

Newspaper Clips

September 11, 2013

Times Of India ND 11/09/2013 P-14

No Indian varsity in top 200 global list

Kounteya Sinha | TNN

London: Not a single Indian university is among the world's top 200, according to a new global ranking.

The QS World University Rankings published on Tuesday has miserable news for India's education system. Around 11 Indian institutes feature in the top 800 of the global list with the highest ranking going to IIT Delhi which is placed 222 in the list.

Two other made it to the top 300—IIT Bombay (233) and IIT Kanpur (295). IIT Madras is ranked 313 while IIT Kharagpur stands at 346.

A close scrutiny on the ranking has more bad news for India. Even though the IITs figure in the list of the world's top 800 institutes, majority of them have actually fallen

GOING DOWN

Institution	Rank	
	2012	2013
IIT Delhi	212	222
IIT Bombay	227	233
IIT Kanpur	278	295
IIT Madras	312	313
IIT Kharagpur	349	346

in ranking in 2013 as compared to their standing in 2012.

IIT Delhi for example was 212th best in 2012 but fell to 222 in 2013. Similar is the story with IIT Bombay which fell from 227 to 233, IIT

Kanpur falls from 278 to 295, IIT Madras from 312 to 313. IIT Kharagpur is the only Indian institute that has gained ranking from 349 in 2012 to 346 in 2013.

The other Indian institutes to make it to the top 800 list includes IIT Rourkee (401), Delhi University (441), IIT Guwahati and Mumbai University both at (601) with University of Pune and Kolkata at 701.

Globally, MIT tops the table for the second year in a row, followed by Harvard and Cambridge.

The best-performing countries in terms of number of universities ranked were the US (144), UK (69), Germany (42), France (40) and Japan (38).

The rankings say: "In India, five Indian Institutes of Technology are the country's only representa-

tives in the top 400".

The QS World University Rankings are based on four key pillars—research, teaching, employability and internationalization. The methodology consists of six indicators: academic reputation (40%), employer reputation (10%), and faculty student ratio (20%), citations per faculty (20%), international students (5%) and international faculty (5%).

This year sees the most comprehensive QS World University Rankings ever as over 100 universities are added, making it an 800-strong list with 76 countries represented. The rankings took into account 62,094 academic and 27,957 employer responses, making both surveys the largest of their kind in the world.

Hindustan Times ND 11/09/2013 P-11

No Indian university in world's top 200

Vanita Srivastava

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NEW DELHI: No Indian university figures in the top 200 of the QS World University Rankings that were released on Tuesday.

However there are three Indian universities in the top 300 and 11 in the top 800 which includes 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). Last year also there were 11 universities in the top 800.

Globally, MIT tops the table for the second year in a row, followed by Harvard and Cambridge. The best-performing countries in terms

INDIAN VARSITIES AND THEIR RANK

2013 rank	2012 rank	Institution name
222	212	IIT Delhi
233	227	IIT Bombay
295	278	IIT Kanpur
313	312	IIT Madras
346	349	IIT Kharagpur

of number of universities ranked were the US (144); UK (69); Germany (42); France (40), followed by Japan (38).

The National University of

Singapore (NUS), ranked at 24, heads the list of top 50 Asian Universities. In 2012, it was ranked 25.

The top Indian university in the list – IIT Delhi has dropped from 212 rank to 222, IIT Bombay 233 and IIT Kanpur 295. IIT Madras 313 and IIT Kharagpur 346 remain in the top 400.

Ben Sowter, head of research at QS says: "The stable performance of Indian institutions is a reflection on the country's efforts to internationalise its higher education system. However, it's clear that more efforts are needed in the area if

the country's institutions wish to feature more prominently at the top of global rankings."

This year sees the most comprehensive QS World University Rankings ever as over 100 universities are added, making it an 800-strong list with 76 countries represented. The rankings took into account 62,094 academic and 27,957 employer responses.

The QS World University Rankings is an annual league table of the top universities in the world based on four key pillars - research, teaching, employability and internationalisation.

India's Performance in the QS University Ranking

India continued its poor showing in the world university league tables, with not even a single Indian institute making it to the top 200 in the prestigious QS (Quacquarelli Symonds) World University Rankings 2013-2014



Only 11 Indian institutes made it to the **top 800** of the global list, with IIT Delhi coming in first among them, at a dismal 222nd place

9 of the 11 top Indian institutes slipped in their rankings since last year. **Only IIT Kharagpur and IIT Roorkee** went up a few places



Three institutes - IIT Delhi, IIT Bombay and IIT Kanpur made it to the top 300, the same as last year

WHERE THEY STAND

INSTITUTION	2013 RANK	2012 RANK
IIT Delhi	222	212
IIT Bombay	233	227
IIT Kanpur	295	278
IIT Madras	313	312
IIT Kharagpur	346	349
IIT Roorkee	401-410	401-450
Univ of Delhi	441-450	401-450
IIT Guwahati	601-650	551-600
Univ of Mumbai	601-650	551-600
Univ of Calcutta	701+	601+
Univ of Pune	701+	601+



Source: QS World University Rankings. The rankings, which include representation from 76 countries, are compiled based on a set of indicators including academic reputation, employer reputation, faculty student ratio, citations per faculty, proportion of international students and proportion of international faculty

THE GLOBAL SCENE



GLOBALLY, the top 10 universities in the QS World University Rankings 2013/2014 are all in either the **US or UK**



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY maintained top place, same as last year. Harvard and Cambridge bagged the second and third positions, respectively

► NATION

IITs fall again in QS World Asian Universities Ranking for 2013

Six of seven older Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), have slipped in the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World Asian Universities Ranking for 2013.

