



Dr. Patricia Gonde
EDUpreneur
Melbourne -Australia
>> Contd. p.2..

Parents of Galgotia students also angry

Parents of the students say that we had sent our children to study and not to take training in protest. Some parents say that Galgotia has put the future of our children at risk to serve his own interests. After this incident, there is more anger among the parents than among the students. Parents from far away places enroll their children in Galgotias University to fulfill their dreams of a bright future, but here now the protest is being made Protest Veer.

Galgotia students were raising slogans and protesting at Congress headquarter

When a reporter asked the students about the issue of demonstration, the students could not say anything and the demonstration of all the students stopped



EJ- Yatender Singh
New Delhi / Gr. Noida

During the election season, the video of some students of Galgotia University in Greater Noida is becoming very viral on social media. In the viral video, these students are seen protesting against the Congress. This entire march of students went to the Congress headquarters, but something happened in the middle there was a ruckus about Galgotia University and

Girls outshine boys in CBSE class X and XII exams



EJ News - New Delhi

Girls continued to outshine boys in the CBSE exams for Classes 10 and 12 while the pass percentage and number of students scoring above 90 and 95 percent witnessed marginal increases from last year. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) exam results for Classes 10 and 12 were announced. The pass percentage in Class 10 stood at 93.6, a rise of 0.48 percentage points from last year. The pass percentage in the Class-12 exam saw a marginal increase of 0.65 percentage points from last year to 87.98. In the Class-10 exams, girls have done better than boys by 2.04 percentage points. While

94.75 percent of girls cleared the exams, 92.71 percent of boys managed to pass the exams. In Class 12, girls have done better than boys by 6.4 percentage points. The pass percentage for girls stood at 91.5 percent while that of boys was 85.12 percent. CBSE officials attributed the rise in the pass percentage to the increase in the number of competency-based questions in the exams this year. The CBSE revamped its assessment practices for the academic session 2023-24 by introducing more competency-based questions in the papers and reducing the weightage given to short and long-answer-type questions. A similar trend was witnessed in the number of students who

scored above 90 percent and 95 percent marks. In Class 12, a total of 1.16 lakh students scored above 90 percent and 24,068 above 95 percent. Among the students who scored above 90 percent, 262 are from the Children With Special Needs (CSWN) category. Forty-three students from the CSWN category scored above 95 percent. Last year, 1.12 lakh students

Over 24,000 students scored above 95%, and over 1.16 lakh above 90% in class 12. More than 47,000 students scored above 95%, and more than 2.12 lakh above 90% in class 10

A total of 16.21 lakh students appeared for the class 12 examination, held between February 15 and April 2, of which 14.26 lakh students passed the examination, as per CBSE data.

wrote on X. In category-wise performance, the overall pass percentage among general students in Class 12 was 90.06, for students in the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, it was 85.51, for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students, it was 77.73 and for Other Backward Classes (OBC), it was 86.1. In Class 10, the overall pass percentage of general category students was recorded at 94.74, for SC students, it was 91.21, for ST students, it was 81.43 and for OBC students, it was 93.92. The CBSE has announced that there will be no merit list to "avoid unhealthy competition". Officials said the board has also decided to scrap awarding first, second, and third divisions based on the students' scores.

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“Unlocking Your Potential: Navigating Graduate Career Opportunities and Success”



Introduction

Embarking on the journey of graduate education signifies a commitment to personal and professional growth, opening doors to a world of opportunities and possibilities. As you navigate through the realm of higher education, it is essential to not only excel academically but also to strategically plan for your future career endeavors. This article serves as a guide to help you unlock your potential, explore diverse career opportunities, and pave the way for a successful professional journey post-graduation.

Choosing the Right Path

Selecting the right graduate program is a pivotal decision

that can shape your career trajectory. Consider your passions, strengths, and long-term career goals when exploring different fields of study. Reflect on where your interests lie and how you envision making a meaningful impact in the world. Whether you choose to delve into the realms of business, technology, healthcare, or the arts, ensure that your chosen program aligns with your aspirations and values.

Developing Essential Skills
Graduate education is not just about acquiring knowledge; it is also about honing essential skills that are critical for success in the professional realm.

Skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, communication, and leadership play a vital role in navigating the complexities of today's workforce. Take advantage of opportunities within your program to develop and enhance these skills through coursework, research projects, internships, and extracurricular activities.

