

# The representation of OBC in faculty recruitment in HEIs

The share of professors, associate professors, and assistant professors from OBCs will be around 27% when one cycle of job for all levels will be complete

## DATA POINT

Anish Gupta

On August 1, 2023, a reply to a starred question in Parliament on the shortfall in the recruitment of professors belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC) in higher educational institutes (HEIs) gained significant attention. The reply, which was based on annual data published by the University Grants Commission (UGC), stated that only 4% of the professors recruited were from the OBC category.

It is important to note that these numbers are subject to interpretation. A clumsy interpretation would be to understand this as a far lower number when compared with the constitutionally mandated 27% reservation for OBCs in government jobs and HEIs. This is the common interpretation, which shows HEIs in poor light.

The numbers could also be interpreted in a different way. There were only nine professors (0.85%) and 38 associate professors (1.41%) in the OBC category as on March 31, 2020, which rose to 60 professors (4.5%) and 187 associate professors (6.5%) as on March 31, 2023 (Table 1). This leads to an increase of about seven times and five times in professors and associate professors from the OBC category, respectively, within three years. This interpretation paints a rosy picture of HEIs.

Which of these interpretations is correct? Perhaps both are correct, yet both suffer from statistical blackness. This issue is important. Hence, it merits further understanding of the details of promotion/selection to the post of professor and associate professor in HEIs.

Before progressing further into the discussion, it is noteworthy to take into account the following facts. First, reservation for OBCs at the level of professors and associate professors was implemented

after the introduction of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Act, 2019. Usually, it takes time to frame rules. The appointment process takes some time as well. It can be safely assumed that the results of this policy change would have taken shape only after 2020.

Second, under the Career Advancement Scheme (CAS), the minimum teaching experience required for promotion to the post of professor and associate professor is 15 and 12 years, respectively. Reservation for OBCs at the entry level (assistant professor) was implemented in 2008. So, it is natural that those OBC candidates recruited after 2008 would be eligible for promotion to the post of associate professor in 2021 and to the post of professor in 2024 under this particular scheme.

Last, prior to 2020, a faulty 13-point roster was being used to earmark the posts reserved at all levels of teaching. This resulted in fewer posts for all reserved categories, including OBCs. It was later replaced with a more equitable 200-point roster in the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Act, 2019.

Due to these reasons, the share of total OBC faculty at any level (professor, associate professor and assistant professor) for any year will always be less than the constitutionally mandated 27%. Similarly, a comparison in appointments made prior to March 31, 2020 with those recruited after this date will necessarily show a high increase.

Perhaps a prudent way of assessing the numbers is to compare the share of professors and associate professors appointed/promoted from the OBC category after 2020 with the constitutionally mandated 27% of reservation for OBCs. In statistical parlance, it is fair to compare the marginal change, that is the share of OBC faculty appointed and/or promoted between April 1, 2020, and March 31, 2023, rather than comparing the share of the OBC faculty as on

March 31, 2023, with the constitutionally mandated 27% reservation.

Though we do not have complete figures related to OBC faculty appointed for all central universities between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2023, data on two central universities for this period can shed some light on the issue. At the University of Delhi, three out of the seven professors (43%), seven out of the 24 associate professors (29%), and 60 out of the 202 assistant professors (30%) appointed were OBCs during the above period. Similarly, at Jawaharlal Nehru University, another central university, during the same period, four out of the 49 professors (8%), 15 out of the 55 associate professors (27%) and 20 out of the 64 assistant professors (30%) were from the OBC category. This indicates that the difference between reservation mandated by the Constitution and actual implementation is not very different if we take the marginal change. However, it does not imply that all institutions are putting in similar efforts. For instance, the IITs and IIMs have much more to do on this count, since the share of OBCs at all levels of teaching was just 3.18% in all IITs and less than 0.1% for professors and associate professors.

The table shows that the share of OBCs in total filled vacancies has increased from 2020 at all levels (professor, associate professor and assistant professor). However, in the case of professors, associate professors, and assistant professors, it would roughly take 19, 22 and 35 years, respectively, to reach the constitutionally mandated 27% reservation for OBCs. This implies that the percentage of professors, associate professors, and assistant professors from the OBC category will be around the mandated 27% in 2039, 2042, and 2043, respectively, when one cycle of job for all levels will be complete.

