

March 10, 2018

GAP-KALPATARU

ISSUE -2

(Special Book Review to commemorate International Women's Day)

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Women

are the real architects of society.

GAP-HARD

Discover top 30 Universities in India:

As per special report by Rudra Narayan Sahoo published in skilloutlook, there are 842 universities including Central Universities, Public state, private and deemed to be universities in India. Considering quality, affordability, proximity, research opportunities and brand values, aspirants have many choices to select their dream universities. India's Union HRD ministry's National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) initiated an indigenous ranking system to assign a rank to higher educational institutes.

Top 30 Universities in India as per NIRF 2017:

1. Indian Institute Of Science, Bangalore
2. Jawaharlal Nehru University , New Delhi
3. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
4. Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore
5. Jadavpur University, Kolkata
6. Anna University, Chennai
7. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
8. University of Delhi, Delhi
9. Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore
10. Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune
11. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
12. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
13. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani
14. Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore

15. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
16. Calcutta University, Kolkata
17. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
18. Manipal Academy of Higher Education-Manipal, Manipal
19. Visva Bharati, Kolkata
20. Siksha`O` Anusandhan University, Bhubaneswar
21. Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai
22. Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai
23. Osmania University, Hyderabad
24. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
25. Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai
26. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi
27. Gauhati University, Guwahati
28. Bharathiar University, Coimbatore
29. Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram
30. Tezpur University, Tezpur
31. TATA Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

(Source: <https://www.nirfindia.org/>)

www.skilloutlook.com

HRD MINISTRY REQUESTED THE PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW HIS APPROVAL TO THE APPOINTMENT OF THE VC

As per S.N.Sahu article published in The Indian Express on 2nd March ,2018, in an extraordinary and unprecedented move, the human resource development (HRD) ministry requested the President of India to withdraw his approval to the appointment of Swapan Kumar Datta as the vice-chancellor (VC) of Viswa Bharati University out of the list of names sent by it. A proposal, before it is sent to the President, is vetted thoroughly and the decision to accord it approval is taken by the President based on law, jurisprudence and settled convention. After a proposal is sent by the government, the decision to approve it is entirely left to the wisdom of the President. Therefore, the request by the HRD ministry for the President to withdraw his approval to the appointment of the VC of Viswa Bharati — and his acceptance of the request — has become a matter of discussion in public domain.

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Academic Updates

Here are some few details about academic updates like admission announcement, fellowship, conference, workshop, seminar, short term courses, orientation and refresher.

- **Fellowship**

- a. Young India fellow ship

- Ashoka University

- Last date of Submission: 04-03-18

- For further detail see: www.ashoka.efu.in/yif (M) : 8199977076

- b. Junior research fellowship

- Indian statistical institute Kolkata

- Application Start date: 07-feb-18 End date: 09-mar-18

- Apply online on <https://www.isical.ac.in/~admission/>

- For prospects:

- <https://www.isical.ac.in/~admission/Documents/ISI-Prospectus-2018-2019.pdf>

- For advertisement:

- https://www.isical.ac.in/~admission/Documents/Admission_Notice-2018-2019.pdf

- c. UGC-NET fellowship

- UGC- NET Junior research fellowship for Assistant Professor

- Application Start date : 06-03-18 End date : 05-04-18

- For further detail : <http://cbsetnet.nic.in>

- **Conference**

- a. ICWEBM-18

International conference on woman entrepreneurship Business Management

Dates: 23 rd March 2018

Venue: Nehru School of Management, Kerala

Abstracts submission dead line: 03-03-18

Further detail: (M): +91 7559095938 , journal.nsm@ncerc.ac.in

- b. ICAST-2018

Dates: 16-03-18 to 18-03-18

Abstracts submission dead line: 10-03-18 Last date of registration:12-03-18

Further detail: ww.icast2018.in (M): 8427277222

- c. National Conference

“VextGen Approaches of ELT”

Date: 24-03-18 Venue: Noida, New Delhi

Abstracts submission dead line: 25-02-18

Further detail: <http://www.sharda.ac.in> (M): 9818044504, pramod.kumar1@sharda.ac.in

- d. International Conference

“Performance Analytics”

Dates: 24-03-18 to 25-03-18 Venue: Gurugram

Abstracts submission dead line: 20-02-18 Last date of registration: 05-04-18

Further detail: www.jkbschool.org

- e. WCE-2018
World congress on Engineering 2018
Venue: London
Abstracts submission dead line: 06-03-18 Last date of registration: 31-03-18
Further detail: <http://www.iaeng.org/WCE2018>
- f. ICRTMS-2018
International Conference on “Recent Trends in Mathematical Sciences”
Dates: 24-03-18 to 25-03-18 Venue: Agartala, Tripura
Abstracts submission dead line: 29-01-18 Last date of registration: 15-03-18
Further detail: <http://www.mbbuniversity.ac.in> (M): 08837275378, icrtms2018@gmail.com
- g. RISEM-18
International Conference on “Recent Innovations in Science, Engineering and Management”
Venue: Pune
Abstracts submission dead line: 25-03-18 Last date of registration: 07-04-18
Further detail: www.conferenceworld.in
- Seminar
 - a. International seminar
International seminar on “development in action” at Kolkata

Date: 05-06-18 to 08-06-18 Venue: Kolkata

For further information : www.iidsa-iimsk.com

b. Biyom2018

Central University of Gujarat announce National seminar on
“Advance in Biotechnology and Biomedical Research”

Seminar date: 17-Mar-208 Venue: Central University of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar

Abstracts submission dead line: 24-Feb-18

For further information contact: Prof J.P.N. Mishra
pnmishra@gmail.com

- **Admission announcement**

- a. Union public service commission

- Online applications are invited for different 24 categories
services like IAS,IPS,IFS..... Posts fill by UPSC.

