

Education Retrospect 2020



Confederation of Indian Industry



FOCUS
GOALS

Continuing
Education
Ecosystem for
Access, Quality and
Better Livelihood

What we do

- Policy advocacy
- Platforms for academia and industry to interact and co-work
- Joint Research Programmes
- Industry-readiness tools
- Mapping of industry-academia linkages
- Publications

CII Education Council

CII Education Council, constituted in June 2020, is 50-member strong and has 29 members from school domain and 21 from higher education. The council constituted 11 task forces on various aspects of education. Apart from policy inputs, all the taskforces are also looking at the impact of pandemic as the immediate concern, in addition to giving long-term recommendations on how to implement the NEP.

The Council is led by:

Mr BVR Mohan Reddy, Chairman, CII Education Council, Chairman, BOG, IIT Hyderabad & Executive Chairman, Cyient

&

Ms Radhika Bharat Ram, Co-Chair, CII Education Council & Joint Vice Chairperson, The Shri Ram Schools



11 Taskforces of CII Education Council

Focus of School Education Taskforces

- **Assessments:** True meaning of competency-based assessment (CBA). What is more important - quality of assessment or implementing it in digital mode
- **Capacity building of teachers:** Successful models of teacher education / accreditation / quality building in pedagogy
- **Early Childhood Education:** Best practices (such as in healthcare), role models, different models
- **Mainstreaming Co-curricular:** A model report card which gives due credit to co-curricular activities and quantifies abstract qualities such as leadership, ability to work in teams, capacity to withstand failure etc.
- **Redefining school spaces:** Rethinking education in a different way, how do you define success; what do you mean by social-emotional learning, how do you measure it, role of community, home-based education, digital literacy and how to keep more girls in schools
- **Technology:** How technology will impact institutional excellence, modern teaching & learning and technology blueprinting, challenges of infrastructure, shortage of resource persons, content in vernacular language etc.

Focus of Higher Education Taskforces

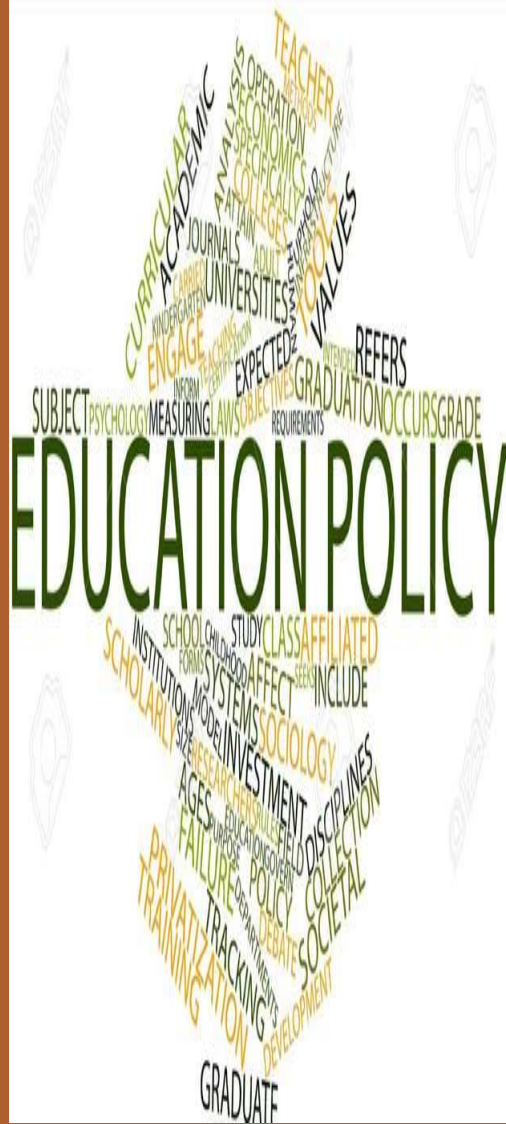
- **Assessments:** What industry looks for in graduates
- **Autonomy:** Status of university-level autonomy, areas where only marginal improvement is needed, areas where drastic changes are needed, New Education Policy vis a vis the desired autonomy, international institutes and their level of autonomy
- **Commercialization of research:** Pre-requisites for Commercialisation of Academic Research
- **Faculty-Industry Engagement:** Ways in which faculty and industry can engage with each other
- **Industry – academia Partnerships:** Creating and fostering a research culture on campus



New Education Policy 2020



Education Policy Advocacy



The New Education Policy (NEP) document released by the Ministry of HRD in June was a very important milestone in the education space. CII has been providing regular inputs for this very detailed policy document, most of which found place in the draft released by the ministry. In October 2017, a CII delegation had met Dr Kasturirangan, Chairman, Committee on Drafting of New Education Policy and submitted its recommendations for the new policy.

