

**Two Days' Conference  
On**

**National Education Policy 2019: Issues & Prospects**

**Date: 1<sup>st</sup> week of January 2020 (tentative)**

**Venue: Azad Bhawan  
IB-166, Sector-III  
Salt Lake,  
Kolkata-700106**

The National Education Policy (NPE) is an intellectual endeavour to promote education among the people of India. Indian education system, ranging from the elementary education to the higher learning, has been viewed as the 'man-making' process and the teachers are the torch bearers of the values and ethics necessary for this process in India. Since independence, there has been a continuous effort to draw a harmonious balance between our experiences of the past and our expectations in the future.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (formerly known as the Ministry of Education between 1947 and 1985) functioned with a view to address the problem of illiteracy in both rural and urban areas. The Educational development projects of the country, both at the provincial and at the national levels, have taken initiatives to fulfil the dream of the founding fathers of the Constitution of India. On the other hand, several Institutions, Statutory Bodies, Autonomous Education Commissions have been formed to understand the contemporary problems of education and make headways to modify the stereotyped scenario of teaching learning and research process. The National Education Policy of 2019 is the latest addition to address those issues for updating the education delivery system in India. On the other hand, the draft of this policy covers every aspects of education ranging from elementary education to higher learning and research.

In School education, the New Education Policy focuses on an equitable and inclusive education to reduce the rate of school drop outs in order to promote a 'Learning for All' programme with a particular emphasis on the improvements of the conditions of the teachers in primary, secondary and higher secondary schools. A new feature of this policy is to encourage the formulation of the construction of the school

complexes in a particular area, covering the nearby schools in order to facilitate efficient resourcing and effective governance in regard to the school administration.

As far as the improvement of the higher education is concerned, the New Education Policy promotes a Forward-looking Vision for India's Higher Education System by maintaining quality of the colleges and universities through the length and breadth of the country. The policy focuses on the necessity to improve the analytical and critical aspects of the higher education and the interrelation between the higher education and the national economy. Thus, a roadmap to create an approach towards a more liberal research based higher education and vocational and professional education has been envisaged. Simultaneously, the proposal of the establishment of a new National Research Foundation (NRF) is being considered to promote a national urgency based methodological research in order to expand the existing and newly envisaged policy-making. In this connection, the NRF is seeking the collaboration with various state and central universities in an interrelated manner. The National Education Policy also highlights the necessity to create leadership skills among the new generation of higher learners in order to implement the effective governance and to transform the regulatory system of the higher education sector in India.

Apart from the school education and the higher learning and research works, the National Education Policy also focuses on some other key areas related to overall development of a student irrespective of their academic hierarchical positions. This includes the promotion of Indian languages, art and culture among all students ranging from the elementary schools to the colleges and universities. On the other hand, students would be encouraged to have training in the field of latest technology and its uses and implementation in order to cope with the changing socio-economic structure at global level.

The policy proposes to create an apex advisory body for Indian education called Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog (RSA)[or National Education Commission (NEC)] at national level and its counterpart in state level called the Rajya Shiksha Aayog (RjSA) [or State Education Commission (SEC)] in lieu to the Ministry of Education, re-designating the existing Ministry of Human Resource Development in order to facilitate the managerial aspects of the education administration including the financial investment in education sector and the proper utilisation of the funds.

## **Communication and Capacity Build-up**

In most case, it is observed that in the job markets meritorious students got missed out because of the lack of soft skills. The National Education Policy should focus on communicative ability especially that obtains in free thinking and articulation.

The Conference will highlight and scrutinise all the aspects discussed in the draft of the New Education Policy in order to understand why and to what extent this draft policy is a step forward in comparison to the previous education policies in India and in what ways it is different from the past experiences. The main objective of this conference is to intervene within the following sub-themes in order to develop an academic discourse among the new and early career researchers regarding the prospects, challenges and the possible necessary modifications in the draft Education policy:

- a. New Education Policy: Aspects of Liberal Arts and Social Science Education
- b. New Education Policy: Elements of Science and Technology Education
- c. New Education Policy: Perspectives on Education Administration
- d. New Education Policy: Prospects for Higher Education and Researches

## **Social Responsibilities and Cultural Process**

Committing to social responsibilities with academic excellence, each university should strive to cross-cultural promotion while developing its own academic culture in terms of delivery of services and products. The draft of the National Education Policy of the Government of India is a step in this direction. We have both unitary and composite universities. Besides, most of the universities that have come up on private initiative are filling up the critical gap of providing education in the country.

The development of higher education in India has a chequered history in the post-independence period. There were 18 universities, 591 colleges and 2 lakhs on rolls at the time of independence. Now it has established an institutional credibility, there are 356 universities including 70 institutions being deemed to be universities.

## **Why this conference is different from others**

Each conventional institution today is challenged by technological revolutions and expanding knowledge society. India with its large pool of technocrats and tech-workers has made an impact worldwide. The Conference will provide us platform to

know more about the macro/micro management of resources which has largely four aspects, i.e. (a) infrastructural development, (b) academic planning, (c) research and training and finally (d) creative management of resources. All these aspects need to be considered in developing a higher-education system.

### **Call for Participation**

All the in-house fellows and research assistants are invited to send the abstract and short bio-data on or before 31st of December, 2019 to Animesh Gupta (Ph: 9007613178) at [animesh.gupta@makaias.gov.in](mailto:animesh.gupta@makaias.gov.in) or Madhumita Malakar (Ph: 7980359534) at [researchunitmakaias@gmail.com](mailto:researchunitmakaias@gmail.com)

### **Guidelines for Paper Submission and Queries**

Full length paper (soft copy) must be sent via e-mail to [researchunitmakaias@gmail.com](mailto:researchunitmakaias@gmail.com)

**Authors are requested to follow submission rule as specified for book**

#### **chapters/ Manuscripts / seminar presentation**

- Length of Full Manuscript: The length of paper, including the abstract and references should be in between 3500-4000 words.
- Length and Content of Abstract: Each paper must have an abstract within 150-250 words and it should present the objectives, research design, major findings and implications of the research paper. The abstract should include 3-5 keywords. The abstract must be placed on the top of the Paper and not to be attached separately.
- Author Names and Affiliations: Each Paper submission must have a separate front Sheet continuing the following information, mentioning. Title, Names of Author(s), Organization, Affiliation/Position(s), Address, E-mail, Sub-areas and Submission Type.
  - ❖ Manuscript Page Setup: Margins: 25.4 mm (1 in.) top, 25.4 mm (1 in.) left; 25.4 mm (1 in.) bottom, 25.4 mm (1 in.) right.
  - ❖ Font (typeface): Times New Roman, 12 points.
  - ❖ Numbering: Insert page numbers at lower middle of each page;
  - ❖ Text Spacing: 1.15.

- Paper Writing Sequence: The following norms of writing research papers are suggestive. Authors are free to adopt other contemporary/advanced structure:
  1. The title of the paper must be in between 10-14 words and in 15 points.
  2. Abstract
  3. Introduction
  4. Overview of Literature
  5. Research Objectives
  6. Research Questions or Hypotheses (if any)
  7. Research Methodology (Coverage, Data Collection and Data Analysis and Interpretation etc.)
  8. Results and Discussions
  9. Conclusion and Implications
  10. References.
- Referencing Style: The referencing style should be in American Psychological Association (APA) 6th Edition Format.

#### Important dates

<b>Task</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Date of conference	Early January, 2020
Submission of full manuscript	31 December, 2019