Vidya Vistar Scheme

Message of the Vice Chancellor

Education is a tool of self-realization and a key to open one's ideas leading to expressions of creativity and innovations. For the under-privileged, education is a tool of empowerment, providing access to justice and enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms. Indeed, right to education (for children from 6 to 14 years) has been made a fundamental right under the Constitution of India. However, higher education being a resource intensive area and ours being a developing country, as of now, we only have a policy – i.e. a National Education Policy 2020, and not yet a right to higher education.

It is already acknowledged in the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) that higher education significantly contributes towards sustainable livelihoods and economic development of the nation. Accordingly, it is of immense importance for higher educational institutions to find ways in which they could contribute in the expansion of the scope of and access to education.

The NEP also entrusts the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) a crucial role of supporting other HEIs in their development, faculty development for the higher education system, etc. (Clause 10.6). The Policy recognizes the limited access to education in particularly socio-economically disadvantaged areas and encourages to enhance student experience, which may be done through online education and Open Distance Learning (ODL).

In furtherance of the National Education Policy 2020 as well as the vision and mission of the University, the University has initiated the *Vidya Vistar Scheme* (V2 Scheme) to partner with Colleges and Departments of Universities which are situated in remote areas of the country so that the Colleges and Departments of the University partners with them to enhance the capacity as well as development of these institutions in particular and the country in general.

It is my wish and prayer that the V2 Scheme develops the requisite academic ecosystem amongst the HEIs so that collective effort takes higher education in India to new heights.
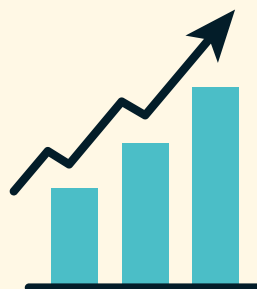
Warm regards & best wishes,
Prof. P.C. Joshi
Vice-Chancellor (Acting)

VIDYA VISTAR SCHEME

India's dream to be a global superpower in the coming decades depends primarily on enhancing the skills of its human resources to meet global demands and increasing innovations and startups to fuel the economy. The roles that the universities, colleges and other
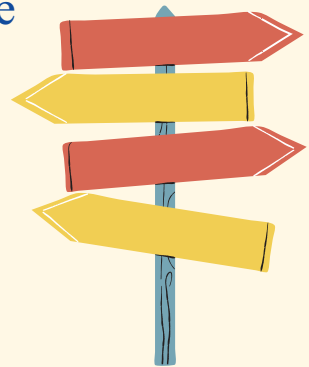
The Vidya Vistar Scheme is based on the principle of mutual respect, cooperation and sharing between two Colleges/Departments of both the universities as equal partners

educational institutions have to play is crucial in this context. Alone, each University/institution will require investment of considerable amount of its resources for these activities. However, being a developing country, it would be in the best interest to maximise the utilization of existing resources available with the Universities/ academic institutions by sharing the same, through academic collaboration and cooperation amongst them, for augmenting the human resources.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

Making available to the partner College

or Department of fellow University -

- Expertise, knowledge and experience
  of the faculty members
- Resources in the library
- Other academic facilities

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The University of Delhi which started with a humble beginning back in 1922, with just three colleges and 750 students, has grown to be one of the largest universities in India with 16 faculties, over 80 academic departments, an equal number of colleges and over six lakh students.

Over 500 programmes are offered by the University, out of which 209 programmes are run at the University level and the rest are run at the college level. The programmes and courses run in the Colleges and Departments of the University have been designed to suit the changing needs of the society and demands of the market economy.

The academic infrastructure, in terms of library resources, scientific instruments, state of the art research equipments which have been built up over the years is considerable. Large number of experienced faculties as well as its eminent alumni form a valuable human resource of the University.