- Start date: 07-feb-18 End date: 06-Mar-18

- Web site: www.upsc.gov.in/apply-online

- b. Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration

- SPIPA conducts coaching classes for UPSC examination

- For admission to SPIPA : advertisement will be given in July-Aug
2018

- After advertisement apply online on www.ojas.gujarat.gov.in

- Short term courses

a. Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat www.kcg.gujarat.gov.in

- Faculty Development Program(Economics)

Date: 19th March '2018 to 24th March '2018

Registration

Form

Link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1gDKNZyHIZsNk9dawe0Ao6_FJYFbXJssjKRn7utd_CXI/edit

Venue: KCG , Ahmedabad

- Faculty Development Program(General)

Date: 05th March, 2018 to 10th March, 2018

Registration

Form

Link:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1SsTnDOndBtfmVwQnK0TKTRPvgtj6M2JH55HPjTvK2HI/edit>

Venue: KCG , Ahmedabad

b. UGC_HRDC Saurashtra university www.hrdc.rajkot.org

- The Fragrance of Co-Existence

Date: 05-03-18 to 11-03-18

c. UGC_HRDC university www.jntuhrdc.ac.in

- Research Methodology

Date: 05-03-18 to 10-03-18

d. UGC_HRDC Mumbai university www.hrdc.mu.ac.in

- Analyst Application Security

Date: 05-03-18 to 15-03-18

- Consultant Network Security

Date: 05-03-18 to 15-03-18

- e. UGC_HRDC Rachi university www.ugcascru.org
 - IT for Yoga style
Date: 05-03-18 to 07-03-18
 - Teacher's Education Course
Date: 08-03-18 to 28-03-18

- Orientation
 - a. UGC_HRDC JNU university www.jnu.ac.in
 - Orientation program
Date: 08-03-18 to 06-04-18
 - b. UGC_HRDC Himachal Pradesh university www.hrdcshimal.org
 - Orientation program
Date: 03-03-18 to 31-03-18
 - c. UGC_HRDC Osmania university <http://www.osmania.ac.in/hrdc>
 - Orientation program (all disciplines)
Date: 05-03-18 to 31-03-18
 - d. UGC_HRDC BHU university www.bhu.ac.in
 - Orientation program
Date: 03-03-18 to 30-03-18

- Refresher
 - a. UGC_HRDC Nainital university www.hrdcnainital.ac.in

- Refresher course in Physical Education & Yoga
Date: 12-03-18 to 31-03-18
- b. UGC_HRDC university www.jnu.ac.in
 - Refresher course in Research Methodology (Arts and Social science faculty)
Date: 08-03-18 to 28-03-18
- Workshop
 - a. UGC_HRDC JNU university www.jnu.ac.in
 - Workshop on Disaster management
Dates: 19-03-18 to 21-03-18
 - b. Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat www.kcg.gujarat.gov.in
 - 23rd Research Methodology Workshop on “Accountancy & Commerce”
Date: 12th March, 2018 to 17th March, 2018
Registration Form Link:
https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdwaJ-6xo9lze2LHz9T-gaBTF4ZRgXuh-7Xy3qloXhjMgQEtw/viewform?usp=sf_link
Contact: (M) 9909039358, 9909039359
Venue: KCG , Ahmedabad
 - 24th Research Methodology Workshop on Sanskrit “संस्कृतशास्त्रीयविसयस्य सशंोधनपद्धतयः”
Date: 2nd April, 2018 to 7th April, 2018

Registration Form Link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScaytBBUBbs14AvgjK6AfR_rRXIQ2OgJJyfy7vnjtVAddM4w/viewform?usp=sf_link

Contact: (M) 9909039358, 9909039359

Venue: KCG , Ahmedabad

-Integration by

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Dist: Tapi GUJARAT

GAP-HARD

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS CONTRIBUTE ABOUT \$ 28 BILLION TO U.K ECONOMY SOME OF THAT IS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

According to recent report from the Higher Education Policy Institute (HEPI), international students to contribute \$ 170 million or about \$ 238.5 million to the Northern Ireland economy

Interestingly, Northern Ireland has the lowest numbers of international students in any part of the U.K with south Belfast as the biggest destination for international students in the region.

ET by

Alyssa walkes Masterstudies.com

-Oxford University took Controversial measures to correct a gender gap

In man and Computer Science results, students were given 15 extra minutes to take their tests based on the assertion that “Female Candidate might be more likely to be adversely affected by time pressure”.

Here’s a closer look at this first of its kind initiative along with why some people are voicing concerns about the changes. **ET by Joanna**

Hughes Masterstudies.com

-Global Education Conference Pledges \$ 2.78 for International Education

The International Global community has pledged \$ 2.78 billion to support the Global Partnership for International Education Fund.

The fund supports 65 developing countries to ensure basic education for every child.

At the September 2017 U.N. General Assembly, world leaders gathered to support education-specifically to fund GPE. According to the U.N, young people in countries suffering from war or disaster, especially women and girls, face illiteracy rate 3 times higher than average.

-World Bank warns of “Learning Crisis” in global Education

World Development Report 2018 calls for greater measurement, action on evidence. This was news of past 6 months back in month of sept,26 2017 but catches our attention that millions of young students in low and middle income countries face the prospect of lost opportunity and lower wages in later life because their primary and secondary schools are failing to educate them to succeed in life. Warning was not just a wasted development opportunity, but also a great injustice to children and young people worldwide.

