Newspaper Clips
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Tribune ND 17-Sep-13 P-2

A first: Annual performance appraisal for IIT Directors

ADITI TANDON/TNS

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 16

From this year onwards, being the Director of an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) will be as difficult as being its student.

For the first time in the history of these premier engineering institutions, the government has decided to conduct annual performance appraisals of IIT Directors to hold them accountable for progress gaps and lack of financial self-reliance.

The move comes close on the heels of a strong observation made by Finance Minister P Chidambaram during a recent Cabinet meeting where he questioned IITs' over-reliance on Central funding and asked why India's top technical institutions had failed to generate their own funds.

The Centre gives every IIT a block grant (under non-plan component) at an average of Rs 200 crore annually.

Additionally, the Centre has a scheme under which it offers a matching grant in case a given IIT generates more than 30 per cent (around Rs 60 crore a year) of the non-plan component funds (Rs 200 crore).

No IIT has, however, yet been able to raise funds to the extent of over 30 per cent of the block grant annually and the scheme has failed to take off.

To instill accountability in IIT Directors, the IIT Council under the chairmanship of HRD Minister MM Pallam Raju today agreed that all IIT Directors must be evaluated annually on parameters like funds raised through consultancy and industry collaboration, faculty recruited and PhDs produced. Chairmen of all IIT Boards of Governors (BoG) cleared the idea and evaluation will begin from this year.

At the meeting of the IIT Council today, the government asked individual directors to make a success of the matching grant scheme.

NO CHANGE IN IIT-JEE ENTRY CRITERIA

The Council of Indian Institutes of Technology on Monday said there would be no change in the IIT-JEE criteria for selection of candidates in IITs for the next year. The IIT Council on Monday ratified the decision taken by the Joint Admission Board of IITs earlier. IITs will select the top 1.50 lakh students from the all-India engineering examination conducted by the CBSE for entry to non-IIT technical colleges. These short-listed candidates will take JEE Advanced, which the IITs will conduct later.

Statesman ND 17.09.2013 P-7

IIT COUNCIL STRESS ON NEED TO REVIEW ROLE OF DIRECTORS

New Delhi, 16 September: The meeting of the Council of IITs today stressed the need for enhancing transparency and accountability by flagging off the system of annual performance appraisals of directors by the Board of Governors of respective IITs.

The council also decided that if IITs are able to generate a revenue above 30 per cent of its non-plan expenses it would be entitled for a matching grant of the same amount. Capability of generating internal revenues with an aim to make IITs self sufficient on non-plan expenditure, too, would form part of the performance review of the IIT directors.

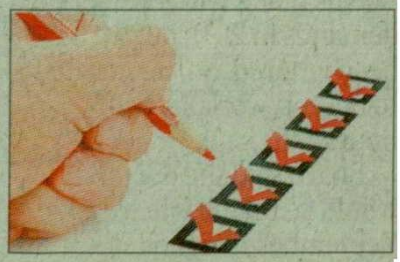
The other parameters to asses the performance of IIT directors would include creating supporting environment for world class research and enhancing the quality of faculty, among others.

The major issue discussed related to positioning of IITs globally and marketing the brand IIT. Although the undergraduate engineering programmes of the IITs are some of the best ones offered globally, on composite indicator rankings, there is scope for improvement, said HRD minister M M Pallam Raju, adding the focus is now on augmenting research.

A number of measures have been approved to encourage students to enrol in PhD programmes in IITs. SNS

Deccan Herald ND 17.09.2013 P-6

IITs agree on NBA accreditation but oppose review



NEW DELHI, DHNS: The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have finally agreed to be accredited by the National Board of Accreditation but want it to issue quality assurance certificates of their programmes blindly, on the basis of their own performance review reports.

The premier technical institutes, at a meeting of the their council headed by Human Resource Development Minister M M Pallam Raju, relinquished their long-standing opposition to accreditation but made it clear that they will not allow NBA to carry out any assessment of the quality of their programmes and infrastructure.

The IITs seemed to have prevailed over the government on the issue as the HRD Minister vociferously supported their stand, saying they were "way above" other technical institutes in India.

"The IITs conduct internal review of their programmes every year. Thier internal reviews should be sufficient for NBA to give accreditation," he told reporters here.

The NBA, however, will take a final decision on the issue of giving accreditation to IITs. "The IIT council decision will be placed before the NBA," he said.

The Minister said the IIT council's decision was significant as it will pave the way for India to become a full-fledged member of the Washington Accord, of which 16 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and Japan, are signatories. India still figures in the list of provisional members.

Once India becomes a member of the international agreement, degrees from its accredited institutions will get substantial equivalence in countries signatory to it.

"Degrees of Indian students will be accepted in the countries signatories to the pact for further study and jobs," Higher Education Secretary Ashok Thakur maintained.

The government has made it mandatory for all the higher educational institutions to get accreditation. The University Grants Commission has already issued a notification to this effect. The All India Council for Technical Institutes will soon come up with a similar notification.

To give accreditation to the institutions, the NBA conducts an assessment of the quality of their programmes and infrastructure. The NBA accreditation is an assurance of quality and relevance of programmes in professional and technical disciplines offered by institutions.

Hindustan Times ND 17-Sep-13 P-10

IITs agree to raise the bar on quality

EYE ON WORLD Premier institutes will face accreditation system to ensure mobility for Indian engineers abroad

HT Correspondent
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NEW DELHI: The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have decided to subject themselves to the accreditation system in the wider interest of helping India get the Washington Accord status.

This was decided at a meeting of the IIT council chaired by Union HRD minister Pallam Raju on Monday. The meeting was attended by chairmen and directors of 16 IITs besides other members of the council.

"The IITs subjecting themselves to an accreditation will set a good example for other institutes. This will help us in getting the Washington Accord, which in turn will improve the mobility patterns of our engineers," Raju said.

The Washington Accord is an international accreditation agreement for professional engineering academic degrees, between the bodies responsible for accreditation in its signatory countries. Established in 1989, there are at present 15 member countries in the Accord. Once India becomes a member of the Accord, it will ensure more mobility for Indian engineers as their degrees would be recognised on a wider global platform.

IIT Delhi. HT FILE

ROAD AHEAD

- IITs will subject themselves for accreditation to get the Washington Accord
- The Washington Accord is an international accreditation agreement for professional engineering academic degrees
- Once India becomes a member, it will ensure more mobility for Indian engineers as their degrees would be recognised on a wider global platform

India will be able to know about its Washington Accord status on June 20, 2014 when the voting would be over. According to sources in the National Bureau of Accreditation (NBA), the reviewers are likely to visit India in November-December and then again in January. After that they will submit their report.

Accreditation is a minimum threshold level that has been established for a technical institute, Raju said. "The IITs are, however, on a higher pedestal and are above the minimum threshold. They already have an annual review and this review should be acceptable as an accreditation by the NBA."

"The IITs already have a robust review system so this could be used as an accreditation. This is an excellent solution to ensure India getting into Washington Accord. The next step is a dialogue with the NBA," says an IIT director.

The council also decided on a peer review system for the IITs and a constant review of the directors. Other major issues that were discussed related to positioning of IITs globally with focus on augmenting research.

Pioneer ND 17.09.2013 P-5P-5

Raju for IITs' accreditation through internal process

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

Against the backdrop of Obama-Singh accord to upgrade the quality of technical education system in India to meet global standards, the HRD Ministry on Monday asked the Council of IITs to formulate an accreditation plan to ensure regular quality assessment of engineering education at IITs.

HRD Minister MM Pallam Raju said the IITs will open themselves to accreditation but through an internal process to get into the Washington Accord with directors performance also being evaluated.

"Unlike other institute where the accreditation is carried out by an external agency - the National Board of Accreditation, IITs will hold their own review. It is up to NBA to decide whether the review IITs are doing is acceptable or not," Raju said, addressing the media after the Counil of IIT meeting.

The Minister said the development would also encourage other institutes including the private ones to emulate IITs feat and raise the quality of teaching. Significantly, the IITs would also put themselves through an external peer review to be carried every five year.

The issue of rankings of the IITs at the international level also came for discussion at the council meeting, with the Minister stating that IITs have to reinforce the IIT brand at the global level. At present, none of the IITs figure in top 200 in the world. Officials said the system evolved would definitely help the IITs scale up the ladder in the Q World University Ranking list.

The Obama-Singh 21st Century Knowledge Initiative was launched during the visit of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to the USA in November 2009 to focus on the formation of higher education partnerships between the US and Indian Institutions of Higher Learning by encouraging mutual understanding, facilitating educational reform, fostering economic development and engaging civil society through academic cooperation.

Further, the council also decided to continue with the "controversial" JEE 2013 two-tier format with weightage to class 12 results another one years. This means that JEE 2014 will be conducted on the pattern of the entrance test conducted in 2013.

The Council also deferred the granting of IIT status to ISM Dhanbad for almost another six months. The Ashok Mishra (former Bombay IIT Director) Committee set up to look into the matter has been asked to review the matter and other implications and submit a report by November-end.

