



JAGANNATH
UNIVERSITY

**REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP
ON**

DRAFT NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, 2019

ORGANISED BY

on

July 27th, 2019

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Registrar
Jagan Nath University, Jaipur



Introduction

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation.

At the outset the Vice Chancellor welcomed all the participants and assigned tasks to the four different groups to study the Draft National Education Policy, 2019 (NEP) based on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Dr K Kasturirangan, Former Chairman, ISRO, Bengaluru, and come out with certain specific observations and recommendations. He also presented the summary of the DNEP and apprised the participants about the purpose of the workshop. The Vice Chancellor also informed that Hon'ble Chairman of UGC has sought comments on Draft National Education Policy vide circular no F-1-18/2019 (CPP-II) dated July 4, 2019.

After intensive exercise by the different groups, a detailed discussion was made on the NEP. The three Resource Persons made presentations on the National Education Policy document and made several observations and finally made suggestions in respect of the policy. While a rigorous exercise was made on all key issues raised by the Committee, the focus of the Workshop was on Higher Education.

Session Proceedings:

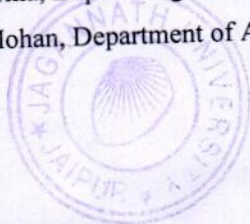
In the workshop discussions were made mainly in respect of liberal education, Gross Enrolment Ratio, consolidation of colleges and universities, access to education, teacher education, National Research Foundation, Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog, quality of Ph.D. researches, academic leadership in universities, vocational education, role of technology in education, multi-disciplinary universities, autonomous colleges and high quality teaching & research.

The participants appreciated the Draft National Education Policy suggested by committee headed by Dr Kasturirangan. The NEP 2019 envisions an India centred education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all.

List of participants:

The following attended the workshop:

1. Prof Navin Mathur, President, Jagannath University, Jaipur
2. Prof P S Verma, Former Chairman, Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer (Resource Person)
3. Prof M R Saini, Former Vice Chancellor, Raj Rishi Matsya University {a State University}, Alwar (Resource person)
4. Prof Vijay Veer Singh, Dean, Faculty of Social Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Resource Person)
5. Prof. M C Bohra, Dept. of Agriculture
6. Prof. S L Sharma, Dept. of Agriculture
7. Prof. Geeta Mohan, Department of Agriculture



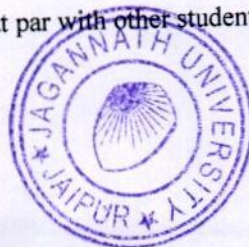
8. Prof. V K Sharma, Dept. of Engr.&IT
9. Prof. Ramesh Bharti, Head, Dept. of Engr.&IT
10. Prof. Kapil Khattar, Dean, Faculty of Law
11. Prof. Mohan Taori, Faculty of Architecture
12. Prof. Vaishali Sharma, Dean, Faculty of Management
13. Dr. C P Gupta, Head, Dept. of Law
14. Dr. Manju Gupta, Dept. of Education
15. Dr. Amit Sharma, Head, Dept. of Pharmacy
16. Dr. Ankush Sharma, Head, Dept. of Education
17. Mr. Tanmay Pattanayak, Registrar

Discussion/Conclusion:

After thought provoking presentations by the three resource persons followed by detailed discussions, followed points emerged which may be taken into account while finalising the National Education Policy, 2019:

1. The committee has recommended that all universities (presently 907) and colleges (over 40,000) be consolidated into 15000 excellent institutions. This should be done with care and caution as it may turn out to be a rider in increasing gross enrolment ratio from 25.8% to 50 % by 2035.
2. India has a great intellectual history. The NEP also aptly and timely lays emphasis on teaching the great contributions made by Indians in science, mathematics, economics and in all disciplines and walks of life. The committee succinctly said, "Culturally, India has been, and continues to be, a cradle of great diversity in all walks of life, with its myriad languages and dialects, with as many as seven classical dance forms and two classical music forms, many well-developed traditions of folk arts and music, pottery, sculptures and bronzes, exquisite architecture, incredible cuisines, fabulous textiles of all kinds, and so much more. These rich legacies to world heritage must not only be nurtured and preserved for posterity, but also enhanced and put to new uses through our education system. For instance, they can be integrated into a Liberal Arts education to help develop the creativity and originality of students, and to encourage them to innovate."

