

## National Institutional Ranking Framework, 2018

### Why in news?

\n\n

Ministry of Human Resource Development recently released the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) 2018.

\n\n

### What is NIRF?

\n\n

\n

- The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was approved by the MHRD and launched in 2015.

\n

- The framework outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country.

\n

- The parameters broadly cover -

\n

\n\n

\n

1. Teaching, Learning and Resources

\n

2. Research and Professional Practices

\n

3. Graduation Outcomes

\n

4. Outreach and Inclusivity

\n

5. Perception

\n

\n\n

\n

- There were a total of 9 categories this year under which India's higher education institutions were judged.

\n

- The 2018 exercise newly added the disciplines of law, medicine and architecture.

\n

\n\n

## **What are the latest rankings?**

\n\n

\n

- The ranking of most colleges and universities have remained almost the same this year.
- \n
- Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru, is again ranked first in both overall and university categories.
- \n
- The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are the best among engineering institutes.
- \n
- The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are the best among management institutes.
- \n
- This is for the third time in row on the NIRF ranking that IITs and IIMs are leading.
- \n
- IIT-Madras was adjudged the best engineering institute.
- \n
- IIM-Ahmedabad was adjudged the best management institute.
- \n
- The All India Institute of Medical Sciences was adjudged the top medical college.
- \n
- There were some institutes, which could not be placed in any of the 9 categories.
- \n
- These have been placed in special category because of the quality of research work.
- \n
- Some of them include the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, etc.

\n

\n\n

## **What are the concerns?**

\n\n

\n

- **Participation** - India has around 860 universities, 40,000 colleges and 11,600 standalone institutions of higher education.

\n

- Of these, only around 4,500 institutes took part in the India Rankings 2018.

\n

- Even among the institutions that participated, there is a clear skew towards southern, south-eastern and western India.

\n

- The government is planning to cut some sort of funding to those which do not participate in the rankings.

\n

- **Parity** - Older institutions with historical advantages now enjoy a higher ranking.

\n

- This obscures newer entrants who may have stronger claims to excellence.

\n

- **Approach** - The ranking approach worldwide is critiqued for failing to capture the crucial metric of learning outcomes.

\n

- The rankings instead rely on proxy data on faculty strength and qualifications.

\n

\n\n

## **What is the way forward?**

\n\n

\n

- **Funding** - The governing bodies should make available adequate financial and academic resources to colleges.

\n

- This is particularly essential for the developing colleges, to help them improve performance.

\n

- **Participation** - Ranking educational and research institutes has some significant practical uses.

\n

- It helps students make study choices, sponsors to identify research projects, and other universities to form partnerships.

\n

- Thus, for a reliable and relevant process, all recognised educational institutions should be enrolled, and not just the public ones.

\n

- **Objective** - Beyond competitive ranking, the higher order goal is to foster learning and scholarship.

\n

- Encouraging faculty to exercise complete academic freedom is essential to achieve this.

\n

- The NIRF ranking thus needs a fine tuning to incorporate these aspects.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: Business Standard, The Hindu**

\n

