

Newspaper Clips

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Political & Business Dialy ND 2/07/2011

p-3

HC seeks responses from Centre, IIT for denial of admission



NEW DELHI, JULY 1

THE Delhi High Court today asked the Centre and the Joint Entrance Examination of IIT chairman to explain the denial of admission to a successful candidate owing to a technical problem in filling the choice of subject. A vacation bench of Justice M L Mehta has sought responses from the Secretary of the Human Resources Development Ministry and chairman of the JEE of IIT, Delhi and fixed the matter for hearing on July 4. The court was hearing the petition of an IIT aspirant Jitender Kumar Bansal, a resident of Yamuna Vihar here, that he was denied admission despite being declared selected in the OBC category in the entrance examination this year. Issuing notices to

IIT, Delhi and the HRD ministry, the court said the possibilities be explored to ensure admission of Bansal. The petition, filed through advocate Navin Kumar Jha, alleged Bansal, after clearing the entrance test, registered himself for the JEE Counseling On line Portal (JCOP) and opted for two courses for admission on June 15. Later, after being advised to opt for more courses, he logged again on the JCOP website and entered 20 courses for counseling and subsequent admission, it said. The candidate, who was not asked by the IIT, Delhi to appear for counseling, was later told that his choice sheet, regarding the selection of courses, was found blank due to some technical problem, it said. "The admission process of JEE was arbitrary and discriminatory as the same is on line and without any procedure for acknowledgment and confirmation of the filling of the form," the petition said. —PTI

Aaj Samaj ND 2/07/2011 P-13

HC grants relief to 'wronged' IIT aspirant

SUCHITRA KALYAN
MOHANTY

NEW DELHI

July 1: Coming to the rescue of an 18-year-old student who qualified the IIT joint entrance examination (JEE) but was denied admission due to a technical error while applying online for counselling, the Delhi high court on Friday issued notice to the IIT-JEE chairman and the Centre to explain the reasons for

denial of admission to him.

Jitender Kumar Bansal, who secured 748th rank in the OBC merit list in this year's IIT-JEE, moved the Delhi HC after he was denied admission despite being declared selected in the OBC category.

After hearing Jitender's plea, vacation bench Justice M.L. Mehta has sought a detailed response from the secretary of human resources development (HRD) ministry and the

chairman of the IIT-JEE and fixed the matter for further hearing on July 4.

Soon after the court sought the response from the respondents, the petitioner student, whose father runs a dairy in Yamuna Vihar, talking to this newspaper, said, "I want to study civil engineering at IIT, it is my dream."

Jitender claimed in his petition that even after qualifying the entrance, he couldn't register himself for

counselling allegedly because of failure of the server. After his repeated requests to IIT Delhi director and chairman to allow him admission failed to generate any favourable and concrete response, he knocked the doors of the Delhi HC.

Justice Mehta observed, "Since the candidate has qualified the examination, IIT should find out a way to accommodate him. Imagine the hardships he will face if

his plea is not considered," adding that the meritorious boy has made it to this level and thereby he should not be denied the right to appear in the counselling since it was only a technical error.

The court also said that since the last counselling for admission is on July 10, so it has asked IIT Delhi to file its reply on July 4. "You find out a way or the court will issue an appropriate order," the bench said.

Tribune ND 2/07/2011 P-4

HC relief to OBC student denied admission to IIT

Denied admission due to a technical glitch, court asks JEE head to find a way to accommodate the student

NEW DELHI, JULY 1

The Delhi High Court today came to the rescue of an OBC student who qualified the joint entrance examination (JEE) for admission to IIT engineering colleges, but was denied admission due to a technical glitch while applying online for the counselling.

A vacation bench of Justice M.L. Mehta issued notice to the government and chairperson of JEE, asking them to find a way to accommodate

18-year-old Jitendra Kumar Bansal, who secured 748th rank in the OBC merit list in this year's JEE examination.

The student approached the court seeking production of records with regard to the procedure for admission to various undergraduate courses in the IITs conducted by JEE-2011, especially the pro-

cedure as to the 'Choice Filling' online.

"The petitioner got himself registered online, logging on to JEE counselling online portal as a first step for the online counselling. Accordingly, Bansal received the printed version of the result from chairman, JEE-2011, IIT Delhi," said the petition.

Later, he paid the registration fee and sent the requisite copies of the documents to the chairman, JEE, IIT Delhi.

