

NATIONAL WORKSHOP
on

Translating Vision into Action NEP 2020: An Implementation Perspective

Organised

by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Shillong College

The two-day National Workshop on *Translating Vision into Action NEP 2020: An Implementation Perspective* organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Shillong College, was inaugurated on 27th July, 2022. The function was graced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Conrad K. Sangma who was the Chief Guest at the function while Hon'ble Education Minister, Shri L. Rymbui, was the Guest of Honour. The Inaugural Programme had Shri D.P. Wahlang, IAS, Addl. Chief Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya attending the function as Special Guest.

Chief Guest Shri Conrad K. Sangma and Guest of Honour Shri Lahkmen Rymbui inaugurated the new building (partially funded by RUSA), lift and auditorium. Dr. (Mrs.) E. Kharkongor, Principal, Shillong College, Dr. Kandarpa Kumar Deka, Former Vice-Chancellor, Dibrugarh University, Dr. Kiran Hazarika, Member, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, Ministry of Education, Government of India, Chairperson of UGC Experts group on formulation of Implementation Plan for National Education Policy, 2020, Prof. S.M. Sungoh, Professor, Department of Education, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong and Dr. Sankar Sarma, IQAC Coordinator, Shillong College and Convener, National Workshop were dignitaries seated on the dais. The hall was packed to capacity with Principals and teacher-delegates and IQAC Coordinators from different colleges of Meghalaya,

participants, students, teachers, and members of print and electronic media attending the Inaugural Programme.

The Programme commenced with the felicitation of the dignitaries followed by the National Anthem.

Welcome Address was delivered by Dr. (Mrs.) E. Kharkongor, who welcomed the esteemed dignitaries and invited guests. Dr. E Kharkongor stated that it is a momentous occasion for Shillong College, because the college has added value to its infrastructure. She also said that the College has steadily moved forward from a humble beginning. She said that the release of the Proceedings Volume of Webinar entitled “*Ka Jaidbynriew Hynniewtrep ha ka Jingiaid Lynti ba 50 Snem*” was significant because it would help serve as a policy prescription and suggestion for governance. Highlighting the achievements of Shillong College, Dr. E. Kharkongor mentioned that Shillong College has moved far ahead with the introduction of Masters in English and Khasi, and a Certificate Course on Traditional Khasi Music and a UGC-sponsored Certificate Course on Entrepreneurship. ‘The College is developing sports infrastructure at Mawkasiang and the syllabus for Bachelor of Physical Education and Sports is being readied’, she added.

Referring to the NEP 2020, Dr. E. Kharkongor observed that the NEP 2020 envisages sweeping changes in our Education System with a holistic approach. There must be an effective co-operation between all stakeholders, the government system, management, students, teachers, etc., so that the goals of the NEP 2020 can be translated into reality. Pointing to the motto of Shillong College, *Vidyaya Vidyante Amritam* (Knowledge is Immortal) she said that this is the vision of NEP, 2020. She expressed the hope that the deliberations of the Workshop will enable our youth to become globally competitive.

In his address, Special Invitee Shri D.P.Wahlang, IAS, Addl. Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, while lauding the College for developing the well -

equipped infrastructure, noted that the soft components should also be worked on. He added that soft elements such as faculty development, and quality issues, should be addressed to maximize the score and improve the NIRF ranking of the College.

Shri Wahlang further suggested that the College should develop a feedback mechanism and work on it closely. The college should identify its strengths and weaknesses and work on the weak points to improve the learning curve trajectory. He praised the initiatives taken by the College, establishing a well-equipped language laboratory, entrepreneurship development and suggested that the college should have tie-up with a reputed foreign university to enable an exchange programmes. The faculty should avail the various schemes for faculty development floated and partially funded by RUSA.