IIT-Bombay led the fall, dropping five notches at 39th position against 34th last year. While IIT-Delhi fell two places to

secure 38th position against 36th last year, IIT-Madras fell four positions to 49 against 45 last year.

IITs in Kanpur and Kharagpur fell four and two places to 51 and 58, respectively. While IIT-Roorkee fell a place to 66, IIT-Guwahati held its 89 position from last year. University of Delhi also figures in the list at the 78th position, as in 2012. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology tops the Asian rankings, followed by a number of Chinese, Japanese and Korean institutions.

The IITs also slipped in world's top-200 university rankings. IIT-Delhi slipped 10 notches to 222, down from 212 last year. US-based Massachusetts Institute of Technology topped the list with Harvard University securing second position, pushing Cambridge University to third.

The annual ranking, with 800-strong education institutions, includes 11 Indian institutions, with IIT-Bombay at 233, IIT-Kanpur at 295, IIT-Madras at 313 and IIT-Kharagpur at 346.

"The stable performance of Indian institutions is a reflection on the country's efforts to internationalise its higher education system. However, it is clear that more efforts are needed in the area if the country's institutions wish to feature more prominently at the top of global rankings," said Ben Sowter, head of research at QS.

IIT-Bombay and IIT-Delhi directors could not be reached despite repeated attempts.

These annual rankings consider the subject range, research results and academic reputation offered by 3,000 institutions internationally. **BS REPORTER** ■ Mumbai

Move to let foreign varsities open India campuses

The ministry of human resource development has sent proposals to the department of industrial policy and promotion and the department of economic affairs to permit foreign universities to open campuses in the country under the Companies Act. These departments have supported the proposal.

BS REPORTER

Pioneer ND 11/09/2013 P-12

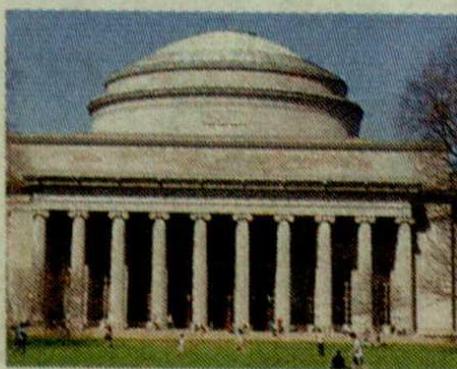
No Indian university in world's top 200 ranks

PTI ■ LONDON

US-based Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University on Tuesday topped an authoritative list of the world's top 200 university rankings that did not figure any educational institutions from India.

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, country's premier institution, comes in way down at No 222, dropping from 212 last year, in the 'QS World University Rankings' released here on Tuesday. The list is predictably dominated with US universities, with MIT grabbing the top slot and Harvard at No 2, pushing Britain's Cambridge University to No 3.

As part of one of its most comprehensive global reviews, the 800-strong annual ranking includes 11 Indian institutions in all with the IITs leading the charge — IIT Bombay at 233, IIT Kanpur at 295, IIT Madras



at 313 and IIT Kharagpur at 346.

"The stable performance of Indian institutions is a reflection on the country's efforts to internationalise its higher education system. However, it's clear that more efforts are needed in the area if the country's institutions wish to feature more prominently at the top of global rankings," said Ben Sowter, head of research at QS, a British firm specialising in education and study abroad.

"In a country where education is prized above all matters and competition for a coveted place at one of the country's top institutions is high,

students need a broader comparison of domestic universities. QS is currently working closely with Indian institutions in a pilot ranking project for the 'BRICS' nations, which is due to be launched later this year," Sowter added.

The annual rankings take into account the subject range, research results and academic reputation offered by 3,000 institutions internationally.

In the list of the top 50 universities in Asia, IIT Delhi and IIT Bombay come in at 38 and 39 followed by IIT Kanpur at 51 and IIT Roorkee at 66.

The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology tops Asian rankings followed by a number of Chinese, Japanese and Korean institutions. Pakistan's Quaid-e-Azam University ranks 119 and National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad is at 120 — both ahead of University of Mumbai which is at 140.

Hindu ND 11/09/2013 P-5

No Indian varsity in QS top 200; IIT-Delhi drops by 10 slots

Aarti Dhar

NEW DELHI: Indian universities have performed disappointingly in the 'QS World University Rankings', with none figuring in the top 200.

