

14th FICCI HIGHER EDUCATION SUMMIT 2018



**Global Conference & Exhibition**  
**Universities of the Future**

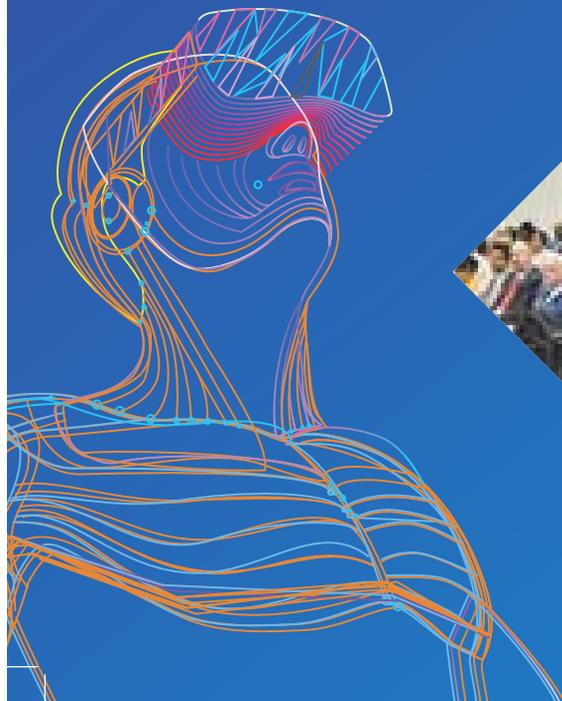
October 30 - November 1, 2018  
Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi



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**POST SHOW REPORT 2018**



# Glimpses



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# About HES 2018

FICCI Organised the 14th Edition of its flagship event – the FICCI Higher Education Summit and Exhibition from 30th October – 01 November, 2018, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The theme of the Summit, “**Universities of the Future**”, focused on execution of Education 4.0 and how universities/higher educational institutions should adapt to this rapid and unprecedented technological disruption. The two day conference received an overwhelming response with participation of over 1200 delegates from India and abroad representing Universities/higher educational institutions, industry, government and bilateral /multilateral organizations. The event was inaugurated by **Mr. Suresh Prabhu**, Union Minister for Commerce & Industry, Govt of India and some of the other key dignitaries were **Mr. R Subrahmanyam**, Secretary- Higher Education, MHRD, GoI; **Mr. Sudhanshu Pandey**, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI; Dr. N. Saravana Kumar, Joint Secretary, MHRD, GoI; **Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar**, Chair-FICCI HE Committee & Pro-Chancellor, Symbiosis International University; **Prof Rupamanjari Ghosh**, Co-chair, FICCI Higher Education Committee and Vice Chancellor, Shiv Nadar Universities; **Mr. Diptiman Das**, Chairman & MD, EdCIL.

## Summit Overview



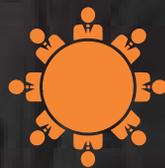
**1200 plus  
delegates**



**251 foreign  
delegates**



**52  
countries**



**40+ officials in the  
VC Roundtable**



**23 Posters Presented:**

By awardees of the Newton Bhabha Fund, facilitated jointly by FICCI and RAEng, UK

# Exhibition Overview



136  
exhibitors



Footfall of  
6580 people



Country pavilions of  
Mauritius, Hungary  
& Sweden

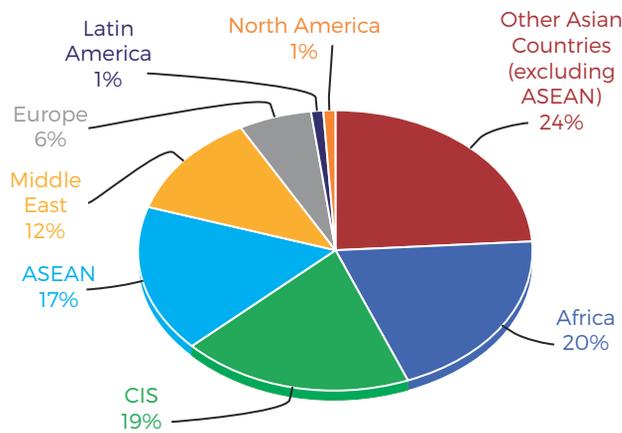


6900  
Business-to-Business  
meetings

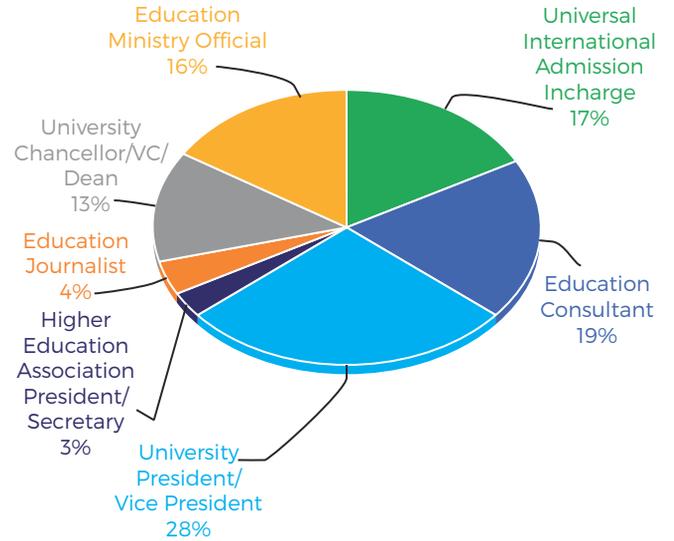
# Focused B2B meetings/Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM)