Leveraging Career Resources

Many universities offer a plethora of career resources and services to support students in their professional development. From career counseling and resume workshops to networking events and job fairs, these resources can help you explore career paths, connect with industry professionals, and secure internships or job opportunities

post-graduation. Make sure to actively engage with these resources and seek guidance from career advisors to craft a strategic career plan.

Networking and Building Connections

Networking is a powerful tool that can open doors to new opportunities and foster professional growth. Connect with peers, faculty members, alumni, and industry professionals within your field of study to expand your network and gain valuable insights. Attend conferences, seminars, and networking events to meet individuals who can offer mentorship, career advice, or potential job leads. Building strong relationships within your professional community can be instrumental in advancing your career.

Professional Development and Growth

Continuous learning and professional development are key components of a successful career journey. Stay abreast of industry trends, acquire new skills, and seek out opportunities for further education or certifications. Consider participating in workshops, seminars, or online courses to enhance your expertise and stay competitive in the job market. Embrace a growth mindset and view challenges as opportunities for learning and development.

Overcoming Challenges and Seizing Opportunities:



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The path to a successful career is not without its challenges. Whether it's facing rejection during the job search process, navigating career transitions, or dealing with setbacks in the workplace, resilience and perseverance are essential qualities to cultivate. Embrace challenges as learning experiences, seek support from mentors or career advisors, and remain adaptable in the face of change. Remember that with every challenge comes an opportunity for growth and self-improvement.

Conclusion

As you navigate the landscape of graduate education and embark on your career journey, remember that the path to success is not linear. It is filled with twists and turns, challenges and opportunities, setbacks and tri-

umphs. By continuously striving to unlock your potential, develop essential skills, leverage career resources, build meaningful connections, and embrace growth and development, you are setting yourself up for a fulfilling and successful career.

Remember, your graduate education is not just a means to an end; it is a transformative journey that empowers you to reach new heights, make a difference in the world, and realize your full potential. By embracing the opportunities that come your way, facing challenges with resilience, and staying committed to your personal and professional growth, you are laying the foundation for a rewarding and impactful career.

As you navigate the exciting path ahead, keep in mind that your journey is unique and filled with endless possibilities. Stay true to your passions, remain open to new experiences, and never stop striving for excellence. Your graduate education is just the beginning—embrace it wholeheartedly, and watch as it propels you towards a future filled with success, fulfillment, and endless potential.

Unlock your potential, seize every opportunity, and embark on the journey of a lifetime as you navigate graduate career opportunities and pave the way for a bright and promising future. Your success story awaits—go forth and make it a reality.

The Right to Education in India



The Indian constitution has provisions to ensure that the state provides education to all its citizens. The Indian constitution in its original enactment defined education as a state subject. Under Article 42 of the Constitution, an amendment was added in 1976. Education became a concurrent list subject which enables the central government to legislate it in the manner suited to it. Besides India is a signatory to several international covenants i.e. Jomtien declaration, UNCRC, MDG goals, Dakar declaration, and SAARC SDG charter for children which is binding on its commitment to making education a reality for all children.

Nearly eight years after the Constitution was amended to make education a fundamental right, the government of India from 1st April 2010 implemented the law to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

The 86th Constitutional Amendment making education a fundamental right was passed by Parliament in 2002. The

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, a law to enable the implementation of the fundamental right, was passed by Parliament last year. Both the Constitutional amendment and the new law came into force on 1st April 2010.

The new law makes it obligatory on the part of the state governments and local bodies to ensure that every child gets an education in a school in the neighborhood.

The Constitution (Eighty-sixth) Amendment Act has now inserted Article 21A in the Constitution which makes education a Fundamental Right for Children in the age group of 6-14 years by providing that;

“The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine”.

This act has been enforced since 1st April 2010 to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six to four-



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teen years is in place.

- The 86th Amendment of the Constitution in December 2002 and its enactment since 1st April 2010 has made free and compulsory education for all children in the 6-14 age groups a justifiable fundamental right.

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- The 86th Amendment of the Constitution in December 2002 and its enactment since 1st April 2010 has made free and compulsory education for all children in the 6-14 age groups a justifiable fundamental right.

- The Act makes it a right of every child to get an education. The Act makes it obligatory for the appropriate governments to ensure that every child gets free elementary education.

- The Act mandates that even private educational institutions have to reserve 25 percent of seats for children from weaker sections.

As per the government's estimate, there will be a requirement of Rs 1.71 lakh crore in the next five years for implementation of the Act.

The Act says no school can deny admission to a student and all schools need to have trained teachers. In case of schools not having trained teachers, they will have to comply with the

provision within three years.