Worse, the premier Indi-

an Institute of Technology, Delhi, has slipped to the 222nd position from 212 last year.

The 800-strong annual ranking includes 11 Indian institutions in all, with four IITs finding better places — IIT Bombay at

233, IIT Kanpur at 295, IIT Madras at 313 and IIT Kharagpur at 346.

The list, released on Tuesday, is dominated by U.S. universities.

While the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard have

grabbed the first and second spots, Britain's Cambridge University has been pushed to the third rank.

In the top 50 universities in Asia, IIT Delhi and IIT Bombay come in at 38 and 39, followed by IIT Kanpur at 51 and IIT Roor-

kee at 66.

The annual rankings take into account the subject range offered, as well as research results produced and academic reputation enjoyed by 3,000 institutions international-

The 'QS World University Rankings' consists of six indicators: academic reputation (40 per cent), employer reputation (10 per cent), faculty-student ratio (20 per cent), citations per faculty (20 per cent), international students (5 per

cent) and international faculty (5 per cent).

The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology tops the Asian rankings followed by a number of Chinese, Japanese and Korean institutions.

Financial Chronicle ND 11/09/2013 P-10

Indian varsities fail to enter world's top 200 league

ADITI KHANNA

Press Trust of India

LONDON: US-based Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University on Tuesday topped an authoritative list of the world's top 200 university rankings that did not figure any educational institutions from India.

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, the country's premier institution, comes in way down at No 222, dropping from 212 last year, in the 'QS World University Rankings' re-

leased on Tuesday.

The list is predictably dominated with US universities, with MIT grabbing the top slot and Harvard at No 2, pushing Britain's Cambridge University to No 3.

As part of one of its most comprehensive global reviews, the 800-strong annual ranking includes 11 Indian institutions in all with the IITs leading the charge — IIT Bombay at 233, IIT Kanpur at 295, IIT Madras at 313 and IIT Kharagpur at 346. The stable performance of Indian institutions is a reflection on the country's ef-



orts to internationalise its higher education system.

"However, it's clear that more efforts are needed in the area if the country's institutions wish to feature

more prominently at the top of global rankings," said Ben Sowter, head of research at QS, a British firm specialising in education and study abroad.

In a country where education is prized above all matters and competition for a coveted place at one of the country's top institutions is high, students need a broader comparison of domestic universities. "QS is currently working closely with Indian institutions in a pilot ranking project for the 'BRICS' nations, which is due to be launched later this

year," Sowter added.

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In the list of the top 50 universities in Asia, IIT Delhi and IIT Bombay come in at 38 and 39 followed by IIT Kanpur at 51 and IIT Roorkee at 66. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology tops the Asian rankings followed by a number of Chinese, Japanese and Korean institutions.

Mint ND 11/09/2013 P-2

QS RANKINGS

Not a single Indian varsity in top 200 list

BY A STAFF WRITER

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NEW DELHI

A ranking of the world's top 200 universities by one of the world's foremost educational rankings companies doesn't have a single university from India.

Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (QS) unveiled its latest rankings of the world's top universities on Tuesday. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, University College London, Imperial College London, and University of Oxford are the top five universities in its listing for 2013. The first university outside the US and the UK in the listing is at No. 12, ETH Zurich, and the first Asian university at No. 24, National University of Singapore (NUS).

The company is expected to release a larger listing of the world's top 800 universities later Tuesday.

India does have a presence in another listing by QS, in the top universities in Asia (2013).

There are 11 Indian universities in the list of 200, with three in the top 50. The Indian Institute of technology (IIT) Delhi, is at No. 38, IIT Bombay at No. 39 and

IIT Madras at No. 49. The first non-technological Indian university in the listing is Delhi University at No. 80. Other universities included in the list are IIT Kanpur (51), IIT Kharagpur (58), IIT Roorkee (66), IIT Guwahati (89), University of Mumbai (140), University of Calcutta (143), and University of Pune (181).

The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology tops this listing and NUS comes in at No. 2.

QS says its methodologies for the two studies are different, based on regional preferences. The nine parameters considered for the Asian survey are: academic reputation, employer reputation, faculty-student ratio, citations per paper, papers per faculty, international faculty, international students, inbound exchange students, and outbound exchange students.

The global survey is based on six parameters: academic reputation, employer reputation, faculty-student ratio, citations per faculty, international faculty, and international students.

The difference may explain why NUS is the top Asian university in the global ranking, but the second in the Asian one.

Statesman ND 11/09/2013 P-7

INDIAN VARSITIES NOWHERE IN TOP 200

India has a long way to go

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

London, 10 September

US-based Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University today topped an authoritative list of the world's top 200 university rankings that did not figure any educational institutions from India.