The Guest of Honour, Shri. L.Rymbui, Hon'ble Education Minister, [Home.etc.,Government](#) of Meghalaya, in his address, said 'any Policy will remain on paper unless it receives a push by all stakeholders'. He observed that skill development is one of the key issues in the NEP 2020. Meghalaya has launched *Skills Meghalaya Mission* which will benefit 5 lakh students. Referring to the specific case of Meghalaya, Shri Rymbui mentioned that there are many good colleges in and around Shillong. He urged upon Shillong College and other colleges to adopt one or two lesser-known colleges as partners, and mentor them to make them ready to impart quality education to students and to provide accessibility to education. He reiterated that the well-established colleges should take up the responsibility of developing human resources and help the students move forward, to ensure that we can give our best to the next generation.

This was followed by the release of the Proceedings Volume of the Webinar organized by the Department of Khasi, "*Ka Jaidbynriew Hynniewtrep ha ka Jingiaid Lynti ba 50 snem*", by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Conrad K. Sangma. The following contributors were felicitated on the occasion.

Prof. L.S. Gassah

Rev. R.F. Kharkrang

Shri. Sharaj Nongbri

Shri. Aristerkhos Basaiawmoit

Shri. Rowell Lyngdoh

Shri. S.D.Khongwir

Shri. L.Kharlukhi

The Inaugural Address was delivered by the Chief Guest, Shri. Conrad K. Sangma, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Meghalaya. In his address, he noted that the workshop is of great importance because the NEP 2020 is a move in the right direction. The process of transition should be justified transition. 'At the end of the day, we have to realize that as a society and as a government, our priority is to produce responsible, productive and better citizens' he said. NEP 2020 gives importance to vocational training and cognitive and creative thinking. This is a big change from the previous way of functioning. Providing insight into NEP 2020 in the context of Meghalaya, he informed that Meghalaya is one of the first states to invest in early childhood development programme. He added that NEP 2020 covers all the stages of life from teenage to adulthood and the government needs to actively engage in making things better.

The Chief Minister emphasized the need to have tie-ups with international organizations to tap the talent of young athletes in the state. Citing the example of less privileged children who were picked up for training and later excelled as super athletes scoring higher than athletes from other countries, he reiterated that we need to invest and provide opportunities for capacity building and proper training. As stakeholders, we need to look into the micro-details of NEP 2020. The Chief Minister also announced the government will be sponsoring the programme organized by Shillong College.

Following the Inaugural address, the Chief Minister declared the National Workshop open.

Part B of the Inaugural Programme:

The next part of the Inaugural Programme saw the Keynote Address being delivered by Dr. Kandarpa Kumar Deka, Former Vice Chancellor, Dibrugarh University. Dr. Deka said that all societies are dynamic and hence it is imperative to suitably modify from time to time. The NEP 2020 is well thought out and it has come after 34 years of the education policy of 1986. He noted that in the field of education, the nation has seen a mixed baggage of success and failure. On one hand, it is a matter of great pride that the country is marching ahead to become a rising superpower, and on the other, according to surveys, only 42% of Indian graduates are employable. The weaker sections of society are still lagging behind, despite efforts to make elementary education a right for all. The architects of NEP 2020, he said, have envisaged reforms to impart inclusive and quality education for everyone.

He offered a historical perspective on the NEP and pointed out that the rich heritage of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and thought has been a guiding light for this policy. The aim of education in ancient India was not just the acquisition of knowledge as preparation for life in this world, or life beyond schooling. World-class institutions of ancient India, such as Nalanda, Taxashila, Vikramshila, etc., set the highest standards of multidisciplinary teaching and research and hosted scholars and students from across backgrounds and countries. The Indian education system produced great scholars who made significant contributions to world knowledge in diverse fields such as mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, medical science and surgery, civil engineering, architecture, etc. These rich legacies to world heritage must be nurtured, preserved, and put to new use through our education system. Dr.

Deka emphasized on the need for all of us to join our hands together to bring about the transformation.

In his speech on Implementation Plans, Dr. Kiran Hazarika, Member, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, Ministry of Education, Government of India, Chairperson of UGC Experts Group on formulation of Implementation Plan for National Education Policy, 2020, stated that the NEP 2020 is student-friendly because of its flexibility and there are choices that a student can make in a multidisciplinary situation. He informed that the stream system will totally disappear in the coming years. Since its release in the public domain for public comments, lakhs of comments and inputs have been received by the Ministry of Education. This includes inputs from Gram Sevaks and other stakeholders. He concluded by saying that the NEP 2020 is a holistic policy meant for all round development of the society.