Meanwhile, Bansal was not able to register himself for the counselling, which he alleged was because of failure of the IIT's electronic server.

After his repeated requests to IIT Delhi director and

chairman to allow him admission failed to generate any favourable and concrete response, he knocked the court's door.

Justice Mehta observed, "Since the candidate has qualified the examination, IIT should find a way to accommodate him. Imagine the hardship he will face if his

plea is not considered."

"The boy who has made it to this level should not be denied the right to appear in the counselling since it was only a technical error," he noted.

Since the last counselling for admission is on July 10, the court has asked IIT Delhi to file its reply on July 4. "You find out a way or the court will issue an appropriate order," the bench said. — IANS

Times of India Ahmedabad 01.06.2011 P-10

IIT-D opens its doors wider

Hemali Chhapia | TNN

Mumbai: The Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi has opened its doors wider: all students wanting to take up the week-long self-enrichment programme can do so now. It was earlier meant only for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

TOI had reported about the course in its Thursday's edition. But various experts were anguished that the IIT-Delhi was running the programme only for SC/ST students and termed the grooming course as smacking of apartheid and causing segregation on campus. Reacting promptly, the tech school changed its stand; it will now allow all students to take the course.

The co-ed programme, which will run from July 10 to July 17, is made up of modules on communication, personality development and theatre for communication (more like public speaking).

"(All) JEE selected students who are planning to join IIT-Delhi are encouraged to register for the special Self-Enrichment Programme starting July 9. The programme is open for limited registration for up to 200 students and preference will be given to SC/ST and other students from economically weaker background," read a fresh note put out by IIT-Delhi on Thursday.

ETIQUETTE CLASSES

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The residential programme is conducted by the Centre for Research and Education for Social Transformation, Kerala (CREST). It will enable students to improve communication skills, better time management and public expression as well as build self-confidence, says the note put up by the institute.

Ashley Paul, a course co-ordinator, says, "Most of these students don't have the social capital; they come from rural parts of India. The course leaves them a lot more certain than when they walked in."

From classes in communication to touching on all aspects of personality development, Paul says the course is meant to help students shed their inhibitions and come out of their shell.

Times of India Pune 01.07.11 P-11

IIT-D opens its doors wider for grooming course

Hemali Chhapia | TNN

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Deccan Chronicle Hyderabad
30.06.2011 p-7

IITs come up with 3-phase counselling

DC CORRESPONDENT

CHENNAI

June 29: For the first time in the history of the IITs, the institute will be conducting a three-phase counselling this year instead of the customary two phases, reportedly to prevent seats going vacant.

Prof. V. G. Idichandy, the deputy director of IIT Madras, said 7 students had paid their fees and not joined last year, a common occurrence in other IITs too.

The second phase of counselling to be conducted on July 1-2 will be followed by the third phase on July 10.

IIM offers management course after Class 12

Vanita Srivastava
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BHOPAL: Now you can go for the coveted IIM tag right after Class 12. The Indian Institute of Management — Indore is starting its five-year integrated post-graduate programme (PGP) in management from this year.

This is the only IIM so far to venture into this kind of programme.

Candidate should have completed 17 years of age and not be more than 19 years old as on June 30, 2011, as per the eligibility criteria.

"IIM-Indore's vision is to have a dominant presence in every segment of management education. Increasing the PGP batch size from 240 to 450 candidates is a step in this direction," says IIM Indore director N Ravichandran.

The five-year integrated post-graduate programme in man-

IIM-INDORE OFFERS 5-YR INTEGRATED PGP PROGRAMME FROM THIS SESSION FOR THE BATCH 120 STUDENTS

agement is open to students who have cleared Class 12/higher secondary or an equivalent exam.

"It is widely believed that our ability to influence the younger students is much greater if we start early. It is hoped that we will be able to shape them into outstanding leaders," said Ravichandran.

He added, "It is also an interesting option for youngsters to pursue management with a wider scholarly academic background."

Maintaining that the proposed batch size this year would be 120, Ravichandran said: "We have adequate infrastructural

facilities for this year to handle a batch of this size. For next year, we have to create infrastructure. We plan to do it quickly."

About 40% of the programme is expected to focus on subjects related to mathematics, statistics, logic and computer science.

The course will also acquaint students with literature and political science, history, and biological sciences.

Students will be taught one foreign language and one Indian language. The soft skills imparted under the programme include are leadership development, personality development, team work and written and oral communication.