The HRD Ministry will take a final call and the matter will again be taken up in the next Council of IIT meeting likely to take place after six months, sources present in the meeting said. Last month a large number of ISM students from Dhanbad staged three-day protest demonstration at Jantar Mantar demanding to expedite the change of status process.

Times of India ND 17-Sep-13
P-19

IITs agree to getting accredited

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: After dilly-dallying for years, IITs have agreed to get themselves accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA), the premier accreditation body in the country. However, considering their high academic standards, IITs have been given the freedom to carry out the review themselves and submit the report to the NBA.

The institutes have also decided to continue with this year's format of JEE (advanced) test without any changes. Talking to reporters at the end of the IIT Council meeting on Monday, HRD minister M M Pallam Raju said IITs agreeing for accreditation would help India become a part of the Washington Accord, an international agreement among accred-iting agencies of 14 nations that recognizes engineering degree programmes of each other. India is currently a provisional member of the Washington Accord.

For the full report, log on to www.timesofindia.com

Jansatta ND 17.09.2013 P-5

स्वमूल्यांकन के लिए आइआइटी तैयार

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितंबर (भाषा)। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आइआइटी) वैश्विक स्तर पर इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री को पारस्परिक मान्यता प्रदान करने का प्रयास कर रही है और इसके तहत स्वमूल्यांकन की ओर बढ़ रही है। इस कवायद के तहत आइआइटी वाशिंगटन संधि से जुड़ने के लिए अपना मूल्यांकन कराएंगे। इस संधि के तहत हस्ताक्षर करने वाले देशों की ओर से डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने का प्रशस्त किया जाता है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री एमएम पल्लम राजू ने सोमवार को कहा कि अन्य संस्थाओं में जहां मूल्यांकन बाहरी एजंसी से होता है, वहीं आईआईटी का राष्ट्रीय मान्यता बोर्ड (एनबीए) अपनी समीक्षा खुद करेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि आतंरिक समीक्षा की ओर बढ़ना आइआइटी को विशेष दर्जा देने जैसा नहीं है। 'यह एनबीए को तय करना है कि आइआइटी जैसी समीक्षा कर रहे हैं वह स्वीकार्य है या नहीं।'

आइआइटी परिषद की ओर से स्वीकार की गई पहल का बचाव करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि आइआइटी की ओर से की जाने वाली आंतरिक समीक्षा और सख्त है। इसमें बाहर से लोगों को मूल्यांकन के लिए जोड़ा जाएगा।

राजू ने कहा कि इस तरह की समीक्षा से भारत, वाशिंगटन संधि की पात्रता को पूरा कर सकेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे निजी संस्थाओं सहित अन्य संस्थाओं को आइआइटी की पहल को अपनाने और पठन पाठन की गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाने की प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

आइआइटी बाहरी समीक्षा के लिए भी अपने आप को पेश करेगी जो प्रत्येक पांच साल में होगी। इसके तहत निदेशकों के प्रदर्शन का भी मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा, जो राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्पूर्ण रूपरेखा को बेहतर बनाया जा सकेगा।

मंत्री ने कहा कि आइआइटी को आज पेश आ रही चुनौतियों के दायरे में निदेशकों की समीक्षा किए जाने की उम्मीद है जो संशाधनों, शोध, वित्तीय मामलों में आत्मनिर्भरता व अन्य विषयों से जुड़ा है।

आइआइटी परिषद की सोमवार की बैठक में पीएचडी कार्यक्रम को उन लोगों के लिए खोलने का निर्णय है, जो आइआइटी प्रणाली के तहत इसे पूरा करना चाहते हैं।

राजू ने कहा कि इस पहल से आइआइटी के तहत पीएचडी के लिए सीटें 3000 से बढ़ कर दस हजार हो जाएगी। केंद्र पोषित तकनीकी संस्थान के ऐसे छात्र जिनका समग्र औसत ग्रेड पाइंट 7 से अधिक है, उनके लिए आइआइटी के इस संकाय में गेट परीक्षा के बिना प्रवेश संभव होगा।

आइआइटी शोध प्रणाली भी राष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप काम करेगा जो रक्षा, ऊर्जा, शहरी विकास और विनिर्माण से जुड़ा हो। आइआइटी परिषद ने जेएबी जारी रखने का निर्णय किया जिस परीक्षा प्रणाली को पिछले साल पेश किया गया था।

इस बैठक में 16 आइआइटी के अध्यक्षों, निदेशकों और अन्य सदस्यों ने हिस्सा लिया। समीक्षा समिति में पांच जाने माने सदस्य होंगे, जो उद्योग और शिक्षा क्षेत्र से जुड़े होंगे और इनका चयन आइआइटी परिषद के अध्यक्ष द्वारा चुने जाएंगे। समीक्षा समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट आइआइटी परिषद के लिए विचार के लिए रखे जाएंगे।

Business Standard ND 17-Sep-13 P-8

NATIONAL

IITs to take steps after dismal rankings

A week after six of the seven older Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) slipped in the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World Asian Universities Ranking for 2013, the ministry of human resource development (MHRD) and the council of IITs on Monday decided to take a serious view of the positioning of IITs.

To improve rankings, the IITs would focus on augmenting research and put their directors through a performance appraisal by the board of governors (BoGs). Also, a leadership development programme, first for the senior management and then for the younger faculty, would be introduced at the IITs. External peer review and accreditation of IITs will also be looked at.

"On the rankings front, a panel of IIT directors is looking into the issue and interacted with QS ranking officials to understand the methodology of the ranking agencies and systems," said a statement from the MHRD. "Though the undergraduate engineering programmes of the IITs are some of the best offered globally, on composite indicator rankings, there is scope for improvement." The statement added a slew of steps had been cleared to encourage students to enrol in PhD programmes in IITs. For students of centrally-funded technical institutes, with a cumulative grade point average, an educational ranking or evaluation method, above seven, admission to IITs would be possible without a Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering.

Dainik Bhaskar ND 17-Sep-13 P-14

बाहरी एजेंसी से मूल्यांकन नहीं कराएगी आईआईटी

अपना मूल्यांकन खुद करेगी, बाहरी परीक्षकों को किया जा सकता है शामिल

एजेंसी | नई दिल्ली

आईआईटी काउंसिल ने किसी भी बाहरी एजेंसी से मूल्यांकन का प्रस्ताव खारिज कर दिया है। वह अपना आंतरिक मूल्यांकन करेंगे। उसकी रिपोर्ट नेशनल बोर्ड ऑफ एक्रीडिएशन (एनबीए) को देंगे।

आईआईटी ने अपने ब्रांड की प्रोफेशनल मार्केटिंग का फैसला भी किया है। इसके लिए वे क्यूएस के अधिकारियों से बात कर रहे हैं। यह एजेंसी दुनियाभर की यूनिवर्सिटियों को रैंकिंग देती है। टेक्निकल संस्थानों को एक्रीडिएशन देने के लिए एनबीए ने मूल्यांकन अनिवार्य किया है। इस पर आईआईटी काउंसिल राजी नहीं है। केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री एम. पल्लम राजू ने बताया कि आंतरिक मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया में बाहरी परीक्षकों को शामिल करने पर काउंसिल राजी है। लेकिन अब तक यह तय नहीं हुआ है कि आंतरिक प्रक्रिया कैसी होगी। इस प्रस्ताव पर अब एनबीए की बैठक में चर्चा होगी।

Business Standard ND 17-Sep-13 P-5

Why IITs Fared So Badly in World University Rankings

Sheer indifference to the ranking process, and not quality, cost Indian Institutes of Technology dearly

Slide In Rankings

- **No Indian** universities figure in the top 200 in the QS rankings of the world's leading universities
- The HRD ministry has pulled up IITs for this poor show
- **IIT Delhi** to put together a three-member committee, which will deal with the whole rankings business
- **IIT Bombay** has identified a nodal person who will collate the information from various departments and send it to QS in the required form

APART FROM THE SIX IITS, UNIVERSITIES OF DELHI, PUNE AND BOMBAY FEATURE IN THE TOP 800

IITs are much better than what the rankings suggest, but they are too arrogant to participate and give data

TV MOHANDAS PAI
Chairman of Manipal Global Education

GEETANJALI

SREERADHA D BASU & SAUMYA BHATTACHARYA
MUMBAI | NEW DELHI

Days after Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) failed to make it to the top 200 in the prestigious QS rankings of the world's leading universities, top IIT officials have admitted that it was their indifference to the ranking process and not an intrinsic lack of educational quality that cost them dearly.

"We have been complacent. We never really took rankings seriously," Indranil Manna, director, IIT Kanpur admitted. "We are doing so now. The government is urging us to be more proactive."

Highly placed IIT officials said the human resources development (hrd) ministry has also pulled up the IITs for this.