World development Report 2018: Learning to Realize Educations promise

The report recommends concrete policy steps to help developing countries resolve this dire learning crisis in the areas of stronger learning assessment, using evidence of what works and what doesn't to guide education decision-making, and mobilizing a strong social movement to push for education changes that champion "learning for all"

www.worldbank.org

Children learn best in their mother tongue,

Feb 23, 2018

Niger government, with support from a US \$ 88.4 million grant from GPE together with support by the swiss cooperation and AFD, is piloting mother language education. Niger has developed textbooks and teacher guides in 3 local languages for grades 1,2 & 3 as well as guidelines in local languages for preschool teachers. On Mother Language Day feb 21,2018

www.globalpartner.org

Dr.Arundhati Dasani
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OPEN DEGREES ARE EQUIVALENT TO REGULAR DEGREES: UGC

In a recent notification of University Grants Commission (UGC), clarified that the Degrees or Diplomas or Certificates awarded for programmes conducted by the ODL institutions, recognised by the commission, should be treated as corresponding degrees of regular institutions. However, the commission has reiterated that, according to the UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017, which was notified on last June, the programmes in engineering, medicine, dental, pharmacy, nursing, architecture, physiotherapy and such other programmes which require hands-on training are not permitted to be offered under Open and Distance Learning mode.

It said the degrees of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) institutions registered under the erstwhile Distance Education Council (DEC) or the commission, in conformity with UGC Notification on Specification of Degrees, should be treated as equivalent to the corresponding awards of the Degree or Diploma or Certificate of the traditional Universities/Institutions in the country.

"The Government of India has envisaged a greater role for the Open and the Distance Education System. The envisioned role may be fulfilled by recognizing and treating the Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates awarded through distance mode at par with the corresponding awards of

Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates obtained through the formal system of education," said the notification.

According to the notification, non-recognition or non-equivalence of degrees of ODL institutions for the purpose of promotion/employment and pursuing higher education may prove a deterrent to many aspiring students and will ultimately defeat the purpose of Open and Distance Education. UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations lay down the minimum standards of instruction for the grant of degree at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels, through Open and Distance Learning mode. These regulations apply to a University referred to under clause (f) of section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, an Institution Deemed to be University under section 3 of the said Act, for all degree programmes of learning at the undergraduate and post-graduate level, other than programmes in engineering, medicine, dental, pharmacy, nursing, architecture, physiotherapy and programmes not permitted to be offered in distance mode by any other regulatory body.

CBSE says no role in deciding eligibility criteria for NEET

The CBSE has clarified that it has no role in deciding eligibility criteria for medical entrance exam -- NEET -- and grievances, if any, should be submitted to the Medical Council of India (MCI).

The clarification came following several complaints received by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) about barring open school candidates and those with biology as an additional subject in class 12 from appearing for the National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET).

“The responsibility of CBSE is limited to holding the NEET (UG) examination, based on the eligibility criteria provided by MCI. CBSE has no role to play in deciding the eligibility conditions,” the board said in an advisory.

Students who have pursued schooling through National Institute of Open Learning (NIOS)/ State Open School or those who studied biology or biotechnology as an additional subject in class 12 are ineligible to appear in NEET.

NEET EXAMINATION DATE: 6th May, 2018

Online application process starting date: 8th February,2018

Last Date: 9th March,2018

The last date for successful payment of fee online is March 10 till 11.50pm.

NEET 2018 to be conducted in 150 cities:

The government has increased the number of cities where the NEET examination would be conducted this year, from 107 to 150.

The government has increased the number of cities where the NEET examination would be conducted this year, from 107 to 150, to make it

easier for the students to reach the venues, said, Union HRD Minister Prakash Javadekar.

Forty-three new centres granted for #NEET2018 exam. For the first time NEET exam would be conducted in 150 cities. In 2017 NEET exam was conducted in 107 cities.

“All the cities from where 4,000 and more candidates have applied and which were not the centres in 2017 have been added as centre cities for #NEET2018 exam,” the minister said.

New centres have been set up in Andhra Pradesh (5), Assam (2), Gujarat (3), Maharashtra (6), Odisha (4), Tamil Nadu (2), Kerala (5), Telangana (2), West Bengal (3), Uttar Pradesh (3) and one new centre each in Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka and Uttarakhand.

This year, NEET will be held on May 6.

Steps to reform Indian Education System:

The Education ministers wants that, teacher promotion should be based on their performance. Promotion of teachers should be linked to performance and results of students, mid-day meals should cover all pupils, and education reforms are required to replace rote learning, suggested state education ministers at a meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE).

The suggestions are part of an exercise to find steps to reform India's education system under the guidance of the Union human resource development (HRD) ministry and CABE, which is the government's highest

advisory body for education policies, officials who wished to remain unidentified.

Union HRD minister Prakash Javadekar, who chaired the meeting, said the unequal distribution and deployment of teachers in schools across India is a major issue. Also, he acknowledged that teachers are burdened with other duties that affect their teaching. It is said that, the state education ministers underscored several measures, including performance-based promotion of teachers.

According to the minutes of the meeting, the Uttarakhand education minister Arvind Pandey said “promotion of teachers should be linked to the learning outcomes and the performance of students”.

His views were shared by the Puducherry education minister R Kamalakannan, who stated that promotion of teachers should be based on performance and results of students.

Their Odisha counterpart Badrinarayan Patra suggested that the government should put in place performance-based appraisal, without which “quality of education can be difficult to achieve”.

Another suggestion made by one of the members was that the curriculum should inculcate constitutional values in students, and there has to be clear-cut strategy to achieve that goal.

They stressed that respect for teachers need to be restored to improve the current education scenario.

“To replace rote learning and effect improvement in learning outcomes, there is a need to have examination reforms. Respect for teachers should be restored through well-defined measures,” reads the meeting’s minute.