Analytical test and personal interview for shortlisted candidates will be conducted at Chennai, Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Indore in between September 27-29, 2011.



■ The institute feels that it can mould younger students into better professionals

■ 60% aggregate at secondary and higher secondary level.

■ Final selection will be based on academic performance, scholastic achievements, performance in SAT-1 and the performance in the aptitude test and personal interview

■ Students can opt out of the system with a degree equivalent to BBA programme

■ Those who continue will get an MBA after 5 years

SC REFUSES TO CLARIFY NORMS ON 27% OBC QUOTA

Satya Prakash
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NEW DELHI: Uncertainty continues over admission of the Other Backward Classes' students in central educational institutions as the Supreme Court on Friday refused to issue any immediate clarifications on the confusion regarding norms for the implementation of 27% reservation for the OBCs.

While maintaining that the clarification had already been given by the Constitution Bench, which had upheld the validity of a central law in 2008, a vacation bench headed by justice P Sathasivam said the matter would be taken up on Monday by another bench headed by justice RV Raveendran. Justice Raveendran, who was a part of the Constitution Bench, is already seized of the issue.

In a case relating to JNU admissions, the Delhi HC had in September 2010 said the cut-off marks for OBC should be 10% less than the minimum eligible marks for general category candidates and the matter came to the SC.

The cutoff marks for OBC candidates had been clarified by the Constitution Bench in October 2008, the bench, said: "We don't think any bench can deviate from the Constitution Bench verdict."

Over three years after a five-judge Constitution Bench upheld the validity of the law providing for 27% reservation to OBCs in central educational institutions in April 2008, controversy over its implementation is refusing to die down.

Interestingly, two premier central universities of the country — Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University — are following different norms with regard to the quota for the OBC students.

OBCs deny OBCs more seats at IITs

IRONY OBC students denied quota seats not by 10% order but by their own peers

Charu Sudan Kasturi
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NEW DELHI: Over 1,800 Other Backward Classes (OBC) students who qualified to study at the Indian Institutes of Technology were denied the opportunity in 2009 and 2010 — not because of any irregularity but because of a choice made by other OBC candidates.

Unlike Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University, which have repeatedly failed to fill OBC quota seats, OBC students who cleared the IIT Joint Entrance Examination in 2009 and 2010 outnumbered seats reserved for them.

Admission statistics analyzed by Hindustan Times show that

STATISTICS SHOW OBC STUDENTS WHO MADE CUTOFFS COULD HAVE GOT SEATS IN GENERAL CATEGORY TOO

all these OBC students who made the cutoffs set 10% lower than the general category cutoffs could have got seats.

Many of them had cleared general category cutoffs and could have taken those seats, opening up enough quota seats for the rest who cleared reserved category cutoffs but not the general cutoffs.

But 1,851 of these OBC stu-

dents who cleared the category cut-offs lost out on seats because those who could have taken general seats opted for quota seats instead — where a higher rank got them a more desired stream at the IITs.

"It is exactly opposite to what happened at DU and JNU over the past two years. You can't blame students for not leaving OBC quota seats for general seats — every student wants a better stream," an IIT Bombay administrator who was associated with admissions last year said, requesting anonymity since he is not authorised to speak to the media.

A total of 2,357 OBC students cleared the category cutoffs in 2010, when 1,712 quota seats

were available.

Out of the 2,357 qualifiers, 1,501 were making the general category cutoffs too.

In 2009, a total of 1,930 OBC students cleared the cutoffs for 726 OBC quota seats.

Of these 1,930 qualifiers, 1,400 had cleared the general cutoffs too.

Only in 2011 (the first year when the full 27% quota is being implemented), have fewer OBC students made the cutoff than the quota seats available — 2,545 OBC candidates made the cutoff against 2,740 quota seats.

In contrast, DU even last year — when it was implementing 18% quotas — could fill only 3,158 out of 7,059 quota seats.

Times of India ND 2/07/2011 P-9

'Univs must follow verdict on OBC cut-off'

SC Says OBC, General Gap Should Not Exceed 10% In Central Institutes

Dhananjay Mahapatra | TNN

New Delhi: The Supreme Court on Friday said central universities must follow the five-judge constitution bench's ruling that the gap between cut-off marks for OBC students and for general category should not exceed 10%. Though hearing on an application accusing Jawaharlal Nehru University of not following the constitution bench ruling was deferred till Monday, the observation of the vacation bench of Justices P Sathasivam and A K Patnaik could put a lot of colleges and universities in a difficult position.