- As per the new law, the schools need to have certain minimum facilities like adequate teachers, playgrounds, and infrastructure. The government will evolve some mechanisms to help marginalized schools comply with the provisions of the Act.

- The government has already prepared model rules which have been circulated to the states for preparing their own rules for implementation of the Act. The Centre has also prepared separate rules for the Union Territories which will be notified by the Law Ministry next week.

However, the reservation for the weaker section will not be implemented this year as the admission season is almost over. It will be implemented from 2011-12.

- The state government and local authorities will establish primary schools within walking distance of one km of the neighborhood. In the case of children in Class VI to VIII, the school should be within walking distance of three km of the neighborhood.

Now that the RTE Act has been enacted from 1st of April 2010 there is a mixed response from all those who have been aspirants of this act.

1. The government has already shown its inability to provide adequate funds of 1.71 lakh Crores as it does not have sufficient resources and is keen to involve the private sector in the name of Public Private Partnership (PPP) which will be diluting the rights-based concept of elementary education.

2. There are no reliable statistics regarding out-of-school children in India, who have been excluded from mainstream education for decades.

3. The RTE Act does not include its regulatory mechanism for private un-aided schools.

4. The government is keen to

>> Contd. p.4...



Delhi government schools surpass the national average



■ EJ - New Delhi

In a remarkable feat of academic excellence, Delhi government schools have once again outperformed expectations in the CBSE 12th board exams, achieving an impressive 96.99 percent pass rate, surpassing the national average of 87.98 percent.

Similarly, in the CBSE 10th board exams, the schools under the leadership of the Kejriwal government achieved a commendable 94.2 percent pass rate, reflecting an 8.36 percent improvement from the previous

year. These outstanding results underscore the effective educational reforms spearheaded by the Kejriwal administration, solidifying the capital's reputation for providing quality education.

Delhi CM Arvind Kejriwal took to social media to express his joy, celebrating the achievement of Delhi government schools in surpassing both their performance from the previous year and the CBSE national average. He extended congratulations to students, teachers, parents, and the entire Education Department.

Echoing the sentiment, Delhi's Education Minister Atishi lauded the relentless efforts of students, teachers, and parents, emphasizing that Delhi's education model continues to lead the way for the nation.

She highlighted the increasing trust of parents in Delhi government schools, attributing it to ongoing improvements under the leadership of CM Kejriwal.

Addressing students who did not clear the exams, Atishi encouraged them not to be dis-

heartened but to persevere and work harder.

In the 12th board exams, 151,429 students from Delhi government schools appeared, out of which 146,885 cleared the exam, marking a 5.4 percent increase from the previous year. Notably, 307 schools achieved a 100 percent pass rate, more than double the number from the previous year. Additionally, 863 schools recorded a pass rate of over 90 percent.

In the 10th board exams, the pass rate for Delhi government schools stood at 94.2 percent, reflecting an improvement of 8.36 percent from the previous year. These schools outperformed government schools nationwide, with a pass rate of 86.72 percent. Out of 164,996 students who appeared, 155,442 passed, with 9,449 students receiving compartments.

This year, 327 schools achieved a 100 percent pass rate in the 10th board exams, compared to 124 schools the previous year.

Moreover, 843 schools recorded pass rates of over 90 percent, compared to 528 schools last year.

Admission Process for Law in Delhi University



■ EJ News - New Delhi

The University of Delhi, through its Faculty of Law, offers two five-year Integrated Law programs. Law aspirants can choose from BALLB (Hons) and BBA LLB (Hons). For the academic year 2024-25, admissions to the BA LLB (Hons) and BBA LLB (Hons) programs at the Uni-

versity of Delhi will be based on the scores obtained in the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT), 2024. CLAT 2024 is conducted by the Consortium of National Law Universities.

Appearing in CLAT-2024 will not be sufficient to secure a seat for law at the University of Delhi. In addition to appearing

in CLAT-2024, candidates must apply on the official admission portal i.e. <https://law.uod.ac.in> to gain admission in the BA LLB (Hons) and/or BBA LLB (Hons) programs.

Registrations for BA LLB (Honours) and BBA LLB (Honours) will conclude on May 25, 2024. Interested and eligible candidates can visit the official website of the University of Delhi to fill out the application forms. The forms can be filled out by 11:59 pm on the last date. Candidates are required to pay a one-time registration fee of Rs 1,500 for UR/OBC-NCL/EWS. An application fee of Rs 1,000 is required to be paid by SC/ST or PwBD candidates.