Prof. S.M. Sungoh, Professor, Department of Education, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, said that the main purpose of NEP 2020 is to implement and strengthen a multidisciplinary and inclusive system of education. In today's day and age, imparting quality higher education is crucial because it enables personal accomplishments of students and prepares them for the future. Referring to the aims of the New Education Policy, she added that NEP 2020 aims to transform the education system. It aims to increase the enrolment ratio of 26.6% to approximately 50% by 2035. It also expects to bring significant funding to the education Sector. For the first time, the government promises the budget allocation of 6% of the GDP. This may be a game changer for the higher education institutions.

The two-day National Workshop on ““Translating Vision into Action NEP 2020: An Implementation Perspective” had four technical sessions which provided insightful deliberations under the following sub-themes:

1. An expanded concept of ‘Quality: Challenges in Universalizing Quality Education.

2. Leveraging Technology: Achieving Universal Digital Access and Literacy.
3. Gender Sensitivity: Bringing about Systematic Change.
4. Governance and Leadership.
5. Budgetary allocation, personal training and improved curriculum development.
6. Making India's Education System strong, inclusive and equitable: Challenges and Opportunities.
7. Experiential learning and thinking: making available the research infrastructure.

On the first day, there were two technical sessions. The First Technical session on **Existing Education Policy and the Need for NEP 2020** was held in the Conference Hall of the College. This session was Chaired by Prof. Kandarpa Kumar Deka, Former Vice Chancellor, Dibrugarh University. The Resource Person for the session was Dr. Kiran Hazarika, Member, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, Ministry of Education, Government of India, and Chairperson of UGC Experts Group on Formulation of Implementation Plan for National Education Policy, 2020.

After the Chairperson introduced the theme, the Resource person, Dr Hazarika highlighting the salient features of the NEP 2020, said that the education system should have social relevance and connection with society. He noted that Higher Education Institutions need good faculty development programmes and quality research environment should be promoted in the institutions. ICT-based teaching-learning is important for Higher Education and teachers should update themselves in the use of ICT tools. In the NEP 2020, there are guidelines for multidisciplinary institutions and mentoring of teachers. Dr. Hazarika emphasized on importance of internationalization of Higher Education, the strategies of which includes Global Citizenship

approach, academic and research collaboration, alumni connect and brand building. Initiatives taken by the UGC to fulfil Policy Recommendations of NEP 2020, include Academic Bank of Credits, National Higher Educational Framework and Apprenticeship/Internship embedded Degree programme. Multiple entry and exit provide learners with varied certification options and enables learners to seek employment after any level and also to join back as and when feasible to upgrade qualification. Thus, NEP 2020, recommends a higher education system that is multidisciplinary, holistic, engaging, experiential, flexible and liberating. Concluding his speech, Dr. Hazarika said that New Education Policy envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that will contribute directly in transforming India. It emphasizes on value-based education and conduct, and also value-integrated teaching-learning. It aims at promoting the inculcation of universal values such as truth, righteous conduct, peace, non-violence and love. By focusing on holistic development of the personality of the learner, it will promote social cohesion and national integration.

The Second Technical session on the theme, **Structure and Implementation of NEP 2020** was held in the Conference Hall of Shillong College. This session was chaired by Dr. S.M. Sungoh, Professor, Department of Education, NEHU for National Education Policy 2020. The Resource Person for the session was Prof. Kandarpa Kumar Deka, Former Vice Chancellor, Dibrugarh University.

