

PROGRAMME

11 June 2024

INAUGURAL SESSION 10:00 AM

Welcome Speech by

Dr. R. L Sharma

Principal, ABV, Government College, Sunni, Shimla.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS 11:00 AM

Prof. Sunil Gupta

Former Vice Chancellor, H. P. University and Former Chairman
HP Higher Education Council.

Analysis of NEP 2020 in the Light of NAAC Accreditation

ONLINE SPECIAL LECTURE 12:00 PM

Prof. Neeru Snehi

Department of Higher and Professional Education, National Institute of
Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) Delhi.

Role of NEP 2020 in Transforming Higher Education in India

PANEL DISCUSSION - 02:00 PM

Each Panelist will Speak for 20 minutes
and will be followed by a discussion

1. Prof.S S Narta

Dean Colleges,HPU

2. Dr.Gopal Sanghaik

Principal college cadre (OSD),in DHE

3. Dr.Maneesha Kohli

Principal college cadre (OSD),in DHE

4. Prof. Dharmender Mehta,

*Associate Professor, Commerce,
Government College, Sunni, Shimla.*

5. Dr Devender Sharma,

*Assistant Professor, Political Science,
Government College, Chail- Koti, Shimla*

VALEDICTORY - 05:00 PM

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

PATRON

DR. R. L. SHARMA

Principal, ABV, Government College, Sunni, Shimla.

DR. DEEPSHIKHA BHARDWAJ

Principal, Government College, Chail-Koti, Shimla.

COORDINATOR

DR. SUBHASH KAPTA

*Associate Professor, History,
Govt. College, Chail-Koti, Shimla*

ORGANSING COMMITTEE

DR DHARMENDER MEHTA,

*Associate Professor, Commerce,
ABV, GDC, Sunni, Shimla*

DR SUNIL ACHARYA,

*Assistant Professor, History,
ABV, GDC, Sunni, Shimla*

DR AJAY KAITH,

*Assistant Professor, Commerce,
GDC, Chail-Koti.*

DR AMRIT MEHTA,

*Assistant Professor, Sociology,
GDC Chail-Koti, Shimla*

DR DEVENDER SHARMA,

*Assistant Professor,
Political Science, GDC, Chail-Koti.*

DR SAPNA DOGRA,

*Assistant Professor, English,
ABV, GDC, Sunni, Shimla*

DR PRAVEEN SHARMA

*Assistant Professor, Sanskrit,
ABV, GDC, Sunni, Shimla*



NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON

NAAC ACCREDITATION & NEP 2020 : CONNECTING THE DOTS & EMPOWERING ACADEMIA

11 June, 2024

A collaborative initiative by

ABV Government College, Sunni, Shimla

&

Government College, Chail-Koti, Shimla

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls
Where words come out from the depth of truth
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
Where the mind is led forward by thee
Into ever-widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.”

– Rabindranath Tagore,
Poem 35, *Geetanjali*, 1912

Education is a Janus-faced area of social action. On the one side, it does create the possibilities of change in social relationships; on the other side, it is a preservationist role that education performs. It permits society to reproduce itself. Now, which of these roles will come to the fore, or which of these roles will dominate in a certain period of history depends on historical circumstances and the extent to which a state is able to understand the agency of education and apply the agency for the goals which people agree on.

EDUCATION POLICY

In its simplest sense, policy refers to a broad statement that reflects future goals and aspirations, and provides guidelines for carrying out those goals. Our National Education Policy (NEP) is one such public policy based on the perceived educational needs that the country visualises to address through education. It has come up through a process of deliberation that marks a policy-making process.

The National Education Policy was established in the year 2020. The policy is anticipated as one of the pathbreaking and game-changer documents that has been conceived and formulated with the objective of bringing about a complete transformation in the Indian education system by 2030.

The NEP 2020 provides for large-scale reforms in higher education, aiming to bring in more flexibility, shifting the focus from exam-centric to holistic and experiential with in a clearcut provision of entry/exit options, key synchronization of vocational subjects, and portability of academic credits to enable more mobility.

CONTENTIONS OVER NEP 2020

Critics who are apprehensive about NEP 2020, put some serious questions such as it being premised on a biased and exclusionary approach. This exclusionary approach seeks to otherise and this otherisation culminates in bigotry. Few educationists allege that the Union government is trying to control campuses through concepts like the NEP because they want to capture the idea. Another allegation is about the Bhartiyaakaran of Education. ‘Bharatiyakaran’ is not about India, the Indian knowledge system, the attainments in the field of knowledge through Indian history, from the ancient past through the medieval period into the modern period, but focuses specifically on the ancient period. They say this needs to be called out as communalisation, rather than seeing it as idiosyncrasies. These allegations are to be taken into account and it is necessary to make education aligned to the ‘Idea of India’.

We need to plan for excellence and advancement of society in all its domains, but only by balancing excellence with equity. If education is to be an institution to fulfil constitutional guarantees, we need to look at policy and practice from the lens of social justice. This then makes it imperative for all stakeholders and educationist to primarily ask; what are we investing into the system of education in terms of, our vision, resources and processes that will guarantee everyone alike an equal chance to be free from want, fear and ignorance.

NEP 2020 & NAAC

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) claims to be reshaping India’s higher education landscape with a visionary approach. The pivotal role is to be played by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). By streamlining accreditation processes and embracing global best practices, NAAC aims to ensure quality and transparency in evaluating Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

Under the influence of NEP 2020, NAAC is transitioning towards a more focused and efficient accreditation system. This new approach emphasizes binary accreditation—either accredited or not—while encouraging institutions to publicly share comprehensive information. The shift towards outcome-based evaluation and tailored assessments according to university types underscores the commitment to improving performance and quality. In nutshell, the National Accreditation Council’s alignment with NEP 2020 is driving a clear, open, and globally competitive higher education landscape in India.

ABOUT THE SYMPOSIUM

The main objective of this Symposium, which is a collaborative initiative of two Institutions of Higher Education is to create awareness about the National Education Policy amongst faculty members to familiarize them with the skills to help them understand its nuances, curriculum changes, the shift in pedagogical skills and its implementation for the holistic development of its stakeholders, the students and teachers. Furthermore, this symposium will equip teachers for embracing global practices for increasing the ranking of Higher Education Institutions.

Symposium will decode NEP 2020 for the following objectives:

- How is NEP 2020 changing higher education in India?
- What is NAAC’s role in NEP 2020 vision?
- Bhartiyaakaran of Education in NEP 2020 is Communalisation or a fake narrative?
- How UGC regulations 2018 rank in NEP 2020?