## Overview

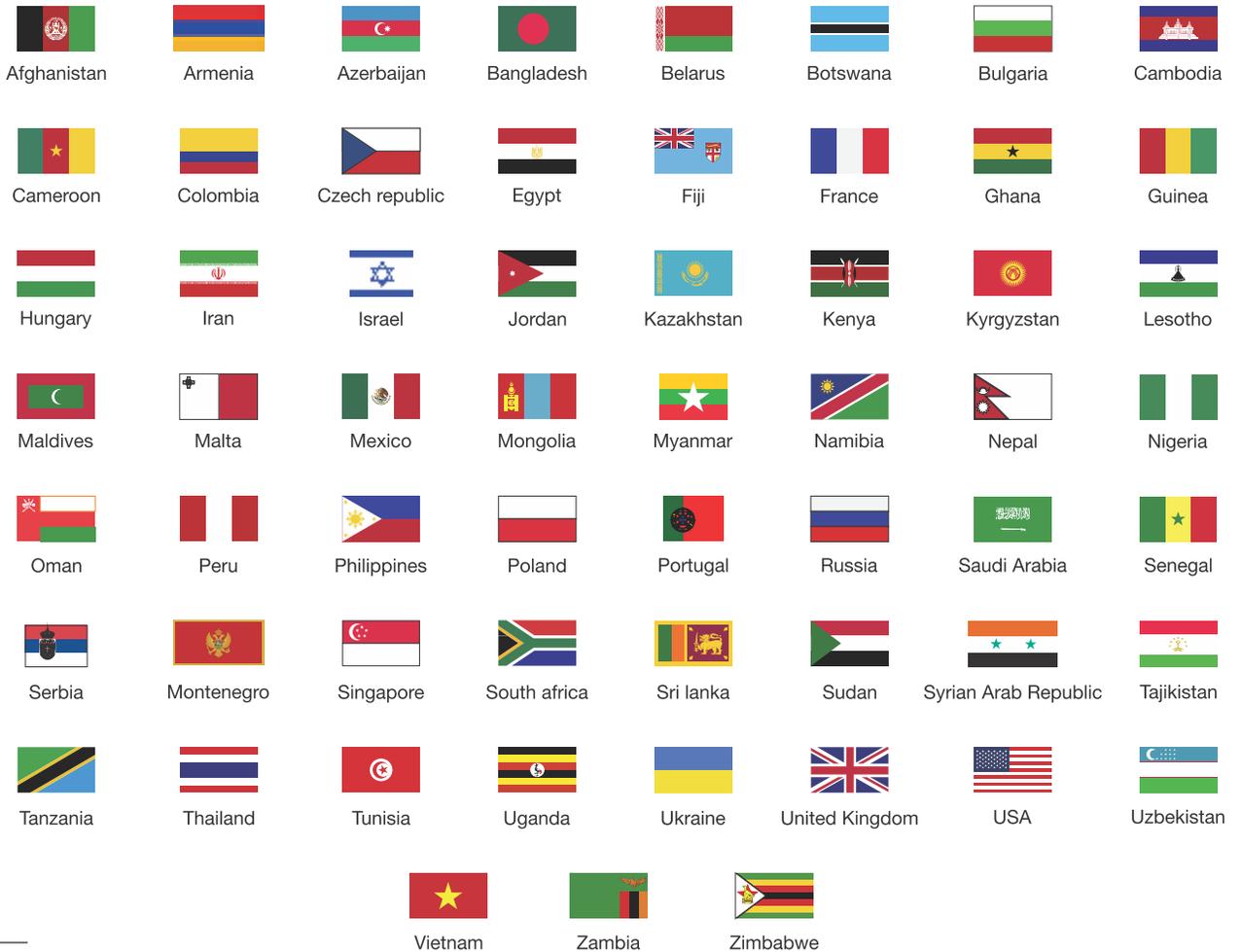
### HOSTED FOREIGN DELEGATES - REGION WISE



### HOSTED FOREIGN DELEGATES - PROFILES



### Hosted Foreign Delegates\*

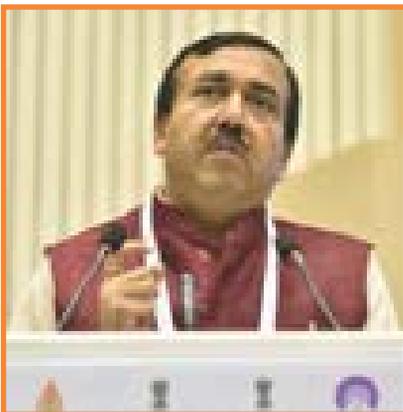


# Keynote Speakers



**Mr. Suresh Prabhu**, Minister for Commerce and Industry and Civil Aviation, Government of India, highlighted the importance of creating new educational patterns to face new challenges. He said that one of the focus areas should be on how to use financial tools for effective funding of higher education sector. The need of the hour was to brainstorm and create new educational patterns to face new challenges. He further said that the purpose of education was to learn, educate, equip and deal with situations and imbibe learning and unlearning as basic tools of education. He emphasized on the need to integrate skill development into the mainstream higher education and lauded the government's initiative in this regard. He stressed on the importance of "unlearning" and said that "If you fail to unlearn, you probably will never learn."