The University has been accredited A Grade by NAAC. It has been ranked as one of the best public universities in India, as per national and global ranking systems.
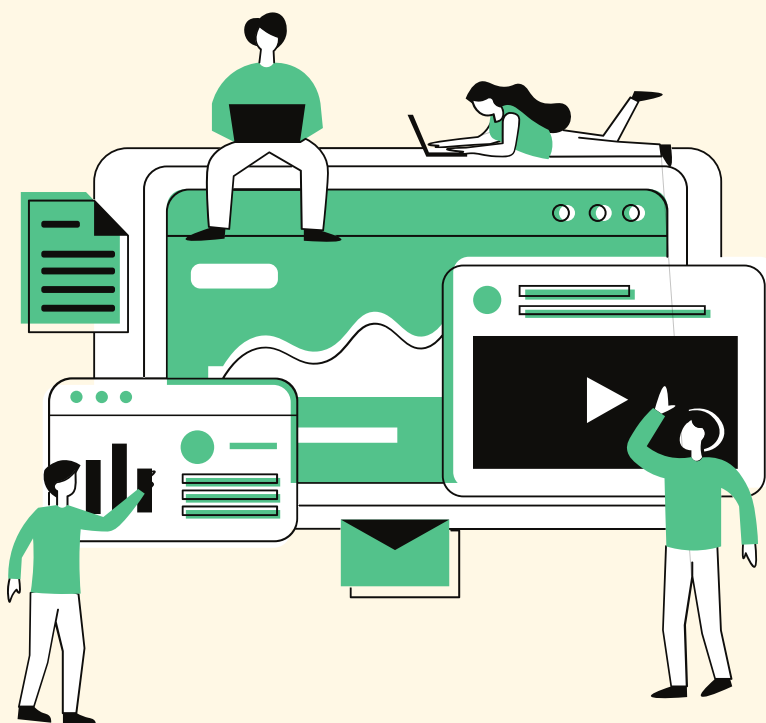
Vision of the University is to be an internationally acclaimed university; provide the highest quality education to students, nurture their talent, promote intellectual growth and shape their personal development; remain dedicated and steadfast in the pursuit of truth.

Nishtha Dhitri Satyam

COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF FACULTY

Augmenting the capacity of faculty members is one of the primary steps for enhancing academic capital of an educational institution.

Faculty members of partner College/Department shall be provided professional trainings and exposures to enhance their capabilities through online as well as offline endeavours.

FACILITIES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF FACULTY

- Institute of Life Long Learning (ILLL) organizes various training programmes for teachers and staff such as Workshop on MOOC, use of ICT, Capacity building for various Disciplines, etc.

- Centre for Professional Development in Higher Education (CPDHE) organizes Orientation Programmes, Refresher Courses, Workshops and Short Term Courses.

ILLL & CPDHE of the University

Ramanujan College

FACILITIES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF FACULTY

- Departments also organize Faculty Development Programme (FDP), specific to their discipline. For instance, FDP on 'Teaching Law for Social Justice' was conducted by Faculty of Law in March 2019.

- Colleges such as, SGTB Khalsa College, Ramanujan College, & Hansraj College have been operating Teaching Learning Centres (TLC) under the aegis of the Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching, MHRD. The Centres aim at facilitating teaching learning process to the teachers across the country, especially those located in the remote areas of the country.

ONLINE TEACHING LEARNING

- Opportunity to share with the students of each others' institutions the academic expertise and intellectually stimulating lectures/talks/ seminars/workshops/ conferences/webinars.

- In this way, the partner institutions will be able to share the best of the academic resources with each other, leading to intellectual growth of students of both the institutions.

ONLINE TEACHING LEARNING

Teaching learning platforms have undergone a sea change after lockdown necessitated by the pandemic. Classes and examinations have been conducted online. This experience of online teaching learning along with the already existing appropriate infrastructure encourages to use online platform as a means to engage with the students of fellow partner institutions.

- ILLL had been set up in 2007 with an aim to remove the traditional barriers of seeking knowledge, such as - space, time and resource constrains.

- Colleges of the University also have adequate infrastructure for such online engagement

ONLINE TEACHING LEARNING

The University has been using online facilities for the purpose of imparting education, knowledge and dissemination of information.

- The institute of Life Long Learning (ILLL), an active partner of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication and Technology, has developed e-content for 06 disciplines viz. Mathematics, Botany, Commerce, Economics, History and Zoology. These are available on the Virtual Learning Environment and Sakshat Portal.

- Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) is a unique and innovative initiative to provide a host of collaborative tools based on Web 2.0 to fulfil the needs of the teaching and learning community.

- The Campus of Open Learning has been conducting courses that are run through e-learning mode.

- The pandemic led online classes have also generated recorded lectures which may be shared easily.

JOINT RESEARCH & PUBLICATION

"Publish or Perish" continues to be the mantra in terms of the professional growth of faculty members as well as ranking of an academic institution in the international and national ranking systems.

It may be relevant to mention that the h-index of the University touched 210, which is one of the highest among Indian universities. In addition to the University funded projects, there are several projects sponsored by different funding agencies which are taken up by the faculty members.

The proposed V2 Scheme provides opportunity to collaborate for joint research between faculty members of the partner institutions or along with the scholars or students of the partner institutions.

Such collaborations shall be beneficial to both the institutions as the collaborating researchers shall be able to get better insights and holistic perspectives of the research problem.

SOME START UP PLATFORMS & FACILITIES

Electroprenuer Park: Promotes indigenous manufacturing in the entire value-chain of ESDM. Develop capacities for manufacture of strategic electronics. Promote a vibrant and sustainable ecosystem of R & D, design and engineering and innovation in Electronics. Develop high-quality electronic products at affordable prices.

University Science Instrumentation Centre, a central facility that provides services to all researchers and students of science departments in the University and its constituent colleges for carrying out spectral, thermal, chemical and micro-structural analysis. A centralized liquid nitrogen distribution facility is maintained. Training programs are organized regularly for laboratory staff and research scholars in focused areas of materials characterization and analysis.

**Electronic System Design Manufacturing (ESDM)
Incubator: First of its kind**

Cluster Innovation Centre: Fosters an ecosystem of innovation & connects research with application through its innovations

PROCEDURE FOR INITIATING V2 SCHEME

- Identify a College or a Department of a fellow University located in remote area.

- Drawing up a detailed proposal for partnership under V2 Scheme with the identified College/Dept. stating clearly the following :

Some factors for identifying remote areas
- *Inaccessibility*
- *Location in border areas*
- *High tribal population*
- *Urbanization less than 10%*

1. Aims and objectives of the partnership.

2. Identified areas of cooperation

3. Resources which the College/Dept. is willing to share with the partner institution.

4. Identify ways to provide exposure to the students of partner College or Dept. in academics, sports, cultural activities etc.

5. Ongoing or future projects in which the faculty/students of the partner institution may be associated.

6. Financial or other available resources which may be used for implementing the Scheme.

7. Availability of conducting online teaching learning or webinars etc.

8. Expected outcome of the partnership.

- Submitting the proposal to the University for approval to avoid duplicacy.

- Signing of MoU with the partner institution.

University of Delhi welcomes new knowledge, ideas and approaches from Colleges & Departments of Partner Universities that will enable collective minds to further push the boundaries of knowledge and understanding & contribute to nation's development.