"IITs are much better than what the rankings suggest, but they are too arrogant to participate and give data," said TV Mohandas Pai, chairman of Manipal Global Education and former director on Infosys board. He is also the honorary chairman of Indian Centre for Assessment & Accreditation (ICAA), a private accreditation body that is now working on India-specific university rankings.

The QS (Quacquarelli Symonds) rankings are widely recognised as a good measure of the pedigree of universities. Last week, when the HRD ministry allowed foreign universities to set up campuses here, it ruled that only the first 400 universities in the QS and two other such rankings could do so.

Accusing the IITs of living in an ivory tower and not engaging enough, Pai said the institutes owe it to India to give full information, participate in rankings and put out their best. "They need to market themselves," he said.

When the QS ranking process was underway, IITs sent only the names of full-time faculty members who are on their rolls. US universities included research associates, people from industry, part-time faculty — everyone, who has taught even for a short time. This had a bearing on the rankings as faculty-student ratio was given a 20% weightage.

So did citations, which contribute 20% of the overall QS score, and is calculated using data from SciVerse Scopus, a database of academic journal articles. Foreign universities put in all possible permutations and combinations of the faculty member/institute's names to facilitate an easier search. Indian institutes were unaware of the need for this.

Similarly, any institute can send names of people associated with it to help QS send questionnaires to the right people. Foreign institutes send 400-500 names; IIT Kanpur, for instance, sent only 28. Without this QS will survey random people. All this cost IITs dearly in the QS global university rankings released last week.

"The rankings are based on two factors: surveys and data," said Devang Khakhar, director, IIT Bombay. "(In future) We want to make sure that the correct data is supplied to the ranking agencies."

India Inc employers also argue that IITs must take rankings seriously. "We need to ask whether we are living in a cocoon and not wanting to benchmark with others in the world," said Pratik Kumar, president, Wipro Infrastructure Engineering, and Executive VP-HR at Wipro.

"We have sent our IIT recruits to BCG offices across the world, and they haven't just survived, they've more than held their own and succeeded," says Sachin Nandgaonkar, senior partner & director, Boston Consulting Group, who heads the consulting firm's recruitment initiatives. He is an IIT Bombay-IIM Ahmedabad alumnus. "Having said that, given that our output is globally comparable, I'd like IITs to come out strongly in the surveys."

IIT Delhi has kicked into action and put up a plan to avoid a repeat next year. "We have decided to put together a three-member committee, which will deal with the whole rankings business," said SK Koul, deputy director (strategy & planning), IIT Delhi.

IIT Bombay has identified a nodal person who will collate the information from various departments and send it to QS in the required form. "Even though I have certain reservations about the way rankings are put together, we have to admit that we need to do better," says IIT Kanpur's Manna. "It's not about numbers, it's about our convictions."

Amar Ujala ND 17-Sep-13 P-10

आईआईटी मार्केटिंग से बढ़ाएगा ब्रांड वैल्यू

अब आईआईटी निदेशकों का भी होगा हर साल मूल्यांकन

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा में आईआईटी भारत ही नहीं दुनिया के बेहतरीन संस्थाओं में से एक हैं लेकिन ब्रांड के रूप में वे काफी पीछे हैं। अब आईआईटी खुद की ब्रांडिंग के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के साथ जुड़कर काम करेगा। साथ ही आईआईटी काउंसिल ने फैसला लिया है कि सभी संस्थानों व उनके निदेशकों के प्रदर्शन की हर साल आंतरिक समीक्षा भी की जाएगी।

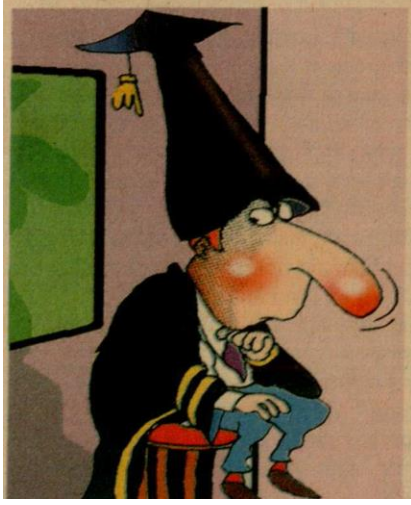
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री पल्लम राजू ने सोमवार को आईआईटी काउंसिल की बैठक में हुए फैसलों की जानकारी दी। उन्होंने बताया कि आईआईटी संस्थान शिक्षा में बेहतरीन होने के बावजूद अपनी ब्रांडिंग के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रयास नहीं करते रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि विश्वस्तरीय श्रेष्ठ संस्थानों की सूची में इनका नाम नहीं आ पाता है। संस्थान अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप जरूरी बदलाव करने के साथ ही आंतरिक मूल्यांकन भी शुरू करेंगे। केंद्रीय मंत्री ने बताया कि आईआईटी काउंसिल की बैठक में आईआईटी संस्थाओं में शोध छात्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए मेधावी छात्रों को रिसर्च में प्रवेश का दायरा बढ़ाने के साथ ही आसान भी किया जा रहा है। अभी इन संस्थानों में पढ़ने वाले छात्र ग्रेजुएट व पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट की डिग्री के बाद संस्थान छोड़ जाते हैं। काउंसिल ने विदेशी छात्रों को भी रिसर्च स्कालर के रूप में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रवेश देने के लिए नियमों में बदलाव का फैसला लिया है। यही नहीं आईआईटी संस्थानों को विश्वस्तरीय महत्ता प्रदान करने तथा उनकी ब्रांड वैल्यू को बढ़ाने के लिए यह भी फैसला लिया गया है कि आईआईटी संस्थान वाशिंगटन एकार्ड से जुड़ेंगे। इसके लिए वे जरूरी मानकों को पूरा करने पर भी जोर देंगे। वाशिंगटन एकार्ड में इस समय 15 देशों के बेहतरीन इंजीनियरिंग संस्थान शामिल है। इससे मान्यता प्राप्त इंजीनियरिंग के छात्रों को अध्ययन तथा नौकरी के लिए विश्व स्तर पर समान रूप से मान्यता दी जाती है।

एनबीए से सीधे एक्रीडिएशन नहीं

एक्रीडिएशन के मामले में एक बार फिर आईआईटी काउंसिल ने केंद्र की नीति को सीधे मानने से इंकार कर दिया है। कोई भी आईआईटी संस्थान नेशनल बोर्ड ऑफ एक्रीडिएशन (एनबीए) को सीधे आवेदन नहीं करेंगे। फैसला लिया गया है कि आईआईटी संस्थाओं के आंतरिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट एनबीए को उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी। उसके आधार पर वह आईआईटी को एक्रीडिएशन देगा।

Economic Times ND 17-Sep-13 P-1

ग्लोबल रैंकिंग को अब सीरियसली लेंगे IIT



[श्रीराधा डी बसु & सौम्या भट्टाचार्य *कोलकाता*]

कुछ दिन पहले दुनिया की टॉप 200 यूनिवर्सिटीज की क्यूएस रैंकिंग में इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (आईआईटी) को जगह नहीं मिली थी। आईआईटी के टॉप ऑफिशियल्स के मुताबिक, इसकी वजह यह है कि उनकी रैंकिंग में दिलचस्पी नहीं थी। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आईआईटी में एजुकेशन की क्वालिटी खराब है।

आईआईटी कानपुर के डायरेक्टर इंद्रनील मन्ना ने बताया, 'हम लापरवाह थे। हमने कभी भी इसे गंभीरता से नहीं लिया। अब हम इसे लेकर एक्टिव होने जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने हमसे इसके लिए कहा है।' टॉप ऑफिशियल्स ने कहा कि ह्यूमन रिसोर्स डेवलपमेंट (एचआरडी) मिनिस्ट्री ने इसके लिए प्रो-एक्टिव होने को कहा है। मणिपाल ग्लोबल एजुकेशन और इंफोसिस के फॉर्मर बोर्ड मेंबर टी वी मोहनदास पाई ने कहा, 'आईआईटी कहीं बेहतर हैं। रैंकिंग से इस सच्चाई का पता नहीं चलता। हालांकि, उनमें अहंकार है और वे रैंकिंग के लिए डाटा नहीं देते।' पाई इंडियन सेंटर फॉर असेसमेंट एंड एक्रीडिएशन (आईसीएए) से भी जुड़े हैं। यह प्राइवेट संस्था है, जो भारत की यूनिवर्सिटी रैंकिंग के लिए काम कर रही है। क्यूएस रैंकिंग से दुनिया की अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है। पिछले हफ्ते एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री ने देश में विदेशी यूनिवर्सिटी को कैंपस खोलने की इजाजत दी थी। तब उसने कहा था कि इस रैंकिंग की टॉप 400 यूनिवर्सिटी ही यहां कैंपस खोल सकेंगी। उसने इसके लिए दो और रैंकिंग को भी मान्यता दी थी।

पते की बात

आईआईटी ग्लोबल रैंकिंग को लेकर गंभीर नहीं है। हालांकि, सरकार के चेतावनी देने के बाद उसने यह भूल सुधारने की बात कही है। आईआईटी की एजुकेशन क्वालिटी के बारे में किसी को शक नहीं है। ग्लोबल रैंकिंग को लेकर उसका सीरियस होना अच्छी बात है

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MIT tops the table as India falls further behind

Danny Byrne

US research powerhouse Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) has retained the number one spot in this year's QS World University Rankings, but there is still no Indian university in the global top 200.