**Mr. R. Subrahmanyam**, Secretary -Higher Education, MHRD, Govt of India opened his address by referring to knowledge creation as a global phenomenon. He stressed on critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, communication and conceptual understanding as the key attributes in meeting the educational and professional objectives. He cited research and innovation as the sole reason for success of developed economies and stressed on the need to focus on the learning outcomes of students. Throwing light on internationalization of higher education, he talked about the 'Study in India' initiative of the government and highlighted the commitment of 94 premier institutions of India that have, in principle, agreed to host the foreign students in their campuses.



**Mr. Sudhanshu Pandey**, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MoCI) in his remarks identified globalization, new work order and explosion of technology as the three major disruptions that have impacted the education sector over the last two decades. He mentioned about the major technological disruptions that was taking place leading to creation of new work order. He further highlighted that there was a need for universities/higher educational institutions (HEIs), to adapt itself to the radical disruptions taking place in the industry. He extended his appreciation to the FICCI Higher Education summit, which in his view, aims at creating opportunities of collaboration for Indian and foreign institutions and also provides a platform for sharing of knowledge and best practices.



**Dr. N Saravana Kumar**, Joint Secretary (ICC&TEL), MHRD, Govt of India while highlighting the significance of blended learning, said that higher education system has to undergo paradigm shift and become more 'student -centric'. He mentioned about the significance of 3 'A' in higher education, viz, Anyone, Anytime, Anywhere keeping a balance between 'Excellence and Equal Access'. He highlighted the government's initiative to promote quality digital education through online platform SWAYAM and research collaboration between Indian and top global universities through the recently launched program called SPARC. Some of the critical aspects that he felt was mandatory to improve the quality of higher education in the country was to encourage internship for students in industry, leadership development program and effective faculty development program.

**Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar**, Chairperson, FICCI Higher Education Committee, in her theme address welcomed the dignitaries and delegates and emphasized on the need to create a higher education ecosystem that nurtures and produces global citizens. She appreciated the efforts of MHRD in initiating programmes such as 'GIAN'; 'SWAYAM'; 'Atal Innovation Scheme, "Institutes of Eminence", Graded Autonomy Regulation (GAR) 2018, etc. She mentioned that the higher education in the 21st century calls for an effective engagement between industry, academic institution and society. She also stressed on the need for the government to do away with any discrimination against private sector and ensure that the public funding was done based on competitive merit ( irrespective of whether it is a public or a private institution).



**Prof. Rupamanjari Ghosh**, Co-chair, FICCI Higher Education Committee, in her remarks mentioned the importance of imparting practical knowledge along with academic knowledge to train the minds of the students for the real world. Talking about strengthening the education system to a point so that the education sector drives the demand in the industry and not the other way round, she stressed on the need for a paradigm shift in universities from being knowledge incubators to 'Knowledge Economy Incubators'. There was also a mention of different governance strategies that was essential to bring about a change in the higher education system of our country.

# Mr Amitabh Kant



**Mr Amitabh Kant**, CEO, NITI Aayog, while thanking FICCI for organizing the Summit and bringing together all stakeholders, Mr Kant highlighted that “Brand India” should be about creating a great product (i.e. Higher Education ecosystem) that is live and viable. Quoting the numbers of Universities–903; Colleges–39050; stand-alone institutions-10000 , he impressed upon the opportunity to leverage the resources to make India the Education Hub. Mentioning few of the transformational reforms,viz. creation of Institutes of Eminence; promotion for international collaborations; grant of graded autonomy;strengthening the accreditation system , he suggested the following points for immediate action:

## Key Takeaways

- Attract best faculty from India and abroad
- Provide autonomy to Universities/HEIS to develop cutting edge technologies and courses
- Highlight the special knowledge areas that are India strength, viz : spiritual sciences, native arts, hospitality etc.
- Institutions should become innovation incubation centres
- Create an ecosystem for high quality research
- Push for quality through a credible world class framework for accreditation

# Prof Tan Eng Chye

**Prof Tan Eng Chye**, President, National University of Singapore, in his keynote address highlighted the various key initiatives of NUS which has helped it to become a world class university. He highlighted and acknowledged the support extended by the Singaporean government for its policies on human resource development that has helped the country to grow socio-economically thus resulting in a rapid growth of quality higher education system. He highlighted that Singapore, though devoid of natural resources has harnessed its human capital which has helped in the tremendous growth and social-technological-industrial evolution. He mentioned few initiatives of NUS , as under:

- NUS imparts distinctive global programmes in partnership with industry and more than 300 university partnerships.
- Since 2001, NUS has been sending its students to Silicon Valley and other hubs in China, Europe and South East Asia for a year. The outcome has



been remarkable with over 350 start-ups emerging over the last decade. In Singapore, 25% of start-ups get created at NUS.

- NUS advocates lifelong learning and gives opportunities to its graduates to take up different courses over a period of 20 years.
- NUS is also characterized by great visibility in the employment market – there is a quick transition from education to employment; about 70% of the students participate in industry internships.

# Mr Mohandas Pai



## Key Takeaways:

- Have an umbrella regulatory framework that is flexible, catering to different types of universities/HEIs
- Expand the number of Institutions to 200, that have complete (administrative, financial and academic) Autonomy.
- Fastrack the credit transfer mechanism to facilitate seamless horizontal and vertical mobility of students and workforce

**Mr. TV Mohandas Pai**, Chairman, Manipal Global Education, shared his ideas on 'Universities of Future-Gateway to New India'. He emphasized the need to change the current architecture of the universities that is primarily based on first and second industrial revolution. Classrooms need to change to enable discussion around problem solving, logical thinking, analysis and application of knowledge.