Suggestive list of Colleges*

- Andaman Law College, Port Blair
- Mahatma Gandhi Govt. College Mayabunder, Andaman
- Tagore Government College of Education, Port Blair
- Mahatma Gandhi College, Lakshadweep
- Government Jawaharlal Nehru College, Kadamath
- Government Arts College Mangshila, North Sikkim
- Government College Yachuli, Lower Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh
- Government Degree College, Nubra, Ladakh
- Government degree college, Khaltsi, Ladakh
- Wangkhao Government College, Mon, Nagaland
- Government College, Chamba
- Govt. Degree College, Jakholi, Rudraprayag
- Govt. College, Bharmour, H.P.
- Govt. College, Kukumseri. Lahaul Spiti Dist., H.P.
- L.S.M. Govt. Post Graduate College, Pithoragarh
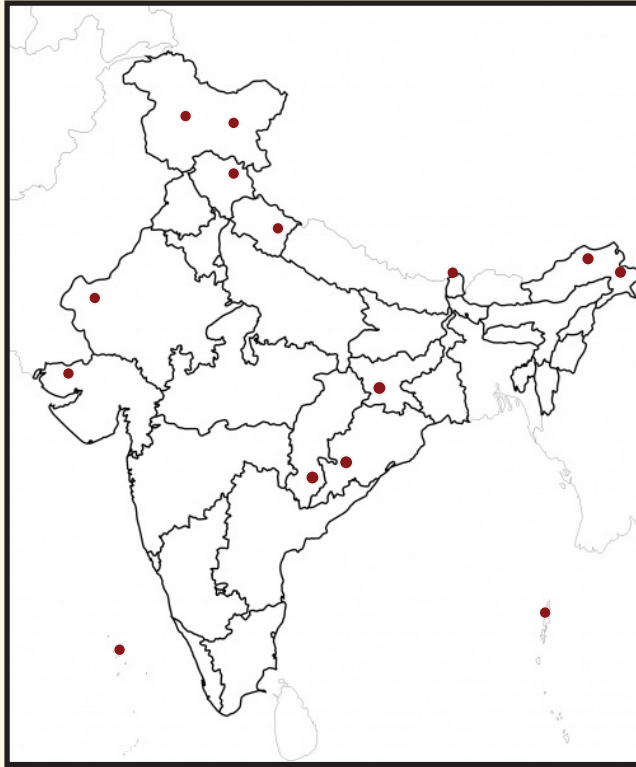- Govt. College, Pangi, H.P.
- *   List is not exhaustive

Suggestive list of Universities for choosing a Department for partnership*

Suggestive list of Colleges*

- Government Colleges,
- Chouhtan, Rajasthan
- Government College, Sedwa
- Inter-Government Women's College, Dumka, Jharkhand
- Govt. Girls College, Boudh, Odisha
- Govt. Shahid Bapurao College, Chhattisgarh
- Kartik Oraon College, Gumla Jharkhand
- Kalahandi University, Kalahandi
- Utkal University, Kordha
- University of Ladakh
- Sarguja University, Ambikapur, Chhatisgarh
- Govind Guru Janjatiya University, Banswara, Rajasthan
- Uttarakhand Aawasiya Viswavidyalaya, Chilkapita, Khatyadi, Almora
- Bastar Vishwavidyalaya
- Shri Mata Vaishno Devi
- University, Katra, J & K
- ICFAI University, Mizoram
- *   List is not exhaustive

• Some remote areas in India

SOME REMOTE AREAS IN INDIA**

- Andaman & Nicobar Island : Middle Andaman, North Andaman, Little Andaman, Nocobar and Narcondum Islands
- Difficult areas of Arunachal Pradesh
- Chamba Dist. H.P.: Pangi Tehsil, Badgaun, Bajol, Deol Kugti, Nayagam, Tundah, Ghatu, Kanarsi
- Kinnaur Dist. H.P: Asrang, Chitkul, Hango Kuno/Charang panchayats, gram panchayats of Chhota Khamba, Nathpa and Rupi
- Kullu Dist. H.P: Gram panchayats of Khagar, Kushwar, Sarga
- Entire Lahaul and Spiti Dist. of Himachal Pradesh
- Shimla Dist. of H.P.: Panchayats of Koot, Labana-Sadana, Sarpara, Chandi Branda

**Based on the list of areas covered under 'Part A' category by the Ministry of Finance for payment of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance

Some Remote Areas In India**

- Kathua Dist. J & K: Niabat Bani, Lohi, Malhar and Macchodi o
- Udhampur Dist.: Dudu Basantgarh, Bhamag Illaqa, Thakrakote and Nagote
- Doda Dist.: Paddar, Niabat Nowgam in Kishtwar Tehsil, Baramullah dist. in Jammu & Kashmir
- Baramullah Dist. J & K: Gurez Nirabat, Tangdar Sub-division, Keran Illaqa.
- Leh District: Noyama, Nobre, Zanskar & other places in the dist.
- Entire Lakshadweep U.T.
- Chimptuipui District, areas beyond 25 Km of Lunglei town in Lunglei district, Mizoram
- Entire state of Sikkim
- Difficult areas of Tripura
- Areas under Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Uttarkasi, Rudraprayag, Champavat Districts

**Based on the list of areas covered under 'Part A' caregory by the Ministry of Finance for payment of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance.

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