

**PROCEEDING REPORT**  
**ON**  
**ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON EXPECTATIONS FROM**  
**ENVISIONED NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2016**  
**Organized By**  
**MATRUSHRI S. S. GOVINDA AND SHRIMATI R. K. D. KHANUSHIYA COLLEGE OF**  
**EDUCATION (M.ED.), PALANPUR**  
(NCTE Code-325049, NAAC Accredited-B, Affiliated with Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University,  
Patan, Gujarat)  
**ON**  
**24<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2018**

*One day national seminar on “Expectations from Envisioned New Education Policy 2016”* was organized by Matrushri S. S. Govinda and Shrimati R. K. D. Khanushiya College of Education (M.Ed.), Palanpur (NCTE Code-325049, NAAC Accredited-B), Affiliated with Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan, Gujarat (College Code-280) on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2018. Objectives of the seminar were to provide a platform to share and reflect upon the Perspectives of the Envisioned New Education Policy (NEP) 2016 on the report submitted by TSR Subramanian Committee to MHRD and further suggest expectations from NEP under review by Dr. Kasturirangan Committee. The perspectives for deliberation were earmarked as,

1. Linking Education to the society
2. Perspectives of the Envisioned New Education Policy (NEP) 2016 in Secondary Education in India
3. Facilitating the lifelong learning and Globalization of Education in India
4. Innovative practices in School Education
5. Improving public awareness about new trends in Education

With a view to invite papers for deliberation over the perspectives specified above the Seminar committee invited the papers with sub theme topic as given below,

1. Enhancing quality education
2. Ensuring ICT based learning
3. Participatory role of parents in education
4. Problems and Prospects of school education in concurrent India.
5. Training the trainers for new trends in education
6. Value addition in teaching by integrating skill development along with learning to live together
7. Pace setting roles of schools
8. Bridging gender and social gaps
9. Linking school education to society
10. Developing the best teachers

The National Seminar started with Inauguration ceremony by lighting the lamp with Saraswati Pujan by all the dignitaries and the National seminar started under the Chairmanship of Chief Guest eminent educationist Dr. Dineshchandra Uchat, Retired Professor and Head, Department of Education, Saurashtra University, Rajkot; Dr. S. P. Sharma, Principal, L.N.K. College of Education (CTE), Patan gave key note address on the main theme topic; Dr. Shashi Chittora, Principal, LMTT College, Dabok, Udaipur, Shri Shaileshbhai M. Patel, Member of HNGU Executive Council & University Court served as a guest of honour; Mr. Ishwarbhai A. Karnavat President of SBKKPS Mandal Palanpur gave presidential blessing and Dr. S.R.Joshi, Prof.&Head, gave a Directorial speech on the National Seminar with the background reality of the attempt made by the Government of India for the past policies and gave the brief of the latest position and attempt made by MHRD in framing the New Education Policy. Dr. Joshi gave the brief of the Papers received and gave the envisioned ideas represented by delegates in their papers. Out of 206 registered participants of the national seminar 145 delegates comprises of Research Scholars, Professional Educators and Students from various Teacher Education Institutions from among the country presented their research papers in three Parallel Technical Session of the Seminar. Dr. N. G. Ghosh, Principal, D. D. Chokshi College of Secondary Teachers Training College, Vidyamandir Trust, Palanpur served as the Chairperson of the Valedictory Session and the event was closed with vote of thanks by Dr. Pinakshi B. Patel, Asst. Professor Matrushri S S Govinda B. Ed. College, Palanpur.

### **OUTCOME OF THE NATIONAL SEMINAR AS EXPECTATIONS TO BE FULFILLED IN THE ENVISIONED NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON ANVIL**

National Policy on Education was framed in 1986 and modified in 1992. Since then several changes have taken place. The Government of India have ventured to bring out a National Education Policy of 2016 to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regards to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry. Education Policy with a value system has to be so designed that righteousness in the heart is developed in generation next and that should be the mission of any education policy. This reminds us of an ancient Greek teacher saying, ***"Give me a child for seven years, afterwards, and let God or Devil take the child, they cannot change the child."*** This indicates the power of great teachers bestowed with strong frame work of National Policy on Education (NPE) that can inculcate in the young minds. The vision, mission and objectives of the new policy have been articulated very clearly - there is a strong emphasis on education to increase employability, skill development and entrepreneurship. This is an interesting contrast with earlier National policies which strongly emphasized national integration, promoting democracy, tolerance as important goals of education system. Increasing the relevance, credibility, and performance of the education system to increase employability, skill development and entrepreneurship is the important focus. Objective of the National Education Policy 2016 envisages creation of a credible education system capable of ensuring Inclusive quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all Producing students/graduates equipped with the knowledge, skills, attitude and values that are required to lead a productive life, Participate in the country's development process, Respond to the ever changing requirements of a globalizing, knowledge based society, Develop responsible citizens who respect the Indian tradition of acceptance of diversity of India's heritage, culture and history as well as promote social cohesion and religious amity.