He further said that across the world there were three types of jobs, viz jobs requiring problem-solving jobs, rule based process- driven jobs, and the repetitive action based jobs. For an education system to respond to these kinds of jobs, three categories of universities are required; the first being Research based universities, second being Teaching Universities and the last, Foundation/Skill based Universities. The three tier structure should allow students to move freely and seamlessly from one type/level to the other.

Universities need to roll out courses that are flexible, diverse in course delivery through digitization and global network and offer customized education experience to students. Indian university system should adopt a transparent and effective governance structure and the top 200 universities should be given complete autonomy (administrative, financial and academic) to promote efficiency and scale. There should be concerted efforts towards taking the top ten percent universities of India in the global 500 universities in the world.

**Mr. Diptiman Das**, Chairman and MD EdCIL, highlighted the 'Study in India' program as a mega-program to bring stakeholders together and to develop relevant and quality education in India. He further elaborated about this program and talked about the various aspects like quality assurance through ranking and accreditation framework along with information dissemination through social, electronic and other media. He reflected on establishment of facilitation centers both within India and abroad and partnership with 100 select institutions offering attractive scholarships to bring international students.



**Mr. Dilip Chenoy**, Secretary General, FICCI, while extending a vote of thanks, mentioned that he found the theme of the Summit "Universities of the Future" very apt and meaningful in today's context. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision for India to be a global economic leader, resonates well with his domestic and foreign policy. He mentioned that FICCI is energised and excited by this huge opportunity and the benefits that can flow to India's young generation. It is time we utilize the time window of the next 2-3 years to affect large scale reforms that are bold, futuristic and aspirational and would empower today's learners to be future leaders of tomorrow.

**Ms. Shobha Mishra Ghosh**, Assistant Secretary General, FICCI, highlighted that the world is moving towards a more globalized knowledge economy and impacted by exponential technologies due to advent of Industry 4.0, without the knowledge, skills and capabilities of unlearning, learning and re-learning being imparted to the learner, we risk missing the demographic advantage. Universities of tomorrow must be agile to the rapid changes in our industry and society and geared to prepare the population for both unprecedented challenges, as well as unparalleled opportunities for innovation. The Conference theme this year 'Universities of the Future' is an attempt to decode the impact of industry and society 4.0 on faculty, curriculum and pedagogy, research, infrastructure and funding.



# Master Classes:

1. Blended Learning
2. How can Artificial Intelligence & Data Analytics help in Decision Making Processes
3. Building Institutions of Eminence: Measuring University Excellence
4. Blockchain Technologies



# VC Roundtable 29th Oct, 2018, ITC Maurya, New Delhi

A VC Roundtable was organized on the eve of the 14<sup>th</sup> FICCI higher Education Summit, 2018, on the theme: Universities of the Future. The roundtable was followed by a networking dinner for the Indian and foreign delegates, hosted by Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD), Government of India. The roundtable was a closed door discussion, with key industry leaders and regulators, to understand the strengths and challenges of the Indian Higher Education sector and develop strategies for the Universities of the Future. Certain issues raised for deliberations/ discussions were:

- i. Purpose of the Universities of the Future.
- ii. Role of technology to shape the Future of Universities and Education.
- iii. How will the knowledge be created and what would be the learning process.
- iv. Student engagement in the Universities of the Future.
- v. Strategies to position Indian Higher Education in the world market.



Recommendations emanating for each of the issues are as follows:

1. **Purpose of Universities:**
  - Universities to become Knowledge Economy Incubators and the driver of the Industrial Revolution.
  - University education should aim to provide livelihood and improve

the quality of life. Thus, a bottom-up, all-inclusive approach is required to create a knowledge-based ecosystem.

- Motto of Universities should be to capture and nurture the uniqueness of an individual . Thus develop social intelligence and creativity to create responsible citizens with lifeskills.
- Include skill-based learning with mainstream knowledge.

## 2. **Role of Technology**

- Need to create a policy and implementation framework for educational technologies (Edtech).
- Technology should act as a facilitator for mass engagement and wider outreach.
- Digital Initiatives should drive the rise in the targeted GER of 30% by 2020.
- Technology should be an enabler for "anywhere, anyone, anytime" mode of education.

## 3. **Knowledge Creation and Learning Processes**

- Give Autonomy to deserving HEIs for designing courses and assessment.
- Focus strongly on Teacher Training. The Leadership for Academicians Programme (LEAP) under Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers is a welcome step.
- Universities should offer interdisciplinary and transnational courses to create global citizens.
- The Graded Autonomy regulations, 2018 bestowing autonomy to 62 Indian Universities/HEIs and identifying 6 institutions as "Institutions of Eminence" (IoE) is a welcome step. However, given the size and scale of the higher education ecosystem, government should consider increasing the number of autonomous institutions to 200 and IoEs to 30.

## 4. **Student Engagement**

- HEIs to have Laser sharp focus on Students and faculty.
- The vision of the Universities of Future must place students at the core.
- HEIs to introduce a Student induction program to develop a level-playing field for students from a diverse background.