According to the officials, a number of members said the mid-day meal scheme should be strengthened. There was also a suggestion that the menu for the meal should be strictly vegetarian.

The Manipur education minister T Radheshyam requested that fruits and bakery items should be included in the meal.

UGC NET 2018 detailed notification issued at cbsenet.nic.in, registration begins on March 5

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) on Friday released the notification for the UGC NET examination to be conducted in July 2018.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) had released the detailed notification for the UGC NET examination to be conducted in July 2018.

The National Eligibility Test will be conducted on July 8. The application process will start on March 5. The last date for applying online is April 5, and the fee can be paid until April 6.

The CBSE conducts the exam on the behalf of the University Grants Commission (UGC) to determine the eligibility of candidates for the post of assistant professor in Indian universities and colleges as well as the Junior Research Fellowship.

Eligibility:

Qualification: Candidates applying for the exam should have secured at least 55% marks in a post-graduate or equivalent examination from universities/institutions recognised by the UGC. Candidates from Other

Backward Classes (OBC) belonging to the non-creamy layer, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and people with disabilities (PwD) are eligible if they have secured at least 50% marks in post-graduate or equivalent examination.

Age: For JRF, candidates should not be more than 30 years on July 1, 2018. There is relaxation of age for SC/ST/OBC(non-creamy), transgender, women, candidates having research experience, etc. For assistant professor exam, there is no upper age limit for applying.

Examination

There will be two papers conducted on the same day.

Paper 1 will have 50 objective type compulsory questions carrying two marks each. The questions will be of a general nature, intended to assess the teaching/research aptitude of the candidate. It will primarily be designed to test reasoning ability, comprehension, divergent thinking and general awareness of the candidate.

Paper 2 will have 100 objective type compulsory questions carrying 2 marks each which will be based on the subject selected by the candidate. All the questions of Paper – II will be compulsory, covering the entire syllabi of the earlier Paper II and Paper – III (including all electives, without options).

The admit card will be uploaded on the website cbsenet.nic.in in the third week of June.

NEET 2018: SC DISMISSES STUDENTS' PETITION FOR RELAXING AGE LIMIT

The lower age limit for NEET 2018 is 17 years. The upper age limit has been implemented at 25 years for the general category.

The Supreme Court has dismissed a petition filed by a group of students seeking its direction to appear in National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) 2018 examination.

The medical aspirants had challenged the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) decision to fix the upper age limit as 25, for general category students appearing in NEET 2018.

The CBSE that conducts the NEET issued the admission notification on February 9. The eligibility criteria of NEET 2018 was slightly modified from the NEET 2017 eligibility criteria.

The lower age limit for NEET 2018 is 17 years. Candidates must have completed or complete the age of 17 years on or before 31 December 2018. This means candidates born on or before January 1, 2002.

The upper age limit has been implemented at 25 years for the general category with a relaxation of 5 years for candidates belonging to SC/ST/OBC category and persons entitled under Rights of Persons under Disabilities Act. That is, candidates who are 25 years or less as on May 6, 2018, are eligible to apply for NEET 2018.

UGC PROPOSES TO DILUTE PROMOTION CRITERIA, MAY HIT TEACHING QUALITY IN UNIVERSITIES

The UGC draft regulation has proposed to do away with most of the existing rules on promotions for the post of Associate and Assistant professors

The University Grants Commission, in its draft regulation for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in universities, has lowered the criteria in promoting university teachers to higher posts, a move likely to affect the quality of post-graduate education in universities.

The UGC has proposed to do away with most of the existing rules on promotions for the post of Associate and Assistant professors.

For instance, according to existing regulations, 'successfully' guiding a PhD student is mandatory for direct recruitment to the post of Associate professor. The proposed regulations seeks to do away with that requirement.

"Associate professor is a higher level post and therefore requires candidates with independent research record. Guiding a Ph.D. student is a sure shot way to assess a person's capability in doing independent research and mentoring", said by one professor.

"All reputed universities in India and abroad require evidence of independent research output like quality publications and successful Ph.D. guidance."

The draft rules have also watered down assessment procedures. The 'API' score -- which comprehensively sums up a faculty member's performance in classroom and lab, and contributions to society --- has been deleted from the draft regulations.

The form for API scores covers every bit of contribution by the faculty member, not only in academics, but also in the administration, research, society and schools. This form is the reflection of the candidate's ability and versatility. Absence of transparency in scoring will open the flood gates of corruption and favoritism. Without the guidelines, an aggrieved teacher cannot even be sure of justice from courts.

It is baffling because, as professors opine, the government had no reason to tamper with the set guidelines. But there is a bright spot in the draft. The UGC has, however, sought to make PhD degree mandatory for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Professor in universities. According to the existing rules, qualifying eligibility tests like the NET, SET, and SLET are sufficient for the appointment of Assistant Professors in Colleges and Universities.

PhD has also been made mandatory for promotion to the post of Associate professors, under the CAS (Career Advancement Scheme). Under the existing regulations, PhD is not mandatory. Professors have lauded the move, hoping that it would strengthen the core of university education and its research output.