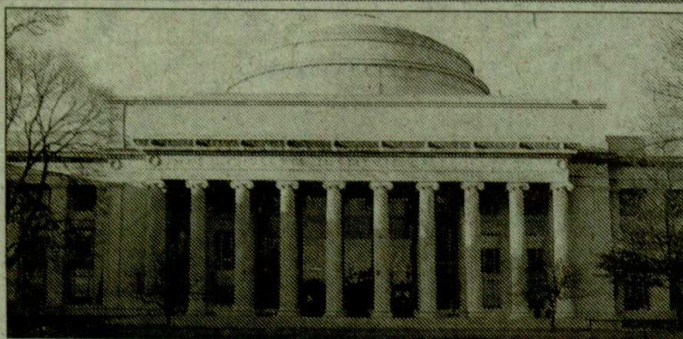
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, the country's premier institution, comes in way down at No 222, dropping from 212 last year, in the 'QS World University Rankings' released here today.

The list is predictably dominated with US universities, with MIT grabbing the top slot and Harvard at No 2, pushing Britain's Cambridge University to No 3.

As part of one of its most comprehensive global reviews, the 800-strong annual ranking includes 11 Indian institutions in all with the IITs leading the charge - IIT Bombay at 233, IIT Kanpur at 295, IIT Madras at 313 and IIT Kharagpur at 346.

"The stable performance of Indian institutions is a reflection on the country's efforts to internationalise its higher education system. However, it's clear that more efforts are needed in the area if the country's institutions wish to

INDIA NOT SHINING



1 Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, the country's premier institution, comes in way down at No 222, dropping from 212 last year

2 The list is dominated with US universities, with MIT grabbing position 1, Harvard at No 2 and Cambridge at No 3.

THE REAL STORY

India did not figure in MIT and Harvard University rankings of world's top 200 university rankings

feature more prominently at the top of global rankings," said Ben Sowter, head of research at QS, a British firm specialising in education and study abroad.

"In a country where education is prized above all matters and competition for a coveted place at one of the country's top institutions is high, students need a broader comparison of domestic universities. QS is currently working closely with Indian institutions in a pilot ranking project for the 'BRICS' nations, which is due to be

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NORMS GET EASIER Top 400 global universities allowed to set up campuses in India sans partners as not-for-profit firms

Foreign Varsities Spared the Rod on India Entry

Study at Home

WHAT FOREIGN VARSITIES CAN DO

Open campuses and offer degrees in India without a local partner

Operate as 'companies' in the country under the Companies Act

WHAT IS THE CONDITION

Foreign varsity must be ranked among top 400 worldwide as per Times Higher Education, Quacquarelli Symonds or Academic Ranking of Shanghai Jiao Tong University



OUR BUREAUS

NEW DELHI | MUMBAI

The government has opened the doors for top foreign universities to set up campuses in the country and award degrees, giving Indian students the opportunity to study in global institutions without leaving home or spending a fortune in dollars.

Faced with delays in enacting a law to allow foreign universities to set up base in India, the human resource development ministry has decided to allow the top 400 institutions to enter via an executive order. It is working on regulations under the University Grants Commission Act to let foreign institutions begin operations without an Indian partner, which

is currently a requirement. A 2006 study by the Association of Indian Universities found that over 340 institutes in India were offering courses in collaboration with foreign educational institutes.

The move has been lauded by industry leaders and many in the education sector. However, there are concerns that allowing only the top 400 institutions to set up campuses is too restrictive while others doubt if the world's top universities are waiting to rush in. "I do not expect the best universities to be here immediately," said NR Madhava Menon, founder-director of the National Law School, Bangalore.

DIPP, DEA Back Proposal ▶▶ 24

■ **Indian Universities Slip** ▶▶ 6

Times Of India ND 11/09/2013 P-14

Govt unveils norms for foreign institutes eyeing India campuses

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Foreign education providers (FEPs) interested in setting up campuses in India would have to run them as a not-for-profit legal entity. Therefore, they would have to first form a company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. Companies Under section 25 are non-profit entities.

More than two months after TOI reported finalization of UGC rules for establishment of campus of foreign universities/educational institutions in India, the HRD ministry made the rules public on Tuesday.

The degrees awarded by FEPs would be treated as foreign degrees only and the same shall be subject to the equivalence accorded by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) as per their system.

FEPs before being notified would have to maintain a corpus of not less than Rs 25 crore for each campus they propose to establish. Each provider would be allowed maximum of four campuses. Out of the income received from the corpus fund, FEPs



NEW BEGINNINGS

would not be allowed to utilize not more than 75% income for the purpose of development. The rest of the income would have to be deposited in the corpus fund. FEPs would also not be allowed to invest surplus revenue for any purpose other than for the growth and development of the educational institutions.

FEPs would not be allowed to offer any course that adversely affects the sovereignty and integrity of India or its friendly relations with other countries. Only FEPs who are placed in the top 400 institutions

as per the world university rankings by Times Higher Education or World University Rankings by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) or Academic Ranking of World Universities by Shanghai Jiao Tong University will only be allowed to operate. FEPs that have been in the field of education for more than 20 years in the parent country and are accredited there would be allowed to set up campus in India.