## 5. **Brand India**

- Concerted efforts from all stakeholders ( MHRD, MHA, MEA, MoCI , Universities/ HEIs, State governments and Regulators) to create a good ecosystem for foreign students coming to India.
- Develop end-2-end solutions for facilitation of foreign student and faculty arrival and stay.
- Build on existing clusters (mainly Delhi, Bangalore, Pune) and eventually develop the 20 identified clusters as Education hubs across India, for foreign students.
- Treat Education as an exporting commodity and develop a strategy and vision to achieve this on a mission mode.
- Focus on research excellence .
- Create strategies to promote philanthropy as a funding method for education. Only government funding will not suffice for excellence in education.
- Focus on quality, irrespective of public or private institution.
- Create a facilitating environment to retain foreign faculty.



# 5th FICCI Higher Education Excellence Awards 2018



## Jury List-2018

### Jury Chair:

Dr. R. A. Mashelkar, National Research Professor

### Jury Co-Chair:

Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education

- 1) Dr. Madhava Menon, Chairman, Menon Institute of Legal Advocacy Training
- 2) Mr. M. S. Unnikrishnan, Managing Director & CEO, Thermax India Ltd
- 3) Dr. Indira Parikh, President, ANTARDISHA
- 4) Dr. Furqan Qamar, Secretary General, AIU
- 5) Dr. Rajesh Tandon, President, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
- 6) Mr. Vikas Singh, Managing Director, Pearson India
- 7) Mr. Maneesh Sharma, Head Strategy, Adobe South Asia
- 8) Mr. Shrijeet Mishra, Chief Innovation Officer, Aditya Birla Group
- 9) Mr. Ajay Bohora, Co-Founder & MD, HDFC-Credila Finance
- 10) Mr. Anand Sudarshan, Founder-Director, Sylvant Advisors
- 11) Dr. V. Raghunathan, CEO, GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
- 12) Mr. DV Shastri, Executive Director-HR, Gail India Limited
- 13) Mr. Sudheesh Venkatesh, CPO, Azim Premji Foundation
- 14) Dr. Pankaj Jalote, Founding Director, IIIT Delhi
- 15) Dr. Darlie Koshy, Director General, IAM & ATDC
- 16) Ms. Veena Swarup, Former Director-HR, Engineers India Limited
- 17) Dr. Mahesh Verma, Director, Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences
- 18) Mr. Ajay Batra, Director - CIE, Bennett University
- 19) Mr. Arvind Pachhapur, South Asia Head, Clarivate Analytics

# List of Winners 2018



**Excellence in Employability through Industry Engagement**  
Sathyabama Institute of Science & Technology



**Excellence in Enabling Research Environment**  
Sathyabama Institute of Science & Technology



**Excellence in Faculty**  
NMIMS, Mumbai



**Excellence in Institutional Social Responsibility**  
DM Wayanad Institute of Medical Science

**Special Mention**  
Assam Don Bosco University  
Hans Raj MahilaMaha Vidyalaya



**Excellence in Internationalization of Education**  
Vellore Institute of Technology

**Special Mention**  
International Institute of Culinary Arts, New Delhi



**University of the Year (In existence for 1-10 years)**  
Assam Don Bosco University



**University of the Year (In existence for 11 – 30 years)**  
Central Agricultural University, Imphal



**University of the Year (In existence for more than 30 years)**  
Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai



**Lifetime Achievement Award**  
Dr. Ramdas Madhav Pai, President and Chancellor, Manipal Group



**Personality of the Year Award**  
Prof. Devang Vipin Khakhar, Director, IIT Mumbai

# University 4.0 and Beyond

The underlying principle of 'University 4.0' is that the University will be the key driver in developing an ecosystem of knowledge co-creation, innovation and entrepreneurship. Personalized & lifelong learning anywhere anytime will be the need in the future and therefore open and virtual universities would co-exist with traditional universities.

University 4.0 will have a new framework, that will entail a combination of brick and mortar and virtual learning environment, providing a mix of short- and long-term courses to a cohort of global students, facilitating credit transfers between departments and universities, imparting online assessment and certification, and focusing on research and innovation.

## Recommendations for Government

- The government strategy to create a robust higher education ecosystem should:
  - Have a clear vision oriented top-down approach that provides broad guidelines to Universities and HEIs.
  - Be inclusive, bottom-up and organic, ensuring a stable delivery mechanism.
- The educational ecosystem should encompass the following elements:
  - Promote effective industry academia collaborations
  - Provide for blended, life-long and experiential learning
  - Include more leadership and capacity building programs/ workshops
  - Must include a holistic evaluation system (and not just degree based)
- Develop enabling policies to promote Entrepreneurship.
- Increased focus on promoting research and innovation. Government funding should be provided on competitive merit, irrespective of whether a university is public or private.

## Recommendations for Higher Educational Institutions

- Universities/HEIs should strive to become the drivers of the Economy. For this, they should effectively collaborate with industry in order to integrate practical knowledge with academia.
- Develop customized courses and stay aligned with the changing skill requirement.
- Invest in entrepreneurship units so that they bring out not just job seekers, but job creators.
- Encourage lifelong and blended learning in the form of flipped classrooms, online courses, experiential learning and work towards enhancing the credibility of such courses so that it becomes more acceptable by industry.
- The course curriculum should be research and innovation driven. Interdisciplinary curriculum with inherent flexibility should be promoted to cater to ground level societal and issues.
- Increased focus on career management and stronger alumni networks.
- To promote start-ups, educational institutions need to setup incubation centers, mentoring clubs, and acceleration programs.
- The governance structure of Institutions must ensure accountability and transparency.

