

## Newspaper Clips September 29, 2012

Amar Ujala  
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### 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 स्टूडेंट को दोहरी फीस चुकानी होगी। पहले ज्वाइंट एंट्रेंस एग्जाम (जेईई) में, फिर ज्वाइंट एंट्रेंस एग्जाम (जेईई) एडवांस का फार्म भरना पड़ेगा, जिसकी फीस अलग-अलग तय होनी है। अब सामान्य, ओबीसी के स्टूडेंट को 1800 रुपए, एससी-एसटी और पीएच को 900 रुपए का शुल्क जमा करना होगा।

जेईई मेंस की ऑफलाइन परीक्षा 7 अप्रैल को होगी। इसके ऑनलाइन फार्म 1 नवंबर से 15 दिसंबर तक भरे जाएंगे। जल्द ही फार्म शुल्क निर्धारित कर दिया जाएगा। ऑनलाइन परीक्षा 8-25 अप्रैल तक चलेगी।

Mint ND 29/09/2012 p-11

**HIGHER EDUCATION**

# Quality issues need to be addressed: Sibal

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA  
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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, curbing 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.

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P-12

## ON A HIGH: 30% RISE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Charu Sudan Kasturi

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**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 leapt 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 पिछड़ों से पीछे हैं एससी-एसटी

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : उच्च शिक्षा में दाखिला दर बढ़ाने की सरकारी कोशिशों का असर तो जरूर दिखने लगा है, लेकिन अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के मामले में यह रफ्तार अब भी बहुत धीमी है। आलम यह है कि वे पिछड़े समुदाय के बच्चों से भी काफी पीछे चल रहे हैं। हालांकि, इस बीच उच्च शिक्षा हासिल करने में लड़कियों ने ज्यादा हौसला दिखाया है।

उच्च शिक्षा की यह तस्वीर सरकार की ओर देशभर में शुरू कराए गए ऑनलाइन सर्वे (अनंतिम) से उभरी है। केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल ने शुक्रवार को यहां यह रिपोर्ट जारी की। इस साल जुलाई तक जुटाए गये आंकड़ों पर आधारित यह रिपोर्ट बताती है कि उच्च शिक्षा में अभी भी अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) की

- ◆ विवि, कॉलेजों में बड़ी लड़कियों की सकल दाखिला दर
- ◆ सिब्बल ने 2020 तक 30 फीसद से अधिक जीईआर की उम्मीद जताई



सकल दाखिला दर (जीईआर) 10.2 प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) की 4.4 प्रतिशत तक ही है। पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्रों में यह 27.1 फीसद तक पहुंच गई है। चूंकि उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों ने पिछड़े वर्ग में उन्हीं छात्रों को दाखिल बताया है, जिन्होंने

उस कोटे में दाखिला लिया है। सामान्य श्रेणी में दाखिला लेने पिछड़े समुदाय के छात्र इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं। ऐसे में उन्हें भी शामिल करने पर यह आंकड़ा और भी ज्यादा बैठ सकता है।

रिपोर्ट, लड़कियों की सकल दाखिला दर में भी बेहतरी के संकेत देती है। 2009-10 में लड़कियों की सकल दाखिला दर 15 फीसद तक थी, जो अब 16.5 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गई है। हालांकि, एक नई तस्वीर यह भी सामने आयी है कि देश में विश्वविद्यालयों में से लड़कियों के खाते में सिर्फ 1.1 फीसद का ही शेयर आता है। सिब्बल ने कहा, चूंकि अभी सभी विवि, कॉलेजों के आंकड़े डाउनलोड होना बाकी हैं, यदि उनके भी आ गए तो 18.8 फीसद का सकल दाखिला दर 19.8 प्रतिशत तक बैठ सकता 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 a bit like this. Associate professor D.R. Sharma (name changed) walks into college every morning

## EXCLUSIVE

By Neha Pushkarna in New Delhi

but does not go to the classroom. He is most likely to be found in the staff room or library. His students wait, chat and then leave without a lecture.

Prof Sharma's name is an assumed one but his case is true. The proposed biometric system of atten-

dance, which aims at making teachers in Delhi University more accountable, will not rein-in Sharma or others like him say opponents of the move who feel it will stifle their freedom.

Undaunted, the university submitted an affidavit in the high court last week saying the biometric system for recording attendance is on the way. It is waiting for a "written go-ahead" from the court to install the biometric devices in colleges, a

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# Truant DU profs can't be reined in

## MAIL TODAY EXCLUSIVE

Continued from Page 1

move that will identify teachers through their hand prints.

The university's efforts to introduce the biometric system in 2009 had come a cropper following protests by the teachers' association. The present administration says it is more determined on this point.

"We are waiting for the court order to decide when and how it should be implemented. The biometric system alone cannot make absentee teachers hold classes regularly. But that is no reason for not introducing it," said vice-chancellor Prof Dinesh Singh.