Draft regulation	Existing regulation	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ph.D. mandatory for appointment of Assistant Prof in Universities, but for colleges, NET/SET/SLET is sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NET/SET/SLET is sufficient for appointment of Assistant Prof in Universities and Colleges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mandates of Universities are teaching and research. Currently our Universities are not listed in World university ranking systems due to poor research output. Therefore research infrastructure in Universities need to be strengthened and quality research output need to be incentivised. Therefore it is welcome that all assistant professors recruited should have doctoral degree.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For direct recruitment, requirement of Associate prof, of successful guidance at doctoral level is deleted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For direct recruitment of Associate prof, it is compulsory to successfully guide at least one Ph.D. student, as evidenced by the student's thesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate prof is a higher level post and therefore requires candidates with independent research record. Guiding a Ph.D. student is the only way that reflects the person's capability of doing independent research and mentoring. All reputed universities in India and abroad require evidence of independent research output like quality publications and successful Ph.D. guidance Serious dilution can affect the quality of post graduate education in Universities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ph.D. mandatory for direct recruitment of Associate prof or for promotion under CAS (Career advancement scheme) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ph.D. mandatory for direct recruitment of Associate prof. However, for promotion under CAS, Ph.D. is not mandatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Associate prof is an advanced level post, it is always good that the candidate possess Ph.D.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> API (Academic performance indicator) scores not considered for promotion from level 10 to 11 and level 11 to 12. Good grade from HoD sufficient on annual assessment report and a recommendation by screening and evaluation committee. However, for pending cases of promotion, the API-based scoring can be considered. Research score of 75 for Assistant to Associate. Research score of 120 for Associate to Professor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum API score required for promotion at each level (90 per assessment period for each level). API score of minimum 300 for promotion to Associate Professor API score of minimum 400 for promotion to professor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> API scores directly reflect the ability and contributions of the candidate and there is no scope for another source to manipulate that. Bringing in a committee to decide on person's capability invites dilution. Further, getting a good grade from HOD depends on the inter-personal relationship of the candidate and the HOD, which is again not always the correct means to decide a candidate's ability as a good academician and researcher.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though there is a clear-cut assessment table (in Appendix III of draft regulations), with marks for criteria (like marks in PG, number of publications, number of projects, teaching experience, etc.) for short listing candidates at the Assistant professor level for direct recruitment, there is no criteria for short listing candidates at the associate and professor level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment based on clearly specified API scores (Appendix III for regulation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such table certainly leads to more transparency and its absence can lead to varied interpretations and manipulations.

Other important points

Point	Remark
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is extreme dilution of Assessment procedures. There is no API-based scoring in the draft regulation and the bench-marks of the score of the assessment criteria are set very low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of quality scoring is going to adversely affect the quality of academicians in Indian Universities and colleges.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the draft regulation, for direct recruitment as well as for promotion under CAS of Associate profs, nothing is mentioned about the requirement of successfully guiding at least one Ph.D. student, as evidenced by the student's thesis. In the existing regulation, though successful guidance is mandatory of direct recruitment, nothing is mentioned about the same when considering promotion under CAS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether through CAS or direct, the expectation from an Associate Prof includes research skills and hence guiding a successful Ph.D. candidate should be made mandatory for promotion under CAS as well.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no counting of Post-Ph.D. experience while fixing grade pay in existing as well as draft regulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently a candidate appointed as Assistant Professor soon after Ph.D. and a person with several years of Post Ph.D. experience get the same grade Pay. If the teaching and research quality has to be improved, then UGC should count post Ph.D. experience while fixing Pay at the entry level. Currently UGC spends a lot of tax payer money to send teachers abroad by giving them Govt. sponsored fellowship like Raman fellowship, SERB Post-Doctoral fellowship, etc. but fail to acknowledge the experience gained through foreign and national post-doctoral fellowship during direct recruitment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The criteria for promotion under CAS for any post is same for colleges and University in existing as well as draft regulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria for promotion in Colleges and Universities cannot be equated as research is not mandatory for colleges. Hence, there should be clear demarcation of assessment criteria for promotion colleges and Universities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For teachers in Universities, it is an additional mandate to do research along with teaching. However, UGC pay scale, in existing as well as draft regulation, is the same (ie grade pay of Rs.6000/-) for an entry level Assistant professor whether in University or college, with Ph.D., or without Ph.D. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In institutes like IITs, the entry level Assistant profs are encouraged by providing an attractive grade pay of Rs.8000/-, which justifies for their contribution of research along with teaching.

QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2018: IITS, UNIVERSITIES SHOW DIP IN WORLD RANKS SUBJECT-WISE

According to the QS World University Rankings 2018 announced INDIA HAS slipped in the world university rankings again, with the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) seeing an overall dip in performance across at least 25 subjects.

While the premier engineering schools have secured 80 rankings across 48 subjects, their performance has dropped in 25 cases as against an improvement in only five cases. The overall picture worsens if the performance of the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru, is taken into consideration — 33 cases of a dip in rankings against only five improvements.

While IISc has figured in 14 subject rankings, its performance in 11 subjects has registered a drop when compared to last year.

It has managed to retain its position in civil and structural engineering, mechanical, aeronautical and manufacturing engineering and chemistry. IIT-Bombay has been ranked in 21 subjects, out of which it has slid in five physics and astronomy, statistics and operational research, mathematics, environmental sciences and biological sciences. It has broken into the rankings club in arts and humanities, linguistics.

While IIT-Delhi's ranking has dipped in chemical engineering, electrical and electronic engineering and biological sciences, it has found a place in linguistics for the first time.

Of the 13 subjects that IIT-Kanpur has been ranked in, two subjects' mechanical and aeronautical manufacturing and physics and astronomy show a fall in performance.

IIT-Kharagpur has slipped in four subjects — mechanical and aeronautical manufacturing, mineral and mining engineering, biological sciences and mathematics. The institute has entered the rankings for social sciences for the first time.

IIT-Madras has slipped in five subjects — computer science and information systems, biological sciences, chemistry, mathematics and physics and astronomy — out of a total of 15.

IIT-Roorkee has secured a spot in 10 subjects, out of which it has performed poorly in three — chemical engineering, mechanical and aeronautical manufacturing engineering and material science — as compared to last year.

