
CCS Recommendations for New Education Policy



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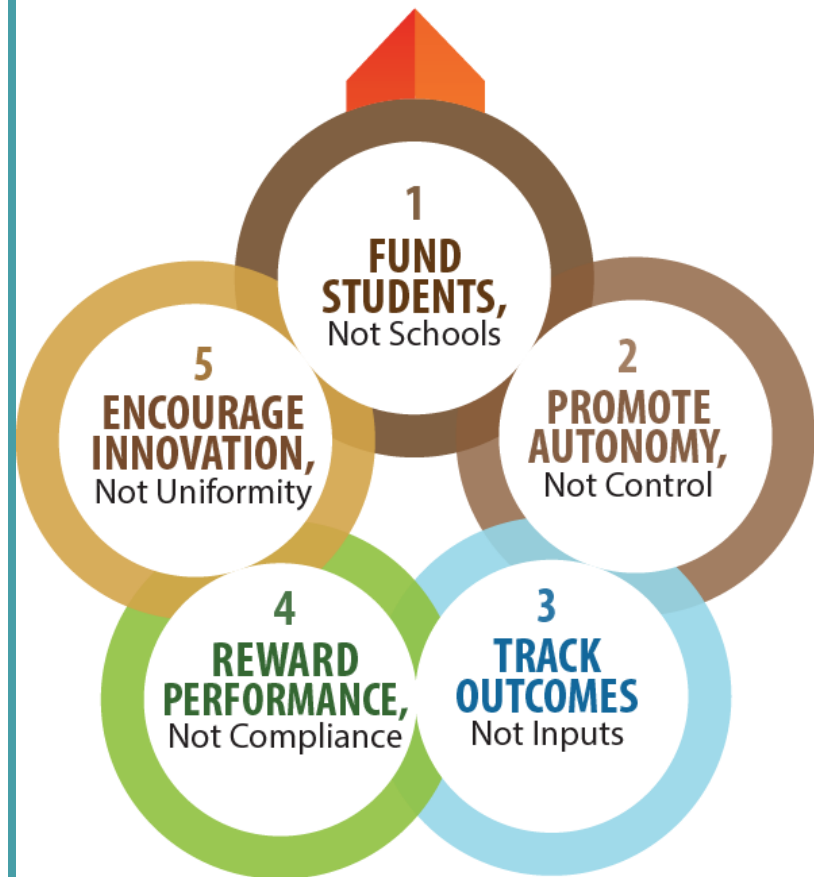
SCHOOL EDUCATION

Guiding Values and Principles


3 VALUES



5 PRINCIPLES



Three Values

-  **Choice & Competition:** Article 26 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights states that parents have a prior right to choose the type of education their children receive. We must design a framework that respects and enables all stakeholders to exercise the power of choice - for parents, students, teachers, principals and schools.
-  **Autonomy & Accountability:** To make the education system student-centric by offering them choices, it is imperative that all providers of education at all levels - from teachers, principals to regulators - have the highest degree of autonomy. This autonomy would be tied to accountability by focusing on outcomes and not inputs.
-  **Innovations & Communities:** Disruptive technologies, blended learning, gamification, mobile apps that can help meet the delivery challenges as well as personalise education are critical. Innovation would occur and sustain if embedded in relevant communities of students, parents, teachers and principals.

Reforms in the Education System



- 1 Separate **government's role** as regulator, financier and provider of education
- 2 Use tools of **per-student funding** such as Vouchers, Direct Cash Transfers, Scholarships to improve efficiency and accountability of public spending and provide more choice to the parents
- 3 **Institute learning outcomes-based school** recognition and regulation of both government and private schools
- 4 Conduct **National Achievement Survey (NAS)** every year for both government and private schools
- 5 **Participate** in all future rounds of PISA and TIMSS
- 6 Make **district the basic unit of education** governance and revise the roles of education officers to reorient school inspection and support system towards learning outcomes
- 7 Create **centralised district- and state-level MIS** for better governance and put in public domain in a form that parents can understand and use
- 8 Establish **independent education dispute resolution tribunal** with a robust online grievance redressal system with a call centre
- 9 Give **unique ID** to all students, teachers and principals and maintain online portfolio of their work, trainings and performance
- 10 Allow **innovations in education delivery mechanisms** through blended learning, MOOCs, Magnet Schools for gifted as well as challenged students, Charter and PPP Schools
- 11 **Create a separate legal entity** under The Companies Act for registration of schools as a company with an option of being for or non profit