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## Vacant posts

The data for the tables were sourced from the annual reports of the University Grants Commission and Lok Sabha answers



Assist. Prof.  
Assistant Professor;  
Assoc. Prof.  
Associate Professor;  
Total posts:  
Total posts filled

Column names-  
GEN, OBC, SC, ST  
are the posts filled  
by teaching staff  
in those respective  
categories

Table 1: Category-wise teaching positions filled. OBC share in total posts is highlighted

Posts	Sanctioned posts	2016					Total posts	OBC %
		GEN	OBC	SC	ST	OBC %		
Assist. Prof	8,056	3,880	779	673	297	5,629	13.8	
Assoc. Prof	4,080	2,132	15	98	16	2,261	0.7	
Professor	2,047	1,223	16	31	7	1,277	1.3	
<b>2017</b>								
Assist. Prof	7,888	4,112	839	701	399	6,051	13.9	
Assoc. Prof	4,006	2,118	28	113	39	2,298	1.2	
Professor	2,100	999	12	34	12	1,057	1.1	
<b>2018</b>								
Assist. Prof	7,904	4,095	896	727	400	6,118	14.6	
Assoc. Prof	4,014	2,006	3	113	39	2,161	0.1	
Professor	1,984	848	2	43	19	912	0.2	
<b>2019</b>								
Assist. Prof	10,368	4,560	1,141	926	437	7,200	15.8	
Assoc. Prof	4,988	2,343	0	131	34	2,521	0.0	
Professor	2,513	1,347	0	43	9	1,409	0.0	
<b>2020</b>								
Assist. Prof	10,830	5,272	1,327	1,006	482	8,274	16.0	
Assoc. Prof	5,011	2,445	38	147	41	2,686	1.4	
Professor	2,498	977	9	52	8	1,058	0.9	
<b>2021</b>								
Assist. Prof	4,898	2,567	709	486	258	4,208	16.8	
Assoc. Prof	3,137	1,405	75	85	33	1,675	4.5	
Professor	3,020	1,299	159	137	46	1,667	9.5	
<b>2022</b>								
Assist. Prof	6,889	3,422	979	651	327	5,438	18.0	
Assoc. Prof	2,873	1,511	63	104	36	1,718	3.7	
Professor	1,508	1,018	12	48	6	1,084	1.1	
<b>2023</b>								
Assist. Prof	10,386	5,284	1,654	1,094	534	8,940	18.5	
Assoc. Prof	4,691	2,304	187	231	69	2,817	6.5	
Professor	2,348	1,146	60	96	22	1,341	4.5	

H/S/19

# Remove Visva-Bharati V-C from post immediately, says HC judge

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**HT Correspondent**

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**KOLKATA:** Visva-Bharati vice-chancellor (V-C) Bidyut Chakrabarty should be removed from his post immediately, Calcutta high court judge Abhijit Gangopadhyay observed on Tuesday.

The judge made the remarks while hearing a petition filed by the university's physics professor, Manas Maity, challenging requests for his removal by the varsity to the department of sci-

ence and technology (DST) under the Centre from a Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN) project he is associated with. DST removed Maity from the project and informed the Visva-Bharati V-C in July 2022.

"....the Vice-Chancellor not only acted against the petitioner who was the head of the department of physics but also acted against the interest of the university... how such a person can continue as V-C.... who ... wants

to damage the university's beneficial attainments," justice Gangopadhyay said in his order, a copy of which HT has seen.

In July 2022, Maity had moved the high court after the varsity made a request to DST for the first time for his removal. "We will not make any comment," Visva-Bharati spokesperson Mahua Banerjee said. "It is a good news for the Visva-Bharati fraternity. This will help us in an international research collaboration," Prof Maity told HT.



# Fusion of wisdoms

*Through a judicious mix of Vedic and modern education, achieved through pedagogical creativity and inter-disciplinary learning, India can consolidate its position in the comity of nations*



**ARCHANA CHOUDHARY**

*"All the wealth of the world cannot help one little Indian village if people are not taught to help themselves. Our work should be mainly educational, both moral and intellectual."*

— Swami Vivekananda.

Education is the process of realizing the talent inherent in an individual in a natural manner; and it must mould the individual in a better way and be attuned to the environment. The case for repositioning modern education cannot be examined in a vacuum, and has to be situated in a proper historical and comparative perspective. Some of India's 'core strengths' include the huge reservoir of talented and educated workforce. But such strengths need to be leveraged to accelerate India's process of economic growth and structural transformation.