## Key Takeaways:

- Develop a National Vision for Education
- Finalize and Implement the National Education Policy



L to R : Prof. Rosa Azhari, President, Azrieli College of Engineering, Israel; Prof. Appa Rao Podile, VC, University of Hyderabad; Prof. Rupamanjari Ghosh, Co-Chair, FICCI HE Committee; VC, Shiv Nadar University; Prof. Dr. Gottfried Vossen, Director, ERCIS, University of Münster, Germany; Mr. Venguswamy Ramaswamy, Global Head, iON - Tata Consultancy; Prof. Vincent C Emery, Senior Vice-President (Global), University of Surrey

# Financial Model 4.0

University 4.0 would need to look for alternate source of funding for their innovative and unique needs. There are four pillars of financing, viz infrastructure financing, student financing, philanthropic financing and societal funding (such as crowd-funding). Creating adequate funding opportunity for students is extremely important for a holistic development of the higher education sector.

## Recommendations for Higher Educational Institutions

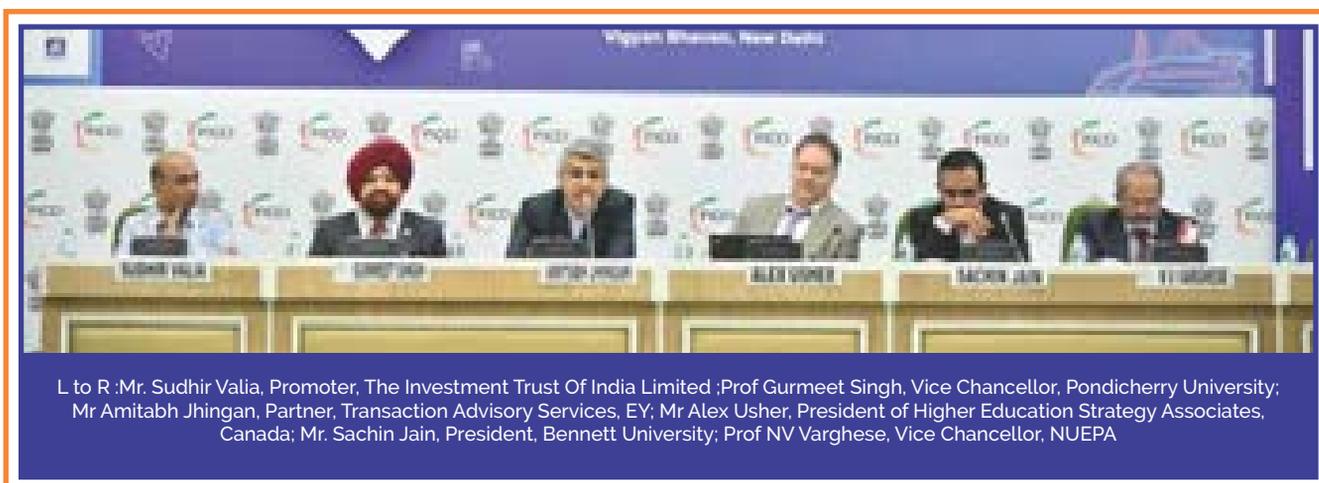
- Create a strategy to create a robust network of alumni to generate resources and funds.
- Develop innovative educational programs with a blend of online, app based, offline and experiential learning programs that will augment the learning experience while reducing the cost of infrastructure.
- Utilise the capital and funds more effectively through strategic partnerships and collaborations with bespoke industries. For example, to develop sports, HEIs can collaborate with sports companies to raise finance. This can be solved by collaborating with big sports companies as a way to raise finance.
- Develop expertise and capacity to provide consultancy and research services to the industry.

## Recommendations for Government

- There should be a shift from institutional funding to student funding to help students make informed choices. This will ensure a healthy competition amongst HEIs thus improving quality of education delivery.
- Banks should provide easy access to student loans, with low interest rate and longer repayment period, for all types of degree, diploma and certificate courses.
- All forms of public grants/funds should be based purely on competitive merit irrespective of whether it is a public or a private institution.
- Government should promote newer and innovative means of tapping into different kinds of capital. For instance, break the structure of existing institutions into Prop-Co and Op-Co so that the real estate could be leveraged to raise low-cost long-term capital through REITs and InVITs.
- To induce the culture of philanthropy, tax breaks to the tune of 200% should be provided to all donations (and not just for research funding) made to qualified Higher Educational Institutions.
- Grant funds for development of non-core infrastructure like university hostels and sports facilities. This would ensure the creation of a robust infrastructure that is at par with international standards and thus, will complement the initiative of 'Brand India' and 'Study in India'.

### Key Takeaway:

Financial Autonomy is essential for innovating and aligning to the Industry 4.0 needs.



L to R :Mr. Sudhir Valia, Promoter, The Investment Trust Of India Limited ;Prof Gurmeet Singh, Vice Chancellor, Pondicherry University; Mr Amitabh Jhingan, Partner, Transaction Advisory Services, EY; Mr Alex Usher, President of Higher Education Strategy Associates, Canada; Mr. Sachin Jain, President, Bennett University; Prof NV Varghese, Vice Chancellor, NUEPA

# University as a Gateway to Knowledge

For a university to be a gateway to knowledge, it must be accessible, ageless and accommodating. The session highlighted the need for an interdisciplinary ecosystem to be in place where academia and industry constantly interact with one another with a substantial focus on collaborative research.

