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

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

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

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

“Having multiple sources of income, apart from the ministry funds, make you economically flexible, thus allowing you to take extra steps to nurture your institutes. It allows us to get better guest lecturers from abroad, filing for patents, thereby enhancing the institute’s global repute,” says Professor Krishnan Balasubramanian, dean– industrial consultancy and sponsored research at the institute.

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

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

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

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

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

Read the full story on www.hindustantimes.com/education
This IIT prof quit job to work for downtrodden tribals


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

कोलकाता (मेजबान)। आईआईटी खड़गपुर जिले के विभागीय अपने परिक्षा के प्रांतों (सीएसए) को माइक्रो क्रेडिट कोर्स लेकर बढ़ा सकेंगे। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि यह प्रयास पादराक्रम को लाभदायक बनाने के लिए किया जा रहा है उपयोगी और बिदायती निम्नांकित क्रेडिट के जरिए विद्यार्थी अधिक क्रेडिट को स्थापित कर सकते। माइक्रो-क्रेडिट के अंक लेखन में उपयोगिता होने के लिए जिहादी या लेबरेंज़ कंपनियों का काम करने से व्यापक किया जा सकते हैं। इस तरह के माइक्रो-क्रेडिट कर्मचारियों की अवधि 3 से 14 सप्ताह होगी।

2018 तक जिनेवा दूतावासी उपस्थिति दूतावासी है।

भारत को ज्यादा ही दूतावासी उपस्थिति मिलती वाली है। इसके लिए नवरत्न सफाई विज्ञान सरकार के नैतिक और सामाजिक अंदाज में जेनरल बिल वाली है।

अन्य सब कुछ योजनानुसार यह अन्य सब कुछ कौन से प्रश्न ज्ञान वाले मैडीप्पल डिनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट 30 है, जो हिस्टोरी जीवन से जुड़ा कर्मचारी करता है।

नवरत्न झारखंड दूतावासी उपस्थिति जिनेवा बिल दूतावासी के लिए उपस्थिति दूतावासी है।

आईआईटी खड़गपुर को डिजिटल दूरदर्शन चार्टरी में भाग लेगा जिला की वित्तीय बैंक की है।

पीयूष जैमा
IITK experts to assess mobile network quality in the city

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

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

For universities, quality now gains immense importance compared to quantity, as recent announcements by the University Grants Commission (UGC) prove. Most institutes have been advised to getting a National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) certification. Regular assessment and accreditation has become mandatory. As per NAAC, institutions are assessed on “quantity (increased access) and quality (relevance and excellence of academic programmes offered).” UGC will now consider granting autonomy to colleges that have received the highest NAAC accreditation in two consecutive cycles. Apart from a high NAAC grade, autonomy will be granted only to those institutes that adhere to UGC regulations. A college will be provided autonomous status if it obtains a noobjection certificate from the affiliated university. Institutions will also be considered for grant of autonomy if they adhere to UGC regulations including curbing the menace of ragging on campus, promotion of equality in higher education institutes, grievance cells on campus. About 38 deemed universities graded B and C can also seek NAAC upgrades afresh as per a recent Supreme Court ruling. WHY ACCREDITATION IS A MUST UGC vide its Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012, had made accreditation mandatory for all higher educational institutions other than the technical institutions. Last year, the education regulator had announced funding curbs for institutions without NAAC accreditation. For UGC recognised higher education institutions (HEIs) under sections 2(F) and 12B, to accreditation with a specified grade is mandatory if autonomous status is to remain unchanged. DP Singh, director, NAAC, says, “Similarly, HEIs may not continue to get general development assistance/grant by UGC if they are not accredited. For HEIs applying for deemedto be university status by ministry of human resource development (MHRD), accreditation is mandatory with a specific grade. Schemes of UGC, MHRD, Department of Biotechnology and Department of Science and Technology are linked with accreditation such as Universities with Potential for Excellence, Colleges with Potential for Excellence and Colleges with Excellence and qualify for specific grade and Cumulative Grade Points Average.” HOW INSTITUTIONS ARE ACCREDITED The NAAC peer team prepares a comprehensive report that is given to the institution for taking steps to
improve its quality of education. “As follow up action, NAAC asks the institution to send its Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR). It also conducts and facilitates seminars/conferences across the country on quality related issues to promote quality sustenance. However, the onus of taking remedial measures to improve quality lies on the institution,” says Singh. ACCREDITATION PROCESS OVERHAUL Elaborating on the changes in the accreditation process, Singh says, “One of the priority areas is giving NAAC a global outlook through collaborations with various international quality assurance agencies and organisations from across the globe, honing skills of staff through bilateral exchange programmes through different national and international agencies, overhauling the existing methodology and infusing international new changes/ patterns followed by global quality assurance agencies. We have already formed a highlevel expert committee to oversee the change in grading pattern as decided by our executive committee.” NAAC will also focus on strengthening of internal quality assurance mechanisms and mentoring of HEIs to bring them on par with international institutions. Sending minutes of the meetings of Internal Quality Assurance Cell to the NAAC on a quarterly basis will also be mandatory for every accredited institute. All accredited institutions will also have to submit the AQAR on a yearly basis without fail. The grade review committee is also mulling creating new grades within the existing A, B, C and D grades for rating institutions. As per the proposed brodubased parameters in the new methodology, institutions scoring CGPA in the range of 3.01 to 4 get A grade (very good), while those securing between 2.01 and 3 receive B grade (good).