Reforms for Schools and Students

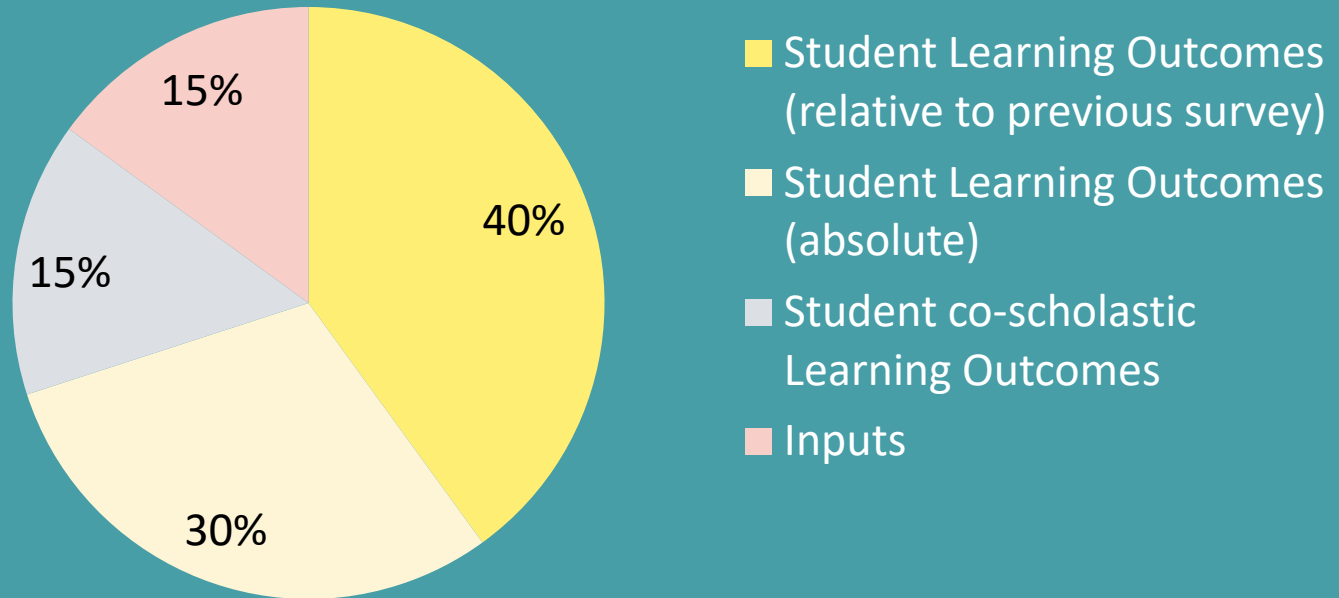
- 1 Integrate pre-schooling in the formal schooling system particularly for Govt. Schools
- 2 Ensure every student is able to read and write by class 3
- 3 Revitalize National Open School to improve its quality and brand, particularly to ensure wider outreach of post-elementary and vocational education, and open CBSE board exam to all students
- 4 Formalise the use of feedback from post-primary students in the assessment of teachers, principals and schools
- 5 For the 25% seats in private schools, use centralized online admission process, make the calculation of per student expenditure transparent and give re-imbursment to parents, and not to schools

Reforms for Teachers and Principals

- 1 Strengthen the role of school principals by vesting academic, administrative and financial powers
- 2 Allocate full annual budgeted amount to schools, including for vacant positions; empower principals and SMCs to utilise the budget
- 3 Make selection / hiring of teachers and principals based on demonstrated competencies and not just degrees and seniority
- 4 Announce job vacancies and offer positions for teachers and principals at the school level, even though the interview and selection process is conducted at the district or state level
- 5 Introduce a robust system of teacher and principal performance assessment and incentives focused on measurable targets
- 6 Provide personalized and need-based coaching (not mass training) to teachers and principals, offer online, on-demand modules for training and certification and develop platforms for regular sharing and learning from each other