## Sharper focus on Vedic education

At the present juncture of India's development, the world has increasingly become inter-dependent and inter-linked, embodying the spirit of '*vasudhaiva kutumbkani*' (i.e., the world is a community) that we in India have held for thousands of years. This obliteration of geographies has greatly facilitated the process of acquisition of information, development of insights and gaining of knowledge and maturity from all possible sources. Contrary to popular perception, this outward thought, this thought of adopting, adapting and assimilating the knowledge and wis-

dom of the whole world has been an inalienable part of our culture and mindset. For, as the Vedas averred, "let noble thoughts come to us from all sides". Accordingly, the simultaneous pursuit of modern education and ancient wisdom is necessary for India to move to the higher orbit.

Rig Veda defines education as which "makes a man self-reliant and self-less". This concept of education, which is needed to promote morals, probity, ethics and a sense of society at large, requires a shift from the largely self-centred pursuits of employment, job, career, etc. to the broader ennobling goals of knowledge, self-reliance, and selflessness.

The concept and importance of Vedic education in India is age-old. But Dayananda Saraswati, the founder of Arya Samaj, and Swami Shradhdhanand, spearheaded the modern gurukul system, as we know it today. The establishment of Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Public Schools and Universities way back in 1886 marked a watershed event in the realm of Vedic education.

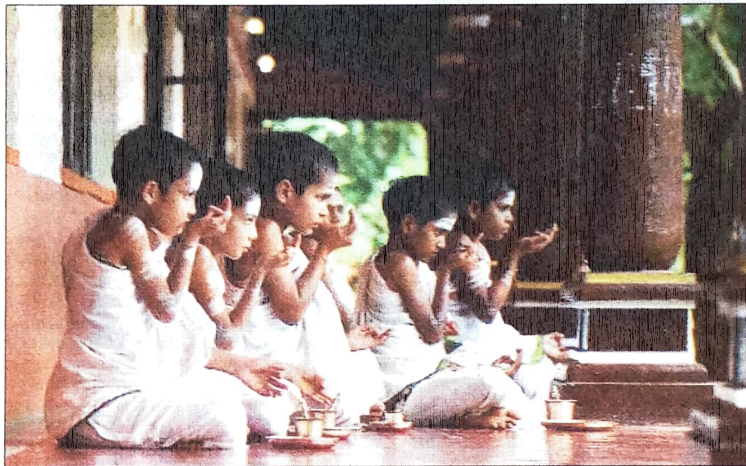
While Vedic education covered a large ground, it stressed on aspects such as, personality development, character building and role of teachers in inculcating noble values, character formation, performance of civic and social duties, practical education, preservation, spreading culture and achieving enlightenment. Let us here briefly give a glimpse of the time-less wisdom of the Veda:

▶ "Learning without understanding is called cramming; like dry wood on ashes, it can never blaze forth".

▶ "Bravery alone can lead us to success".

▶ "Be firm and unshaken".

▶ "(May our speech be) strong and invincible".



Simultaneous pursuit of modern education and ancient wisdom is necessary for India to move to the higher orbit

## There is a huge potential for a holistic and integral system of education where Vedic and modern knowledge coexist

▶ "Explore the ocean, explore the sky and be blessed".

The significance of practice and action is expressed beautifully in these lines:

‘सत्यानुसारिणी लक्ष्मीः  
‘कीर्तिस्व्यागानुसारिणी ।’  
‘अभ्याससारिणी विद्या’  
‘बुद्धिः कर्मानुसारिणी ।’

This means that money follows truth, fame follows renunciation, knowledge follows practice and mind follows action. These are eternal ideas and continue to resonate today.

### Recent developments of strategic significance

Similarly, Sri Aurabindo (1948), in his work titled '*Mahabharata and Ramayana*' extolled the virtues of character, strength, courage, gentleness, purity, fidelity and self-sacrifice. Clearly, these aspects continue to be of great contextual significance in today's India. This thesis can be substantiated

modern education, is a tall order and requires, inter-alia, a reorientation of the system of education by pedagogical creativity, quality faculty members, inter-disciplinary learning and graduate/post-graduate programmes. This is difficult but certainly doable.

### New Education Policy

The multi-layered process of development is a function of various forces and factors, viz., socio-economic, political, legal and other parameters. An objective examination of the mechanics, dynamics and problems of the process of development requires an incisive examination in a comprehensive and holistic perspective for a fair and balanced view of the underlying issues at work. This is why Dr. Radhakrishnan justifiably stressed "a civilization is not built of bricks, steel and machinery; it is built with men, their quality and character". In this connection, it is gratifying to note that the recent New Education Policy (NEP) emphasises mainstreaming Sanskrit to increase

"knowledge on ancient India and its contributions to modern India".

