.

Further, the forest department also cited that the IIT-M campus falls within 10 km of the Guindy National Park and hence prior permission is mandatory for any new building above 20,000 sqm. An inspection by the wildlife warden found that buildings spread about 84,040 sqm is under construction on the campus. These constructions are being made in the areas of existing or demolished buildings.

The department argued that IIT-M should not develop the forest areas without permission from competent authorities and must not do anything harmful to the habitat and movement of wildlife. The institution must be directed to plant ten saplings for every tree it had cut on the campus so far. In another affidavit filed by CMDA, the agency said IIT-Madras had submitted proposals seeking permission for construction and they were under consideration.