### **1) Pre-school Education:**

Pre-school education for children in the age group of 4 to 5 years shall be implemented. To strengthen the pre-school education in Anganwadis, steps shall be taken in consultation with states to frame curricula and develop learning materials. State Governments shall prepare cadres of pre-primary teachers. All primary schools shall cover pre-primary education. Appropriate regulatory and monitoring rules and mechanisms shall be designed for private pre-schools.

### **2) Curriculum Renewal and Examination Reforms**

Curricular reforms shall be carried out to meet the emerging aspirations and align to national goals of social cohesion, religious amity and national integration. NCERT shall undergo a re-orientation to address issues of deteriorating quality of school education and periodic renewal of curricula and pedagogy to move from rote learning to facilitate understanding and encourage a spirit of enquiry. Procedural reforms shall be undertaken, such as, doing away with migration certificate, school leaving certificate, etc. in order to encourage mobility of students from one institution to another.

### **3) Learning outcomes in School Education**

Norms for learning outcomes shall be developed and applied uniformly to both private and government schools. Within the parameters prescribed by the RTE Act, States shall have the flexibility to design and plan for the infrastructure keeping in view the local conditions. *The present provisions of no-detention policy shall be amended*, as it has seriously affected the academic performance of students. The no detention policy shall be limited up to class V and the system of detention shall be restored at the upper primary stage. Effective steps shall be taken to improve teaching standards in schools.

### **4) School Education**

Each State shall undertake a detailed exercise of school mapping to identify schools with low enrolment and inadequate infrastructure. Minimum standards for provision of facilities and student outcomes across all levels in school education shall be laid down. Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and JawaharNavodayaVidyalayas (JNVs) shall be expanded and Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalayas (KGBVs) shall be expanded and upgraded.

### **5) Protection of Rights of the Child & Adolescent Education**

Framework and guidelines for ensuring school safety and security of children shall be developed. Every Principal and teacher shall be made aware of the provisions of the relevant Acts, Rules, Regulations, etc. The Adolescent Education Programme and National Population Education Programme shall be integrated into the curriculum of schools in a phased manner. Adolescent Education shall be included in pre- and in-service teacher training programmes of secondary school teachers. Self-learning online programmes on child rights shall be developed for the benefit of students, teachers and parents. Schools shall engage trained counselors to confidentially advise parents and teachers on adolescence problems faced by growing boys and girls.

### **6) Inclusive Education and Student Support**

Curriculum shall cover the issues of social justice and harmony and legal measures in order to avoid social discrimination. With the objective of encouraging merit and promoting equity, a National Fellowship Fund, primarily designed to support the tuition fees, learning materials and living expenses for students shall be created. A zero tolerance approach on gender

discrimination and violence shall be adopted. There shall be dedicated funds for R&D to strengthen disability studies in higher education.

### **7) Literacy and Lifelong Learning**

Existing initiatives shall be strengthened and curricula revamped with multi pronged strategies involving Self Help Groups, NGOs, and Government etc. The Government shall set up an apex body of experts to look into remodeling and strengthening of adult literacy programmes and develop scientific criteria for assessing the learning outcomes of adults in literacy, skill development, prior learning and equivalency for certification which may also facilitate entry into the formal education system. Adult literacy programme shall incorporate skill development and digital, financial and legal literacy.

### **8) Skills in Education and Employability**

Skill development programmes in school and higher education system shall be reoriented. A detailed plan for the creation of skill schools for improving employment opportunities for secondary school students in special focus districts shall be prepared. Joint certificates by the Sector Skill Council and the School/College authorities to help students take up wage employment or start their own enterprise.

### **9) Use of ICT in Education**

A concerted effort shall be made to make ICT an integral part of education across all levels and domains of learning. Online maintenance of all records of a child from the time of admission till the time of leaving the school shall be made mandatory. IT reporting systems shall be a powerful tool to better school management and performance.