Application of FEPs would have to be endorsed by the embassy or high commission in India of the country in which the institution is established. FEPs would have to mandatorily publish prospectus with details of courses, fee and other charges as well as money to be refunded.

UGC rules also has provision for penalty if an institution that is not FEP, has not been recognized or whose recognition has been withdrawn offers admission in violation of the provisions or publishes or releases misleading advertisement. The minimum penalty would be Rs 50 lakh extendable to Rs 1 crore.

Mint ND 11/09/2013 P-1

LEARNING CURVE

Nod for foreign varsities to go solo in India

Move to allow varsities to operate without a local partner may see a rush of applicants to tap a lucrative market

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA
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NEW DELHI

The government has decided to allow foreign universities to operate independently in India, set up campuses and offer degrees without having a local partner—a move that finally opens the gates for foreign educational institutions seeking to establish a presence in the country.

To foreign universities, the move presents an opportunity to tap a country with a population of 1.2 billion. To Indians (at least those who can afford it), it is an opportunity to receive quality education without leaving India (and without paying in dollars). And to India, it could mean significant foreign direct investment.

The department of industrial policy and promotion (DIPP) and the department of economic affairs (DEA) have agreed to allow overseas universities to operate as so-called section 25 or non-profit companies under the newly passed Companies Act, the human resource development (HRD) ministry said on Tuesday.

Companies registered under section 25 of India's Companies Act cannot distribute profit or dividends to members, which means that the foreign universities cannot repatriate money—a constraint that was criticized by at least one expert.

Several foreign universities have been keen to enter India to tap a higher educational

market that is worth ₹46,200 crore and expanding by 18% every year, according to *40 million by 2020*, a report from audit and consulting firm EY. They have been constrained by the need to do so through partnerships.

The Foreign Education Providers' Bill is still awaiting parliamentary approval. Tuesday's announcement, which is effectively an executive order, doesn't need to be approved by Parliament and could see a rush of foreign universities to enter India.

"The ministry had sought comments and observations of the department of industrial policy and promotion and the department of economic affairs on the rules. Both DIPP and DEA have supported the proposal," the HRD ministry said in a statement on Tuesday.

Ministry officials said that the details are being vetted by the law ministry and an official notification will be published soon.

With the powers vested in it through the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, the ministry will allow foreign universities to set up campuses in India and award foreign degrees. Currently, a foreign university needs to join hands with a local education provider to offer courses and the degrees are not considered foreign degrees.

Under the proposed rules, foreign universities can set up campuses in India once they have been notified as "foreign education provider" by UGC. An educational institution wanting to operate in India needs to be in the top 400 in one of three global rankings: the UK-based Times Higher

TURN TO PAGE 2 ►

India to let in foreign universities

► FROM PAGE 1

Education Ranking; Quacquarelli Symonds ranking published in the UK again; and China-based Shanghai Jiao Tong University rankings.

An HRD ministry official said that at least 20 foreign universities—mostly from the US, followed by Australia and Canada—have expressed their desire to enter the market.

“Universities such as Duke University, California Institute of Technology and Virginia Tech are some of the names that have shown interest,” said the official, who asked not to be identified.

Mint could not independently verify this. In September 2012, the University of Chicago Booth School of Business’ deputy dean Robert H. Gertner told *Mint* that the school was exploring opportunities to open an executive education centre in India.

The degrees awarded by foreign universities in India will be considered foreign degrees and students holding these degrees need to get an equivalence certificate from the Association of Indian Universities, the HRD ministry said in its statement. These universities will also function under the UGC rules.

The profit motive

A foreign university cannot repatriate money that it makes in India. And any university seeking entry to India must be accredited by bodies in its home country. “Quality control is key and we will build the safeguard mechanism with each of the universities,” a second official in the HRD ministry said.

An expert was critical of these provisions. “On the one hand, you are saying we want top 400 institutes to come and on the other, you are not allowing them to repatriate surplus to the home campus. It’s a fundamental problem. I think there is still an inherent trust deficit between the government and the (foreign) educational institutes,” said Pramath Sinha, founding dean of the Indian School of Business, Hyderabad.

“They have to stop questioning everybody, at least the best of the institutes. This problem was there in the Bill and if they are retaining it in the executive order, it will be a huge drag,” added Sinha, who is setting up a liberal arts university, India’s first, in Haryana.

The two HRD ministry officials said enough changes have been made to make it attractive for foreign universities to enter India. The India campus will function as a branch campus of the parent, rather than as an independent campus. The universities will offer the same degree they are offering in their parent campus. And the ministry has reduced the deposit universities have to maintain with the ministry (and which they will forfeit in case of any violation) from ₹50 crore to ₹25 crore.

To be sure, it will not be easy for foreign universities to acquire land, especially in the context of India’s new land acquisition law.