### Roadmap for the future

The winds of change have been triggered by the ubiquitous nature of information and communication technologies (ICT); widespread use of disruptive technologies; entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial firms; the inexorable process of globalization; the rise of the knowledge economy and intensified competition among centres of higher education; and far-reaching demographic changes. Consequently, there is a compelling need for a renewed thrust on a paradigm shift in education by factoring in Vedic education to become more diverse and global and far more competitive than ever before. These measures would help the Indian institutions to strengthen their teaching and research capabilities, enhance their distinctive reputation and focus, generate innovative ideas, significantly increase basic and applied research, and produce significant research.

There is a huge potential in this holistic and integral system of education, but the latent advantages of this age-old system of education in India need to be leveraged by coordinated and concerted attempts, with a sense of urgency — both to realize the expectations of the future and to consolidate India's position in the comity of nations. But this pursuit has to be an integral part of an incessant, on-going transformative process because, as S Radhakrishnan stressed, "when we think we know we cease to learn".

The writer is a 1987 batch IRS officer and presently Principal DG IT (Admin & TPS), Delhi. The views expressed are personal

mlt/7



# Five-day Regional Science Congress inaugurated

**VARANASI (PNS):** The five-day Regional Science Congress-2023 kick started at Mahamana Hall of Institute of Science in Banaras Hindu University (BHU) here on Tuesday. The event jointly organised by Navodaya Vidyalaya, Varanasi and Institute of Science, BHU, will offer a plethora of activities, sessions, lectures and visits to ignite young minds towards pursuing science. A total of 83 meritorious students from different Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are attending the event. At the inaugural ceremony of the programme Prof Anil K Tripathi, Director, Institute of Science, elaborated on the significance of scientific discoveries and innovations. He shared with students insights on various revolutionary scientific innovations and how they impacted human civilization. He also talked about the difference between invention and innovation. Prof SM Singh, Dean, Faculty of Science, during his interaction with students attempted to cultivate the seed

of curiosity among the attendees. His simple delivery of words engaged students in the journey he was intended to take them through. He acquainted students with the significance of Gurukul system and its effect on Indian society by taking instances from the story of Raja Raghu, who once with his great dedication towards a disciple guru, filled his chariot with gold to greet his guru with Dakshina. Dr Amiya Kumar Samal, chairman, organising committee, briefed the participants about the activities planned for the programme. Nagesh Kumar Mishra, Principal, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Varanasi, delivered the welcome address. Following the inaugural session, groups of students were taken on a visit to different departments of the institute where they got to see various scientific instruments and also witnessed their use in scientific research. A quiz round was also organised by two members of the organising committee, Atal Singh and Shubham Pradhan.



# UGC revises grant amount for fellowship programmes

Getty Images

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to revise the amount of junior research fellowship and senior research fellowship for science, humanities and social sciences with effect from January 1, 2023. This will benefit around 31,000 students.

As per the revised rates, the existing per month fellowship amount for JRF and SRF have been increased from Rs 31,000 and Rs 35,000 to Rs 37,000 and Rs 42,000 respectively. A similar increment has been approved by UGC for junior and senior Savitribai Jyotirao Phule fellowship for single girl child as well.

The Dr DS Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship (DSKPDF) amount for the higher postdoctoral fellowship has been increased to Rs 67,000 per month for the entire tenure from the existing Rs 54,000. The post doctoral fellowship for one year now has been in-



The move will benefit around 31,000 students

creased to Rs 58,000 per month, Rs 61,000 per month for second year and Rs 67,000 per month for the third year.

For post-doctoral fellowship for women for SC/ ST has also been enhanced. For the first year, the fellowship has been increased from Rs 47,000 per month to Rs 58,000 per month, for the second year from Rs 49,000 to Rs 61,000 and for third year onwards from Rs 54,000 to Rs 67,000. The enhanced rates of fellowship in the designated UGC schemes shall be applicable only for existing beneficiaries.

TDC

# Activity-based Chandrayaan portal launched for students

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** Union education minister Dharmendra Pradhan launched a web portal 'Aapna Chandrayaan' having activity-based support material such as quiz, puzzles, etc for school students on Mission Chandrayaan-3 developed by NCERT on Tuesday. Isro chairperson and secretary, department of space, Sreedhara Panicker Somanath, was also present on the occasion.

10 special modules on Chandrayaan-3, offering a comprehensive overview of its various facets, including scientific, technological, and social aspects, as well as the emotional journey and team spirit of the scientists involved was also released.