India's progress in the Arctic, Antarctica, and Himalayas will soon be taught in schools



■ EJ News - New Delhi

India's strides in research on the Arctic, Antarctica, and the Himalayas may soon figure in school textbooks, with the Union Ministry of Earth Sciences reaching out to the NCERT to include the latest developments in its curriculum. Ministry of Earth Sciences Secretary M Ravichandran said the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has constituted a committee to bring out the importance of research in these areas in school textbooks.

"We wrote a letter to them ... they (NCERT) have recently

CUET-UG scheduled for May 15 postponed for Delhi centers: NTA

■ EJ News - New Delhi

The National Testing Agency (NTA) said Tuesday that The Common University Entrance Test (CUET)-UG scheduled for May 15 stands postponed for centers across Delhi due to "unavoidable reasons".

The examination will now be held in Delhi on May 29 and revised admit cards will be issued for candidates, it said.

constituted a committee for bringing out of importance the Antarctica expedition, Arctic and also the Himalayas and some other aspects, including climate change. They are working on it," Ravichandran said. The Antarctica expedition finds mention in NCERT textbooks but the content hasn't been updated for a long time. There is very limited mention of the ongoing research in the Arctic and the Himalayan regions, too. In a rationalization exercise post-COVID-19, the NCERT dropped topics such as climate change, monsoon, and green-

The Details

» NCERT forms committee to update school textbooks with latest developments in polar and mountain research

» In a rationalization exercise post-COVID-19, the NCERT dropped topics such as climate change, monsoon, and greenhouse effect from textbooks

house effect from textbooks, triggering a controversy. The council later clarified that the subjects had been dropped to reduce the curriculum load given the pandemic and added that the topics would be restored with the release of books based on the new curriculum framework.

These books are currently being worked on and will be available for all classes by 2026. The Union Ministry of Earth Sciences is hosting the 46th meeting of the ATCM, the highest governing body for Antarctica, and the 26th CEP meeting. The crucial meets will be held in Kochi from May 20-30 where countries engaged in research in the southern polar region will share the outcome of their scientific pursuits and plans. India has two active research stations -- Maitri and Bharti -- in Antarctica.



be held in all other cities across the country, including in Gurugram, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, and Noida, and abroad.

Further examinations scheduled for other dates (May 16, 17, and 18) at all centers, including those in Delhi, will be held as scheduled, the NTA added.



Figures in Million's

	Qtr. Ended Dec. 2023	Qtr. Ended March 2024	Growth %
Indian Readers	5.27	5.39	+2.36%
Global Readers	2.78	3.26	+17.47%

(Source CAAR)

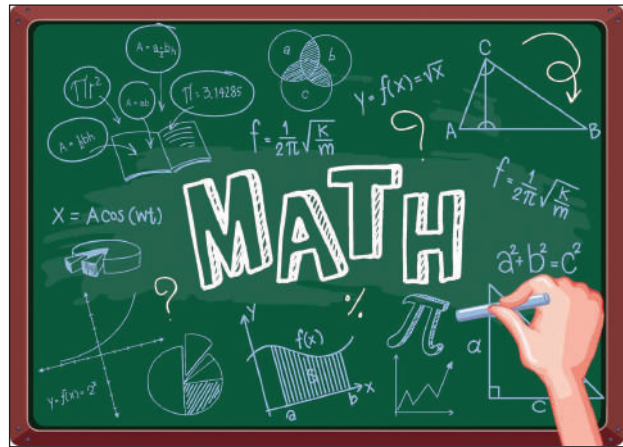
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CBSE allows Basic Math's students to choose Standard Math's in Class 11



■ **EJ - New Delhi**

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has released a notification for students who studied Basic or Standard Mathematics in Class 10. This year the board is allowing students of Basic Math to opt for Mathematics in Class 11. As per a previous rule, students who opted for Basic Mathematics in Class 10 were not allowed to take the Mathematics subjects in Class 11. These students had the

X and XII exams...

"According to the earlier decision of the board to avoid unhealthy competition among students, the CBSE has not published the merit list. However, the board will issue merit certi-

option to study Applied Mathematics and not Standard Mathematics.

However, the schools need to make sure that candidates have the aptitude and ability to pursue the Mathematics subject.

The official notification by the CBSE reads, "Students who offered Mathematics Basic (241) are also allowed to offer Mathematics Standard (041) in class 11. Before permitting Mathematics Standard (041) in class 11 to such students, the head of

ates to 0.1 percent of students, who have scored the highest marks in the various subjects," said CBSE Examination Controller Sanyam Bhardwaj.