### **10) Teacher Development and Management**

A transparent and merit based norms and guidelines for recruitment of teachers shall be formulated in consultation with the state governments. All vacancies in teacher education institutions and all positions of head teachers and principals shall be filled up. At the National level, a Teacher Education University shall be set up covering various aspects of teacher education and faculty development. A separate cadre for teacher educators shall be established in every state.

### **11) Language and Culture in Education**

All states and UTs, if they so desire, may provide education in schools, up to Class V, in mother tongue, local or regional language as the medium of instruction. Indian culture, local and traditional knowledge shall be given adequate space in the school education. Keeping in view special importance of Sanskrit to the growth and development of Indian languages and its unique contribution to the cultural unity of the country, facilities for teaching Sanskrit at the school and university stages shall be offered on a more liberal scale.

### **12) Self -Development through Comprehensive Education**

Extracurricular activities like games, yoga, NSS, Bal Sansad shall be emphasized upon. Funds shall be earmarked by the government/ school management for all co-scholastic activities in schools.

### **13) School Assessment and Governance**

The framework of school standards with various parameters and indicators to measure school quality, professional competence of teachers, school leadership and the school management, as well as, self-appraisal and performance assessment shall be used throughout the

country. A mechanism shall be put in place for accreditation of school boards. Principals/head teachers shall be held accountable for the academic performance of the schools and its improvement.

#### **14) Regulation in Higher Education**

An independent mechanism for administering the National Higher Education Fellowship Programme shall be put in place. A Central Educational Statistics Agency (CESA) shall be established as the central data collection, compilation and consolidation agency with high quality statistical expertise and management information system which shall be used for predictive analysis, manpower planning and future course corrections.

#### **15) Quality Assurance in Higher Education**

An expert committee shall be constituted to study the systems of accreditation in place internationally. It shall draw from the experiences of some of the best practices followed by countries having well performing systems and shall suggest restructuring of NAAC and NAB as well as redefining methodologies, parameters and criteria. Evaluation/ Accreditation details of each institution shall be available to the general public through a dedicated website, to enable students and other stakeholders to make informed choices.

#### **16) Open and Distance Learning & MOOCs**

The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, shall redefine itself to address the large potential demand for vocational education. The issues of management, monitoring and oversight of NIOS shall be addressed appropriately. A quality assurance mechanism for accreditation of all universities/institutions offering ODL / MOOCs shall be put in place to ensure quality, promote, innovation and reshape and modernize the ODL / MOOCs courses and programmes.

#### **17) Internationalization of Education**

Selected foreign universities, from the top 200 in the world, shall be encouraged to establish their presence in India through collaboration with Indian universities. In order to increase acceptability of Indian students abroad and to attract international students, Indian HEIs shall be encouraged to work towards internationalization of curricula aligned with international levels so as to make it globally compatible with best ranked institutions of the world. Internationalization shall be included as one of the components for allocating additional financial resources to government funded HEIs.

#### **18) Faculty Development in Higher Education**

A task force of experts shall be set up to study the recruitment, promotion and retention procedures, followed by internationally renowned universities and institutions and suggest measures to promote intellectual and academic excellence in HEIs. A national campaign shall be launched to attract young talent into the teaching profession. In order to attract young talent into teaching profession, a career growth of research students, such as M.Phil & Ph.D scholars, shall be created. A mechanism of assessment of academic performance of faculty including peer review shall be put in place so as to ensure academic accountability of public-funded institutions.

#### **19) Research, Innovation and New Knowledge**

A clear reorientation of research agenda of National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) shall be undertaken to reflect actual issues on the ground. Steps shall be taken to promote generation of new knowledge and their applications and introduction of

these new domains into the curricula of higher education to consolidate and strengthen India's position as a soft power. In order to promote innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship, more and more incubation centres shall be established in HEIs over a period of next 5 years. International collaborations and networks shall be promoted for developing human resources required to sustain new knowledge with special focus on inter-disciplinary research and studies.

## **20) Financing Education**

The government shall take steps for reaching the long pending goal of raising the investment in education sector to at least 6% of GDP as a priority. Instead of setting up new institutions, which require huge investments, priority of the Government shall be to expand the capacity of existing institutions. In order to encourage excellence and efficiency, performance-linked funding of higher education institutions shall be implemented.

Notwithstanding the above, given the size, variety and dimensions of our country; the resulting educational sub-structures that operate; and the dynamic nature of a knowledge and information based society, several challenges will be arising on a continuous basis, which does necessitate periodic review. Hence, procedure for a five-year periodic review of the policy shall be mandated to keep up with the emerging national and global trends.

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