Pradhan said that the success of Chandrayaan-3 is one of the most significant achievements of the 21st century that has inspired the children of the country the most. He suggested the development of an app of the web portal to make it more accessible, facilitating self-learning among students.

The minister thanked Somanath for inspiring the students and making them confident. He also informed that PM Narendra Modi has requested Somanath to take the Chandrayaan-3 stories to the children of the country as well as entrusting him with setting up of orbital space station, development of next-generation launching vehicles, etc.

Suggesting making the modules elective for all classes, Pradhan added that more modules will be prepared on 14 different topics including women empowerment, Covid-19 vaccination, India's G20 Presidency, etc.

The web portal has a set of colouring books, online quizzes, jigsaw puzzles, picture builders, and inspiring stories. There will be online interactive quizzes for the preparatory, middle, and secondary levels including explanatory feedback for responses. Digital certificates will be issued for all those who score more than 70%, and the first 1,000 winners will receive age-appropriate books.

..... TOI .....



# 'Twice-a-yr boards to be rolled out in 2024'

Speaking to TOI's Manash Gohain, Union education minister Dharmendra Pradhan said the new textbooks for classes III to VI, classes IX and XI will be ready for the 2024-25 academic session and the remaining in 2025-26. Excerpts from the interview:

**Parents and schools are confused about when the twice-a-year board exam is going to be rolled out.**

■ The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) for schools, based on the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommendations was notified and as per its recommendations the new school syllabus is being designed. NEP made recommendations for assessments and exams, which has been dealt with in a detailed manner in the NCF. Now we have reached the implementation phase.

Currently board exams are being conducted at the end of class X and XII, annually. Reforming that, now each of these exams will be offered twice, which however is optional for students. Based on preparation, a student can take the exam once or twice and the best score will be taken. This will ease the pressure on children from the stress of one exam.

This twice a year board format will be rolled out from the 2024-25 academic year. Which means this will be adopted from the 2025 board exams for class X and XII, which is around one and half year from now. This will be effective from the present class IX and XI students.

**NEP also spoke about semester-mode from class IX onwards...**

■ Gradually exams from classes IX onwards will be semester based. Currently the students are assessed once based on two years of study (class IX-X, and class XI-XII). These four years will be converted to eight semester-based exams. Whatever a student studied in two semesters of class IX will be summed up in two exams. Similarly, for subsequent classes as well this will be followed. This, however will be implemented in the second



“ There are certain fundamental changes in the new NCF, such as 'skill' being offered as a regular course. The strength of our new NCF is that it is scientific, need and skill-based education. The primary goal of the NCF is to prepare Indian students as global citizens

phase of exam reforms. Right now our priority is to design the new syllabus and prepare the textbooks for classes IX to XII.

**What's new in the NCF?**

■ There are certain fundamental changes in the new NCF, such as "skill" being offered as a regular course. The strength of our new NCF is that it is scientific, need and skill-based education. It envisages an education system keeping in mind the changing scenarios and rooted (in Indian values). The primary goal of the NCF is to prepare Indian students as global citizens.

## TOI INTERVIEW

**For all these the new textbooks should be available ...**

■ Schooling period now is 15 years. Bal vatika 1, 2, 3 comprise the foundational cohort, which has been formalised for the first time. The teaching-learning materials for these classes as well as for classes I and II are already notified.

Based on the new NCF for school education notified in August this year, in 2024 the new textbooks for classes III to VI and classes IX and XI will be ready. Which means all the books will be available for the preparatory classes

and the entry level (class VI) of middle school (class VI). Similarly, the textbooks for entry level of secondary (class IX) and senior secondary (class XI) will also be available for the 2024-25 academic session. So next year books will be ready for six classes. Rest (classes VII, VI-II, X and XII) of the books will be ready by 2025. This will ensure continuity and starting from 2024-25, in the academic year 2025-26 the new approach for school education will be completed.

**When will the three-language formula for secondary education be implemented?**

■ The three-language formula is a major paradigm shift for school education. So far language has been treated as a subject. Now the focus is on mother tongue/ native languages as a medium of instruction. It also offers the option of learning multiple languages. Based on NCF's recommendations from class VI to X a student will study three languages of which two will be Indian languages and in classes XI and XII it will be two languages of which one will be an Indian language. This will also be implemented simultaneously from the new academic calendar. (M)



# More Sainik Schools to come up in other districts, says Khattar



CM Manohar Lal Khattar pays tributes to martyrs at a valedictory function in Sainik School, Kunjpura, on Tuesday.

## TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

**KARNAL, OCTOBER 17**

Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar today said that Sainik Schools would be established on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in other districts, which would enhance the state's contribution to the armed forces and prepare a substantial number of Agniveers.

Chairing the valedictory function of the first All India Sainik School National Games (AISSNG), 2023, at Sainik School, Kunjpura, the CM announced a grant of Rs 10 crore for infrastructure development of the school.

Khattar highlighted the importance of games and said, "It is a matter of great pride that AISSNG has been organ-

ised in Haryana for the first time. Sports teach invaluable lessons, such as discipline and determination, along with providing a platform to showcase their talent, fostering mutual understanding of each other's perspectives, beliefs, lifestyles and more."

He said these competitions marked a significant milestone as girl cadets participated for the first time, signifying a strong commitment to women's empowerment. Under the PM's "Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao" initiative, girls were admitted to Sainik Schools three years ago.

Highlighting the long-standing tradition of Sainik Schools, he said they provided a holistic education, combining quality academics with military training.



# e-library to be set up in every district

## TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, OCTOBER 17

Haryana Director-General of Police Shatrueet Kapur has announced the setting up of a hybrid e-library, equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, in every district of the state. The e-libraries will provide children with a dedicated space for reading, learning, and skill development.

During a weekly meeting with senior police officials, Kapur emphasised on the urgent need of establishing e-libraries in every district, underlining the significance of nurturing a reading habit among children from an early age.

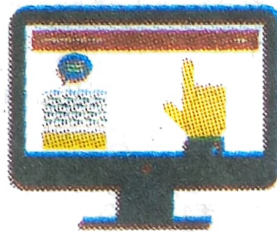
He outlined a two-pronged approach for these e-libraries, focusing on skill development and creating a conducive workstation for the students.

Quality will be the top priority in setting up these e-libraries, which will ensure that the students accessing these resources can acquire

high-quality knowledge. Additionally, language learning provisions will be integrated to enhance future employment prospects and income-generating opportunities.

Accessibility for all will be the primary consideration when selecting the e-library locations. Notably, Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar recently announced the establishment of e-libraries in the state during an address in Madhuban.

Kapur also revealed plans to expand the number of crèches available for police officials' children, so that a secure and nurturing environment could be provided to the children while their parents were on duty. The discussion also included insights from the DIG of the Women Safety Wing, Nazneen Bhasin, who shared successful outcomes achieved by the Kurukshetra crèche and outlined intentions to replicate these achievements in various other districts.





# एनईपी पर राज्यों का विरोध राजनीतिक पैतरेबाजी : प्रधान

शिक्षा सुधारों को तेजी से आगे बढ़ने में जुटे केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान का कहना है कि नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति को लेकर राज्यों का विरोध पूरी तरह से राजनीतिक पैतरेबाजी है। उनकी असहमति का कोई आधार नहीं है। भला कौन सा राज्य यह नहीं चाहेगा कि बच्चों को मातृभाषा और जड़ों से जोड़कर रखने वाली शिक्षा दी जाए। चौंकाने वाली बात तो यह है कि जो राज्य इस पर राजनीति करते दिख रहे हैं, वे अपनी योजनाओं में इसे लागू भी कर रहे हैं। हाल ही में बंगाल की कई योजनाओं में यह देखने को भी मिला है। शिक्षा सुधारों सहित नई शिक्षा नीति से जुड़े विषयों और राजनीति से जुड़े मुद्दों पर केंद्रीय मंत्री प्रधान ने मंगलवार को 'दैनिक जागरण' के विशेष संवाददाता अरविंद पांडेय के साथ विस्तृत बातचीत की। प्रस्तुत है बातचीत के प्रमुख अंश



## साक्षात्कार



● नए स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम की विषय वस्तु को लेकर एक वर्ग लगातार संदेह खड़ा कर रहा है। कैसी रहेगी पाठ्यक्रम की विषयवस्तु?