“We will not facilitate the university in getting land at a concession. Anyway, procuring land and other infrastructural facilities in India will be way cheaper than in developed countries,” said the first minis-

try official.

He added that there were still three things that would attract foreign universities to India: a huge education market and the young demography to grow that further; lower recruitment and research costs; and the opportunity to offer executive education programmes and consulting services to Indian companies.

The second official grandiosely described the ministry’s move as “liberalizing the higher education space the way India’s economy was liberalized between 1991 and 1993”.

Manish Sabharwal, chief executive of staffing and training company TeamLease Services Pvt. Ltd, said that India remains an attractive destination for education. In many countries there are two problems, he added—demography and cost—but in India both the issues are in the right place. The problem, he said, is in the details.

Anton Muscatelli, vice-chancellor of the UK-based University of Glasgow, too stressed the importance of details. The Indian government’s willingness to allow universities to come into India should certainly boost the entry of foreign universities, but the details will be important, he said. His own university, he added, has several partnerships in India and will continue to work with strong Indian partners.

Once it is notified, the ministry’s order will render irrelevant the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill 2010, a brainchild of former HRD minister Kapil Sibal, who is currently in charge of the telecom and law ministries.

Tribune ND 11/09/2013 P-11

Stage set for entry of top foreign varsities in India

From page 1

association to be registered as a company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. Also it must be ranked among the top 400 universities of the world as per the ranking published by Times Higher Education, Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) or the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) published by Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

HRD Ministry sources said all FEIs intending to apply under the rules shall be not-for-profit legal entities, which have been in existence for at least 20 years and accredited by an accrediting agency of that country or in the absence of its accreditation in

ELIGIBILITY FOR FOREIGN PLAYERS

- Must have 20 years standing; ₹25 crore corpus
- Must be ranked among the top 400 globally
- Must offer same quality of courses as offered abroad
- Must register as a Company under companies Act and not be for profit

that country by an internationally accepted system of accreditation.

The FEP will offer programmes of study or courses to be of quality comparable to those offered to students in its main campus abroad, as per new UGC rules.

Each FEI before being notified as an FEP would be required to maintain a corpus of not less than Rs 25 crore. The rules also provide for penalties

rules or the UGC Act and the forfeit of corpus fund.

Degrees awarded by these FEPs would be treated as foreign degrees only and the same shall be subject to the equivalence accorded by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) as per their system.

ranging from Rs 50 lakh to Rs 1 crore for FEPs who contravene any provision of these

Business Line ND 11/09/2013 P-4

Foreign varsities to soon get admission to India

HRD Ministry finalising UGC rules; universities may function as companies

Our Bureau

New Delhi, Sept. 10

Foreign educational institutions may soon set up campuses in India, with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) supporting the Ministry of Human Resource Development's proposal to permit foreign universities to enter India under the Companies Act.

In an official statement released on Tuesday, the HRD Ministry said it "is in the process of finalising the UGC (Established and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions) Rules by which foreign universities can set up campus in India and issue foreign degrees."

Foreign universities will be allowed to function in the country as companies under Section 25 of the Companies Act, in line with the proposal sent by the Ministry to the DIPP and DEA.

"Under the proposed rules, Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs) can set up campuses in India once the FEIs



Opening the doors: According to stipulations, the institutions should be within the top 400 universities of the world. — Bloomberg

have been notified as Foreign Education Provider by the UGC," the Ministry statement said.

These institutions should be within the top 400 universities of the world, according to the ranking published

by Times Higher Education, Quacquarelli Symonds or the Academic Ranking of World Universities by Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

Further, the institutions, which will be required to maintain a corpus of not less

than Rs 25 crore, will have to be not-for-profit entities that have been in existence for at least 20 years, and accredited by an agency of the country of origin or by an internationally accepted system of accreditation.

Given that the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010, has been pending in Parliament for over three years, since it was first introduced in the Lok Sabha in May 2010, some industry experts see this new move as a back-door entry for foreign institutions. The Bill has also faced a lot of opposition from a section of educationists as well as political parties.

However, HRD Ministry officials deny any attempts to allow back-door entry to foreign universities since these universities (which come in under Companies Act) will not provide Indian degrees, as envisioned in the Bill.

The degrees awarded by the Indian campuses of foreign universities will be considered foreign degrees and if these students wish to pursue further studies in an Indian institute or seek Government jobs, they will have to seek equivalence for the degree, as is required for other foreign degrees.

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House locked, so HRD pushes foreign univs through UGC route

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 10

THE government is set to open the door for foreign universities in India through a non-legislative route. The HRD ministry has sent proposals to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) to allow the universities to set up campuses as companies under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

The top 400 universities

on Times Higher Education, Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) or the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) by Shanghai Jiao Tong University will be eligible to set up campuses in India once they are notified as Foreign Education Providers (FEPs) by the University Grants Commission.

The HRD ministry's most reform legislation, including the Foreign Education Providers Bill, has remained stuck in Parliament for nearly three years now. With legisla-

tive approval unlikely, the ministry has, since late last year, been working on routing the proposal to allow foreign universities in India through UGC regulations.