## Recommendations for Government

- There should be more public spend on interdisciplinary research. Government should set up 200 more Research and Tech parks in select Univs/HEIs to propel innovation through incubation and R&D.
- Emulate National Science Foundation of USA, create a corpus of INR 5000 crores plus an annual allocation of INR 5000 crore. The key objective of the Foundation would be to promote the progress of science & technology and advance health, prosperity and welfare of the society at large.
- Invest in developing Industry-Academia partnerships through Hub and Spoke model, in line with FICCI's NKFH model. Subsequently, the centre should become independent of government funding.
- Policy pertaining to Intellectual Property Rights(IPR) should to be clearly defined in terms of the proportion of price of invention accruing to the academic institution, the inventor and the industry.

## Recommendations for Higher Educational Institutions

- Commit to trans disciplinary and transnational research, which will be a gateway to global education.
- Develop a dynamic and interdisciplinary curriculum and it should be updated periodically based on industry inputs. Multi disciplinary programs with simultaneous industry linkages should be promoted.
- Develop effective partnerships with local and international institutes and produce globally mobile citizens.
- Research in HEIs should be demand-led, project-led and curiosity-driven.

## Key Takeaway:

Academic Autonomy is critical to keep pace with the changing needs of 21st century developments.



Daniel J. Rycroft, Chair of the India Dialogue, School of World Art Studies, University of East Anglia; Mr. Clay Hensley, Senior Director-International, College Board ; Prof Sir William Wakeham FEng, Vice-President, Royal Academy; Dr Rajan Saxena, Vice Chancellor, NMIMS; Prof G D. Yadav, VC, Institute of Chemical Technology; Mr Sahil Chalana, Founder, Collegedunia

# Future of University Degrees

With a change in the methodology of teaching-learning process, the gap between the credibility of degrees and expectations of employers is growing. While we cannot do away with degrees and universities will stay relevant, major reforms are required in the functioning of the universities/higher educational institutions. There is a need for objective assessment of the situation on ground.

## Recommendations for Higher Educational Institutions

- HEIs should keep the curiosity of the learner alive by designing learner-centric, learner- value driven course offerings through the blended learning model and have systems of assessing proficiency and help learners get a suitable employment.
- HEIs should move from traditional learning models to a model of integrated learning. For example, create short term courses (Micro Masters) instead of the traditional 4 year degree program.
- Credits from other Universities should be facilitated through a global network of universities.
- Offer flexibility of courses, recognise credits for multiple disciplines through online and offline courses and have provision for multiple entry and exit points at each level.
- Provide counselling services and design personalised courses. Credits should be given for innovation and entrepreneurship activities. Field/onsite evaluation should then become an important part of the assessment system
- All the components of a traditional university system including feedback and student support should be converted online in the form of MOOCs to provide a holistic university experience.
- Investment for faculty development & leadership development should be ensured.
- Open book examinations should be introduced wherever applicable to move students to higher order cognitive skills.
- Implement NSQF across the nation to facilitate vertical and horizontal mobility through credit transfers.

## Recommendations for Government

- Virtual collaborations with institutes and industry, for course creation and course delivery should be facilitated and promoted to maintain flexibility and trans-disciplinary approach.
- There should be a focus to integrate skill based learning in the mainstream education. This also calls for an attitudinal change in society and industry.
- Focus should shift from degree based courses to lifelong and personalised learning to maintain a learner-centric approach for education.
- Grant autonomy to HEIs to decide the award of Degree on the basis of either credit hours or number of years.

## Key Takeaways:

- Focus on capacity building of academic leaders and faculty in areas of new age technology and research.
- Every education institution should be mandated for the following:
  - Entrepreneurship should be a minor elective for undergraduates.
  - Tinkering labs similar to Atal Innovation Labs to be setup in every educational institution.
  - To promote start-ups, educational institutions need to setup incubation centers, mentoring clubs, and accelerator programs.



L to R: Mr Mohan Kannegal, Senior Director, EMERITUS; Prof. Essam Elkordi, President, Alexandria University, Alexandria University, Egypt; Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman of the All India Council for Technical Education; Mr. TV Mohan Das Pai, Chairman, Manipal Global Education; Prof. Furqan Qamar, Secretary General, AIU; Mr Naushad Noorani, Vice President (Group HR) – Leadership Development & Dean of the Mahindra Leadership University (MLU); Mr Amit Goyal, Head, India & South East Asia EdX

# Program Designs & Learning Systems-Integrating high order skills

With the ever-evolving society and industry, class room studies are slowly moving towards obsolescence. To rectify and modify the system, a lot of effort has to be put to integrate disciplines, embed skills and vocational training in mainstream education, create industry linkages and focus on research. However, much more still needs to be done. Ms Rajita Kulkarni, President, Sri Sri University highlighted the need to impart holistic and value-integrated education in order to develop visionary thinkers with social-consciousness to lead and precipitate inevitable changes.