Case Study: Gujarat RTE Rules

Learning outcomes—not inputs—based school recognition



Source: Gujarat Right to Education Act, 2009 Rules

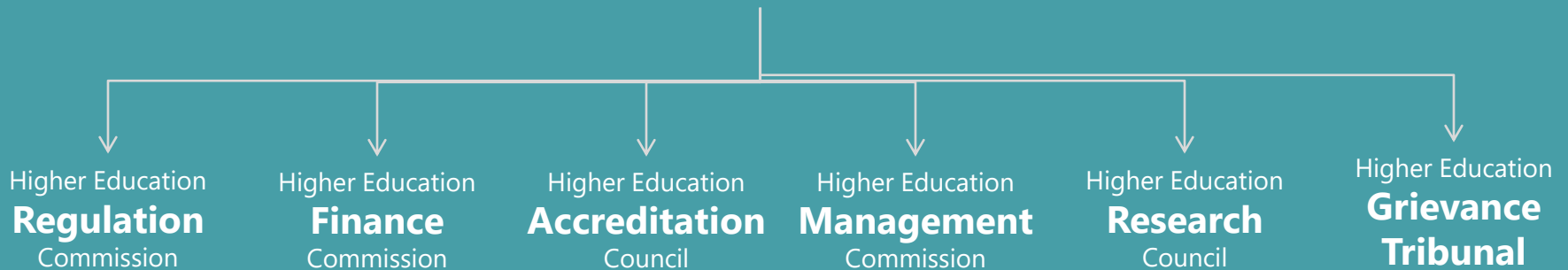
HIGHER EDUCATION

1

Governance Reforms

Separation of Roles

MHRD



The above 6 agencies should be created by statute.

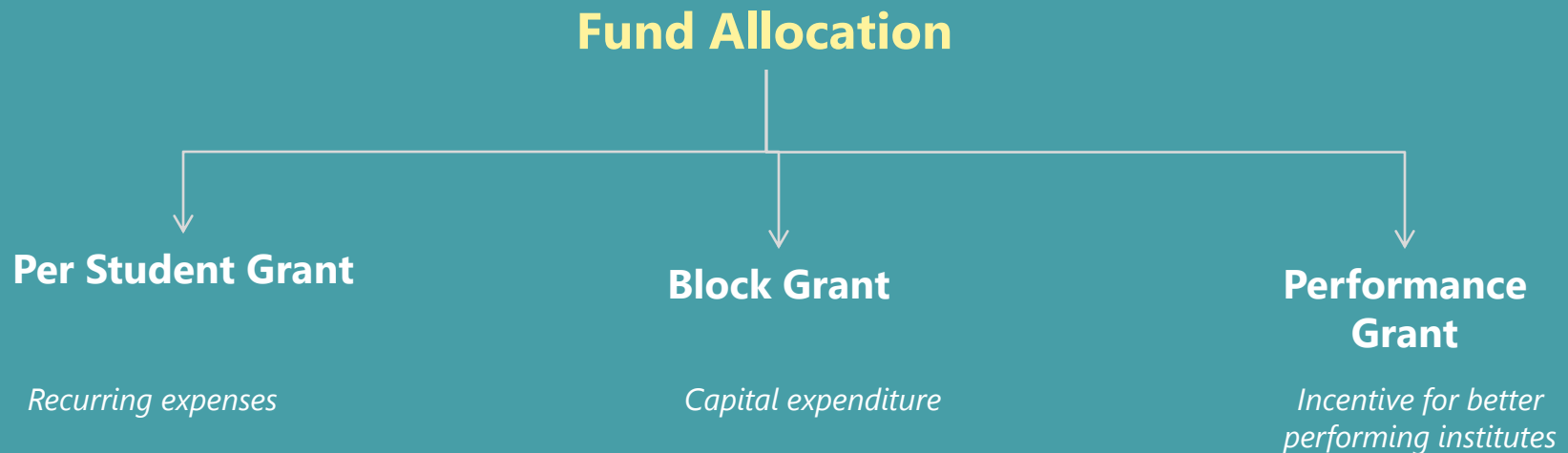
Similar governance architecture is recommended at the state level with adequate local flexibility

