

PONDICHERY UNIVERSITY

TWO-DAY ONLINE WORKSHOP

ON

“IMPLICATION OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION”

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INSTITUTIONAL RESTRUCTURING AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

The New Education policy 2020 (NEP 2020) attempts to revamp the higher education system and to create world class multidisciplinary higher education institutions across the country. This presentation will be focused on the Institutional Restructuring and its Implementation that are recommended by the NEP 2019.

The key points to be discussed in this presentation are

1. Need for Institutional restructuring.
2. Nationwide ecosystem of vibrant multidisciplinary universities and colleges.
3. Development of the new institutional architecture.
4. New institutional architecture for higher education: Type 1 (Research Universities), Type 2 (Teaching Universities) or Type 3 (colleges).
5. Development of Central University into Type 1 institutions.
6. Transformation of affiliating colleges & universities.
7. Moving towards a more Liberal education and programmes in higher education institutions.
8. Missions Nalanda and Takshashila for catalyzing the new institutional architecture.
9. Implementation of Institutional restructuring according to NEP 2019, the possibilities and challenges.

Dr G. Vasuki, Professor,
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IMPLICATION OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM RESTRUCTURING

Abstract

National Education Policy 2020 envisages to transform India to knowledge economy and society. It proposes to realize this by introducing a radical change in all aspects of Higher education system including curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment. Pondicherry University, since its inception has been fore runners and trend setters in offering quality education and quickly responding and adapting to National and International trends. The presentation will discuss:

1. The salient features of proposed curriculum in NEP and program structure.
2. How Pondicherry University can respond and adapt to the curricular model suggested in NEP.

Dr. T Chithralekha,

Dean, School of Engineering & Technology

National Education Policy - Technology in Higher Education

The New Education Policy (NEP) is highly oriented, focussed, directed and envisioned towards the development and use of technologies that would help India to emerge as a knowledge superpower in the world. The Chairman of the Committee for drafting the NEP, Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Former Chairman ISRO, in his preamble to the policy specifies that by 2030-32, India would elevate itself as the third largest economy in the world next to USA and China, from its current sixth position and that the envisaged ten trillion economy would be driven not by natural resources but by knowledge resources.

Towards this goal, The National Education Policy (NEP) approaches technology from two different perspectives viz. development of relevant and appropriate technologies to address societal challenges that India faces today with respect to clean drinking water, sanitation, quality education, healthcare, improved transportation, air quality, energy and infrastructure. The NEP clearly explicates that addressing such challenges require the implementation of approaches and solutions emerging from top notch science and technology research which has to be supplemented with the deep understanding of social sciences, humanities and the various socio-cultural dimensions of the nation. Precisely, an interdisciplinary research with respect to the Indian context is envisaged by the NEP.

NEP also places on record its immutable confidence in the development of disruptive Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) technologies towards three aspects viz., advancing core AI research, AI application based research and effective use of AI for addressing challenges of national importance (which are global too) in various domains, as said above.

The second perspective of NEP on technology is strongly inclined on the use of Information Technology for bettering Education. This is clearly evinced in the corresponding objective statement which states that ‘Technology would be incorporated into all levels of education i) to support teacher preparation and development, ii) improve teaching, learning and evaluation processes, iii) enhance educational access to disadvantaged groups and iv) streamline educational planning, administration and management. The NEP prescribes the ICT best practices to be followed for achieving each of the said objectives.

Of the four aspects of the objectives coined, three of them emphasize the use of ICT specifically for students, teachers and classroom process while the fourth aspect nails down the use of ICT for education governance. The NEP delineates the implementation of the above objectives by spelling out the approach to be followed for the seamless induction of ICT in Education and also constituting a new National Education Technology Forum (NETF) which would spearhead, encourage and regulate the effective use of ICT in Education.

The interesting dimension which is newly addressed in the NEP, which is also the dire need of the hour for our country is the recommendation for the use of ICT for best education planning and management by instituting a national repository of education data and the various processing and analytics that could be performed on this data to take informed decisions for education planning and management, while also advocating the privacy preserving use of this data.

Thus, it could be observed that NEP has done full and comprehensive justice towards formulating an ideal, ambitious, and holistic directive for the development of high performing human resources who can facelift our country in all respects.

Dr. H. Kalpana

Professor & Head

Dept of English Pondicherry University

AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 (NEP 2020)

The NEP 2020 is a vision document geared towards creating an educational system that would promote an equitable and egalitarian society. The central driving motive within the National Educational Policy is globalisation of education and a key factor is the NEP's concentration on high quality education. The focus of my discussion would be to provide an overview of the NEP with emphasis on statements of diversity, multiculturalism, optimal learning, and social growth. The discussion would furthermore attempt to delineate the inclusive, participatory and holistic nature of the NEP draft as well as query on what could be the best practises to initiate the change leading to the question of how the NEP visualises the increase in the gross student enrolment. The statements regarding Special Education Zones for reaching out to the disadvantaged, the narrowing down of the gender gap, establishment of language institutions, promotion of literacy mentoring would be briefly summed up in the course of the talk.

Dr.S.Victor Anandkumar,

Professor,

Dept. of Management Studies

INTERNATIONALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

India has had an illustrious past in the internationalisation of higher education with the world's first university in Takshashila in 700 BC. However, the current scenario is different. As of 2014, India accounted for less than 1% of global international student mobility, given that globally, nearly 5 million students were reported to be studying outside their home countries. As an emerging global powerhouse, India can wield its soft power by internationalising higher education.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2019 has outlined several approaches to promote internationalisation of higher education. They include facilitating student and faculty mobility, establishing international partnerships for research, cross-border delivery of higher education programmes, easing the processes through which institutions can enroll students from around the world and the feasibility of carrying credits across institutions in multiple countries and so on.

Areas to focus are to create an internationally relevant and competitive education and at the same time, introduce courses on Indian languages, arts, culture, history and traditions. Initiatives to ease the entry of international students and integration of incoming students within local communities during their stay are emphasised in NEP. Public and private universities will have opportunities to set up offshore campuses, while select foreign universities will be permitted to operate in India. This opening up of the education sector will challenge the local players to match global best practices while the international players will need to be relevant to Indian students. An Inter-University Centre for International Education is to be set up to support internationalisation efforts.

In this background, the objectives of the session are:

1. To get a bird's eye view of NEP's internationalisation of higher education
2. To understand the reactions so far in terms of perceived benefits and threats
3. To foresee the likely implementation challenges on this international road ahead
4. To think about how we prepare ourselves for this internationalisation