"Educational institutions have to follow the constitution bench direction. Why should we clarify the direction any further," the bench asked before acceding to the request to post the matter before a regular bench. But it said, "We do not think any bench can deviate from the clar-



If the general category cut-off in an institution settles at 80%, then OBC candidates must get 70% to be admitted to the reserved seats under the Central Educational Institutes (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006

ification already given by the constitution bench."

This means, if the cut-off for admission of general category in an institution settles at 80%, then OBC candidates desirous of admission in the same institute must get 70% to be eligible for admission to the reserved seats under the Central Educational Institutes (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

The case in the apex court arises out of the grouse of general category students that institutions like JNU

have pegged the cut-off for OBC students at 10% below the eligibility criteria, as distinct from the cut-off, for general category students. Since the eligibility criteria for general category students in most of the institutions is set around 50%, institutions can admit even those OBC students who have scored 40%.

During the hearing, the counsel for OBC students, senior advocate A Mariarputham and Union government counsel A Subba Rao, had said if the high cut-off percentage for gen-

eral category was taken as the reference point, then no OBC student could aspire to get admitted to any of the universities or colleges even if they were given 10% relaxation.

Appearing for applicant P V Indiresan, senior advocate Indu Malhotra said there would be no controversy if central universities followed the clarification given by the five-judge bench two years ago, but they were admitting OBC students without taking the last cut-off for general category as the reference point.

"They are admitting OBC students on the basis of 10% less than the general category eligibility criteria, which is way below the general category cut-off percentage," she said.

Under the 2006 Act, central institutes were asked to increase seats to accommodate OBC candidates without reducing the seats which were available for general category prior to implementation of quota.

JNU caters mainly to UP, Bihar students, says CAG

Akshaya Mukul | TNN

New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru University, set up as an all-India centre for academic excellence, mainly caters to students from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, says the draft performance audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). The report also says JNU diverted Rs 6.29 crore, allocated

► **'Diverted OBC funds to tours', P 12**

under OBC reservation, to pay electricity and water bills.

While domination of students from Bihar and UP in JNU is well known, the sheer numbers have come as a sur-

Univs must follow OBC cutoffs norm, says SC

The Supreme Court deferred decision on OBC admission criteria till Monday, but said central universities must follow the five-judge constitution bench ruling that maximum cutoff marks for backward class be 10% less than that of the general category. **P 9**

prise. CAG said JNU was popular only in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar from where 10,000 applications were received every year while less than 1,000 applications were received from 17 to 20 states.

Get into IIM after Class 12: Indore gears up for a 5-year course

Mathang Seshagiri & Hemali Chhapla | TNN

Bangalore/Mumbai: Now, IIM aspirants don't have to wait to get a bachelor's degree before taking the entrance test; a few can hope to step into one of India's top management schools right after school.

The Indian Institute of Management-Indore has launched a five-year integrated post-graduate programme in management – a three-year degree programme followed by masters. The first batch scheduled this year will have 120 students.