1.1 Higher Education Regulation Commission

- To frame minimum regulation standards in tune with the principles of “ease of doing business” for entry of public, private and foreign Higher Education Institutes (HIEs)
- To encourage competition among the providers of higher education
- To facilitate promotion of private investments in higher education
- Review of and approval of applications for setting up public, private and foreign universities

1.2 Higher Education Finance Commission

- Raise funds from government and private sources
- Disburse funds to higher education institutes
- Fund allocation for the universities should be under three heads as shown in the chart below



1.3 Higher Education Accreditation Council

- To develop Quality Assurance Framework as per global standards for accreditation and ranking of HIEs
- To conduct accreditation and ranking of HEIs
- To empanel credible external accreditation and ranking agencies
- Make the accreditation and rankings widely accessible to the stakeholders

1.4 Higher Education Management Council

- To frame broad policy guidelines for management and governance of public HIEs
- To facilitate governing boards of the public HEIs in appointments of Vice-chancellor/Director and other key leadership positions of the HEI through a transparent and objective screening mechanism
- To provide model MOU for agreement between Governing Boards and Vice Chancellors/Directors of public HIEs

1.4.1 Composition of Governing Board

- The composition of the governing boards of public HEIs should be balanced comprising representatives from various stakeholder constituencies such as government, faculty, alumni, students, education experts, professional associations, parent associations and civil society organizations
- The chairman of the board should be elected by the board members themselves

1.4.2 Powers of Governing Board

- To provide strategic direction and general superintendence and frame policies and regulations governing the affairs of the institute
- To appoint the Vice- Chancellor/Director and to hold them accountable for mutually agreed objectives as per the MoU
- To frame academic, recruitment, admissions policy and fee structure

1.5 Higher Education Research Council

- To promote excellence in research and allocate grants to HEIs
- To coordinate and foster collaborations between HEIs, industry and policy makers
- To identify national research requirements and actively support such research
- To encourage student research fellowships and establishment of research chairs

1.6 Higher Education Grievance Tribunal

- Adjudicate disputes between universities/colleges and proposed independent commissions
- Adjudicate disputes between faculty and universities/colleges
- Adjudicate disputes between students and universities/colleges
- Adjudicate any other disputes on matters incidental to higher education

Current Education APEX Bodies



Restructured APEX Bodies

Higher Education Regulation Council

All India Council for Technical Education
Bar Council of India
Central Council of Homeopathy
Central Council of Indian Medicine
Council of Architecture
Dental Council of India
Indian Nursing Council
Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
Institute of Company Secretaries of India
Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India
Medical Council of India
National Council for Rural Institutes
National Council of Teacher Education
Pharmacy Council of India
Rehabilitation Council of India
Veterinary Council of India

Higher Education Accreditation Council

National Board of Accreditation
National Assessment and Accreditation Council

Higher Education Research Council

National Council for Educational Research and Training
National University of Education Planning and Administration

Higher Education Finance Commission

University Grants Commission

Higher Education Grievance Tribunal

Higher Education Management Council

2

Institutional Reforms

- Initiate **National Level Common Aptitude Test (NLCAT)** on the lines of US Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) for admissions into universities/colleges
- Introduce a robust system to **assess the performance of faculty, Principals, Deans, Vice-chancellors/Directors** and design incentives focused on measurable targets
- Formalise the use of **feedback from students and alumni** in the assessment of faculty, principals, deans and Vice-chancellors/Directors and HEIs
- **Provide personalized and need-based coaching to college faculty and leaders**, offer online, on-demand modules for training and develop platforms for regular sharing and learning from each other

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Three Principles



PER-STUDENT FUNDING

- Linked to Adhaar Card
- Performance-linked incentives to better performing institutes



SKILL ECOSYSTEM PORTAL

- Information on institutes, programs, cost of programs, placements, range of salaries etc.
- Third party assessment and rating of institutes
- Mechanism for feedback by trainees and employers