IIT-Guwahati is ranked in eight subjects, out of which its performance has dipped in three subjects — chemical engineering, mechanical and aeronautical manufacturing engineering, and chemistry.

2017 RANK	2018 RANK	Y-O-Y CHANGE	INSTITUTION
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CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

51-100	51-100	0	IIT Bombay
51-100	51-100	0	IIT Delhi
101-150	51-100	1	IIT Madras
101-150	101-150	0	IIT Kanpur
101-150	101-150	0	IIT Kharagpur
101-150	101-150	0	IIT Roorkee
151-200	151-200	0	IISc Bangalore

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

51-100	51-100	0	IIT Bombay
49	51-100	-2	IIT Delhi
51-100	51-100	0	IIT Madras
51-100	101-150	-1	IISc Bangalore
101-150	101-150	0	IIT Kanpur
101-150	101-150	0	IIT Kharagpur
151-200	151-200	0	IIT Roorkee
251-300	251-300	0	IIT Guwahati
301-350	301-350	0	Anna University
351-400	351-400	0	University of Delhi

(QS WORLD UNIVERSITY SUBJECT RANKINGS)

2017 RANK	2018 RANK	Y-O-Y CHANGE	INSTITUTION
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MECHANICAL, AERONAUTICAL AND MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

51-100	51-100	0	IIT Bombay
51-100	51-100	0	IIT Delhi
51-100	51-100	0	IIT Madras
101-150	101-150	0	IISc Bangalore
51-100	101-150	-1	IIT Kanpur
51-100	101-150	-1	IIT Kharagpur
151-200	201-250	-1	IIT Guwahati
151-200	201-250	-1	IIT Roorkee
251-300	251-300	0	Anna University
351-400	351-400	0	Jadavpur University
301-350	351-400	-1	NIT Tiruchirappalli
351-400	351-400	0	University of Delhi

MINERALS AND MINING ENGINEERING

24	29	-5	ISM University, Dhanbad
35	40	-5	IIT Kharagpur

BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

101-150	101-150	0	IIM Ahmedabad
101-150	101-150	0	IIM Bangalore
151-200	101-150	1	IIT Bombay
151-200	151-200	0	IIM Calcutta
151-200	151-200	0	IIT Delhi
251-300	201-250	1	Indian School of Business
251-300	251-300	0	IIT Kharagpur
	251-300		IIT Madras
251-300	251-300	0	University of Delhi

(QS WORLD UNIVERSITY SUBJECT RANKINGS)

Electrical and electronic engineering appears to be the most widely ranked discipline from among Indian institutes. As many as 10 institutes have managed to secure rankings in this field.

Among the 20 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), only three are in the world university rankings this year. These three IIMs — in Ahmedabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru — have each secured a position in two subjects, in which they have either improved their performance or retained their rank.

While the [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) University (JNU) has registered a drop in two sociology and biological sciences out of eight subjects, Delhi University has slipped in development studies, geography, chemistry and arts and humanities out of a total of 21 subjects.

Another marker of the declining ranking of Indian institutes is reflected in the fewer number of institutes which have made it to the 'top 50' or 'top 100' list. Only three Indian institutes have made it to the 'top 50' list of the subject-wise rankings, as compared to four last year. Similarly, only 20 Indian institutes have got a 'top 100' ranking, as compared to 109 last year.

In all, a total of 25 Indian institutes have made it to the list — 142 rankings across different subjects, which is nine lower than last year.

Overall, Harvard University is again the dominant institute, ranking first in 14 subjects. It has extended its lead over Massachusetts Institute of Technology (first in 12 subjects). The only other institute which has been ranked first more than once is the University of Oxford, which remains top for four subjects.

The number of SC, ST and OBC faculty in all central universities is set to shrink significantly:

The number of SC, ST and OBC faculty in all central universities is set to shrink significantly as the HRD Ministry is learnt to have accepted the

University Grants Commission's new formula for implementing reservation in teaching posts.

As per the reports published by UGC, the higher education regulator had sought government approval for its proposal that reservation in faculty positions should be calculated department-wise and not based on the total posts in a university.

According to UGC sources, the HRD Ministry, after consulting the Law Ministry and the Department of Personnel and Training, communicated its go-ahead this week. The UGC is expected to notify the change through an executive order soon.

As per, UGC chairman D P Singh said he could not offer an immediate comment on the issue as he was not familiar with the recent developments.

The new reservation formula is in response to a direction of the Allahabad High Court in April 2017. Hearing a case on teachers' recruitment at the Banaras Hindu University, the court said each department, rather than the entire university, should be treated as the "unit" on which reservations are based.

The court was unhappy with the UGC's policy of implementing reservations in a "blanket manner" and advised the regulator to revisit its implementation. The UGC's Standing Committee examined 10 court judgments on the subject and recommended that the Allahabad High Court's ruling should be applied to all universities.

The current representation of SC, ST and OBC among teachers in higher education is pretty abysmal. According to a government report released in 2016, seven of every 100 teachers in colleges and universities are from the disadvantaged castes. In absolute numbers, only 1.02 lakh — or 7.22

per cent — of the 14.1 lakh teachers in 716 universities and 38,056 colleges in the country were Dalits. Tribal faculty was just 30,000 or 2.12 per cent.

As per official data, there are 17,106 teaching positions at 41 UGC-funded central universities, of which 5,997 were vacant as of April 1, 2017. This roughly works out to 35 per cent vacant teaching positions. UGC's new order announcing change in the implementation of faculty reservation will significantly reduce representation of SC, ST and OBC in all new recruitment drives taken up by the universities in future.

