आईआईटी में
दाखिला महंगा
कानपुर (ब्यूरो)। आईआईटी के बीटेक पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिला लेना अब महंगा हो जाएगा। इस बार आवेदन फार्म भरने वाले 1.50 लाख रुपए को दोहरी फीस चुकानी होगी। पहले ज्वाइंट एंट्रेस एजाम (जीई) में, फिर ज्वाइंट एंट्रेस एजाम (जीई) एडवांस का फार्म भरने पड़ेगा, जिसकी फीस अलग-अलग तरह होनी है। अब सामान्य, ऑबीसी के स्टडेंट को 1800 रुपए, एससी-एसटी और पीएच को 900 रुपए का शुल्क जमा करना होगा।
जीई मेंस की ऑफलाइन परीक्षा 7 अप्रैल को होगी। इसके ऑफलाइन फार्म 1 नवंबर से 15 दिसंबर तक भरे जाएंगे। जल्द ही फार्म शुल्क निरीक्षित कर दिया जाएगा। ऑफलाइन परीक्षा 8-25 अप्रैल तक चलेगी।
HIGHER EDUCATION

Quality issues need to be addressed: Sibal

By Prashant K. Nanda
prashant.n@livemint.com

NEW DELHI

A 27% quota for other backward classes (OBC) in higher educational institutes has increased enrolment, according to a central government report, but human resource development minister Kapil Sibal said quality issues still need to be addressed.

Gross enrolment ratio has risen since 2009, Sibal said on Friday.

"The gross enrolment ratio in 2009 was 12.5% and now it has reached 19.5%. By 2020, we will move much ahead of the 30% target," Sibal said after releasing the All India Survey on Higher Education. "We are aware of the infrastructure issues and the quality parameters. Now the focus should be on quality."

More than 20 million in the 18-24 age group are pursuing higher education. The gross enrolment ratio is the percentage of students in the above age group in higher education in the country.

With this growth in enrolment, the need for the compulsory accreditation, curtailing malpractice and bringing foreign universities to the country has grown, he said. Several bills, including three on the above issues, are pending in Parliament. According to the study, of the total enrolments, at least 27.1% are from the OBC category, 4.4% from scheduled tribes and 10.2% from scheduled caste back-grounds. The rest are general category students.

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides for 27% reservation for OBCs in government-run educational institutes. The Bill was passed in 2006, notified in January 2007 and came into force in 2008. The legislation was implemented amid protests.

The quotas were supposed to be put in place first over a period of three years, and later changed to six years ending 2013. But, most of them were implemented by 2011, according to government officials associated with the project.

Widening access to higher education, quality should not be ignored, said R.S. Grewal, vice-chancellor of the private Chitkara University, which has two campuses—in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

"People are getting conscious about quality of infrastructure, faculty and the content," he said. "The placement too is becoming important for students and their parents. As the education sector consolidates, the focus on quality will only grow."

An independent education expert said the government needed to be worried rather than self-congratulatory.

"Instead of feeling happy, they need to realize that there is a more than 33% shortage of faculty, the efficiency of college graduates is really poor and they are not job ready," said this person on condition of anonymity.

ON A HIGH: 30% RISE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Charu Sudan Kasturi
charu.kasturi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Almost six million more students were enrolled in India’s universities and colleges in 2010-11 than the previous year, a whopping 30% increase year-on-year that points to a sharp increase in hunger for higher education.

Latest government statistics released on Friday by HRD minister Kapil Sibal show that compared to a 12.4% gross enrolment rate (GER) in 2008-09, the GER jumped to 15% in 2009-10. GER is a ratio of students enrolled in higher education to the number of citizens between 18 and 23.

The GER leap even higher in 2010-11, reaching 18.8%, according to the provisional statistics collated under the HRD ministry’s first-ever all India higher education survey. While 20.7 million students were enrolled in higher education in 2009-10, 26.6 million were in college or university the subsequent year.

The final GER for 2010-11 is expected to be still higher, since about 200 colleges have not yet submitted their enrollment data for the year.