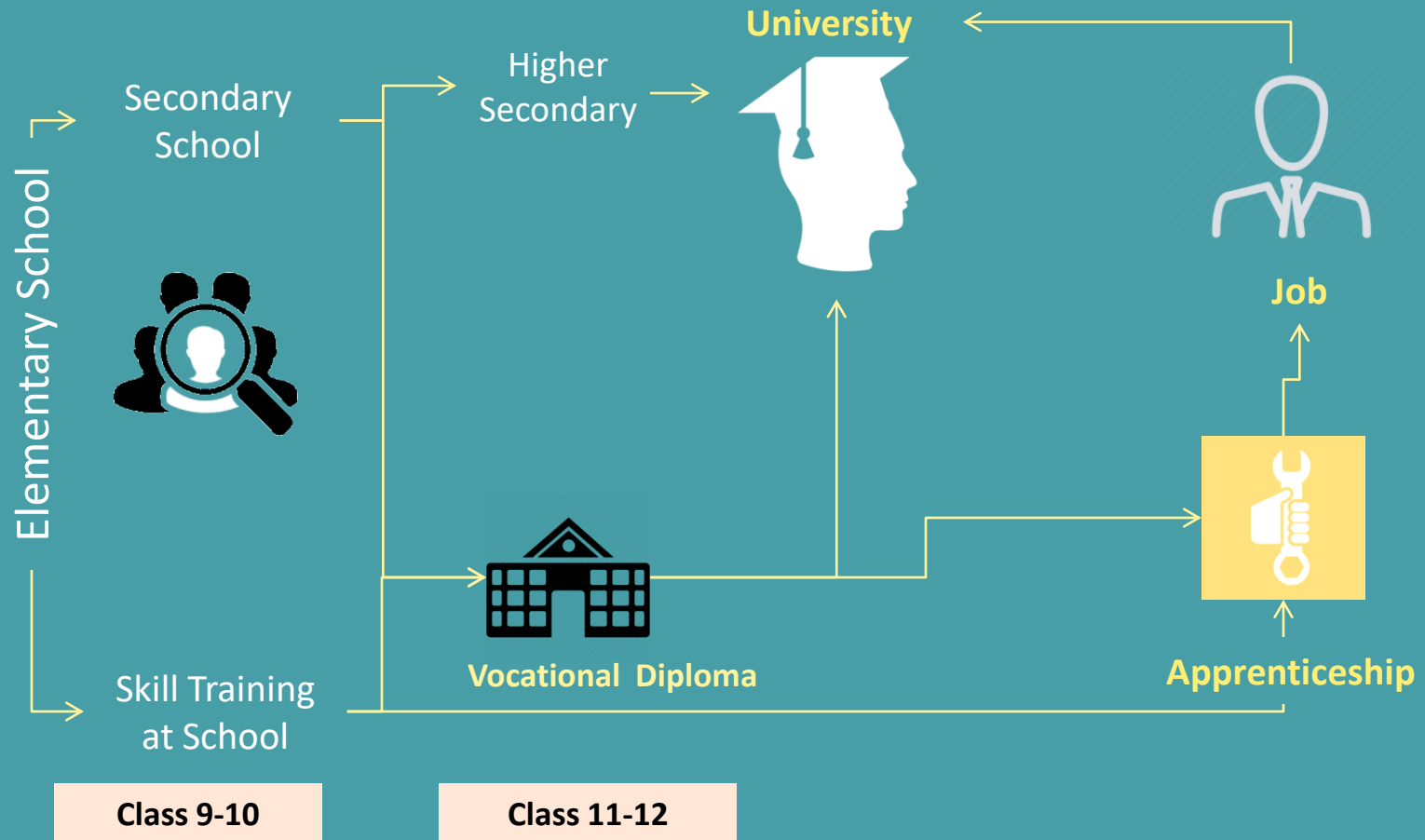
THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION OF SKILLS

- Development of specialised skill assessment agencies
- Joint certificate by training institute and third party assessor
- Assures branding and creditability of skill training



Multiple Career Paths

Drawing multiple paths to higher education and work





Up skilling Teachers

Teacher Training is central to student learning. Teachers, who lack the funds to invest in their training and development, can utilise vouchers to upgrade teaching skills.