The Education Council of CII also organized a Roundtable on the Draft Education Policy on 19th June 2019 and submitted detailed feedback on the policy to the Government.

**Key features of NEP
which conform with
CII
recommendations,
over the years, to
the government on
education reforms**

- Public investment on education to reach 6 per cent of GDP
- Graded autonomy for all higher education institutions
- Affiliation system of colleges to be phased out in 15 years
- Level-playing field for public and private institutes
- Permission to top foreign universities to set up campuses in India
- Setting up of new higher education institutes has been made easier
- Special education zones for disadvantaged regions
- Universalisation of early childhood care and education
- Increased focus on subjects of the future
- Research focus leading to development of related skills

Budget Recommendations 2021

School Education (1 of 2)

- Launch a time-bound mission (5-years) to ensure universal acquisition of foundational literacy and numeracy for all children by grade 3, as envisioned by the National Education Policy 2020. Allocation of appx **INR 2,000 crores** for holistic program in **Samagra Shiksha** for this. The budget can also be used for digital infrastructure and reskilling / upskilling school teachers.
- Set-up an independent and autonomous body, National Assessment Centre (NAC), that would be responsible for undertaking the National Achievement Survey (NAS) to provide nationally-representative reliable, comparable, and regular data on student learning outcomes across government and private schools. NAC should have the requisite budgetary allocations to conduct assessments once every two years.

Budget Recommendations 2021

School Education (2 of 2)

- Expand pre-primary schools such that at least one government school per *Gram Panchayat* has a pre-primary section for children aged 5 years (before they enter grade 1) as the current *Aanganwadi* setup is inadequate in providing quality early childhood education.

Budget Recommendations 2021

Higher Education (1 of 3)

- Increase investments in research inside academic institutions. Research within the higher education institutions accounts for 0.04 per cent of GDP at present, against a world average of 0.4 per cent. This must increase ten times.
- Earmark funds for education in allocation of funds to states since 90 per cent of students are enrolled in state universities
- Input Credit on GST paid by Institutions. Education services are under nil category of GST. Institutions have to pay GST to the government but they do not get any input credit.

Budget Recommendations 2021

Higher Education (2 of 3)

- Facilitate easier access to funds to private players to help them augment infrastructure, enable expansion of existing facilities for both teaching and research. Some possible ways of doing this are by
 - enabling foreign direct investment (FDI) to flow into educational institutions even those which are either trusts, societies or section 8 companies.
 - including education sector in the list of “priority sectors” to enable easier lending terms by banks

Budget Recommendations 2021

Higher Education (3 of 3)

- Institutions should be permitted to charge fees according to market requirements and there should be no further restrictions of fee structure by any authority.
- Government funding for R&D projects should be available to government and private institutions alike without any discrimination.
- All donations to higher education institutions should be 100% tax deductible. Donations for research, innovation, vocational education and scholarship should be eligible for higher levels of tax deduction, say 200 per cent.
- Higher education institutions registered under Section 25, should be allowed to raise equity in India and abroad.

Budget Recommendations 2021

Internationalisation

- Globally ranked universities and higher education institutes should be given the same benefits as “Institutes of Eminence” in terms of academic, administrative and financial autonomy
- In case a foreign university which sets up operations in India, but later wants to withdraw from the country, there should be defined exit procedure, considering and protecting the students’ interest, including a defined procedure for liquidating and taking out the investments.

Projects

- CII-SERB Prime Minister's Fellowship for Doctoral Research
- AICTE-CII Survey of Industry-linked Technical Institutes 2020
- CII IPATE (Industrial Proficiency Aptitude Test for Engineers)

CII-SERB Prime Minister's Fellowship for Doctoral Research *since 2012*

PRIME MINISTER'S
FELLOWSHIP
FOR DOCTORAL RESEARCH

Jointly Promoted by
Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB) &
Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

Since 2012

www.primeministerfellowshipscheme.in

Background

- Launched in PPP mode in November 2012
- The Fellowship is implemented jointly by SERB & CII
- The scheme has been made open-ended since September 2014.
- Scholarship support for 100 PhD scholars every year
- Highest paying scholarship – 50% provided by government according to prevailing JRF/SRF slabs (including HRA) and balance 50% by a sponsoring company
- Industry-based research
- Industry-backed research

The Fellowship – Aims



To place
PhD
students in
two scientific
professional
environments:
both
academics
and business



To
encourage
research and
increase
exchange
between
academia
and industry



To boost
research on
industrially
relevant
subject
areas

What's in it for Stakeholders



Students

- Doctoral research on industrially viable topics
- Twin perspectives in one research project -- academic and business context
- 2 types of supervisions -- academic guidance and monitoring by the company
- Access to advanced company infrastructure