The CBSE also announced that it will conduct the board exams

the institution/school should be satisfied that the students have the aptitude and ability to pursue Mathematics Standard (041) in class 11."

Meanwhile, the notification also asked the students of Class 10 of the 2024-25 session to carefully opt for subjects in Class 10 as CBSE will not allow students to make any more changes once they select the subjects in LOC. In January 2019, CBSE introduced the concept of two levels of Mathematics for Classes 11,12. Standard Mathematics was introduced for students who wanted to opt for Mathematics (041) in Class 12 and the Basic Mathematics was for those who were not keen to pursue Mathematics at higher levels. Students who were offered Basic Mathematics (241) in class 10 are allowed to take only Applied Mathematics in class 11.

In the past also, CBSE had given an exemption to offer Mathematics (041) in class 11/12 to the students who were offered Basic Mathematics in class 10 because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

for Classes 10 and 12 for the 2024-25 academic session from February 15 next year. The 2024 board exams for Classes 10 and 12 also began on February 15. The exams concluded in 28 and 47 days respectively.

for girls. Only one-fourth have an electricity connection; only 5.7 percent have a computer. Hardly half the schools have any first aid or medical facilities. About 32 percent of the primary schools require major or minor repairs to buildings and so on. Many of these figures are aggregated at national averages. The actual disaggregated picture of regions and by social and economic groups of the population could be more disturbing.

The picture is indeed disturbing as much progress has been made in recent years. For example, after the launch in 2002 of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) by the Government of India, which is the flagship program of govt of India for elementary education under the World Bank-funded project of the DPEP (District Primary Education Project) for about a decade, it is often reported that impressive progress has been made in elementary education in India. This progress is in terms of enrolments, buildings constructed, teachers appointed, and amount of grant released/ utilized, and so on. However, in terms of actual outcome indicators the progress at the ground level is still far from the desired level.

Budgetary Provision:

The UPA government's promise to reiterate the Kothari Commission recommendation of 1966 remains unfulfilled even after 44 years in 2010. Education spending as a share of GDP (2009-10) at 3.23 % is nowhere near the promised 6 %. And during the entire 11-year plan the spending against budget heads was 76% on SSA, 65% on Mid-day meals, 36% on teachers' training, and just 12 % on Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. This is more than a frustrating experience. When the 2010-11 budget was presented there was a great hope that the present budget would make enough budgetary provisions for the implementation of RTE 2009. However, the enhancement in

CBSE Results 2024: How to Apply for Verification of Marks

■ **EJ News - New Delhi**

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) announced the results for class 10 and 12 Board exams on May 13, 2024. The results were evaluated carefully after following all the Standard Operating Procedures, CBSE has noted. A total of 87.98 percent of students cleared the class 12th boards, while 93.60 percent qualified for class 10.

Although CBSE has taken a large number of possible steps in assessment and in the preparation of results, it allows students to apply for verification of marks and the re-evaluation of their answer books in case they are not satisfied with the results.

As per an official notification by CBSE released earlier, students who are not satisfied with their results can apply for verification of marks from the fourth day after the declaration of results to the eighth day. The facility for applying for the verification of marks will be available for five days. The scanned photocopy of the evaluated answer book will be available from the 19th day from the date of declaration of the result to the 20th day. The re-evaluation of answers will be available from the 24th day from the date of declaration of results to the 25th day.

To apply for verification of

marks, candidates will be required to follow certain guidelines:

Requests for all the processes will be accepted only online and during the specified schedules along with processing charges. No application will be accepted after the scheduled date and time and in offline mode.

The processing charges can only be deposited online through credit/debit card/net banking. The candidate must decide in advance whether he/she has to copy for one subject or multiple subjects. Once applied, no second opportunity will be accorded.

The board also mentioned that it will not be responsible for any consequences due to revision of mark (s) or delay in the process, for reasons beyond control.

A decrease of even one mark will be affected.

In cases, where there is a change in marks (both increase or decrease) such candidates will have to surrender the mark sheet cum certificate which is in their possession. Thereafter, they will be issued a new marksheet cum certificate with the revised performance.

Students can visit the official website of the CBSE to check complete details about the verification of marks.

five developing countries i.e.