MIT has gradually improved its ranking position in recent years, having risen from 10th in 2007 to take the top spot for the first time in 2012. MIT's consistency across the range of indicators was enough to beat the competition, making the top 50 in all of the six indicators.

MIT stays clear of third-placed University of Cambridge due to its superior research citation rates, and trumps second-placed Harvard University due to its better student-to-faculty ratio and more internationally diverse student and faculty body.

The US has seven institutions in the top 11, with Princeton and Caltech tying in tenth position. Yale (8th) and University of Chicago (9th) have both slipped one place, having been displaced by this year's only new entrant

said: "The extra stability in this year's rankings will be good news for the countless students across the world who rely on them to narrow down their choices. As more and more people compete for places at the top universities, it is the responsibility of ranking organisations to ensure that what they produce is transparent and accurate. As the first global ranking to have been accredited by the International Ranking Expert Group, we are living up to that."

American universities continue to dominate the top of the rankings, taking more than half of the leading 20 places, but there is much greater diversity beyond that. They represent less than a third of the top 100 and exactly a quarter of the top 200. Thirteen of the 19 US universities in the top 50 have gone down this year, albeit only by a single place in many cases.

After several years in the doldrums, Continental European universities are enjoying a resurgence. It is led by Switzerland, which now has two universities in the top 100, the highest-placed of four new entrants to that group, while Denmark has the University of Copenhagen in the top 50, the sole new entrant there.

Elsewhere, the trends are less clear-cut. Some Asian universities have continued their progress up the rankings - National University of Singapore (24th) has overtaken University of Hong Kong (27th) to become the continent's leading institution, for example - but none has reached the top 20 and there is little sign of the wholesale advance predicted by many commentators.

International enrolments at the top 400 universities in the QS World University Rankings grew by 80,000 this year to a total of 1.37 million. This represents an average of approximately 3,400 international students per institution, up from 3,225 in 2012 - an annual growth of 6.5%.

The trend is even more evident among the elite top 100 institutions, where international enrolments grew by 9% to an average of approximately 5,100

leaving the top 100. The volatility of some international rankings has been a frequent source of criticism, but the average movement in the top 100 is less than 3.5 places, down from 4.6 last year.

Nunzio Quacquarelli, the founder and managing director of QS,

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year. Although Germany still has only Heidelberg in the top 50, eight of its 13 universities in the top 200 have gone up this year. France has two universities in the top 50 and 19 in the top 400 and, while Italy still has no institutions in the top 100, every one of its representatives in the top 400 has moved up this year, some by as much as 50 places.

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faculty ratios, a lack of influential research, and low levels of international diversity.

sidade de São Paulo (127th) and University of Cape Town (145th).

A new, targeted ranking of the BRICS nations, planned for later in 2013, will give a more in-depth profile of Indian institutions in comparison with those of the other emerging economic powers.

Yet, while no Indian institutions feature in the top 200 - representing just the top 1.5% of universities worldwide -11 of the nation's institutions feature in the total top 800 universities ranked this year at www.topuniversities.com. They include seven IITs, alongside University of Delhi, University of Mumbai, University of Calcutta and University of Pune. India remains the only one of the group of emerging BRICS nations without a global top-200 institution. China leads with seven, headed by Peking University (46th), while Russia, Brazil and South Africa each have a single representative: Lomonosov Mosoow State University (120th), Univer-

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2013 Rank	2012 Rank	Institution	Country	Academic Reputation Score	Employer Reputation Score	Faculty Student Score	Citations Per Faculty Score	International Faculty Score	International Students Score	Overall Score
1	1	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	United States	100	100	100	99.7	97.6	96.3	100
2	3	Harvard University	United States	100	100	99.3	100	94.1	85.3	99.2
3	2	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	100	100	99.6	95.8	95.5	96	99
4	4	UCL (University College London)	United Kingdom	99.9	98.7	98.9	95.6	96.5	100	98.9
5	6	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	99.9	100	99.8	92.5	99.9	99.9	98.8
6	5	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	100	100	100	93.1	97.7	96.7	98.7
7	15	Stanford University	United States	100	100	94.4	100	75.6	76	96.8
8	7	Yale University	United States	100	100	100	88.8	94.4	72.7	96.5
9	8	University of Chicago	United States	99.9	94.3	96.2	97.8	78.8	74.9	96.2
10=	10	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	United States	99.6	69.2	100	100	92.2	87.7	96.1
10=	9	Princeton University	United States	100	95.1	96.3	98.8	76.3	68.8	96.1
12	13	ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Tech)	Switzerland	99.9	97.9	76.5	94.9	100	98.4	94.3
13	12	University of Pennsylvania	United States	98.4	93.8	99.9	92.7	55	69.8	93.8
14	11	Columbia University	United States	100	100	95.9	96.8	16.2	78.8	93.6
15	14	Cornell University	United States	99.8	97.8	75.1	99.2	87.8	64.6	92.5
16	16	Johns Hopkins University	United States	96	64.1	100	97.8	78.9	69.7	92.1
17=	21	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	99.7	98.3	75.1	84.5	89.8	97.3	91.3
17=	19	University of Toronto	Canada	99.9	95.9	76.8	82.2	97.7	86.8	91.3
19=	29	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne	Switzerland	87.9	88.3	94.5	88.2	100	100	90.9
19=	26	King's College London (KCL)	United Kingdom	94.6	93.7	89.9	79.3	93.9	96.6	90.9
21	18	McGill University	Canada	99.1	95.7	90.2	72.2	81.1	90.2	90.6
22	17	University of Michigan	United States	99.8	95	92.7	88.7	44	45.9	90.5
23	20	Duke University	United States	96.2	85.8	99.9	98.4	16.4	44.4	90.1
24	25	National University of Singapore (NUS)	Singapore	100	99.9	89.1	57.3	100	96.6	89.4
25	22	University of California, Berkeley (UCB)	United States	100	100	52.1	98.9	93.9	74.7	89
26	23	University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	99.4	93.1	94.7	51.7	100	98.7	88.6
27	24	Australian National University	Australia	99.7	92.4	83.4	63.2	99.9	94.1	88.5
28	34	Ecole normale supérieure, Paris	France	89.7	77.4	97.1	94.3	58.7	52.1	87.8
29	27	Northwestern University	United States	92.9	90.7	87.2	99.5	12	55.4	87.3
30	28	University of Bristol	United Kingdom	92.2	98.3	76.6	78.1	83.7	81	86.6
31	36	The University of Melbourne	Australia	99.8	100	50.1	84	81.5	96.6	86
32	30	The University of Tokyo	Japan	100	99.3	91.4	76.3	11.1	27.3	85.7
33	32	The University of Manchester	United Kingdom	99.2	100	66.2	64.7	84.5	96	85.2
34	33	The Hong Kong University of Science & Tech	Hong Kong	93.3	90.6	86.5	52.6	100	98.6	84.4
35=	35	Kyoto University	Japan	99.9	92.1	94.8	68.4	16.5	22.9	84.1
35=	37	Seoul National University	Korea, South	98.7	93.6	87	60.9	47.2	60.4	84.1
37	38	University of Wisconsin-Madison	United States	97.4	69.7	91.8	68.7	56.9	36	83
38	39	The University of Sydney	Australia	99.5	98	50.1	68.4	99.7	87.2	82.9
39	40	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	94.5	83.3	87.9	47.1	95.8	81.7	82.3
40	31	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	United States	100	98	47.7	100	2.3	43.6	81.9
41=	41	Ecole Polytechnique	France	74.1	97.5	99.9	66.2	72	91.4	81.1
41=	47	Nanyang Technological University (NTU)	Singapore	92.4	94.1	90.1	33	100	97.1	81.1
43	46	The University of Queensland	Australia	95.7	91.9	49.8	69.3	98.8	86.8	80.9
44	43	New York University (NYU)	United States	98.4	92	94.9	43.8	23.5	60	80.8
45	51	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	89	78.9	99.7	57.4	67.5	37.5	80.5
46	44	Peking University	China	99.8	98.8	79	46.5	64.5	32.1	80
47	42	Brown University	United States	81.1	65.5	85.2	97.6	23.5	55.8	79.8
48	48	Tsinghua University	China	99.3	99.1	86.6	38.3	48.7	38.9	79.7
49	45	University of British Columbia	Canada	99.6	86.5	35.4	83.4	83.4	53.5	79.4
50	55	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Germany	96.4	64.1	86	55.6	52.7	61.6	79.3
51	54	University of Glasgow	United Kingdom	86.4	80.1	52.7	85.9	81.2	84.7	78.9
52	52	The University of New South Wales	Australia	96.5	98.6	40.2	61.2	100	95.8	78.8
53	53	Technische Universität München	Germany	90.7	96.1	95.5	39.1	51	57.7	78.5
54	57	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	United States	83.9	56.3	76.8	92.4	43.6	22.1	77
55	50	Osaka University	Japan	91.7	80.5	93.2	57.7	14.9	19.9	76.9
56	56	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	United States	97.9	77.5	23.6	91.3	67.6	62.6	76.7
57	49	Carnegie Mellon University	United States	85.8	82.6	46.4	93.4	18.6	98	76.6
58	62	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands	93.8	83.9	41.1	85.7	67	30.6	76.4
59	59	University of Washington	United States	95.2	54.6	54.7	99.5	8.7	22.3	76.2
60	63	KAIST-Korea Advanced Institute of Sc. & Tech	Korea, South	85.1	72.8	90.8	64.5	40.7	21.8	75.8
61	67	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland	81.8	82.6	59.8	65.4	98	78.7	75.1
62	77	University of Birmingham	United Kingdom	81.3	90.4	57.3	67.4	81.6	80	74.9
63	70	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)	United States	98	50.4	45.5	99.8	2.1	22.3	74.8
64	58	The University of Warwick	United Kingdom	89.4	100	47.1	47.7	91.6	98	74.5
65	60	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Germany	98.4	84.3	45.4	63.8	46.3	43	74.4
66	65	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Japan	79.8	84.6	76.8	78.3	15	35.1	74.2
67	71	Lund University	Sweden	89.6	90	50.8	67.7	51.4	52.4	74
68	69	London School of Economics & Pol. Sc. (LSE)	United Kingdom	92.6	100	63.5	19.6	100	100	73.9
69=	61	Monash University	Australia	94.1	98	34.6	50.1	89.5	90.7	73.7
69=	78	University of Helsinki	Finland	84.3	55.7	92.9	59.9	56.8	14.7	73.7
71=	66	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	79.3	84.7	59.4	62	80.4	91.4	73.3
71=	74	University of Geneva	Switzerland	66.6	36.9	64.8	98.9	100	99	73.3
71=	68	University of Texas at Austin	United States	98.5	87.9	21.1	82	57.9	26.5	73.3
74	75=	Leiden University	Netherlands	86.6	59.8	44.5	94.3	68.8	22.7	73.2
75=	72	The University of Nottingham	United Kingdom	80.3	98	54.8	56.5	84.8	87.7	73.1
75=	75=	Tohoku University	Japan	81.8	76	97.9	54.9	18.5	21.2	73.1
77	82	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	93.1	79.6	21.7	86.2	74.9	44.3	73
78	90=	University of Zurich	Switzerland	80.6	67.6	70.9	59.2	99.7	52.2	72.9