The participants opined that there is a need of including the relevance of ancient Indian scriptures in solving social, economic and human problems of society in curriculum at school as well as college level. In all universities and colleges centres be established to create awareness about the ancient Indian culture and skills and value based education as well as the relevance of Indian scriptures and to teach students about the outstanding contributions made by Indians in science, mathematics, value based education and in other different disciplines and walks of life
3. The dropouts in IIT's (2400 in two years) is a matter of serious concern. A large number of students (about 50%) belonging to reserved category are unable to cope up with the teaching in IIT's . Moreover, a legion of students do their schooling in Dummy Schools and get admission through coaching in prominent coaching institutes. Such students do not attend classes and labs in schools. Later, they find difficulty in IIT's. Special Classes may be arranged for such students and an orientation programme be organised in all IIT's for such a category of students to bring them at par with other students.



4. All dummy schools be identified and closed. There should be ban on Coaching Institutes too. Instead, government and public schools may be strengthened.
5. Special attention is required in the matter of appointment of Vice Chancellors in universities. Policy alone will not work. It requires a strong political will too. The profile of all Vice Chancellors be available on website. Regretfully, in many cases the High Courts had to intervene and remove the VC's. Only academicians with outstanding academic background be appointed Vice Chancellors.
6. Online Education and Distance Education must be promoted. UGC- CEC must have centres in all universities.
7. In all universities there should be involvement of industrialists and practitioners in framing of courses to make these courses job oriented. Presently, in most of the universities there are only teachers in the Board of Studies/ Faculties responsible for framing courses.
8. Lowly paid college teachers cannot contribute to institutional development and always remain dissatisfied. There should be a controlling authority to monitor payments to teachers in private colleges.
9. Advanced Scientific Research Centres may be established in all state capitals and Union Territories where researchers can avail facilities for quality research. Most of the colleges and some universities do not have proper research facilities especially in science stream.
10. India is a country of villages. We have over six lakh thirty-eight thousand villages. A sizeable number of students and teachers with urban background are unaware about social and economic problems of villagers. All college students and teachers be persuaded to visit rural areas and villages to understand the problems in rural areas and for their involvement in community development programmes initiated by the Central and State Governments.
11. Agriculture Education and Research must be promoted. Agricultural universities are in severe financial crisis (for instance, in Rajasthan). Such universities need special funds to promote research and education.
12. Research areas must be unlimited. Therefore, from a long term perspective, identifying priority areas for research is not advisable in light of tremendous and continuous changes in technology, science and new problems cropping up in day to day life of common man.
13. There should be more representation (greater than 50%) of academicians and professionals in Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog.

These observations may be considered while finalising the National Education Policy, 2019.

(Prof.Navin Mathur)
Vice Chancellor



Navin Mathur

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Figure 1: workshop news in "Daily News"



Figure 2: workshop news in "Samachar Jagat"



Figure 3: workshop news in "Dainik Bhaskar"

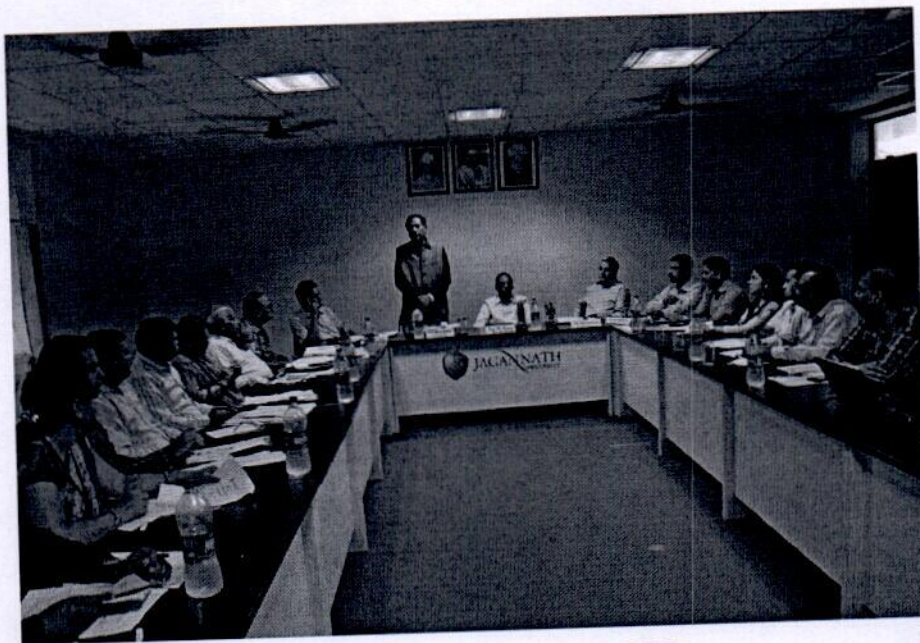


Figure 4: NEP workshop 27 July 2019