Columbia, Dominican Republic, Philippines, Tanzania, and Thailand. The study concludes that;

1. Students in private schools outperformed students in public schools on a variety of achievements.

2. Unit costs of private schools were lower than those of public schools and

3. Private schools had greater authority for decision-making at the school level and better emphasis on enhancing student achievement.

Based on these findings, the government of India is encouraged to take it as a solution to budget crises in India and an effective measure for universalization of elementary education for all. Government is keen to invite public-private partnerships in three areas i.e. (1) Infrastructural development (2) Support services and (3) Educational services.

Enforcement mechanism through NCPCR:

The RTE Act will be implemented through the National

Galgotias students...

this time, the students also held some banners, one of which read – "No Place for Urban Naxal in Developed India"... When the reporter asked the student what was written on this banner, he could not even read the spelling of Naxal properly. After this, the same was the case with the rest of the students.

agement of Galgotia University has used us politically by misleading all the students of the university by lying to them and luring them to give full marks in the examination.

Some sources say that the students were also told that today they would be introduced to Kangana Ranaut, but when the media personnel who reached Delhi asked more off-syllabus questions to the students, the students said that if they had asked about Kangana Ranaut, we would have Everyone tells us how she looks.

When the students who reached Delhi from Greater Noida were asked what issue they were protesting and what is their agenda, they did not answer this. When asked about the inheritance tax on which the students were protesting, the student said that he did not know about it. Similarly, when a student said that he had come to protest against the Congress manifesto, the reporter asked what was there in the manifesto. On this, the student of Galgotia said that we are not aware of it. When a student was asked why this protest was for, she replied sir you ask someone else ...

Education in India... open "Model Schools" rather than introducing a "Common School system" and hence promoting a multi-layered education system to device rich and poor children.

2. The quality of education is still an unanswered issue in the RTE Act 2009.

3. The Act covers children between 6 and 14 and does not cover above 14 till 18 and below 6 years.

4. The Indian Child Labour Act (The Child Labor Prevention and Regulation Act-1986) and the article in the constitution (Article 24) on child labor draw a line between hazardous and nonhazardous child labor and nonhazardous child labor is allowed below 14 years. As per the RTE Act and Article 21 A of the Indian constitution Education up to 14 years is a fundamental right and it should be free and compulsory. Necessary amendments need to be made to declare that all forms of Child labor are hazardous and should be banned.

5. 10 The RTE Act covers children between 6 and 14 years whereas Art 45 of the constitution envisaged all children below 14 years to be covered within 10 years to come under free and compulsory education. Also, it is in contradiction to the definition of children as per international covenants (CRC 1990)

The issue of India's performance of school education:

Once again the EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010 (UNESCO has been published and India's rank is still 105 among 128 countries. And it continues to figure, along with most of African and one or two Asian countries, such as Pakistan and Bangladesh, which are placed in the group of countries with a low educational development index (EDI). In 2007 India was behind several Latin American, African, and Asian developing countries. These countries, which are economically poorer than India, include Zambia, Kenya, Ghana,

Bhutan, Maldives and Cambodia. Only a score of countries such as Madagascar, Laos, Malawi, Burundi, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Niger are behind India.

Only 66 percent of the children enrolled in Grade I survive to Grade V in India, that is, as much as 34 percent of the children enrolled in Grade I drop out before reaching Grade V. In all probability they drop out without acquiring any level of progress concerning basic literacy skills, contributing to the numbers of out-of-school children, to child labor, and the mass of the illiterate population. The survival rate is above 0.9 in most countries with medium and high EDI. For India 90 to 95 percent net enrolment ratio will have no meaning if there is also a 34 percent drop-out rate. Rapid progress in the net enrolment ratio may be possible, but a more important challenge is to ensure that the children enrolled in schools progress through the system to complete the given cycle of schooling and even beyond.

How well-equipped are our primary schools? According to Flash Statistics and Analytical Reports on Elementary Education in India (District Information System for Education, published by the NUEPA in 2009-10), on average there are only three classrooms per primary school in India, and there are only three teachers per school. About 14 percent of the schools have a single classroom each, and single-teacher schools constitute a similar proportion. While the national norm is one teacher for every 40 students in primary schools, 30 percent of the schools have a ratio above this norm. In some States like Bihar, the ratio at the State level is 1:59, where there are 92 students on average per classroom. Only 85 percent of the schools in the country have drinking water facilities; 37 percent do not have toilets; only 44 percent have separate toilet facilities

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UAE's CBSE schools celebrate 'brilliant' Grade X, XII results



■ EJ - Agency

UAE's Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools are celebrating the performance of their students after the just announced Grade 10 and 12 results.