79=	64	Boston University	United States	75.6	81.5	64.9	85.3	12.7	63.7	72.5
79=	81	Uppsala University	Sweden	86.3	70.1	36.6	92.5	41	48.9	72.5
81	85	Utrecht University	Netherlands	84.9	63.2	46.5	93.7	55.7	18.1	72.3
82	80	National Taiwan University (NTU)	Taiwan	97.5	76.4	39.9	77.4	17.5	14.9	72
83	93	University of St Andrews	United Kingdom	66.2	78.4	67.8	68.5	95.9	99.9	71.6
84	79	The University of Western Australia	Australia	77.5	79.2	36.6	78.8	99.9	75.2	71.4
85	100	University of California, Davis	United States	83.8	48.6	36.7	96.9	68.9	41.3	71.3
86=	73	University of Southampton	United Kingdom	73.9	65.8	61	67.9	87	89.2	71
86=	84	Washington University in St. Louis	United States	62.1	36.7	99.8	96.7	7.2	50.6	71
88	90=	Fudan University	China	92.5	92.9	40.4	64.9	18.3	46.5	70.8
89	111	University of Oslo	Norway	72.4	50.8	83.2	75.4	46.3	44.5	70.6
90	92	Durham University	United Kingdom	75.3	98.7	48.9	60.4	89.7	76.3	70.4
91	89	Aarhus University	Denmark	75.1	60.1	59.9	80	66.9	53.7	70.3
92=	99	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Netherlands	54.5	91.5	68.7	93.2	75.4	57.2	70.2
92=	114	Université de Montréal	Canada	79	59.6	37.3	82.4	87	82.6	70.2
94	83	The University of Auckland	New Zealand	92.1	88	27.9	47.1	89.7	89.1	69.8
95	103	Delft University of Technology	Netherlands	79.8	81.8	36.6	67.3	90.2	74.8	69.4
96	108	University of Alberta	Canada	77.8	59.6	61.5	57.6	90.5	72.9	69.3
97=	109	University of Groningen	Netherlands	66.4	57.3	73.8	63.9	91.9	90.2	69.2
97=	94	University of Leeds	United Kingdom	81.3	87.3	48.2	52.5	77.8	72.6	69.2
99=	88	Georgia Institute of Technology	United States	76.2	82.9	18.8	99.6	41.6	72.1	68.4
99=	86	Nagoya University	Japan	72.3	64.7	94.1	57	21.8	28.8	68.4
99=	95=	Purdue University	United States	78.6	82.8	35.5	63.7	95.1	77.2	68.4
102=	106	Universität Freiburg	Germany	79.2	39.1	59.6	75.1	59	43.1	67.9
102=	104	University of Minnesota	United States	83.1	50	35.6	99.4	6.1	41.4	67.9
104=	95=	City University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	67	55.1	80.5	47.9	100	89.4	67.7
104=	102	The University of Adelaide	Australia	74.8	78.7	47.7	54.9	91.5	91.6	67.7
106	98	University of Pittsburgh	United States	55.7	25.3	94.2	91.5	68.1	39	67.6
107=	101	Pennsylvania State University	United States	82.4	85.8	34.5	80.6	12.7	40.5	67.5
107=	97	Pohang University of Sc. & Tech (POSTECH)	Korea, South	51.7	54.7	99.9	86.4	59.1	18.2	67.5
109	87	Freie Universität Berlin	Germany	93.4	62.2	29.6	58.9	51.8	55.4	66.9
110	121	University of Basel	Switzerland	54.3	44.7	60.3	93.1	100	81.3	66.2
111	115	University of Lausanne	Switzerland	51.8	44.5	61.7	96.2	93.2	89.7	66.1
112	129	Université Pierre et Marie Curie (UPMC)	France	72.4	48.2	49.6	84.5	36.6	63.6	65.9
113	105	Ohio State University	United States	78.9	59.5	45.8	63.9	82.4	40.6	65.8
114	112	Yonsei University	Korea, South	76.3	82	86.2	31	16.3	37.4	65.1
115	147	Queen Mary, University of London (QMUL)	United Kingdom	63.4	53.5	68.6	52.7	95.5	96.7	64.8
116=	141	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)	Germany	66	92.3	92.1	24.5	54.5	55.1	64.7
116=	117	University of Maryland, College Park	United States	69.4	47.1	64.6	77	37.3	36	64.7
118	142	KTH, Royal Institute of Technology	Sweden	61.9	83.1	69	46	86.9	76.9	64.5
119	113	Dartmouth College	United States	43.6	65.6	86.5	97.1	10.3	53.5	64.1
120	116	Lomonosov Moscow State University	Russia	84.1	64.8	99.9	6.3	8.7	37.3	63.9
121	107	Maastricht University	Netherlands	37.3	81.4	76.5	76.8	96.3	99.9	63.8
122	148	University of Ghent	Belgium	66.8	60.9	86.9	45	56.4	29.6	63.7
123	125	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China	83.6	90.7	41.1	54.9	20.4	12.3	63.6
124	110	University of York	United Kingdom	72.5	72.9	44.8	57.3	47.9	82.9	63.5
125	134	University of Southern California	United States	67.1	59.7	55.3	72.7	20.1	71.7	63.2
126	130	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin	Germany	97.2	58.5	29.2	38.7	48.7	43.4	63.1
127	139	Universidade de São Paulo (USP)	Brazil	94.2	87.6	36.8	40.5	11.4	5.7	63
128	119	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Germany	76	38.6	81.1	40.4	44.5	35.8	62.8
129	126	Newcastle University	United Kingdom	50.4	77	64.8	63.8	82.1	91	62.5
130=	118	University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB)	United States	81.6	16.6	14.3	99.9	66.6	30.3	62.2
130=	124	University of Liverpool	United Kingdom	56	76.1	62	57.3	77.1	85.9	62.2
132	123	University of Virginia	United States	53.5	64.8	66.7	78.7	49.8	39.7	62.1
133	128	Kyushu University	Japan	66.8	75.2	98	29.5	17.8	23.8	62
134=	144	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen	Germany	66.9	55.8	89.5	37.6	35.1	41.2	61.8
134=	132	Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	41.5	49.7	98.4	60.4	92.7	72.6	61.8
136=	143	Cardiff University	United Kingdom	60.2	66.3	63.8	53.7	72.5	72.7	61.7
136=	120	Rice University	United States	48.3	24.5	67.6	97.2	64.2	70.7	61.7
138	127	Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL)	Belgium	75.5	68.5	40	43.3	81	66.6	61.3
139	131	University College Dublin	Ireland	61.5	66.7	54.6	46.4	93.3	96.5	61.2
140	152	McMaster University	Canada	60.4	52.3	39.3	84	82.4	51.8	61
141=	122	Emory University	United States	42.7	30.8	87.8	99.4	18.1	43.5	60.9

