











Institution's Innovation Council Saurashtra University

Celebration of National Education Day

"Need of New Educational Policy - 2020"

9th November 2023

At

Seminar Room, Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam Science Laboratory Incubation Centre, Saurashtra University Campus, Rajkot

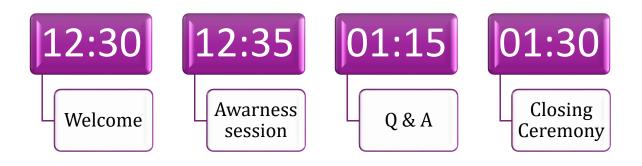
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Saurashtra University – IIC

The university is dedicated to instruction, research, and extending knowledge to the public (public service). Ministry of Education (MoE), Govt. of India has established 'MoE's Innovation Cell (MIC)' to systematically foster the culture of Innovation among all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The primary mandate of MIC is to encourage, inspire and nurture young students by supporting them to work with new ideas and transform them into prototypes while they are informative years. Saurashtra University is one the Organization that have constituted the IIC to foster the vision of MoE and be a part for the promotion and development of innovation ecosystem.

Event Schedule



Event Registration Link

bit.ly/SUSEC-PDM

Brief about Event

SU Start-up and Entrepreneurship Council and IIC Saurashtra University was celebrated The National Education Day on "Need of New Educational Policy - 2020" on 9th November, 2023, at Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Science Laboratory. It's a great opportunity to celebrate the importance of Education in solving problems. The speaker was greeted with a book of appreciation. Sir started session with the past Indian education system. Nalanda, Vallabhi, Taxila, and Vikramshila were ancient centres of learning in India, each with its own significance in the history of education.

Participants understood past and current situation of this Vidhya pith. Nalanda was established in the 5th century in Bihar, northern India, during the Gupta dynasty. Subjects taught at Nalanda included philosophy, logic, grammar, astronomy, and medicine. The modern Nalanda University was established in 2010 in the state of Bihar, India. It is an international institution that focuses on the suit of intellectual, philosophical, and historical studies. Vallabhi Vidhya pith was known for its emphasis on the study of grammar, literature, and philosophy. Vallabhi, as an ancient centre of learning, does not have a modern counterpart. The historical significance of Vallabhi lies in its role during the Maitraka dynasty. Taxila, located in present-day Pakistan, was a major centre of learning in ancient India. Taxila was known for its expertise in various fields, including philosophy, mathematics, medicine, and astronomy. Vikramshila was another ancient university in Bihar, India, established. Vikramshila played a crucial role in the preservation and transmission of Buddhist teachings and other academic disciplines. Vikramshila, as an ancient university, declined around the 12th century, and there is no modern institution directly associated with it.

This session made a brief comparison of the education structure in the past and present: Past education structure was based on Informal and Localized, Gurukul System, Religious Institutions, Limited Access. While present education structure based on formalized education system, compulsory education, specialized subjects, diverse institutions, globalization and technology, career-oriented education, government regulations, continuous learning.

The National Education Policy was established in the year 2020. The policy is termed as one of the pathbreaking and game-changer documents that have been conceived and formulated with the objective of bringing about a complete transformation in the Indian education system by 2030. The main motto of NEP- "Equitable and Inclusive Education" assures that no child should be denied access to a quality education because of their socio-cultural background. The NEP 2023 replaces the National Policy on Education of 1986 and spells out a significant shift in terms of many aspects, affecting certain historical changes. The most important among them is the transition from a 10 + 2 structure to a 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 system. At the heart of National Education Policy 2023 lies the objective to realize an innovative, student-centric structure that segments student education into four stages: Foundational, Preparatory, Middle, and Secondary.

Key Points

During the session, below mentioned points were discussed:

- ✓ Historical learning centres
- ✓ Education system upgrades
- ✓ Education structures comparison
- ✓ Dropout rates in India
- ✓ National education policy
- ✓ Equitable and inclusive education
- ✓ FAQs related to education system?

Outcome

Students learned about rich historical and educational institutions, including Nalanda, Vallabhi, Taxila and Vikramshila, each leaving a distinct legacy. Nalanda, restored in 2010, has become an international hub for intellectual pursuits. In contrast, Vallabhi's ancient significance in grammar and philosophy lacks a modern equivalent. Taxila, a prominent ancient center, exhibits expertise in various fields, although the modern city does not directly continue the legacy of Taxila University. Vikramasila, dedicated to preserving Buddhist teachings, saw a decline without a direct modern equivalent. The discussion delved into crucial upgrades for the education system, emphasizing ongoing teacher training, student-cantered approaches, holistic assessments, and flexible learning models.

About the Speaker/Chief Guest













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