Currently, the number of SC, ST, OBC faculty positions are calculated by treating the university as a "unit". In other words, all posts of the same grade, such as assistant professor, across different departments in a university are grouped or clubbed together to calculate the reserved quota.

Under the new UGC formula, reservation would be applied by treating each department in a university as a "unit". This means the number of reserved posts at the level of, say, assistant professor will be determined separately for each department; calculated, based on the total assistant professor posts in each department.

So, a department with only one professor cannot have reserved posts as reservation cannot be applied in case of a single teaching position. But if all posts of professors across different departments are clubbed together, then there is a better chance of positions being set aside for SC, ST and OBC.

"This (decision) will significantly reduce the number of posts (for reserved categories). Instead of doing this, the government should have approached the Supreme Court against the Allahabad High Court

decision,” P S Krishnan, a former Secretary, told that the apex court had refused to interfere, he said: “Instead of private citizens approaching the top court, the government should have appealed against the decision. Ensuring equality is a national policy.”

Prof. Hetal Kherala

Book Review

The Issues At Stake – Theories and Practices in the Contemporary Women’s Movements in India

by Nandita Gandhi and Nandita Shah

Submitted by

Dr. Preeti Oza

ABOUT THE BOOK

First published by ‘Kali for Women’ in 1992, this book is written by Nandita Shah and Nandita Gandhi (ISBN 81 8510722 X), ‘**The Issues At Stake – Theories And Practices In The Contemporary Women’s Movements In India**’ is a collection of memories, research, experiences, struggle and suggestions from the author duo.

Summary/ Abstract/ Essence of the Book:

The authors begin the book with ‘Who “we” are’....which puts them in the context of their childhood and young age which was influenced by the Nationalist Movement, Charisma od Gandhiji, Alexander Dumas, Maxim Gorky, Mulk Raj Anand and many other worlds and national phenomena. They also talk about their detachment for the first-hand experiences of

the troubled and tortured as they were coming from the upper middle class Hindu savarna families.

In the process of narrowing down the whole idea of movements related to women's issues, the authors have selected four major areas namely sexual violence, health, work and legal campaigns. They also excluded the collection of case studies from their preview. By 1984, they came up with their first office with a name "the Women's Decade Research Collective- WDRC. In 1985, they got a grant from the ISS Holland. By 1986 their struggle started in the various parts of India to collect the stories/ data/ cases and documents. Their train journey from Assam to Benaras to Madhya Pradesh taught them to be a part of the daily struggle put up by the women across India. The action programme got strengthened by the little surveys they took and the information and advice they picked up during the journey.

The women's movement has no beginning or "origin". It exists as an emotion, anger deep within us. The women's movement history also is like notes in a cycle of rhythm; each is a separate piece, yet a part of the whole.

PHASES IN THE INDIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT (IWM)

Emerged as a form of a social reform movement in the 1800's, the Women's movement became a focused one very soon. By 1829, the prolonged campaign was done against Sati. The first Mahila Mandal's were organized by Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj. By 1905, women leaders joined the growing nationalist movement as a response to Swadeshi Movement. They supported boycott of British goods, non-

cooperation and civil disobedience movements. They supported Gandhi and other leaders.

THE ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE (AIWC)

In 1924 became the single largest national voice of the divergent groups. By 1955, the constitution of Independent India put forward some of the most progressive laws for women. By 1970, the internal conflicts between landlords and tribals in the areas of Sarvodaya many young volunteers set up the Shramik Sanghatna. By 1973, the Sarvodaya concept leader, Jay Prakash Narayan, launched anti-price rise and anti-corruption movements. Between 1969 and 1975, many trade unions, Left parties, peasants, and laborers started agitation against the system. This created a conscious collective basis for women related movements like Western women's movement. These were the precursors for the 3rd wave of IWM. By 1975, the communist party of India (CPM) introduced the idea of a joint women's conference which happened in Kerala and Pune. In Hyderabad, radical women students founded POW. By 1980, the Stri Mukti Sangathan in Bombay took up issues like the famous Mathura Rape Case and spread its wings in Delhi and Pune.

The book thus talks about characterize and categorize 14 years of activity and issues, organizations, alive or dormant, viewpoints, changing or solidified. Some popular methods used are bracketing a period of time and perceiving events through the selection representative organizations. Case study approach is used as well and some typologies

are used which are based on distinction or ideology. The chapters deal with.

- Violence becomes a political issue
- The campaign against rape
- As powerful as rapists
- Sexual harassment
- Murdering for dowry
- Wife beating-the invisible violence
- Violence on the images of women
- Sex stereotyping In the media
- Beauty contests
- When can obscenity be called pornography
- Theorizing violence
- Process of politicization
- The interaction with the state
- Recognising the right to health
- Facing the family planning problem
- The campaign against injectable contraceptives
- Politics of reproduction
- Labouring for love and wages
- Equal wages for equal love
- Occupational hazards
- Sexual division of labor
- Legal campaigns

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS BOOK

I think this book is a great repository of the historical dynamics of women's movements in India which also provides a very good critique on the woman as an entity and the movement as the ever-changing dynamics but certain areas like sexual violence, the engagement of the state in these issues, the common Civil Court and the inter-organisational conflicts are not very comprehensively discussed. Many interviews of activists or the victims are providing one-sided stories without any holistic approach. Women's interests are both general and specific and at a class, caste and ethnic level. They are complex and conflicting at the same time. The immediate actions and needs are based on women's existing roles. The organizations are largely covered in urban and semi-urban areas which are giving a biased view at times.

CONCLUSION

The book doesn't have a conclusion because it is about movements, therefore, it requires another rendering by another rendering by another audience. There are many issues, dilemmas, and insights, actions, and thoughts which are not covered in this book or directly or indirectly implied throughout the narrative. The points which are raised here will help further debate and study on the Indian women's movement. This book will help to get an exhaustive idea to anyone and everyone who want to indulge in the complex web of women's movements in India.