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2013 Rank	2012 Rank	Institution	Country	Academic Reputation Score	Employer Reputation Score	Faculty Student Score	Citations Per Faculty Score	International Faculty Score	International Students Score	Overall Score
141=	140	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	68	37.5	73.4	65.7	28.2	9.2	60.9
143	136	Radboud University Nijmegen	Netherlands	44.2	52.9	75.1	89.6	57.2	36.8	60.8
144	138	Hokkaido University	Japan	64.9	61.2	88	45.3	13.5	18.8	60.6
145=	137	Korea University	Korea, South	71.2	77.7	79.9	27.3	19.1	32	60.5
145=	154	University of Cape Town	South Africa	68.7	65.5	34.2	65.4	68.8	57.2	60.5
147	150	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen	Germany	74.6	94.4	38.1	43.4	38.9	48	60.1
148	162	University of Aberdeen	United Kingdom	53.6	50.6	53.6	66.2	89.4	94.9	59.9
149	155	University of California, Irvine	United States	66.4	40.4	25.5	98.1	53.1	28.7	59.6
150	161	Wageningen University	Netherlands	49.6	41.2	100	43	46.5	86.2	59.4
151=	145	University of Bergen	Norway	48.8	28	73.1	84.9	75.6	25.7	59.2
151=	135	University of Rochester	United States	42.4	12.1	99.9	75.9	39.1	74	59.2
153	165	Texas A&M University	United States	73	74.2	19.7	77.6	20.2	28.2	58.7
154	149	University of Bern	Switzerland	40	44.7	87.1	65.7	99	44.5	58.4
155	133	University of Otago	New Zealand	62.2	56.6	30.7	62.3	100	76.2	58.2
156	163	Lancaster University	United Kingdom	60.3	68.2	41.6	48.9	84.4	91.9	58.1
157	158	Eindhoven University of Technology	Netherlands	46.9	53.2	99.7	37.1	99.7	27	58
158=	153	Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon	France	59.4	28.4	100	28.9	58.9	42.8	57.7
158=	160	University of Vienna	Austria	84	45	26.9	26.2	85.3	89.3	57.7
160	157	University of Colorado at Boulder	United States	53.6	65.9	69.3	65.1	38.3	12.1	57.6
161	159	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	Hong Kong	60.9	59.1	46.7	41.2	99.6	89.1	57.5
162	179	Sungkyunkwan University	Korea, South	56.5	87.4	88.3	26.4	19.5	38	57.4
163=	151	Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn	Germany	70.1	33.4	69	45.4	15.5	41.9	57.3
163=	146	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Mexico	95	78.2	44.7	6.3	19.2	2.7	57.3
165	170	Zhejiang University	China	72.6	72.9	30	64.4	14.7	20.4	57.2
166	195	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	Chile	85.5	87.4	42.1	17.5	17.1	21.2	57
167	156	Universiti Malaya (UM)	Malaysia	58.8	60.8	90	7.5	77.3	75.2	56.9
168=	172	Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)	Belgium	58.5	58.6	41.5	47.9	92.5	96.2	56.8
168=	182	University of Exeter	United Kingdom	54.2	75.4	37.4	55.4	84.1	92	56.8
170	171	Stockholm University	Sweden	79	63.5	43.1	38.7	16.4	21.7	56.4
171	174	Michigan State University	United States	64.9	67.3	28.8	58.4	66	50.7	56.2
172=	166	Queen's University of Belfast	United Kingdom	50.2	70.4	52.5	44.3	97.4	91	56.1
172=	189	Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)	Belgium	41.4	70.2	96.2	31.6	71.3	64.7	56.1
174	186	University of Sc. & Tech. of China	China	60.4	45.5	60.3	70.9	12.7	2.5	55.9
175=	164	Case Western Reserve University	United States	33	5.3	96.5	91.8	22.7	59.8	55.7
175=	168	Nanjing University	China	71.4	55.2	41.1	50.5	41.2	20.1	55.7
177	176	Universitat Autónoma de Barcelona	Spain	79	44	34.9	48.7	22.8	30.5	55.6
178	187	University of Barcelona	Spain	84.7	61.5	29	39.3	6	23.4	55.4
179	169	University of Florida	United States	61.9	51.6	55.5	58.3	15.9	26.8	55
180	191	University of Waterloo	Canada	60.7	81.8	23.8	50	78.9	70.3	54.9
181=	167	Vanderbilt University	United States	49.3	16.4	100	57.9	6.7	27.1	54.8
181=	177	VU University Amsterdam	Netherlands	68.2	62.8	44.4	45.6	44.7	16.3	54.8
183=	220	Technion-Israel Institute of Technology	Israel	55.2	39.7	38.4	84.5	66.2	9.9	54.6
183=	207	Technische Universität Berlin	Germany	71	73	55.9	17.3	38.4	43.4	54.6
185	196	University of Antwerp	Belgium	42.2	46.4	99.5	32.3	68.9	53.5	54.2
186	205	Universität Hamburg	Germany	70.8	46.2	55.2	31.4	26	46.1	54.1
187	178	University of Bath	United Kingdom	46.5	86.9	33	54.3	87.7	93.8	54
188	194	University of Bologna	Italy	86.5	67.1	16.8	37.9	7.1	19.5	53.8
189=	183=	Georgetown University	United States	49.6	68.2	52.5	55.5	63.9	40.7	53.7
189=	175	Queen's University, Ontario	Canada	53.4	67.8	22.2	78.7	74.8	29	53.7
189=	218=	Université Paris-Sud 11	France	50.6	31.6	69.5	58.6	32.5	56.6	53.7
192	180	University of Illinois, Chicago (UIC)	United States	52.3	47.3	52.8	70.3	39.3	22.2	53.5
193=	200	Keio University	Japan	67.1	84.6	60.8	19.9	15.3	8.2	52.8
193=	188	University of Sussex	United Kingdom	51.6	41	33.5	61.3	85.4	93.5	52.8
195	206	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Spain	72.8	67.6	37.8	37	15.5	18.2	52.7
196=	222	Aalto University	Finland	48.2	58.6	98	17	55	30	52.6
196=	216	Sapienza University of Rome	Italy	85.3	58.1	9.8	46.4	5.2	20	52.6
196=	209	Tel Aviv University	Israel	59.6	40.7	14.4	99.4	26.9	8.6	52.6
199=	192	National Tsing Hua University	Taiwan	59.6	40	32.1	76.1	41.3	13.3	52.4
199=	173	Western University	Canada	51.1	59.6	33.7	65.2	76.5	44.7	52.4

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QS World University Rankings: Methodology

The rankings compare the world's top institutions using six criteria:

1. Academic reputation (40%) - measured via a global survey, asking academics to tell us where the best work is currently taking place within their field of expertise. This year the rankings draw on 62,094 responses globally.

2. Employer reputation (10%) - based on a global survey, this time taking in 27,900 responses. The survey asks graduate employers to identify the universities that in their view produce the best graduates. It is unique among international rankings.

3. Research citations (20%) - sourced from Scopus, the world's most comprehensive citations database.

4. Student-to-faculty ratio (20%) - a simple measure of the number of academic staff employed for every student enrolled.

5. International faculty ratio (5%) - proportion of international faculty members

6. International student ratio (5%) - proportion of international students

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The QS World MBA and Grad School Tour - India

QS Brings World's Top Business schools and Top Universities to your doorstep

QS organises the world's leading series of education fairs for aspiring MBAs, Masters and PhD candidates. The QS World MBA Tour and QS World Grad School Tour will be in India from 23rd November to 5th December. The fair provides candidates with a fantastic opportunity to meet face to face with admission directors from the world's top B-Schools and Universities.

The QS World MBA Tour will kick off in Mumbai on 23rd November and also go to New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai. Some of the travelling international business schools visiting India include Babson, Boston.U, EMLYON, G.Washington, HEC-Paris, Imperial, IE, ISB, INSEAD, Toronto-Rotman, Thunderbird, Wollongong, York-Schulich amongst many more.