After the introduction of the theme, Prof. Deka spoke about the existing education policy and the need for a new education policy. Providing a detailed and insightful account of the new education policy, he said that there are four pillars of education, learn to know, learn to do, learn to live together and learn to be. The Current education system in India does not develop critical thinking

in students and there exists a very ineffective regulatory system which results in many students remaining either unemployed or unemployable. He emphasized on the need for NEP 2020, whereby certain measures are proposed to be taken, such as severely segmented higher education institutions, specialization, continuous progression of faculty, multilingual teaching, autonomy for colleges to introduce any course they deem important as value addition, free studentship in private universities, and so on. Prof. Deka further stated that the NEP 2020 encourages online learning in the distance mode, and the blended mode of learning. There is a proposed change in pedagogy and professors are not only teachers but educators. He concluded by saying that according to the United Nations, sustainable development goals need to be in place. Therefore, every institution should provide quality education and lifelong learning, because there is a need for holistic education system to develop, socially, mentally and emotionally, for the successful implementation of NEP 2020.

The third Technical session, held on the second day of the workshop, i.e., 28th July, 2022, focused on the theme **Structure and Implementation of NEP 2020**. The session was chaired by Prof S.M. Sungoh, Professor, Department of Education, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, and Prof. S.R. Keshava, Professor of Economics, Bangalore University, Bangaluru, was the Resource Person. Prof S.R. Keshava detailed out the lessons from the implementation of NEP 2020, with special reference to Karnataka. Speaking about the experience in Karnataka, he said that as the implementation of NEP 2020 was being attempted, questions, challenges and problems started floating. While implementing NEP 2020 in Karnataka, legislative interventions were needed and appropriate agencies were asked to look into the matter and put everything in place. Prof. S.R. Keshava explained the

multidisciplinary programme structure and the choices for the students in the Undergraduate Programme, the discipline core subjects, skill and ability enhancement courses etc. He also gave a detailed explanation of the multi-entry, multi-exit situation. He discussed at length the model programme structure for various courses, e.g., subjects without practical, subjects with practical, skill-based programmes, value-based programmes, ability-enhancing courses, Performing Arts programmes, etc. He also spoke about the Technology Interventions in the context of NEP 2020. Speaking about Digital learning and internet-enabled smart classrooms, he stated that Karnataka is the first state to implement a Comprehensive Learning Management System (LMS). The expected outcome of this is a transformative change in the teaching and learning process. He concluded by discussing the challenges including making the curriculum interesting, relevant and updated with knowledge, preparation of syllabus: imposition vs. autonomy, continuous assessment, limited infrastructure in rural colleges, issues of workload, open elective syllabus, etc.

The theme of the Fourth Session held on the second day of the National Workshop was **NEP 2020: Challenges and Opportunities with special reference to the North East India**. The session, as all the other previous technical sessions, was held in the Conference Hall of the College. The Chairperson of the session was Dr. S.R. Keshava, Professor of Economics, Bangalore University, Bangalore, and he introduced the Resource Person Prof. S.M. Sungoh, Professor, Department of Education, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.

At the outset, Prof. Sungoh stated that NEP 2020 envisages India-centric educational system that provides high-quality education for all. Main purpose of the National Education Policy is to implement and strengthen

multidisciplinary, inclusive and technology-based learning that is accessible to everyone. Further, it also focusses on imparting higher education that enables personal accomplishments of the students and prepares them for future. She reiterated that the National Education Policy aims to transform the National Education System. Providing insight into the main vision of the NEP 2020, Prof. Sungoh said that the NEP aims to increase the gross enrolment ratio of 26.6% to approximately 50% by 2035. A massive expansion is needed in all the educational institutions and a lot of financial resources will be required for that. The NEP 2020 expects to bring significant funding and the government has promised a budget allocation of a fixed percentage of 6% which will be a game changer for higher education institutions. The Three important pillars of NEP 2020 are Interdisciplinary research, Industry connect and Internalization. There are many thrust areas which the NEP 2020 has recommended and each educational institution can implement these thrust areas in a phase-wise manner.

Prof. Sungoh also mentioned the barriers that hamper the improvement in the quality of higher education institutions in the North Eastern region and in particular, Meghalaya. She pointed out that the Indian education system lacks international diversity and remained predominantly local. Indian educational institutions should set up centers abroad and vice-versa so that there should be collaboration between Indian and foreign universities. The NEP 2020 proposes to enable the Indian institutes to venture out with establishing international campuses across the world. This will not only increase their international footprints, but also improve their perception globally.