-नए पाठ्यक्रम को तीन प्रमुख आधार पर तैयार किया जा रहा है। इनमें पहला जड़ों से जोड़ने वाला होगा। दूसरा भविष्य की जरूरत को ध्यान में रखने व तीसरा बच्चों को मातृभाषा में शिक्षा देना है। इसमें किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है। कुछ लोग सीमित राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण के तहत इसका विरोध करते हैं। उनकी यह मजबूरी भी हो सकती है।

● एनईपी में उच्च शिक्षा के सकल नामांकन अनुपात को 2035 तक 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

-2014 में जब मोदी सरकार सत्ता में आई तो देश में उच्च शिक्षा का सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) 23 प्रतिशत था, जो 2021-22 में करीब 28 फीसद पर पहुंच गया है। यानी नौ साल में करीब पांच फीसद की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। लक्ष्य को तय समय से पहले हासिल करेंगे।

● विपक्ष लगातार जातीय जनगणना की बात कर रहा है। आपकी सरकार और पार्टी ने इससे निपटने की क्या योजना बनाई है?

-जो दल इसे लेकर सबसे ज्यादा

मुखर हैं, उन्होंने सत्ता में रहने के दौरान काला कालेलकर और मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू होने नहीं दी थी। इतना ही नहीं, पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी ने इसका संसद में विरोध किया था। बाद में चिदंबरम ने भी विरोध किया। वहीं मोदी सरकार ने ओबीसी आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया। आइआइटी, एनआइटी में शिक्षकों की भर्ती में ओबीसी आरक्षण लागू किया। हमने गरीबी को महत्व दिया।

● आम चुनावों से पहले पांच राज्यों के हो रहे विधानसभा चुनावों को विपक्ष सेमीफाइनल बता रहा है। आप लोगों इसे किस रूप में देख रहे हैं?

-भाजपा हर चुनाव गंभीरता से लड़ती है। मैं पूरे दावे से कहता हूँ कि मोदी जी ने पिछले नौ साल में देश की जिस तरह से सेवा की है, उससे पांचों राज्यों में हमें बड़ी विजय मिलेगी। इन राज्यों में हम सरकार बनाएंगे।

● आम चुनावों के साथ ओडिशा में भी विस चुनाव होने हैं। पार्टी क्या वहां इस बार किसी चेहरे के साथ मैदान में उतरने जा रही है?

-ओडिशा की बात करें तो देश में जितने बड़े नेता हैं, उनमें मोदी जी लोकप्रियता शीर्ष पर हैं। राज्य के 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोगों की पसंद भी प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी हैं। ऐसे में राज्य में भी पार्टी उनके चेहरे पर ही विधान सभा चुनाव लड़ेगी।



# पांच साल के बाद UGC ने बढ़ाई फेलोशिप की रकम इसी महीने से मिलने लगेगी बढ़ी हुई राशि और एरियर भी

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■ **नई दिल्ली:** विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (UGC) की कई फेलोशिप स्कीम में अब छात्रों को पहले से कहीं ज्यादा रुपये मिलेंगे।



UGC के सचिव प्रो. मनीष आर. जोशी ने कहा कि UGC कमिशन की बैठक में सभी फेलोशिप्स में बढ़ोतरी करने का फैसला लिया है। जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप (JRF), सीनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप (SRF), पोस्ट डॉक्टर फेलो के साथ सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड फेलो इन सभी को इसका फायदा होगा। 2018 के बाद UGC फेलोशिप स्कीम में दी जाने वाली राशि में इजाफा हुआ है। यानी पांच साल के बाद छात्रों को अब रिसर्च के लिए पहले से कहीं ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकेगा। केंद्र सरकार ने यूनिवर्सिटी स्तर पर रिसर्च गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने के लिए दिशा-

संशोधित दरें 1 जनवरी 2023 से लागू होंगी

फेलोशिप	पहले	अब
जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप	31,000	37,000
सीनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप	35,000	42,000
सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड फेलोशिप	31,000	37,000
पोस्ट डॉक्टर फेलो	47,000	58,000

निर्देश जारी किए हैं, जिसके बाद UGC ने भी यह महत्वपूर्ण फैसला लिया है। अक्टूबर 2023 से छात्रों को बढ़ी हुई फेलोशिप मिलना शुरू हो जाएगी। हालांकि फेलोशिप की संशोधित दरें तो एक जनवरी 2023 से लागू होंगी और कैलकुलेशन के बाद छात्रों को एरियर की राशि भी बाद में दी जाएगी। UGC की फेलोशिप स्कीम की बाकी शर्तें पहले की तरह ही समान रहेंगी। प्रो. जोशी का कहना है कि देश में रिसर्च कल्चर को बढ़ावा देने