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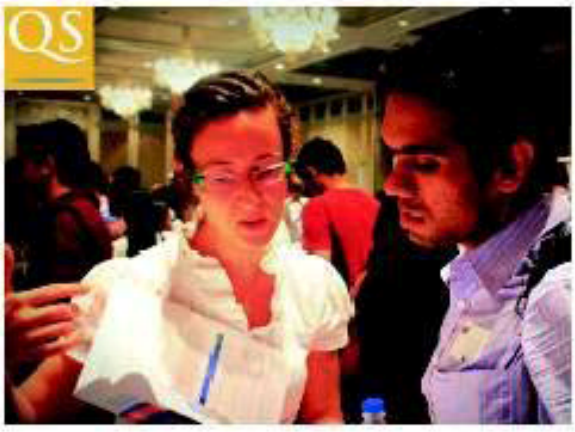

top universities participating at the fairs include CASS, G.Washington, HEC- Paris, EMLYON, Grenoble GSB, IE, Imperial, King's, NYU-SCPS, UCL and many more.

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Coming Soon: University Rankings for India

OUR BUREAU
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Indian Centre for Assessment & Accreditation (ICAA), a private accreditation body, in association with rating agency Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) plans to launch 'Top 100 Indian University Rankings', a first-of-its-kind ranking of Indian universities. The rankings are slated to be rolled out by the next academic year, June-July 2014, according to Arun Nigavekar, chief mentor of ICAA.

The objective of the India-specific rankings is to benchmark against the best and to improve quality, and also to let students use data for decisions. "The internal Indian grades are aimed at creating a system which is globally accepted, yet locally grounded," says Nigavekar, former chairperson of UGC and founder director of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

Indian Centre for Assessment & Accreditation, Quacquarelli Symonds to launch 'Top 100 Indian University Rankings' by 2014

QS is also working closely with Indian institutions in a pilot ranking project for the BRICS nations, which is due to be launched later this year, says Ben Sowter, head of research at QS.

For the past decade, Indian universities have not been ranking high in global ratings, says Nigavekar. The Indian higher education scene spans a huge social spectrum where institutes are at different levels. "For instance, we have institutes like IITs which have a different scientific, financial and academic environment than say a university college. In between, there will be many levels of spectrum. The rankings will take all this into account," says Nigavekar.

The rankings will act as a one-stop referral for global universities intending to engage and partner with Indian universities, says Karthick Sridhar, one of the founder trustees of the non-profit accreditation initiative. Now that the government has allowed foreign universities to come into India on their own, a benchmark is required for foreign universities to engage in joint initiatives, he says.

ICAA plans to work as a bridge between QS and IITs to help enable proper data submission globally.

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एनआईटी टॉपर आईआईटी में सीधे टीचर बनेंगे

नई दिल्ली। नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (एनआईटी) से बीटेक करने वाले टॉप 15 फीसदी छात्रों को आईआईटी के एमटेक-पीएचडी कोर्स में बिना किसी टेस्ट के दाखिला मिलेगा। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि ये छात्र पीएचडी करने के साथ-साथ प्रशिक्षु शिक्षक के रूप में भी काम करेंगे।

आईआईटी काउंसिल की सोमवार को हुई बैठक में इसे मंजूरी प्रदान की गई। इन छात्रों को सहायक प्रोफेसर से थोड़ा नीचे के ग्रेड में रखा जाएगा। इससे शिक्षकों की कमी दूर होगी और पीचडी करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ेगी।

साथ ही आठ पुराने आईआईटी में सीटें बढ़ेंगी। हर आईआईटी में अंडर ग्रेजुएट एवं पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट सीटों की संख्या 12 हजार की जाएगी। अभी आईआईटी खड़गपुर में ही 12 हजार सीटें हैं। बाकी में सीटें पांच से दस हजार के बीच में हैं।

● विदेशी छात्रों के लिए खुले दरवाजे :पेज-7

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NEW INITIATIVES

IITs plan to increase student intake by 60%

Council decides IITs won't be reviewed by National Accreditation Board in a bid to reinforce autonomy

By Prashant K. Nanda
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NEW DELHI

The council of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) on Monday decided to increase the number of students admitted to the prestigious engineering schools by 60%, market brand IIT in India and elsewhere, and engage with global ranking agencies to improve the standing of the schools.

At the same time, the council, the apex decision making body of the 16 IITs, signalled that the schools would remain independent of government interference.

The decisions come on the heels of **Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd**'s ranking of the world's top 200 universities which showed not a single Indian institution in the list. A separate list of the top 200 Asian institutions had 11 Indian entities, with three in the top 50. IIT-Delhi was at 38, IIT-Bombay at 39, and IIT-Madras 49

The council, whose members include all IIT directors, chairmen of their board of governors' chairmen, some industrialists and the human resource development (HRD) minister, decided that the IITs would not be reviewed by the National Accreditation Board (NAB) and that the directors of the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education would have no say in the appointment of IIT directors any more—both moves designed to reiterate and reinforce the autonomy of the schools.

"The council decided that since IITs are brands, their internal review will be given to NAB and it will be accepted as accreditation. NAB won't be able to sent its team to assess the IITs," M.M. Pallam Raju, the HRD minister, told reporters in New Delhi.

NAB accreditation is essential for India to be part of the Washington Accord that allows smooth student mobility from Indian engineering institutes to foreign institutes and vice-versa. It also makes Indian engineering degrees equivalent to foreign ones, helps institutes foster better ties in research, curricula and sharing of resources, and also improves a country's image in the higher education league table.

The decision to increase the number of students in various streams, from average 7,500 per institution to 12,000, over a period of time, is certain to bring cheer to thousands of students who seek admission to the prestigious schools, say analysts.

"It will also improve their (the IITs') earnings (from fees) as well as from non-plan grants from the government," said Alok Mishra, a director at the HRD ministry. The council said the increase would first happen in the seven older IITs at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kharagpur, Kanpur, Guwahati and Roorkee.

Although recognized around the world for the quality of its graduates, the IITs haven't really focused on brand-building, said the minister. "Branding and marketing is important for any institute and IITs have not done this by themselves. Now all IITs will devise a way on how to improve their brand equity," said Raju.

Officials in the HRD ministry said the IITs could together even appoint a chief marketing officer to head this initiative.

The council also decided that the IITs would form a committee comprising administrators and members of the alumni network to engage with ranking agencies such as the UK-based Quacquarelli Symonds and Times Higher Education ranking.

"They have to give complete details of their programs, research and curricula. If IITs give everything up-to-date their ranking can improve by 50%," said a HRD ministry official.

The council did not decide to hike tuition fees as suggested by a committee headed by the scientist Anil Kakodkar that proposed charging under-graduate students ₹2.5 lakh a year. The IITs had increased fees from ₹50,000 to ₹90,000 a year in January. The government spends about ₹2.25 lakh on each IIT student every year. "It's up to the IITs now (to consider a revision)," Raju said.

The council did not discuss the contentious two-tier admission process to the IITs that is currently before the courts.

Hindustan ND 17-Sep-13 P-7

विदेशी छात्रों के लिए आईआईटी ने खोले दरवाजे

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

आईआईटी को वैश्विक रैंकिंग में स्थान दिलाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने कई महत्वपूर्ण कदमों का ऐलान किया है। इसके तहत विदेशी छात्रों एवं शिक्षकों को आईआईटी में पढ़ने-पढ़ाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाएगा। अब आईआईटी में विदेशी बीटेक डिग्रीधारी पीएचडी करने के लिए आ सकेंगे। साथ ही विदेशी डिग्रीधारियों को सह शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाएगा। वैश्विक रैंकिंग में पिछड़ने की एक अहम वजह आईआईटी में विदेशी छात्र एवं शिक्षक नहीं होना भी है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री पल्लम राजू की अध्यक्षता में हुई बैठक में कई अहम फैसले लिए गए। वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा में खुद को आगे रखने के लिए आईआईटी ने 2020 तक प्रतिवर्ष दस हजार पीएचडी तैयार करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। अभी आईआईटी में सिर्फ तीन हजार पीएचडी हो रही हैं। जबकि चीन में 12 हजार और अमेरिका में आठ हजार इंजीनियरिंग पीएचडी होती हैं। आईआईटी की रैंकिंग सुधारने के लिए कई कदमों का ऐलान किया गया। इसके तहत आईआईटी का प्रत्येक पांच साल में बाहरी एजेंसी से समीक्षा, प्रत्येक वर्ष आंतरिक मूल्यांकन एवं इसके निदेशकों के कामकाज की समीक्षा भी शामिल है। आईआईटी काउंसिल एक वेबसाइट तैयार करेगी जिसमें संस्थानों से जुड़े सभी आंकड़े डाले जाएंगे। साथ ही सर्वेक्षण करने वाली एजेंसियों से संपर्क करने के लिए आईआईटी में रैंकिंग कमेटी भी बनेगी। सभी आईआईटी इस बात पर सहमत हो गए हैं कि वे अपनी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट नेशनल बोर्ड ऑफ एक्रीडिटेशन (एनबीए) को देंगे इसके आधार पर एनबीए उन्हें एक्रीडिटेशन प्रदान करेगा। वाशिंगटन एकार्ड के तहत इंजीनियरिंग डिग्रीधारियों के लिए किसी एजेंसी का एक्रीडिटेशन अनिवार्य है। लेकिन आईआईटी ने एनबीए के एक्रीडिटेशन को मानने से इनकार कर दिया था। लेकिन अब वे अपनी शर्तों पर इसके लिए तैयार हो गए हैं।