Companies

- Get a full-time researcher dedicated to the chosen project
- Increase their R&D knowledge for competitiveness
- Get knowledge support from the institute
- Contribute towards making academia industrially sound and encourages mutual cooperation
- Tax rebate on the scholarship support



Academic Institutions

- Develop public-partnerships
- Get new ideas for research
- Get additional financial support for PhD students

Key Statistics

- 227 fellowships conferred till August 2020
- 80+ Fellows have completed their research work
- Appx. Rs. 30 crores worth of scholarship disbursed
- 40+ Patents filed
- 150+ Awards won by PM Fellows

AICTE-CII Survey of Industry-linked Technical Institutes 2020



All India Council For
Technical Education



Confederation of Indian Industry

AICTE-CII



Disciplines Covered

Engineering

Management

Pharmacy

Architecture/Planning

Survey Over The Years

(1 of 2)

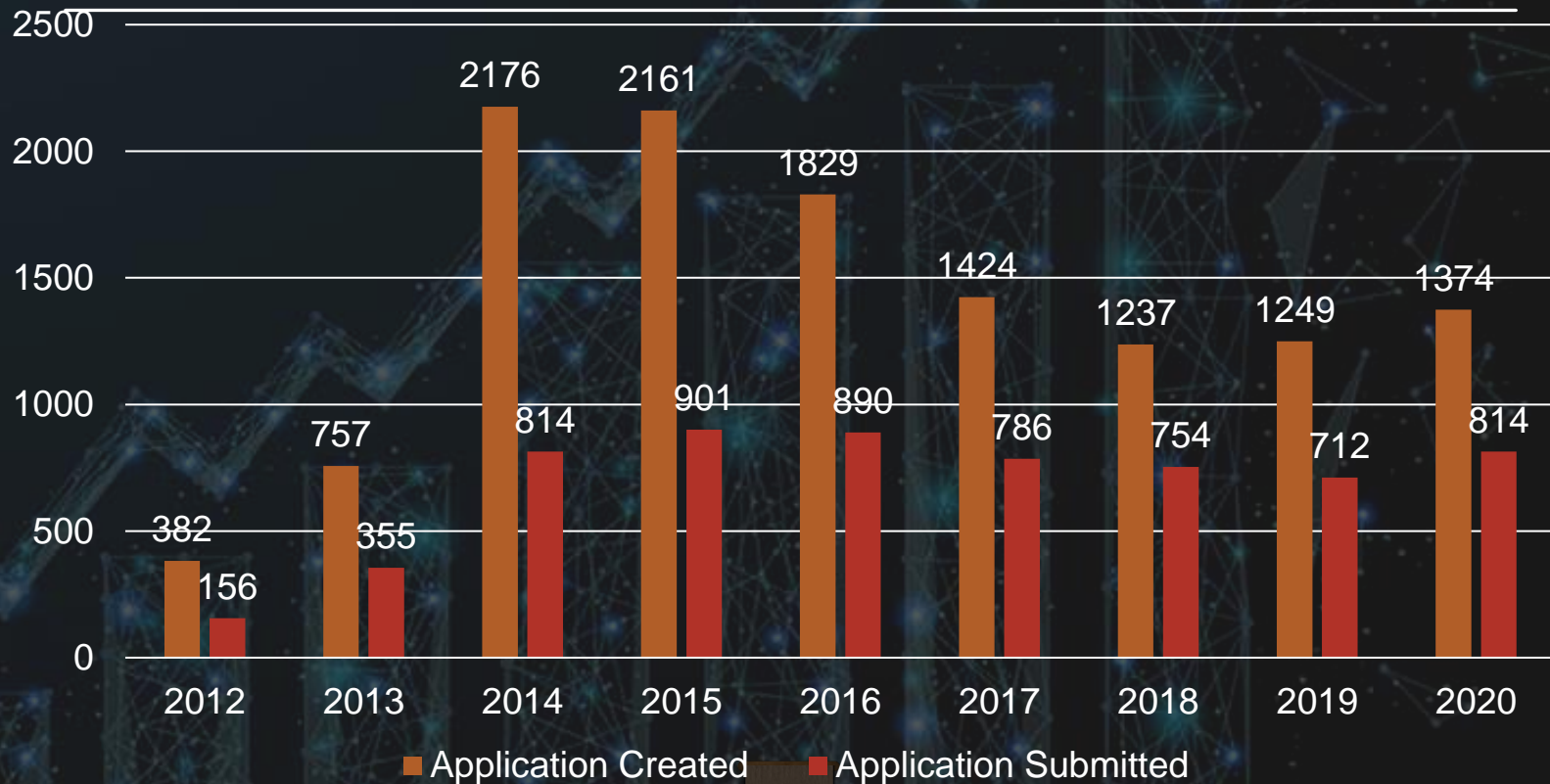
- **2012** – Survey opens with only six basic streams of Engineering: Civil, Chemical, Computer & IT, Electrical, Electronics & Mechanical
- **2013** – Survey expanded to include Management, Architecture & Pharmacy besides six basic streams of Engineering
- **2014** – Survey further expanded to include all streams of Engineering grouped under six basic courses + separate category for polytechnics and separate category for Centrally funded institutes