Article:

Platform for Free Online Certification Courses @ Massachusetts Institute of Technology – edX

Massachusetts Institute of Technology - a coeducational, privately endowed research university founded in 1861 - is dedicated to advancing knowledge and educating students in science, technology, and other areas of scholarship that will best serve the nation and the world in the 21st century.

Mission

- Increase access to high-quality education for everyone, everywhere
- Enhance teaching and learning on campus and online
- Advance teaching and learning through research

Story So Far

Founded by Harvard University and MIT in 2012, edX is an online learning destination and MOOC provider, offering high-quality courses from the world's best universities and institutions to learners everywhere.

With more than 90 global partners, they are proud to count the world's leading universities, nonprofits, and institutions as our members. EdX university members top the QS World University Rankings® with their founders receiving the top honors, and edX partner institutions ranking highly on the full list.

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Students come from every country in the world for the area of computer science, languages, engineering, psychology, writing, electronics, biology, or marketing, they provide skill based and knowledge oriented courses.

Difference

They were founded by and continue to be governed by colleges and universities. They are the only leading MOOC provider that is both nonprofit and open source.

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Webpage: <https://www.edx.org/>

Compiled by:

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Ahmedabad.

WE ARE PROUD OF YOU

1. **Dr. Madhuri Kamble** *has come up with her own book called “Company Secretarial Practices” after putting in lots of efforts for the fourth semester students of CS at Mumbai University. GAP is extremely proud of her achievement and look forward to read more of her books and wish her a hearty congratulation & all the best for future.*



SUDOKU:

Fill a 9x9 grid with numbers so that each row , column and 3x3 section contain all of the digits between 1 and 9.As a logic puzzle Sudoku is also a brilliant brain game. If you play it daily, you will soon see an enhancement in your attention and overall brain power.

		3	6		1		9	
			5		3		2	7
5	7					6		
1		2						3
9	3		4		8			1
	8	7		3				9
		8			7		4	
7	5		8					
		6	3		9	8	7	

Answer:

8	2	3	6	7	1	5	9	4
6	9	4	5	8	3	1	2	7
5	7	1	9	4	2	6	3	8
1	6	2	7	9	5	4	8	3
9	3	5	4	2	8	7	6	1
4	8	7	1	3	6	2	5	9
3	1	8	2	5	7	9	4	6
7	5	9	8	6	4	3	1	2
2	4	6	3	1	9	8	7	5

MCQS for the Preparations of Competitive Exams:

- 1). Which of the following statements is most appropriate?
(a) Teachers can teach (b) Teachers help can create in a student desire to learn (c) Teachers are born (d) Lecture method can be used for developing thinking
- 2). If in a research independent variable cannot be manipulated then it is known as
(a) Experimental Research (b) Non experimental research (c) Fundamental Research (d) Exploratory research
- 3). Who designed the first electronic computer ENIAC?
(a) Van Neumann (b) Joseph M. Jacquard (c) J. Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly (d) All of the above

- 4). Which one of the following is the oldest Archival source of data in India?
(a) National Sample Surveys (b) Census (c) Agricultural Statistics (d) Vital Statistics
- 5). Air force administrative college is situated in
(a) Hyderabad (b) Coimbatore (c) Bidar (d) Agra
- 6). How many types of emergency can be declared by the president of India?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 7). Which is the smallest North east state in India?
(a) Tripura (b) Meghalaya (c) Mizoram (d) Manipur
- 8). Parkinson disease is of
(a) Heart (b) Kidney (c) Brain (d) Lungs
- 9). What will be the correct choice for the series DKY, FJW, HIU, JHS, _____.
(a) KGR (b) LFQ (c) KFR (d) LGQ
- 10). The smallest number divisible by numbers from 1 to 10 is
(a) 2520 (b) 2025 (c) 2205 (d) 2052
- 11). Ruhi wants to go to the university. She starts from her house which is in the east & comes to a crossing. The road to her left ends is a theatre, straight ahead is the hospital. In which direction is the university?
(a) East (b) North (c) South (d) West

Answers:

(1).b (2).b (3).c (4).a (5).b
6).b (7).a (8).d (9).a (10).b

➤ JARGON /BUZZWORD:

Here are 10 jargons and buzzwords which are pithy words or phrases, adopted by people who want to appear advanced or cool, whether they understand it or not, to convey one's intelligence often do just the opposite and this make them look like duffers. The less we use them the better it would be for us, colleagues and clients. Better avoid them.

1. Growth hacking
2. Knowledge Transfer
3. Research Based
4. Millennial
5. Influencer
6. Give 110%
7. Low hanging fruit
8. Does it make sense
9. This is the way it's always been done
10. Think outside the box

➤ PARAPROSDOKIANS:

The first time I heard about paraprosdokians, I liked them. Paraprosdokians are figures of speech in which the latter part of a sentence or phrase is surprising or unexpected and is frequently humorous. (Winston Churchill loved them.)

1. Where there's a will, I want to be in it.
2. The last thing I want to do is hurt you...but it's still on my list.
3. Since light travels faster than sound, some people appear bright until you hear them speak.
4. If I agree with you, we'd both be wrong.
5. We never really grow up... we only learn how to act in public.
6. War does not determine who is right, only who is left.
7. Knowledge is knowing a tomato is a fruit. Wisdom is not putting it in a fruit salad.
8. To steal ideas from one person is plagiarism. To steal from many is research.
9. I didn't say it was your fault, I said I was blaming you.
10. To be sure of hitting the target, shoot first and call whatever you hit the target.