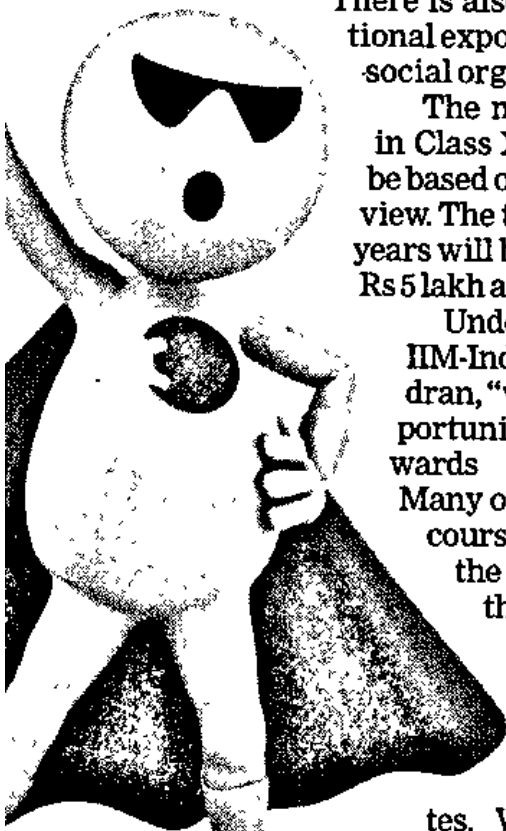
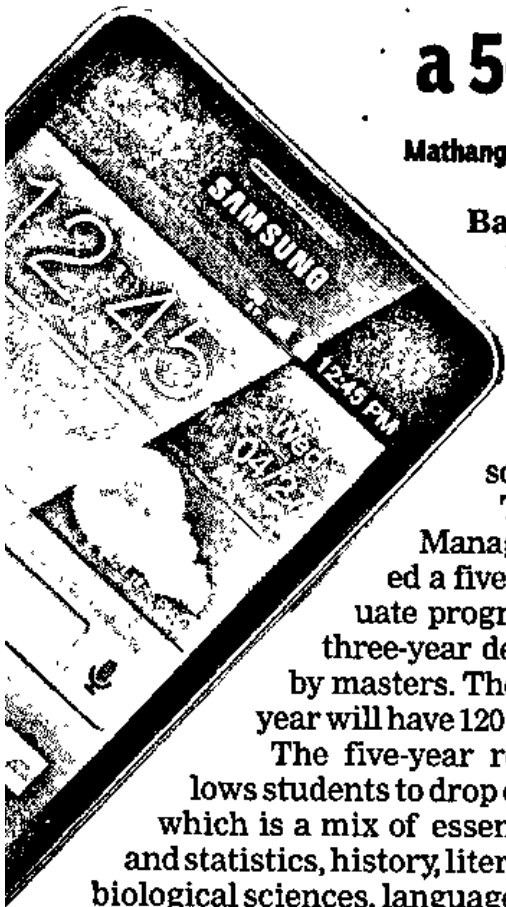
The five-year residential programme allows students to drop out after the degree course, which is a mix of essential skill subjects – maths and statistics, history, literature and political science, biological sciences, languages, finance and accounting, economics and information technology.

There is also a component on international exposure and an internship at a social organization.

The minimum eligibility is 60% in Class XII, and final selection will be based on an aptitude test and interview. The tuition fee for the first three years will be Rs 3 lakh a year; it will be Rs 5 lakh a year thereon.

Under the integrated PGP, says IIM-Indore director N Ravichandran, "we will have the time and opportunity to shape young minds towards management education". Many other IIM directors feel such courses will affect the image of the institution. "I don't think the new programme will dilute the brand value of IIMs. I think it will strengthen it," says Ravichandran.

"Nobel laureates in the West teach undergraduates. We won't compromise on



Deccan Herald Bangalore 30.06.2011 P-8

More foreign students at NITs

Prakash Kumar

NEW DELHI: The National Institutes of Technology (NITs) may now have more foreign students as their highest decision making body has given in-principal approval to their admissions through the All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE).

The approval has been given by the Council of NITs, headed by Union Human Resource Development Minister Kapil Sibal, to promote admission of

foreign students to the prestigious institutions where a substantial number of seats remain vacant for the engineering students giving first preference to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).

The AIEEE, which is so far conducted for engineering aspirants by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) across the country, will now be conducted online for those foreign students aspiring to take admission to engineering courses at NITs, a source in the HRD

ministry said. The number of vacancies in the old and new NITs in 2010-11 was 839 and these included 706 seats vacant in the established NITs themselves, according to sources.

Students who obtained AIEEE ranks within 200 normally end up opting for the IITs as their IIT-JEE ranks were higher. The highest-ranked AIEEE student who joined NITK in 2010-11 had a 381 rank and the student opted for computer science.

DH News Service

Venturing into education

India spends barely 3% of its GDP on education, which is even less than what sub-Saharan countries spend. **Vinita Sethi and Ritika Tewari** say private equity & venture capital should be encouraged to bridge this investment deficit

Much has been said about India's demographic dividend, especially our 'young' population. But serious effort is required to leverage this advantage, particularly if sustainable growth of 9% or more is targeted over the next five years. Above all, our capacity to innovate will be a critical factor in influencing decisions concerning new investments that nurture high growth.

It is unconscionable that for a country with a GDP of \$1.3 trillion and population of over a billion, barely 3% of GDP is accounted for by investment in the education sector. A decade ago, the US spent the most on education, roughly \$500 billion, followed by Japan, Germany and France at \$139 billion, \$89 billion and \$82 billion, respectively. Other top spenders included Norway, Malaysia, France and South Africa—all of whom spent in excess of 5% of GDP on education (2003 Environmental Scan, OCLC). Today, while Japan and Korea lead OECD countries in education spending, both countries are also leaders in innovations, with strong links between industry and academia. Not surprisingly, China, having surpassed Japan's GDP, has realised the urgency to universalise quality education and vowed to increase its spending on education from 3.3% to 4% of GDP by 2012.