Outcome and Suggestions:

In the two-day National Workshop on “Translating Vision into Action NEP 2020: An Implementation Perspective” organized on 27th and 28th July 2022, four Technical sessions were held on different themes. The presentations by the resource persons which were followed by active discussions and interactions are very significant and valuable which will lead to understanding the various aspects of NEP 2020.

A brief summary of the proceedings of the four Technical sessions reflects the principal objective of the NEP 2020. The recent National Educational Policy 2020, that has been announced 34 years after the last policy announced in 1986 and revised in 1992, has been formulated after meticulous planning and consultations with educators, policymakers, bureaucrats, members of civil society and other stakeholders. Its aim is to bring in reformative measures in the present education system in the context of the rapidly changing world scenario in terms of education and knowledge, while nurturing and preserving the rich legacy of our ancient system of education.

The challenges that may be encountered and problem areas that may emerge while attempting to implement the NEP 2020 were deliberated on and discussed at length in the Workshop. Some of these are as follows:

- Lack of sound and adequate infrastructural facilities.
- The New Education Policy mentions a specific number of student enrolment in the colleges as a criteria, which, if not fulfilled may have negative consequences for the colleges concerned.
- The New Education Policy prioritizes and puts emphasis on research but the colleges may not have the adequate environment, equipment and facilities. Making available the research infrastructure may pose a challenge.

- Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) will require a large number of teachers, classrooms and logistics that the colleges may not be having.
- Budgetary allocation, personal training and improved curriculum development may be one of the problem areas.
- Achieving Universal Digital Access and Literacy may prove to be a major challenge.
- Colleges will face the financial burden of incurring expenses on infrastructure building, increased number of teachers, and therefore, generating revenue.
- Introduction of compulsory blended mode of teaching-learning may prove to be of disadvantage for the students residing in rural or remote areas or in no-network/ lack of network zones.

The above problems and challenges are related to infrastructure, finance and administration. In view of the above, a number of valuable suggestions came up and were discussed during the deliberations of the workshop:

- The architects of NEP 2020 have envisaged reforms to impart inclusive and quality education for everyone.
- The main purpose of NEP 2020 is to implement and strengthen a multidisciplinary and inclusive system of education. In today's day and age, imparting quality higher education is crucial because it prepares them for the future.
- Any policy will remain on paper unless there is a push by all the stakeholders. As stakeholders, we need to look into the micro-details of NEP 2020.
- Investing and providing opportunities for capacity building and proper training is needed.
- There must be an effective coherence between all stakeholders, the government system, management, students, teachers, etc., so that the goals of

the NEP 2020 can be translated into practice. There is a need for all of us to come together to bring about the transformation.

- The soft components should be focused on. Soft elements such as faculty development, and also quality issues, should be addressed.
- College should develop a feedback mechanism and work on it closely.
- Colleges should adopt one or two lesser known colleges as partners, and mentor them to impart quality education to students and also try to focus to provide accessibility to education. The well-established colleges should take up the responsibility of developing human resources.
- NEP 2020 has proposed Significant funding to the education Sector. For the first time, the government promises the budget allocation of 6% of the GDP. This may be a game changer for the higher education institutions.
- Higher Education Institutions should have good faculty development programmes and quality research environment should be promoted in the institutions.
- Technology Interventions in the context of NEP 2020 is significant. ICT-based teaching-learning is important for Higher Education and teachers should update themselves in the use of ICT tools.
- In the NEP 2020, there are guidelines for multidisciplinary institutions and mentoring of teachers.
- There is a proposed change in pedagogy and professors will not only be teachers but educators.

- Legislative interventions, if needed, may be brought in and appropriate agencies may be asked to put everything in place.
- The Indian education system lacks international diversity and has remained predominantly local. Indian educational institutions should set up centers abroad and vice-versa so that there could be collaboration between Indian and foreign universities. The NEP 2020 proposes to enable the Indian institutes to venture out with establishing international campuses across the world.

All the sessions concluded with the Chairperson's remarks and interaction.