के लिए UGC का यह कदम बहुत कारगर साबित होगा। UGC स्कीम के तहत पांच साल के लिए रिसर्च फेलोशिप दी जाती है। साइंस, ह्यूमैनिटीज और सोशल साइंस में पहले दो वर्षों में मिलने JRF की राशि को 31,000 रुपये प्रति माह से बढ़ाकर 37,000 रुपये प्रति माह कर दिया गया है। सीनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप की राशि जो अब तक 35,000 रुपये हर महीने मिलती थी, उसे अब 42,000 रुपये प्रति माह कर दिया गया है।

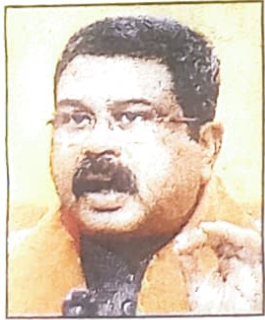
## विदेशी यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्पसों से जुड़े नियमों को मंजूरी

■ **विस, नई दिल्ली:** UGC कमिशन की 573वीं बैठक में विदेशी यूनिवर्सिटी के भारत में कैम्पस स्थापित करने से जुड़े नियमों को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। विदेशी एजुकेशनल संस्थानों को भारत में अपने कैम्पस खोलने करने और एजुकेशन देने के क्या-क्या नियम होंगे, क्या प्रक्रिया होगी, यह साफ करने वाले रेगुलेशन को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। अब जल्द ही फाइनल नोटिफिकेशन जारी हो जाएगा। इससे पहले UGC ने ड्राफ्ट नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया था, जिस पर आए सुझावों के आधार पर जरूरी बदलाव किए गए हैं।



# हर क्लास का बच्चा पढ़ेगा चंद्रयान-3 की सफलता

■ विस, नई दिल्ली: शिक्षा मंत्रालय और NCERT ने मिलकर चंद्रयान 3 की सफलता पर समर्पित एक वेब पोर्टल 'अपना चंद्रयान' तैयार किया है। केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान ने इसरो के अध्यक्ष और अंतरिक्ष विभाग के सचिव एस. सोमनाथ की मौजूदगी में इस वेब पोर्टल को लॉन्च किया। उन्होंने कहा



धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान

कि चंद्रयान 3 की सफलता हमारे देश की 21वीं सदी के सबसे बड़े गौरव में से एक है और देश के बच्चे और युवा इससे सबसे ज्यादा

प्रभावित होंगे। NCERT ने चंद्रयान-3 पर 10 विशेष मॉड्यूल (स्पेशल बुक्स) तैयार किए हैं, जिनमें चंद्रयान मिशन, इससे जुड़े वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और सामाजिक पहलुओं के साथ-साथ शामिल वैज्ञानिकों की भावनात्मक यात्रा और टीम भावना भी शामिल है। इस मौके पर यूजीसी के अध्यक्ष एम. जगदीश कुमार, स्कूल शिक्षा सचिव संजय कुमार भी मौजूद रहे। केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि अभी चंद्रयान-3 पर पोर्टल और दस किताबें तैयार की गई हैं। सीबीएसई समेत सभी शिक्षा बोर्ड को इस बार कोर्स में एक इलेक्ट्रिक विषय के रूप में इसे हर बच्चे



समझिए खबरों के  
अंदर की बात

बच्चों के  
लिए क्यों  
है अहम?

शिक्षा  
मंत्रालय ने

एनसीईआरटी के साथ मिलकर वेब पोर्टल 'अपना चंद्रयान' बनाया है, जिसमें भारतीय अंतरिक्ष वैज्ञानिकों के जीवन की कहानियां होंगी। वैज्ञानिकों की कहानियां स्कूली छात्रों को प्रेरित करेंगी। यह पोर्टल राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के तहत बहुविषयक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के मकसद के साथ बनाया गया है। पोर्टल पर छात्र, शिक्षक, एजुकेटर्स, स्कूल लीडर्स के लिए तरह-तरह की गतिविधियां होंगी जो 23 अगस्त 2024 तक चलेगी, जब भारत पहला स्पेस डे सेलिब्रेट करेगा। ऑनलाइन क्विज होगी, जिसमें भाग लेने वाले हर बच्चे को डिजिटल सर्टिफिकेट मिलेगा। अपना चंद्रयान पोर्टल बच्चों में स्पेस लर्निंग को लेकर रुचि बढ़ाएगा।

को पढ़ाना चाहिए। ये सभी बोर्ड का दायित्व और शिक्षा विभाग का कर्तव्य है। इस विषय को स्कूल के इको सिस्टम में शामिल किया जाए। NBT