## Recommendations for Higher Educational Institutions

- Create virtual labs and remote labs for interdisciplinary research.
- Modify course curriculum to include apprenticeship in, thus making embedded programs the way ahead.
- Curriculum design should cater to horizontal and vertical learning having cognitive and non-cognitive skills integrated into it. It should be adapted based on interest and ability of the learners and include high order skills. Core skills must be integrated into course design.
- Innovative methods like gamification, storytelling, engaged learning should be included in curriculum for building design thinking, problem solving and creative skills in students.
- Faculty workshops on andragogy and techno pedagogy should be conducted to inculcate problem solving and critical thinking in teachers.
- The teacher should be trained on problem solving and critical thinking. Pedagogy workshops with faculties on andragogy and techno pedagogy

## Recommendations for Government

- Introduce embedded skill education in schools and colleges to ensure that life skills and aptitude are imbibed by students at an early age.
- All missions- Make in India, Swachh Bharat, Clean Ganga, etc should have skill inclusive action plans.
- Transnational standards should be introduced in Indian skilling ecosystem for greater labour mobility.
- There should be a strategic vision and plan for the use of technology to enable learning, which should connect all stakeholders- Governments (Centre, State, District), education leaders, technology professionals, businesses, community groups, and students.

## Key Takeaways:

- Introduce short duration; flexible certificate courses along with mainstream curriculum.
- Apprenticeship should be tightly integrated with pedagogy. Apprenticeship should be made mandatory on industry and also progressively mandatory on educational institutions.



L to R: Dr Prem Kumar Kalra, Professor, Computer Science & Engineering, IIT Delhi ; Ms Shweta Rajpal Kohli, Country Director, Public Policy & Govt. Affairs, Salesforce; Dr KP Jaikiran, State Nodal Officer-Community Colleges & Head Curriculum Development Division, ASAP - Govt of Kerala; Ms Nandita Abraham, CEO, Pearl Academy ; Mr. BhuvanNijhawan, Regional Director Asia Pacific | Education & Academics, SAS; Dr Vinnie Jauhari, Director Education Advocacy, Microsoft Corporation India Pvt. Ltd.

# The way I learn – A student in University 4.0

Technology has today changed the learner's profile. Today's learner is experimentative, focuses on unlearning and relearning and is a global citizen. This session provided a platform to students to share their experiences and plausible reasons for the need for a change in the education system.

## Recommendations for Higher Educational Institutions

- Universities should focus on adaptive learning by providing blended course content for students to learn at their own pace.
- Universities should help the students in gaining soft skills like team spirit, empathy, compassion etc. apart from imparting classroom knowledge.
- Course curriculum should shift from complex structure of elite pedagogy to social transformative practice. This would aid in individual transformation of student and collective transformation of communities around.
- Assessment method should shift from yearly evaluation to a continuous feedback approach.
- Considering the vast scope of application of the digital technologies, it is imperative that digital technologies be made part of the curricula for every stream.

## Recommendations for Government

- Technology should be used for democratisation and to provide affordable access to education for all.
- Lifeskills and empathy should be inculcated in students by integrating social outreach and programs in curriculum.

### Key Takeaway:

Student-centric learning needs to be given precedence.



L to R: Ms Aishwarya Singh, MBA (Marketing), NMIMS, Mumbai; Mr Gaurav Gyanchandan, MBA -II (Innovation & Entrepreneurship, SIBM Pune; Mr Pranav Pai, Founding Partner, zone4 Capital; Mr Abhishek Kumar, M.A Social Work Program, Department of Social Work, Delhi University; Ms Arshi Jahan, M.Phil, Development Practice, Ambedkar University; Mr Aman Kumar Singh, MA Social Work, Jamia Milia Islamia

# Brand India - the Opportunity to Educate the World

The Indian higher education sector is now undergoing an unprecedented transformation and internationalization of higher education and increasing mobility has emerged as a significant driver in the overall development of the country.

There has been a concerted effort of various concerned ministries (MEA, MHRD, MHA) to come together and tweak regulations in order to open up the Indian education system to International students and provide high quality education assurance.

## Recommendations for Higher Educational Institutions

- Universities should develop themselves to become centres for incubation and innovation that will make global impact across the world.
- The Indian universities/ HEIs needs to highlight special knowledge areas that are India's strength such as traditional sciences, development studies, start-ups in a growing economy, hospitality, native arts of India etc, and create effective courses around it to attract international students.
- Create an ecosystem for high quality research, industry linkages and push for quality in education through credible world class accreditation system.

## Recommendations for Government

- Create inclusive strategies involving all stakeholders- ministries, regulators and Universities/ HEIs to promote Indian Higher Education system abroad. Indian High Commissions and Embassies should dedicatedly work towards promoting higher education in the respective countries.
- Indian HEIs should be given autonomy to collaborate with International Universities for research and exchange programs and to set up campuses abroad.
- Top 20 Universities (Public and Self-financed) and HEIs (including PGDM, engineering, pharmacy, architecture, etc.) identified through a third party rating mechanism to be facilitated with financial support and complete autonomy to get into top 100 global rankings by 2020.

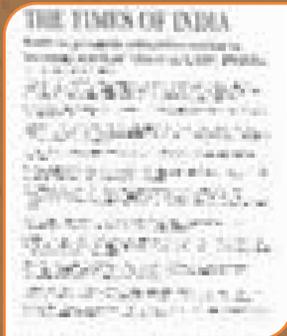
## Key Takeaways:

- Need to promote Indian Higher Education abroad by setting up campuses and participate in Higher Education forums, roadshows etc.
- Have a clear vision and strategy to develop the select 20 institutions and cities as Higher Education hubs.



L to R :Mr Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog; Mr Subhrangshu Neogi, Chief Commercial Officer, UPES; Mr Diptiman Das, MD, EdCIL; Dr Vidya Yeravdekar, Chair, FICCI HE Committee and Pro Chancellor, Symbiosis International University; Dr Thammaiah Chekkera, Pro VC, Manipal Academy of Higher Education

# Media Coverage





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