The two-day National Workshop concluded with a valedictory function on the 28th July, 2022, in the College auditorium. The function was graced by Prof. S. R. Keshava, Professor of Economics, Bangalore University, Bangaluru, as the Chief Guest and Prof. S.M. Sungoh, Professor, Department of Education, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, as the Guest of Honour. The programme was attended by prominent invitees, delegates, experts, resource persons, teachers, students, and members of print and electronic media.

The function commenced with the Welcome Address by Shri K.D. Roy, Vice-Principal, Shillong College. Warmly welcoming the gathering, he highlighted on the significance of the workshop on the New Education Policy and the deliberations therein.

The Rapportuer's report was presented by Dr. Sankar Sarma, Coordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Shillong College, and Convener, National Workshop. In the report, he presented a brief summary of the various technical sessions of the workshop. The topics related to NEP 2020 were discussed elaborately. He pointed out that all the technical sessions were highly interactive and valuable suggestions came out of these interactions. He further

added that the proceedings and findings of the workshop will be compiled so that it may be used as reference and suggestion in future.

This was followed by the Participant's Remarks, by Smt. C.R.Kharlukhi, St. Mary's College of Teacher Education, Shillong, and Shri. C. Kharmunuid, Coordinator, IQAC, St. Anthony's College, Shillong. Smt. Kharlukhi, congratulated Shillong College and IQAC, Shillong College for organizing the Workshop because this was for the first time that the implementation of the NEP 2020 was discussed. She noted that with the implementation of the New Education Policy, the teachers will be facing a big challenge, because in the state of Meghalaya, the education system is already under tremendous stress. She also thanked and congratulated Prof S.R. Keshava, for successfully implementing the NEP 2020 in the state of Karnataka.

Shri C. Kharmunuid, in his Participant's Remarks, said that this workshop is significant because it has discussed the challenges of the implementation of the New Education Policy. He expressed concern about the challenges that are likely to come up while implementing the NEP 2020. He added that the well-established colleges may not face the difficulty, but it may be a difficult task for the lesser-known colleges. He also thanked and congratulated the College for organizing the workshop and providing everyone the opportunity to hear from eminent luminaries in the field of education.

Dr. (Mrs) E. Kharkongor, Principal, Shillong College, and Chairperson, National Workshop, delivered the Chairperson's remarks. In her address, Dr. Kharkongor thanked all the participants, teachers, students and organizers for making the workshop fruitful and successful. She stated that the New Education Policy aims to bring wide changes in the education system by making it student-centric and moving away from content learning to creative and enquiry-based learning. Adding that sharing of resources and knowledge

is important, she said that in the new scenario, teachers will become mentors and enablers. Dr. Kharkongor concluded by saying that the government, university, colleges should all collaborate to implement the New Education Policy successfully.

This was followed by an address by the Guest of Honour, Prof. S.M. Sungoh, Professor, Department of Education, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong. Prof Sungoh, in her address, while congratulating Shillong College for organizing the workshop, stated that NEP 2020 is a very ambitious policy and in spite of the many challenges, we need to follow its recommendations to help our students, equip them with certain skills and take them to the reflective level. She also observed that sharing of resources and facilities is also very important in the successful implementation of NEP 2020. We need to train teachers for mentoring and the colleges need to appoint counselors to help the students choose their vocational studies.

The Valedictory Address was given by the Chief Guest Dr. S.R. Keshava, Professor of Economics, Bangalore University, Bengaluru. Dr. Keshava thanked the organizers, participants and the college for organizing the successful National Workshop. He congratulated Shillong College and expressed his warm wishes to the college. He expressed the hope that much has been gained through the vast and extensive deliberations in the different technical sessions of the workshop.

The function concluded with the vote of thanks delivered by Dr. S. Khyriemujat, Joint Convener, National Workshop.

The Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Shillong College, organized this two-day National Workshop to look into the various aspects of its implementation and the challenges therein especially in the North Eastern region and explore the sphere of National Education Policy,2020. The

deliberations of the two-day long Workshop attempted at creating awareness among all the stakeholders, talked about taking the step towards multidisciplinary education and discussed needs for acquiring skills to implement and strengthen an inclusive system of education.

Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Shillong College