Survey Over The Years

(2 of 2)

- **2015** – A new chapter added for students and India Innovation Initiative (i3), a joint competition organized by Department of Science and Technology (DST), AICTE and CII every year – brought under the purview of the AICTE-CII Survey
- **2016** –To encourage participation from institutes, AICTE and CII introduced the Regional Awards.
- **2017-** The survey was divided in two levels. i.e. Short Survey in which all technical institutes participated and Full Survey in which only the shortlisted institutes were invited to participate.

Application Trend



Outcomes of Survey 2020

11 awards in nine categories were given

4 first-time winners in AICTE-CII Survey 2020

- Number of institutes participated in Short Survey: **9530**
- Number of Institutes short listed for Full Survey: **4484**
- Number of applications created on the portal: **1374**
- Number of applications submitted: **814**

CII IPATE (1.0)

Industrial Proficiency Aptitude Test for Engineers

- An assessment for engineers to gauge their level of preparedness for industry.
- CII IPATE is expected to become the benchmark for those who wish to join the private sector corporate world.
- Over 25,000 students registered for CII IPATE.
- The maiden exam was held in November 2020.
- Several companies have expressed willingness to consider the IPATE score during their hiring process.

10th CII Education Summit

NEP for A New Education Paradigm
Towards Greater Industry – Institute Collaborations

10-11 December 2020

Background

- CII works to bring industry and academia closer together through several initiatives.
- Flagship Education Platform - **Education Summit** organised in partnership with AICTE
- Brings together Government, institutes, schools and global organizations for discussing investment models and fostering multilateral linkages in education, innovation and research.
- A platform where the achievements, shortfalls and road-ahead are showcased, analysed and deliberated

Chief Guest



Hon'ble Education Minister
Dr Ramesh Pokhriyal
'Nishank'

35+ Speakers from key organisations

Ministry of Education

Rajya Sabha

All India Council for Technical Education
(AICTE)

National Board of Accreditation (NBA)

Department of Science and Technology
(DST)

Association of Indian Universities

Industry and EdTechs

IITs and premier institutes

Education Foundations

Key Discussion Points & Outcomes

- **Education Policy Implementation:** For an education system as huge & diverse as India is diverse, incremental steps are required.

Ministry of Education will set up a taskforce in partnership with industry for education.

- **Early Childhood Education:** Curriculum must be child centric. Involvement of the parents and teachers critical. Teacher training non-negotiable.

Key Discussion Points & Outcomes

- **Industry-Academia Partnerships:** Industry & academia must work together--one is a creator of knowledge, one is a consumer of knowledge
- **Inclusive & Vocational Education:** Unless Children with Special Needs (CwSN) are not catered to Universal Education is impossible. Functional Literacy & Numeracy is important for them.

Key Discussion Points & Outcomes

- **Internationalization of Education:** Due to pandemic, paradoxically interest in India has increased in the last few months.
- **Inclusive & Vocational Education:** Unless Children with Special Needs (CwSN) are not catered to Universal Education is impossible. Functional Literacy & Numeracy is important for them.
- **Investment in Education:** EdTech is one of the fastest growing sectors

Key Discussion Points & Outcomes

- **New Age Institutions:** Purpose of university education has not been more than getting a job traditionally, but there is a broader purpose of higher education and it should prepare one for lifelong career pathways
- **Technology in Education:** The future of edtech is going to be individualized learning with individualized outcomes.
- **Faculty Development:** We need a human resource management department for faculty. They need to focus on faculty recruitment, training, development, counselling and respectful exit.

Key Discussion Points & Outcomes

- **Post Covid Schools:** Catching up on learning losses is needed. Ensure that we build capacity of teachers to enable diagnostic teaching. Focus on social and emotional wellbeing of student population and teachers
- **Technology in Education:** The future of edtech is going to be individualized learning with individualized outcomes. Two very important aspects that technology has brought in: connected learning & personalized learning.

Highlights

- **AICTE-CII Survey Awards for Best Industry-Linked Technical Institutions 2020**
- **Release of CII-Deloitte ASHE Report 2020 (Annual Status of Higher Education in States & UTs)**
- **Announcement of CII – Igesia Programme for Academic Leaders, in partnership with UCLA Extension**

Visit

www.ciihighereducation.in

To contribute to CII Education Initiatives

Contact

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Thank You



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