Delhi Private School Dubai, among the first to announce its results, said its students had performed "brilliantly" in the Class 10 and 12 exams.

"In Grade 12, Vivin Chrysos-tor is the topper in the Science stream with 98.8 percent, Sad-hana Makesh the Commerce topper with 98 percent, and Saniya Bhatia the Humanities topper with 96.6 percent," the school said on Monday morn-ing.

It said 199 students appeared for the examination and 100 per cent of them have secured a distinction.

"The school average is 90.4 percent and is up by two per cent compared to last year. 62.8 percent of students scored 90 percent and above, 100 percent

of students secured first division, it said, and added, there were no second divisions, failures, or compartments.

School Principal and Director Rashmi Nandkeolyar said, "Our students and teachers have done us proud with a stellar performance. Our results have improved across the spectrum with 100 percent pass and top scores in all streams. Many students have already been accepted to top universities around the world. It is the hallmark of our school to excel in every field."

DPS Sharjah Principal Vandana Marwah, meanwhile, said, "The result announced today has come as another feather in the cap for DPS Sharjah as 90 percent of students scored distinction, 116 students scored over 90 percent, A full 100 percent of the students scored first class and the overall school average was 86 percent."

She said Shashwat Krishna is the school topper from the Science stream, Vibha Jain the Commerce topper, and Shyla Kapoor the Hu-

manities topper.

The Emirates National School, Sharjah, said 114 students took the CBSE Class 12 examination and achieved outstanding results with 43 percent securing 90 percent and above.

The Emirates National School, Sharjah, said 114 students took the CBSE Class 12 examination and achieved outstanding results with 43 percent securing 90 percent and above.

As many as 39 students, out of a total of 63 students, secured more than 90 percent in the Science stream 10 students out of 51 students scored above 90 percent in the Commerce stream and 83 percent of students scored more than 75 percent in the examination, principal Ravi Thomas said.

He added that Erin Anna Roy topped the Science stream with 95 percent and Kenneth Paul Kunchattil in the Commerce stream with 95 percent.

The Gulf Indian High School, Dubai, said it had once again achieved 100 percent results in its 37th batch of Class 12 students. "The school sat 67 students for the Class 12 examination and all the 67 passed out in first class with 73 percent of students securing 75 percent marks and above," Principal Muhammad Ali Kottakkulam said.

He said in the Science stream, Husna Saeed Hajwani is the school topper with 94.6 percent while Lisa Angela Lobo topped the school with 93.4 percent in Commerce.

UT Austin, Rice University Declared as Ivy League Schools



■ EJ - Agency

University of Texas (UT), in Austin and Rice University in Houston -- have joined the ranks of Ivy League institutions, according to Forbes. The two institutions are "attracting the smartest students and plaudits from employers".

The development comes as a piece of great news for Indian international students who are enrolled in large numbers in these two Texas schools, especially after India surpassed China as the top source of International graduate students recently, according to Open Doors Report.

For Forbes' methodology, researchers removed the eight classic Ivy League institutions (Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Brown, Penn, Columbia, Dartmouth, and Cornell) as well as the "Ivy-plus yardstick": Stanford University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Duke University and the University of Chicago.

The Forbes researchers said the evaluation came as the traditional Ivy League institutions have "faced a barrage of complaints in recent years" related to admissions policies, grade inflations at several elite schools, and university officials' responses to on-campus protests regarding the Israel-Hamas War.

From there, Forbes evaluated schools with a minimum of 4,000 students to even out comparisons between smaller liberal arts schools and larger research uni-

versities. Forbes then analyzed schools with high standardized test scores and a minimum of 50 percent of school applicants submitting them for admission consideration.

The researchers also used an admissions rate threshold of 20 percent or below for private institutions and 50 percent or below for public schools. After receiving a final list of 42 schools, Forbes spoke with hiring manager respondents about each one to see which schools' students rose to the top of prospective employers' priority lists.

UT sits with an undergraduate student population just below 40,000, with a 31 percent acceptance rate. Over at Rice, the private Houston University has an undergraduate enrollment of just over 4,200, with a 9 percent acceptance rate.

In the 50th percentile for SAT and ACT scores, UT's admitted students earned an average of 1370 on the SAT and a 30 for the ACT. An estimated 85 percent of prospective students also submitted those scores for admission consideration.

