

6. Internationalisation be included as one of the components for allocating additional financial resources to government-funded HEIs.

7. Government initiate a dialogue with the countries that have put in place a rigorous, robust and credible system of approval/ recognition/ accreditation/ quality assurance of the HEIs and programmes of studies. An attempt will be made to form a group of such countries which would recognise in their respective countries all qualifications awarded by accredited higher education institutions in member States of this group.

8. Steps be taken to gradually move from years-based recognition of qualifications to credit-based recognition. (NEP 2016: 4.18) The conference aims at creating a forum where experts from the field, policy makers, senior academicians and teachers will discuss amongst themselves to provide the government with meaningful insights which in turn will help shape the policy in the direction of an inclusive understanding of internationalisation of higher education from a local and global perspective

Objectives:

1. To deliberate on various dimensions of "Internationalization of Higher Education" from experts
2. To discuss issues and challenges related to implementation of policy on "Internationalization of Higher Education" in the Indian scenario.
3. To provide suitable insights and suggestions on the policy to MHRD.

Programme:

10.30 am - 11.00 am	Registration and Breakfast	
11.00 am - 12.15 am	Welcome, Opening Remarks and Key Note Address	
12.30 pm - 1.45 pm	Session I	Alliance with the Best Universities Worldwide: Issues and Challenges
1.45 pm - 2.15 pm	Lunch	
2.15 pm - 3.30 pm	Session II	Proposed Changes in the Regulations for Indian Institutes/ Universities to set up Campuses Overseas and Vice-versa
3.45 pm - 5.00 pm	Session III	Diversity on Campus: Students, Overseas Faculty in Indian Universities, Funding Options and Regulatory Changes

We would be happy to get some feedback on the above theme in writing from each University in addition to the discussion on that day which can be incorporated in the recommendations to be forwarded to the Ministry of HRD GOI from the state of Maharashtra. The draft copy of the New Education Policy 2016 is available for download at: <http://mhrd.gov.in/nep-new>

Refer to Section 4.18. Internationalisation of Higher Education

Participants are requested to fill and submit the following e-registration form for the discussion on or before 23 September 2016.
<https://goo.gl/forms/70Kowvyb6psZVnNS2>

For any information please contact: Prof. Ruby Ojha – Director, BCUD, SNTD Women's University on 022-2201 2484 or on email – bcud@sntd.ac.in and confirm your participation.



Dept. of Higher & Technical Education, Govt. of Maharashtra



&
SNTD Women's University
(NAAC Accreditation with 'A' Grade)
Churchgate, Mumbai



Organise

**Discussion
on**

**NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2016:
INTERNATIONALISATION
OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

September 24, 2016

Venue:

Committee Room

SNTDWU, Churchgate, Mumbai

About the University:

Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University is a 100 years old women's university established by the well-known social reformer, Bharatratna Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve. It is the largest and oldest women's university in Southeast Asia and has completed its centennial year in 2015-16. The SNDT Women's University is devoted to the cause of empowerment of women through higher education. The University is committed to meet the changing socio-economic needs of women and to **achieve excellence with quality in every activity**. The motto of the University is **An Enlightened Woman is a Source of Infinite strength**.

The University comprises of 39 University Departments, 13 Institutions including Conducted Colleges, 4 Centres, 175 affiliated colleges and an autonomous college. SNDT Women's University is home to 11,000 teaching and non-teaching members and more than 50,000 students spread across 7 states and a Union Territory. The SNDT Women's University has MOUs with several international/national Universities Institutions and Corporates. In the centennial year the University was accredited by NAAC with "A" grade.

This momentous achievement is a matter of great pride not only for the women of this country but also for the entire Indian society. Our world would not have been the same if this University had not educated millions of women since 1916.

Concept Note:

The efforts to revisit the New Education Policy have come at a time when all the stakeholders need to understand the implications of the current education scenario in a rapidly changing global society. Through the New Education Policy 2016 the government aims to prepare new grounds by emphasising the instrumental value of education in building the nation and by having a dialogue on the emerging challenges in higher education in the global context.

Draft, New Education Policy has been in public circulation since 2015. All stakeholders in Higher Education have been keen to provide necessary inputs on various components included in the New Education Policy. One of the prominent areas mentioned in this draft is "Internationalization of Higher Education". The focus of the conference is on Internationalization of Higher Education since internationalization is an inevitable dimension of Higher Education in the current age of globalization accompanied by emerging knowledge systems. Internationalization comprises of various processes like mobility of students, scholars and faculty, export/import of academic systems and cultures, research cooperation, knowledge transfer and capacity building, internationalisation of curriculum and learning outcomes, cross-border delivery of programmes and includes virtual mobility and digital learning.

The brief outline of the proposed policy is as follows:

1. Selected foreign universities, from the top 200 in the world, be encouraged to establish their presence in India through collaboration with Indian Universities. Steps be taken to put in place an enabling legislation. Rules/regulations be framed for a foreign university to offer its own degree to the Indian students studying in India, such that these degrees be valid also in the country of origin.
2. Viewing internationalization as a two-way process, Indian institutions be allowed to set up campuses abroad, if required, through suitable legislations/ amendments in the relevant Acts/Statutes.
3. To increase acceptability of Indian students abroad and to attract international students, Indian HEIs be encouraged to work towards internationalization of curricula aligned with international levels so as to make it globally compatible with best ranked institutions of the world.
4. HEIs to offer language and bridge courses for international students to help them overcome language deficiency and/or difficulties due to higher level of course curriculum.
5. Norms and regulations to allow foreign faculty to join Indian institutions of higher education will be reviewed to encourage more foreign faculties join the Indian HEIs. Genuine concerns and difficulties faced by foreign students/ faculty pertaining to visa, registration/ extension of stay and tax rules and regulations be adequately addressed.