"As per the powers vested with the central government to make rules under the UGC Act, the ministry is in the process of finalizing the UGC (Established and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions) Rules by which foreign universities can set up campus in India and issue foreign degrees... Both

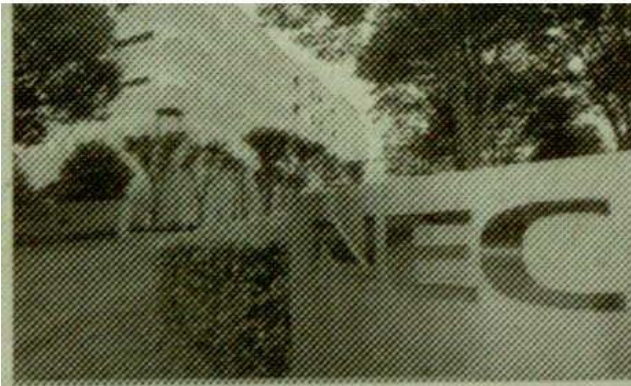
DIPP and DEA have supported the proposal," the ministry said in a statement issued today.

Foreign educational institutions would have to enter through an association, to be registered as a company under the Companies Act. The institutions must be not-for-profit legal entities that have been in existence for at least 20 years, and accredited by an agency of that country, or by an internationally accepted system of accreditation.

To be notified as an FEP,

the institution must maintain a corpus of at least Rs 25 crore. The FEPs must offer programmes of quality comparable to those at their main campuses. Any FEP that violates rules would be liable to be fined between Rs 50 lakh and to Rs 1 crore, and the forfeiture of the corpus fund.

Degrees awarded by the FEPs would be treated as foreign degrees, and would be subject to the equivalence accorded by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) as per their system, say the rules.



NEC TO EXPAND RESEARCH WORK

JAPANESE ELECTRICAL giant NEC is looking to expand its research on Indian energy market through collaboration with two Indian institutes. NEC is seeking tie-ups with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, and the Energy Resources Institute, said Dr Ratnesh K. Sharma, department head for energy management at NEC Laboratories America. "We are trying to collaborate with them in understanding the Indian scenarios better and get them involved in our research," Mr Sharma said. NEC is also planning to test diesel-powered generators for the Indian market. The research would be done within next one year to two years. — PTI

IIT-B, Monash scholarship

■ THIS scholarship is an exciting partnership between the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay (IIT-B) and Monash University, Melbourne (Australia). The scholarship is jointly badged PhD programme has students who will undertake interdisciplinary research in the fields of science, technology, engineering, humanities and management. The IIT-B-Monash research academy is an unique global research partnership that delivers innovative solutions through collaborative, multi-disciplinary projects.

Aim: December intake will focus on attracting excellent and highly motivated students to work in areas of applied research, particularly problems that are important to many of the industrial partners. **Award:** Candidates will receive a generous scholarship, receive co-supervision from professors at IIT-B and Monash University, receive a jointly-badged PhD degree from IIT-B and Monash University, will have access to world-class research facilities, opportunity of gaining international research experience, and will also receive a special fellowship to visit Monash University.

Eligibility: The candidate having a first class masters degree in engineering or science (or an MBA) from a reputed university, or a bachelors degree in english/science (with high GPA), should take advantage of (this unique opportunity to acquire an internationally recognised qualification and pursue an exciting career in research.

The scholarship will offer attractive PhD scholarships to successful candidates. Although it is not a prerequisite but candidates who have been highly placed in GATE, GRE, CSIR, CAT or any other competitive exam are encouraged to apply. **Closing date:** September 26.

www.iitbmonash.org

Future space rovers to be smart enough to take own decisions

Kounteya Sinha | TNN

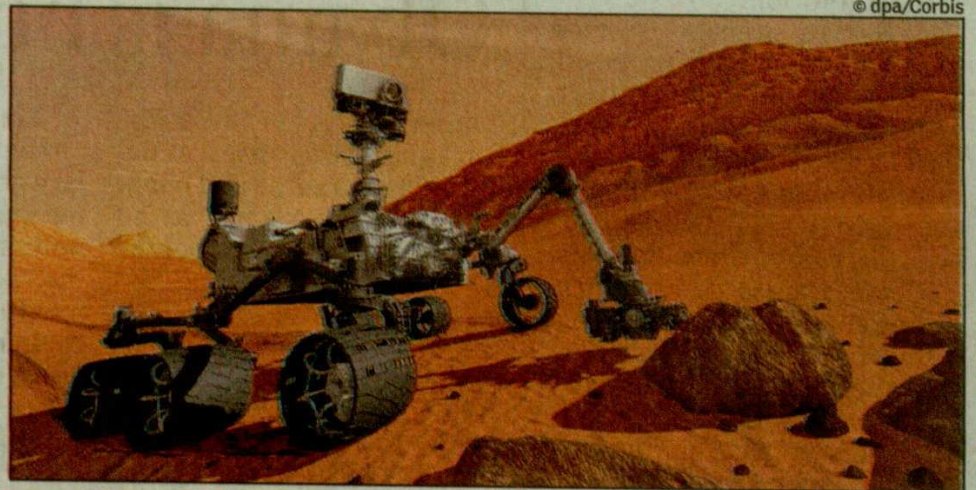
London: Soon, space robots will be able to take decisions on their own.