At Rice, admitted students earned an average of 1540 on the SAT and 35 on the ACT when looking at 50th percentile figures. Among its prospective students, 76 percent of them submitted those test scores as part of their applications. Rice has long been considered

an Ivy League school of the south. With an acceptance rate of only 8.7 percent, the private research university located in Houston is extremely selective. According to the US News & World Report, half the applicants admitted to Rice who submitted test scores reported SAT scores between 1490 and 1570, or ACT scores between 34 and 36.

UT Austin is one of the largest universities in the nation with an acceptance rate of 31 percent and an average ACT score between 29 and 34. UT Austin is ranked 32 on U.S. News & World Report's list of Best National Universities.

UT Austin has been in the spotlight lately during on-campus protests that resulted in dozens of arrests over the war in Gaza as students ask the school to divest in companies that support Israel as well as a statewide ban on diversity, equity, and inclusion resources that resulted in the school laying off about 50 employees and shutting down DEI offices. Below is the full list of Forbes' new Ivy League schools.

Public Schools, Binghamton University, Georgia Institute of Technology, University of Florida, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, University of Maryland-College Park, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, University of Texas-Austin, University of Virginia, University of Wisconsin-Madison Private schools: Boston College, Carnegie Mellon University, Emory University, Georgetown University, Johns Hopkins University, Northwestern University, Rice University, University of Notre Dame, University of Southern California, Vanderbilt University.

Exam Dates for UP Joint Entrance Examination Council released

■ EJ - Lucknow

The Uttar Pradesh Joint Entrance Examination Council (Polytechnic) has announced the examination dates for UPJEE JEECUP 2024. As per the official notification released, the exam

will be conducted between June 13-20, 2024. JEECUP is held for admission to various government and private polytechnic colleges in the state.

The correction window for the application forms will remain

open between May 11 and 12 till 11.59 pm. Following the exam, the JEECUP answer key for 2024 will be available on the official website, and the results are expected to be announced soon after the exam.

France promotes India as an exchange destination



■ EJ - Agency

Panel discussion titled 'India, place of talents and innovation', organized by UNICEF India (French Foreign Trade Advisors) and the National Commission for Training in France last month, intended to provide a perspective on modern India to French students who may want to choose the country for exchange semesters, internships or Volunteer for International Experience.

The event attracted more than 2,000 French students across 65 institutions in France.

Presentations on the quality of higher education in India, an overview of India's economy in light of it being the fifth largest in the world, focus on tech innovation and other promising sectors such as aeronautics and defense, setting up enterprises in India, and how young French people can work in the country, were some of the key agendas of the session.

"When France is looking at increasing the number of Indians studying in France, French students should also be encouraged to come to India," said Maud Le Bars, South Asia Area Manager,

Omnes Education, who moderated the session. "Indeed, it all starts with strong university collaborations based on reciprocity and a balance of exchanges."

French industry professionals currently working in India served as panelists and addressed questions from students.

Queries ranged from cultural practices in the country, the safety of women, the role caste plays in the workforce, and respect for time and punctuality, as panelists sought to dispel any prejudice about India.

Currently, around 8,000-10,000 Indian students study in France, with the number expected to go up to 25,000 by 2025. However, not enough French students choose India as an exchange destination which could change based on the feedback gathered from the session.

"Traditionally many French students choose Latin American countries or China as destinations for their exchange semester," Le Bars said.

Semester exchanges without fees are based on reciprocity and can only be sustainable if French schools send an equivalent number of French students, Le Bars continued.

"This is why we have made efforts recently to promote India to the young French community. Some 75% of the 2,000 students who joined us for the March we-

binar said they would put India on their priority for exchange semesters/internships/first job when a previous survey mentioned only 10% of French youth were remotely considering the country," Le Bars said. Participating students and faculty members were from renowned engineering, business, and management institutions across France such as ESCE Paris, INSEEC, ECE Paris, Grenoble INP, ITECH Lyon, IAE Chambery, and more.

France and India, who have traditionally maintained a strategic relationship, are now promoting more people-to-people exchanges with higher education at the center of it.

Back in July 2023, India's Ministry of External Affairs announced the issuance of a five-year validity short-stay Schengen visa for Indians who are degree holders from French educational institutions (masters and above).

As per sources in Campus France India, 1,000-1,500 Indian exchange students in France will also benefit from this short-stay visa, which was previously restricted to master students.

Moreover, French President Emmanuel Macron, who served as the Chief Guest for India's Republic Day 2024 on January 26, announced the launch of Classes Internationales for Indian students to learn French for a year in France before pursuing the degree of their choice.



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