"This sharp rise in enrollment is a direct result of the fast growing demand for quality higher education," Sibal said. "It's a great sign, but also a challenge because we need to create the infrastructure to meet their aspirations."
उच्च शिक्षा में पिछड़ो से पीछे है एससी-एसटी

जगाता बुधवार, नई दिल्ली: उच्च शिक्षा में दर बढ़ने की सरकारी कोशिशों का असर तो जरूर दिखाने लगा है, लेकिन अनुपूर्वक जाति और जनजाति के मामले में यह रफ्तार अब भी बहुत धीरी है। आलम यह है कि वे पिछड़े समुदाय के बच्चों से भी करने पीछे जा रहे हैं। हालाँकि, इस बीच उच्च शिक्षा हासिल करने में लड़कियों ने ज्यादा हासिल दिखाया है।

उच्च शिक्षा की यह तस्वीर सरकार की ओर देशभर में शुरु करार गए ऑनलाइन सर्वे (अन्तिम) से उभरी है। केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंजी कपिल सिब्बल ने यहूदी को यहां यह रिपोर्ट जारी की। इस साल जुलाई तक जुगाड़, गये अंकों में आयातित यह रिपोर्ट सर्वे है कि उच्च शिक्षा में अभी भी अनुपूर्वक जाति (एससी) की सकल दर (जीआर) 4.4 प्रतिशत और अनुपूर्वक जनजाति (एसटी) की 10.2 प्रतिशत दर है। पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्रों में यह 27.1 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गई है। चूँकि उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों ने पिछड़े वर्ग में उन्हें छात्रों को दर्शित नहीं किया है, जिन्होंने उस कोटे में दर्शित नहीं किया है। सामान्य श्रेणी में दर्शित लेने वाले समय के छात्र इसमें शामिल नहीं है। ऐसे में उन्हें भी शामिल करने पर यह आंकदर और भी ज्यादा है।

रिपोर्ट, लड़कियों की सकल दर ज्यादा हैं। 2009-10 में लड़कियों की दर 15 प्रतिशत तक थी, जो अब 16.5 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गई है। हालाँकि, एक नई तस्वीर यह पूरे सारे अभी सारे विभागों के इस समय के लिए रिपोर्ट देने के लिए निर्देशक 1.1 प्रतिशत का ही शेयर आता है। सिब्बल ने बताया कि पिछड़े वर्ग में भी लड़कियों के अंक डाले दर्शित किया है। हालांकि, उन्होंने भी आंके गए, तो 18.8 प्रतिशत तक दर्शित नहीं किया है।
Mail Today ND 29/09/2012 P1

BUNKING DU PROFS RESIST DISCIPLINE

Univ ready to roll out biometric system for attendance but teachers say move futile

DELHI University authorities and teachers are on a collision course over the contentious biometric system aimed at ensuring no one misses taking a class.

The argument against it goes like this: Associate professor D.R. Sharma (name changed) wakes up every morning for his 8am class. He says, "I have been teaching at DU for 15 years now, but the biometric system is a nightmare. It takes forever to get scanned. And every time I get scanned, I have to make sure I'm not too close to the scanner or too far away. It's like being a robot."

But for students, it's a different story. They say the system is not foolproof and teachers often get scanned by mistake. "I got scanned by my professor's biometric card," says a student.

The University of Delhi is not alone in its struggle with biometric attendance. Many other universities across the country have also implemented similar systems. But the success rate varies widely.

"We have been using biometric systems in our college for the past few years," says a professor at another college. "It has helped us keep track of attendance, but it's not perfect. Sometimes, students get scanned by mistake and sometimes they don't get scanned at all."

The University of Delhi is planning to roll out the biometric system across all its campuses. But teachers are not convinced. "It's not fair," says one professor. "We are expected to be on time, but the system is not."

The University of Delhi is not alone in its struggle with biometric attendance. Many other universities across the country have also implemented similar systems. But the success rate varies widely.

"We have been using biometric systems in our college for the past few years," says a professor at another college. "It has helped us keep track of attendance, but it's not perfect. Sometimes, students get scanned by mistake and sometimes they don't get scanned at all."

The University of Delhi is planning to roll out the biometric system across all its campuses. But teachers are not convinced. "It's not fair," says one professor. "We are expected to be on time, but the system is not."

The University of Delhi is not alone in its struggle with biometric attendance. Many other universities across the country have also implemented similar systems. But the success rate varies widely.