To allow future rover missions like Nasa's Curiosity to make discoveries further out in the solar system, scientists have developed a new camera that can do more than just take pictures of alien rocks. It will think about what the pictures signify so the rover can decide on its own whether to keep exploring a particular site or move on.

To help future rover and space missions spend less time waiting for instructions from Earth, Nasa has developed an advanced two-lens camera, called TextureCam.

At present, the Mars Curiosity mission is at the cutting edge of technology. But the rover is pretty brainless when it comes to doing the science that it was sent to carry out. At the beginning of each Martian day called a sol, scientists on Earth upload an agenda for the rover. This scientific schedule details nearly all of rover's movements.

Even moving at light speed, instructions from Earth take about 20 minutes to reach the surface of Mars. This 40-minute roundtrip



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NOT CURIOUS ENOUGH: Mars Curiosity works on instructions sent by scientists from Earth. Total time taken in this exchange is 40 minutes. This makes real-time control over the rover impossible

makes real-time control of the rover impossible. "Right now for the rovers, each day is planned out on Earth based on the images the rover took the previous day. This is a huge limitation and one of the main bottlenecks for exploration with these spacecraft," Nasa said.

On Jupiter's moon Europa, where astrobiologists suspect extra-terrestrial life may exist the delay could be over 90 minutes.

Although Curiosity and other rovers can already, on their own,

distinguish rocks from other objects in photos they take, they must send images all the way to Earth for scientific analysis of a particular rock. TextureCam can do the analysis by itself.

"If the rover itself could prioritize what's scientifically important, it would have the capability to take more images than it knows it can send back. That goes hand in hand with its ability to discover new things that weren't anticipated," Nasa said.

Academics condemn govt's stand against Prof Yadav

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 10

Coming in support of member of UGC Prof Yogendra Yadav, academicians from across the country today condemned the show-cause notice issued to him by the Human Resource and Development Ministry (HRD) as yet another instance of "arm-twisting" of the Congress-led Central government to crush dissenting voices and urged for its immediate withdrawal.

The notice was served on September 4 to Prof Yadav to explain within seven days why he should not be removed from his post citing "conflict of interest" due to his political allegiance to the Aam Aadmi Party.

In a petition from over 200 educators cutting across the board sent to HRD Minister M. Mangapati Pallam Raju, they have expressed shock on the ministry's stand and view it as one inspired from the fact that the political scientist has pointed out irreg-

ularities in the conduct of commission meetings, putting some officials in an uncomfortable situation.

This indicates the government's "intolerance" towards voices of free opinion, they observed in the petition signed by academicians and legal activists from DU, JNU, Jamia Millia Islamia, AMU, IIT-Delhi, apart from several others.

According to them, the decision stems from the fact that Prof. Yadav have objected on matters of national importance, including the introduction of the Four-Year Undergraduate Programme, bypassing of the recommendations of the UGC committee in the notification of the API scheme and the decision to set up a inter-university centre on teacher education in a technological university in Kakinda, the Lok Sabha constituency of the HRD Minister that does not even have a department of education.

Prof Yadav will submit the official reply tomorrow.

HT Jaipur

New tablet to help IIT-JEE aspirants



■ **Bansal Classes launches tablet that will facilitate e-learning for students.**

AH ZAIDI/HT

HT Correspondent

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The computing company iBall and the Kota coaching institute Bansal Classes have launched a tablet that will facilitate e-learning by students for the Indian Institute of Technology joint entrance exam.

Sandeep Parasarmpuria, director of iBall, addressed a press conference at Bansal Classes to give information about the Edu-Slide, a special edition tablet, in Kota. He claimed it is an e-learning programme no IIT aspirant would want to overlook.

He claimed that Bansal Classes' content on iBall Edu-Slide is probably the best way to prepare for JEE, both main and advanced. It includes solutions to over 10,000 questions in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. It includes online tests and

evaluation too. It is also bundled with master problem package and eBooks for Physics, Chemistry and Maths. He said the tablet is based on Sigrid technology.

The content is developed on Sigrid Notes (patent pending). It provides students a classroom experience by capturing a teacher's ways with audio and visuals.

Apart from the IIT-JEE main and advanced content, the package has the foundation content for class 11 and 12 for Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

It has over 200 hours of audio visual content and question banks.

VK Bansal of Bansal Classes said that technology has enabled them to reach out to a larger number of students. They will lead with this new way of training students through tablet-based content as they did with classroom courses, he said.