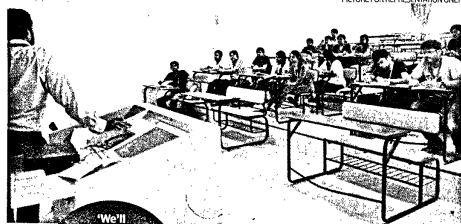
He said the biometric system added to peer pressure and the rule that students' attendance should be uploaded on the college website every month will reform erring teachers.

"There has been some improvement over the last few years as teachers have become more regular. They are now aware of our surprise inspections," Singh said, adding that a culture of attending classes will build up. "Once a culture prevails for two-three years, it becomes an institutional change".

After the fiasco in 2009, the university came up with the proposal

of installing biometric devices again after the NGO, Indian Council of Legal Aid, filed a public interest litigation seeking the introduction of biometric system to keep a record of teachers' attendance.

Teachers concede that they have shirkers in the community, but insist that installing biometric devices will be a futile exercise.



PICTURE FOR REPRESENTATION ONLY

**'We'll fight tooth & nail against the proposal in meeting of the academic council and executive council'**

—Nandita Narain, associate professor at St Stephen's College

"We will fight tooth and nail against the proposal in the meeting of the academic council and executive council," said Nandita Narain, associate professor at St Stephen's College. Santy Kumar, Delhi University Academic Council member and a teacher at Zakir Husain College (evening), said that no world-class university records the

attendance of teachers.

"Their students' attendance is proof of their presence in the classrooms. Moreover, the number of absentee teachers is not too high in our university anymore. I would say only 15 per cent of teachers will fall in this category. If the university wants reforms, we should be consulted," he said.

Others said installing the biometric devices will be a waste of money. Similar efforts had failed elsewhere, like the dental colleges and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

A recent CAG report said that the Dental Council of India spent ₹2 crore to install biometric machines in 200 dental colleges.

The machines were finally put up in 267 colleges but many of them were reported to be non-functional. Their use was discontinued within 18 months.

Some felt the proposed system will target conscientious teachers but the real offenders will go scot-free.

An associate professor who did not want to be named said several fellow teachers sat in the college library or the staff room — doing their research work or chatting with colleagues — but habitually skipped class.

The biometric system will not get them to fall in line. Instead, they

**'Biometric system alone can't make absentee teachers hold classes regularly. But that is no reason for not introducing it'**

—Dinesh Singh, DU V-C

will now have a record to show what they came to college," he said.

Rekha Dayal, associate professor at Jesus and Mary College, said it was the college principals to make sure no teacher skipped class. "Teachers belong to the intelligentsia. Do not treat them like this," she said.

Prof Narain of St Stephen's College conceded that there were shirkers in every profession but added: "All good teachers are not exactly juncrinal. Teaching is not the same as any other profession."

## 'ABSENT'

**TEACHER A**  
**Designation:** Associate professor, honorary director of a private Institute  
**Subject:** Indian economy  
**Allotted workload:** 18 lectures per week  
**Actual performance:** Visits college once in two months

**Pay:** ₹1.25L/month  
**College feedback:** Teacher A chooses to teach commerce students in the third year as most of them go to coaching institutes for competitive exams and it's easy to skip classes with them. He has many cars but uses a car provided by the private institute to visit college. He often scolds students for not being serious

**TEACHER B**  
**Designation:** Associate professor  
**Subject:** Language  
**Allotted workload:** 15 lectures and tutorials per week  
**Actual performance:** Holds classes once in a fortnight

**Pay:** ₹80,000/month  
**College feedback:** Teacher B comes to college daily for six hours but discusses politics and cricket in the staff room. He chats with students on how they should go about the course

**TEACHER C**  
**Designation:** Associate professor  
**Subject:** Commerce  
**Allotted workload:** 18 lectures and tutorials per week  
**Actual performance:** Holds classes once a month

**Pay:** ₹80,000/month  
**College feedback:** Teacher C goes to the staff room. She is in college daily but chooses to schedule classes later in the day. By then, most students leave for coaching and she's heard complaining there aren't enough students to hold a lecture

**TEACHER D**  
**Designation:** Associate professor  
**Subject:** Chemistry  
**Allotted workload:** 18 lectures, tutorials and practicals per week  
**Actual performance:** Delivers lecture once a week  
**Pay:** ₹1L/month  
**College feedback:** Teacher D hardly misses college but hardly attends classes. A staffroom gossip, he creates an anti-authority atmosphere

## PROFESSORS ARGUE

- No world-class university records attendance of teachers
- Record of students' attendance is proof enough that a teacher held classes
- Freedom to attend seminars, go out for research and manage co-curricular activities will be curbed

Teachers had to prepare for lectures which required work outside the classroom. The biometric system would, instead, tie them down to one place.