India has to narrow the education gap—both in relation to global trends and in terms of connecting investments with innovations. Almost five decades ago, the Kothari Commission had given deep insights into the need to spend

more on education at all levels and recommended an increase in investment in education to at least 6% of GDP. In spite of the global downturn, North America and Western Europe have continued to invest 5.6% of GDP in education, followed by 4.9% investments by Arab states. Even sub-Saharan Africa's investment of 4.5% in education exceeds ours. Notably India's investment in education is dismal at around 3%, an investment deficit estimated at \$39 billion could pose a further threat to our long-term growth.

Today, the capacity to innovate is emerging as the key to developmental growth, as universities are becoming hubs of innovations. In the nineties, China produced just 5,000 PhD students a year, much less than the number produced by Japan or India. But now, China has overtaken every country in the world except the US in terms of doctoral degrees awarded. While strong government support and corporate funding has made this possible over there, research funding available to our best engineering institutes barely exceeds \$10 million—a marked contrast. Compare this figure to the endowment funds of Ivy League colleges in the US, which often exceed \$10 billion.

Higher education in India needs a focused strategy to unleash its innate potential. Why not attract more of venture capital and private equity into our education sector? Our PE market has, after all, has grown quite a bit since its humble inception in late 1980s. Plus, India has already emerged as the second-largest Asian PE capital recipient after Japan. Venture capital and private equity in-



SHYAM

vestments in India as a percentage of GDP have also grown, from a mere 0.4% of GDP in 2004 to more than 1.5% of GDP in 2008. Of course, the beneficiaries of VC and PE have so far been the technology-led, capital-intensive sectors like telecom, power and infrastructure, besides traditionally favoured sectors such as real estate, IT,

banking and healthcare. The time is ripe for education to be positioned as an attractive destination for venture capital and private equity investments.

In fact, private equity can easily bridge the \$39 billion investment gap in education funding. Consider that we are willing to spend a disproportionate amount of our income

on universities abroad. We are also prepared to go back there and re-skill ourselves to gain more meaningful employment. Our education market has yet another unique feature, wherein there is often a time gap between the K-12 and the higher education segments of education, and another time gap between education and

work. These gaps are often used to augment skills through vocational training or to prepare for placement exams. Both gaps have the potential to be productively developed by private equity funding.

Then why has private equity funding not found its way into our education sector? Perhaps, the "not-for-profit" diktat imposed upon private investment, wherein no dividends can be paid to the investor, has traditionally discouraged venture capital. Above all, it is the fact that education continues to be overly regulated which makes it unattractive for the private players. Though private entities can bypass such hurdles by establishing unaffiliated higher education institutions, there remains the problem of securing industry recognition and acceptance. And rule books do not recognise higher education institutions that have no accreditation. Moreover, the non-formal segment of this sector is too small and fragmented and, therefore, lacks the scale necessary for making it lucrative as an investment opportunity.

To underline, the challenges that private equity faces in entering the Indian education sector are that (1) the particular schools and colleges are required to be non-profit institutions, (2) they are also required to be certified by or affiliated to government boards like the All India Council for Technical Education, and (3) there are not only restrictions on foreign investments in higher education but also a lack of clarity in policies governing these investments.

Some have found a way to bypass the stringent regula-

tions to invest in the sector, by establishing higher education institutions outside the purview of UGC regulations. The significant point here is gaining acceptance not from UGC, but from industry. As long as industry is satisfied with the quality of education and training of such students, higher education institutions can do without stringent and cumbersome affiliations and regulations. For instance, ISB, Hyderabad, is a reputed name in the industry corridors despite not being affiliated to any formal regulatory board.

But such outreach is restricted and not available to professional education related to doctors, architects and lawyers who have to graduate from affiliated institutions to be able to practice in India. Here again, recognition is accorded to select foreign degrees and holders of such degrees are allowed to practice as professionals in the country. Private equity could explore tieups with such foreign institutions and set base in India.