साथ ही शोध को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डीआरडीओ और देश के अन्य चुनींदा शोध संगठनों से भी आईआईटी साझेदारी करेंगे। आईआईटी इस बात के लिए भी तैयार हैं कि वे अपना राजस्व बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न तकनीकी संस्थानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करेंगे। यह फैसला किया गया है कि जो आईआईटी अपना 30 फीसदी राजस्व अर्जित करेंगे, उन्हें सरकार मैचिंग ग्रांट प्रदान करेगी।

निजी कॉलेज के छात्रों को प्रोत्साहन

जो छात्र निजी कॉलेजों से बीटेक कर रहे हैं और आईआईटी में एमटेक या पीएचडी करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा। उन्हें गेट स्कोर 8.5 की बजाय 7.0 पर ही एडमिशन दिया जाएगा। इन्हें भी बतौर ट्रेनी शिक्षक नियुक्ति किया जाएगा। वे भी पीएचडी करने के साथ-साथ पढ़ाने का कार्य करेंगे। इससे बड़े पैमाने पर निजी कॉलेजों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों को आईआईटी में नौकरी करने के साथ-साथ पीएचडी करने का मौका मिलेगा।

इन मुद्दों पर सहमति

एंट्रेंस टेस्ट में बदलाव नहीं-पिछले साल शुरू हुए आईआईटी एंट्रेंस टेस्ट एवं इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई। यह तय किया गया कि इसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं किया जाए।

राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर होंगे शोध : बैठक में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री पल्लम राजू ने आईआईटी को राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों मसलन शहरों के विकास, ऊर्जा स्रोतों, रक्षा से जुड़े मसलों पर भी शोध करने को कहा। जिस पर उन्होंने सहमति व्यक्त की।

यूजीसी चयन से हटे

आईआईटी के निदेशकों की नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया से यूजीसी और एआईसीटीई के चेयरमैन को अलग करने का फैसला लिया है। इनकी जगह दो अन्य लोगों को शामिल किया जाएगा।

ज्वाइंट रिसर्च सेंटर: आईआईटी और डीआरडीओ ज्वाइंट रिसर्च सेंटर स्थापित करेंगे। इस पर बैठक में चर्चा हुई और दोनों मकहमे इसके लिए जल्द रूपरेखा तैयार कर लेंगे।

आईआईटी काउंसिल

आईआईटी के नियम आईआईटी काउंसिल में तय होते हैं। काउंसिल में आईआईटी के निदेशक, उच्च शिक्षा सचिव, सांसद, स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञ होते हैं। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री इसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं।

देश में आईआईटी-16: सात आईआईटी पुराने हैं। कुछ साल पहले रुड़की इंजीनियरिंग को आईआईटी बनाया गया था। बीएचयू को भी आईआईटी बनाया गया। सात आईआईटी पांच साल में खुले।

Mail Today ND 17-Sep-13 P-27

BUSINESS SKILLS FORUM HELD AT IIT-D

HARMANDEEP Singh and Simerpreet Kaur, B.tech students of Guru Tegh Bahadur Institute of Technology (GTBIT), Hari Nagar, has bagged an opportunity to take up internship at the reputed publishing house, Half Baked Beans. The opportunity came at a Youth to Business Forum conducted by IIT Delhi in association with AIESEC, a global youth network. As a part of the event, students presented business plans in front of corporate honchos, who in turn volunteered to support the best business plan. The event showcased the students marketing skills and ability to conceptualise and formulate business plans. .

Tribune ND 17-Sep-13 P-12

Engineering education needs quality boost

Despite having more than 3,495 engineering colleges in the country, the number of entry-level engineers hired by top IT companies has dropped steadily due to lack of basic skills

HARENDER RAJ GAUTAM

INDIA trains around 1.5 million engineers every year which is more than the combined strength of the US and China. There are more than 3,495 engineering colleges in the country, with total intake capacity of 17.6 lakh students. There has been a phenomenal increase of more than 100 per cent in the number of engineering colleges and intake capacity at the graduate level in the last five years.

However, mushrooming of the large number of private engineering colleges has led to a steep decline in quality. According to the National Association of Software and Services Companies, only 15–20 per cent of the graduate engineers are employable. Another report states that 30 per cent of the engineers do not have basic qualitative skills required for entry-level jobs. The number of entry-level engineers hired by the top 20 IT companies in India has also dropped steadily from around 3,50,000 annually a few years ago to 1,50,000 last year. Hiring by public sector and non-IT private companies, and students pursuing higher education constitute 25-30 per cent, but that still leaves a significantly large pool of engineering graduates without a proper job.

While government-run institutions have their share of challenges due to slow decision-making processes, private institutes/universities, which were earlier perceived to be a ray of hope, appear to be less interested in improving quality. Huge unemployment of engineering graduates has severely affected the intake of students at the graduate level, and in most of the private engineering colleges up to 50 per cent or more seats are lying vacant.

Southern states have been the hub of engineering education with overwhelming participation of private entrepreneurs. In 2013, around1 lakh seats in engineering colleges remained vacant in Andhra Pradesh, 80, 000 in Tamil Nadu, 50, 000 in Maharashtra and 15, 000 in Karnataka. In Andhra Pradesh, there are 720 engineering colleges with intake capacity of nearly 3.39 lakh seats. The growth of these engineering colleges skyrocketed as over 200 engineering colleges were sanctioned in a single year. According to one estimate, these new colleges added a capacity that matches the total output of engineers in several leading European countries.

In North India, though private engineering colleges were mostly established in the last 10 years, the quality remains a serious concern. As per the available data, about 1 lakh seats at the graduate level are lying vacant in different engineering colleges in Utter Pradesh, 10,000 in Punjab, 8,000 in Haryana and 3,000 in Himachal at the end of the admission process for the academic session 2013-14.

Engineering education in India has a history of more than 150 years. British rulers set up four engineering colleges at Roorkee (1847), Sibpur (1856), Guindy (1794) and Poona (1854) in four different corners of the country to train engineers needed for the civil and other engineering activities. At the time of Independence, there were only 24 engineering degree colleges, with a total intake capacity of 2,570 students.

Any academic institution, particularly technical, earns credibility from the infrastructure it creates for learning. — Thinkstockphotos

In the pre-Independence era, the most significant initiative was the creation of N. R. Sarkar Committee in 1945 which submitted a preliminary report recommending the setting up of four higher technical institutions. The recommendations of the committee resulted in the establishment of five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Kharagpur (1951), Bombay (1958), Madras (1959), Kanpur (1960) and Delhi (1961) as institutions of national importance by an Act of Parliament. After a gap of over three decades, the sixth IIT was established at Guwahati in 1995 and the Engineering College at Roorkee was also first made a university and then as the seventh IIT in 2001. In 2008, four more IITs were established at Patna, Jodhpur, Hyderabad and Gandhinagar, followed in 2009 by four more at Ropar, Bhubaneswar, Mandi and Indore, making a total of 15 IITs. The Institute of Technology at BHU was also elevated as an IIT and thus there are 16 IITs now. In the next tier institutions, there were 20 Regional Engineering Colleges which were later renamed National Institutes of Technology (NITs). In 2009, 10 more NITs were established, and thus making a total of 30 NITs.

Any academic institution, particularly technical, earns credibility from the infrastructure it creates for learning, academic strength of the faculty it employs and the absorption of its products in the industry. Government institutions more or less have a better infrastructure but even our top technology institutions are struggling to recruit the competent faculty. Some private engineering institutions have good academic standards but most of them are working with inexperienced faculty. According to a Ministry of Human Resource Development report, as many as 4,521 faculty positions are lying vacant in 16 IITs.

The All-India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) was constituted in 1945 as an advisory body in all matters relating to technical education. In 1987, AICTE established the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for periodic evaluations of technical institutions and programmes offered by them as per the guidelines of the AICTE council. NBA was made an autonomous body in 2010, with the objective of assurance of quality and relevance of education in professional and technical disciplines. NBA has introduced a new process, parameters and criteria for accreditation. These are in line with the best international practices and oriented to assess the outcomes of the programme.

Surprisingly, less than 20 per cent of the engineering institutes/ colleges in the country have obtained the certificate of accreditation from NBA till now. Here, the role of the state government becomes important as a secondary regulator to ensure quality education in these technical institutions. Himachal Pradesh has established education regulatory commissions to monitor the academic standards of private engineering and other educational institutions in the state, which is a welcome step, and such efforts with strong determination are needed in all the states.

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