

# Essential Skills for a Career Success Coach



## About

The topic aims to create an awareness level on the Indian education system and how it has evolved over the years to its present form. It is important for the career counsellor to have an in-depth understanding of how the study and career pathway are interlinked with each other, understand the different universities and boards in our country.





## Objectives

- To know the national education policy and its evolution
- NEP in context to school and higher education
- Understand the classification of Indian universities
- Understand the classification of the national and international boards
- Know the essential skills of a counsellor



India has had 3 overhauls in the Education policy so far since Independence

## 1968 NPE

Focused on compulsory education upto age 14

## 1986 NPE

Focused on Equity in Education

## NEP 2020

Replaces NPE 1986 and is aligned with 2030 agenda for sustainable development goals.



# Knowledge of the Indian Education system



## Access

Ensure universal access to school education at all levels- Pre-school to Secondary.

## Equity

Achieve equity in education by supporting academic fairness and inclusion to ensure that every child has the resources, teachers and interventions needed to be successful.



# Knowledge of the Indian Education system



## Quality

Envisages clear, separate systems for policy making, regulation, operations and standardization of academic matters.



## Affordability

Financial support and merit based scholarships for students.



## Accountability

Set of policies and practices that will be used to measure and hold schools and districts responsible for educational outcomes.

## Vocational training

- Level: Middle and secondary school
- No rigid separations between arts and sciences, curricular and extracurricular activities, between vocational and academic streams.
- By 2025, at least 50% of learners (through the school and higher education system) should have exposure to vocational education
- Vocational education to include internships  
Example: carpentry, electric work, metalwork, gardening, pottery making



## Skill Education

- Grade 6-8: Two new skills 'Coding' and 'Data Science' have been added to the existing 9 skill modules.
- Grade 9-10: One new skill 'Data Science' added to the existing 18 skill modules
- Grade 11-12: One new skill 'Data Science' added to the existing 38 skill modules





## Skill Education

- Grade 8 onwards: 'Artificial Intelligence' to be introduced as a skill subject
- Grade 8: Certificate awarded on completion of 'Artificial Intelligence' module
- Grade 9: 'Artificial Intelligence' to be offered as a regular subject



## Undergraduate Education

- Introduction of 4 year multidisciplinary Bachelors programmes with multiple entry/exit options
- Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) system will enable students to score and transfer credits to a course of their choice.
- Qualifications awarded on yearly basis
- One year: Certificate
- Two Years: Diploma
- Three Years: Bachelor's Degree
- Four Years: Honours (Bachelor's Degree with Research)





## Post-Graduate Education

- Undertaking a Phd. shall require either a Master's degree or a 4-year Bachelor's degree with Research.
- M.Phil programme shall be discontinued
- Students completing a 4-year Bachelor's programme with Research can do a 1-year Master's course
- Two years masters programme will have one-year dedicated towards research
- An integrated 5-year Bachelor's/Master's programme will be offered



	NPE 1986	NEP 2020
<b>Pedagogical System</b>	10+2 pattern	5+3+3+4 pattern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundation (3-8 years)</li> <li>• Preparatory (8-11 years)</li> <li>• Middle (11-14 years)</li> <li>• Secondary (14-18 years)</li> </ul>
<b>Stream Choices</b>	After 10th stream choices were Science, commerce and Humanities	Multidisciplinary choice across all streams and subjects
<b>Skill Building Internships</b>		Internships from 6th grade will be introduced and coding skills will be taught as part of curriculum Inclined to allow for critical thinking, discussion, and analytical learning
<b>Assessments Reforms</b>	Performance oriented and evaluation based on outcomes from assessments by teachers	Self evaluation along with teachers and assessments Shift from summative assessment to regular and formative assessment.

	NPE 1986	NEP 2020
<b>Entry and Exit</b>	No exit options once enrolled into a college or university course	Multiple exit and entry options will be introduced for undergraduate courses
<b>Credit Transfer System</b>	None	<b>Academic Bank of Credit (ABC)</b> This will enable students to transfer credits to any course they enroll at UG level
<b>Undergraduate Course</b>	Duration: 3 years	Duration: 4 years
<b>Qualification</b>	Qualification awarded only on completion of the entire course	Qualifications awarded on yearly basis One year: Certificate Two Years: Diploma Three Years: Bachelor's Degree Four Years: Honors Degree

## Classification of Universities

Indian Universities are classified based on the kind of degrees offered, standard of education and the accreditation or recognition that has been granted to them by the appropriate government authorities.



Presently, we have four types of universities in India

- State Universities
- Deemed-to-be universities
- Central Universities
- Private Universities

## Classification of Universities

Type of Universities	Total number of Indian Universities
State Universities	437
Deemed-to-be Universities	126
Central Universities	54
Private Universities	388
Total	1005





# Knowledge of the Indian Education system



## State Universities

State universities are established, run and funded by the state government. State Universities can confer/grant their own degrees to the students.

- University of Calcutta
- University of Madras
- University of Mumbai







# Knowledge of the Indian Education system



## Deemed to be Universities

“Deemed” is a status of autonomy granted to a university by DHE under MHRD, on the advice of UGC.

The colleges and institutions that have demonstrated a high quality of standard and facilities in areas related to education and research, besides teaching faculty, infrastructure, gymnasium, placement cell, canteen, etc are awarded the Deemed to be University status. Deemed universities are run by private bodies or a trust.

- Christ University, Bangalore
- Manipal University, Karnataka
- SRM University



**MANIPAL**  
ACADEMY of HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)





# Knowledge of the Indian Education system



## Private Universities

Private universities are also UGC approved institutes. However, such universities do not run on central or state funds.

Institutions that have gained national importance with their world class education and academic curriculum falls under this category.

“They can establish off-campus centre(s) within the concerned State after their existence of five years and with the prior approval of the University Grants Commission



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग  
University Grants Commission  
quality higher education for all

## Private Universities

The Private universities need to adhere to UGC rules and regulations for operations.

- Ashoka University, Sonipat
- OP Jindal Global University, Sonipat
- Flame University, Pune
- Bennett University, Noida





## Autonomous Institutes & Colleges

Autonomous institutes and colleges exercise independent control over their daily operations, syllabus, courses offered and admission procedure. They fall under the administrative control of Department of Higher Education (DHE), MHRD.

However, there's a thin line of difference between Autonomous Institutes and Autonomous Colleges.



**MHRD**  
Ministry of Human  
Resource Development  
Government of India



# Knowledge of the Indian Education system



*Autonomous Colleges* need to be affiliated to a certain university.

- These colleges can conduct their own admission procedure and exams.
- However, at the end of course completion, **they cannot issue their own degree or diploma. The final degree or diploma is issued by the affiliated university.**

*Autonomous Institutes*, like deemed-to-be universities

- Enjoy full autonomy or independence in deciding courses, syllabus, admissions and fees.
- However, **they can grant diplomas and not degrees.**

Some autonomous institutes are permitted to award degrees, though they are not referred to as Universities.