The Global Talent Index Report has tabulated 60 countries based on their capacity to nurture talent. India is ranked 35th. Worse, many countries, including China, are projected to surge ahead of us by 2015 on account of their substantial investment in education. Will we squander our demographic dividend for lack of funds? Or will we take this opportunity to nurture talent, by encouraging venture capital inflows in education?

Vinita Sethi is Adviser and Ritika Tewari is Research Analyst, Spice Global

केंद्र सरकार और आईआईटी के चेयरमैन को नोटिस जारी

नई दिल्ली। हाईकोर्ट ने आईआईटी की संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (जेईई) में सफलता के बावजूद दाखिला न देने पर केंद्र सरकार और आईआईटी के चेयरमैन को नोटिस जारी किया है। छात्र जितेंद्र कुमार बंसल ने तकनीकी आधार पर विषय चयन में हुई गलती से दाखिला न देने के निर्णय को चुनौती दी है।

अवकाशकालीन न्यायमूर्ति एमएल मेहता ने मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय सचिव और आईआईटी के चेयरमैन को स्पष्ट करने का निर्देश दिया है कि छात्र को सफलता के बावजूद दाखिला क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा। इसके अलावा अदालत ने दोनों को याची को दाखिला प्रदान करने पर विचार करने का भी निर्देश दिया है। अदालत ने

● जेईई में सफलता के बावजूद दाखिला न देने का मामला

● हाईकोर्ट ने मामले की सुनवाई चार जुलाई तय की है

मामले की सुनवाई 4 जुलाई तय की है। यमुना विहार निवासी बंसल के अधिवक्ता नवीन कुमार झा ने अदालत को बताया कि उनके मुवक्कल का ओबीसी कोटे के तहत चयन हो गया था, मगर बाद में विषय चयन में हुई गलती के आधार पर उसे दाखिला देने से इनकार कर दिया गया। बंसल ने टेस्ट

पास करने के बाद दाखिले के लिए 15 जून को जेईई काउंसलिंग आनलाइन पोर्टल (जेसीओपी) के जरिए दो विषयों को चयनित किया था। उनके मुवक्कल को कुछ अन्य विषय चयन करने की सलाह दी गई। उसने पुनः जेसीओपी को खोलकर 20 अन्य कोर्स पर भी निशान लगा दिए। उन्होंने कहा आईआईटी ने प्रत्याशियों को काउंसलिंग के लिए नहीं बुलाया और उन्हें पहले कोर्स को चयन करने के लिए कहा गया था और कुछ में तकनीकी कारणों से सीट रिक्त रह गई। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि जेईई की दाखिला प्रक्रिया मनमानी व भेदभावपूर्ण है अतः उनके मुवक्कल को दाखिला प्रदान करने का निर्देश दिया जाए।

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छात्र को हाईकोर्ट ने दी राहत आईआईटी दिल्ली को नोटिस

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

कोर्स के चयन में तकनीकी खामियों की वजह से इंजीनियरिंग के संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा में सफल होने के बाद भी आईआईटी में दाखिला नहीं दिए जाने पर हाईकोर्ट ने कड़ी नाराजगी जाहिर की है। अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के कोटे में सफल हुए छात्र को तकनीकी कारणों से दाखिला नहीं दिए जाने को गंभीरता से लेते हुए हाईकोर्ट ने केन्द्र सरकार व इंजीनियरिंग संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (जेईई) के अध्यक्ष को नोटिस जारी कर जवाब मांगा है।

जस्टिस एमएल मेहता की अवकाशकालीन पीठ ने इस मामले में केन्द्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के सचिव और जेईई के अध्यक्ष के

अलावा आईआईटी दिल्ली को भी नोटिस जारी किया है। सभी पक्षों को सोमवार तक पक्ष रखने को कहा गया है। जितेंद्र बंसल की ओर से दाखिल याचिका कोर्ट ने जवाब मांगा है।

ओबीसी कोटा के तहत आईआईटी कॉलेजों में प्रवेश के लिए आयोजित संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा में सफल होने के बाद याचिकाकर्ता ने जेईई के ऑनलाइन काउंसलिंग के लिए पोर्टल पर खुद को महज दो विषयों के लिए पंजीकृत कराया। इसके बाद उसने पोर्टल पर दोबारा से बीस विषयों के लिए पंजीकृत कराया था। लेकिन आईआईटी दिल्ली ने तकनीकी कारणों से कोर्स का कॉलम खाली होने की वजह से जितेंद्र को दाखिला नहीं दिया।