



National Seminar

on

Innovation In Education Through Public-Private - Partnership (PPP) Model in Higher Education

The **Cluster Innovation Centre** (CIC; <https://cic.du.ac.in/>), University of Delhi, started with the objective of fostering an ecosystem of innovation and connecting research with an application for the benefit of society. The CIC aims to support application-oriented research and innovations to solve real-world problems by developing ideas into novel applications that can be scaled up successfully for social and economic benefits.

The **Delhi Research Implementation and Innovation** (DRIIV; <https://www.driiv.co.in/>) is an initiative of the office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) to the Government of India (GoI). It is one of the several Science & Technology City Clusters established by the O/PSA (<https://www.psa.gov.in/st-clusters>) across the country to use scientific research and innovation for India's socio-economic development towards Atmanirbhar Bharat.

DRIIV-Effective Education (DRIIV-EE) is one of the verticals under DRIIV and is housed at CIC, University of Delhi. The DRIIV-EE aims to synergize existing intellectual, infrastructure and financial resources by bringing together academic expertise, industry-based experience and technological advancement ensuring a safe, inclusive, progressive and technology-driven learning space for all learners.

National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP, 2020) commits to significantly raising education standards, as there is no better investment towards a society's future than the high-quality education of our young people. To attain the goal of education with excellence and the corresponding multitude of benefits to the Nation and its economy, the recent NEP 2020 Policy unequivocally endorses and envisions a substantial increase in public investment in education by both the Central government and all State Governments.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) are collaborations between a government agency and a business entity from the private sector that can be used to fund, construct, and run projects of national interest. A project's funding through a public-private partnership gives access to private sector finance, potentially increases transparency and also enables the earlier completion using private sector skills. India has systematically rolled out a PPP program to deliver high-priority public utilities and infrastructure and, over the last decade or so, developed what is perhaps one of the world's largest PPP programs. With close to 2000 PPP projects in various stages of implementation, according to the World Bank, India is one of the leading countries in terms of readiness for PPPs.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs data shows India has 17007 companies falling under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mandate in financial year 2020-21 and spent a total amount of Rs.24865.46 crores during the financial year 2019-20. Education and skill development together witnessed the largest absolute increase in the allocation of funds as the amount spent on this sector has increased from Rs. 3188 crores in 2014-15 to Rs. 5124 in 2016-



17 (<https://www.cbgaindia.org>). This is around 38 per cent of the total money spent under CSR in 2016-17. However, the distribution of CSR interventions for education varies across states. Maharashtra is the most popular destination for CSR followed by states like Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (Kundu, 2018). A mapping of education and CSR activities of the top 100 companies shows infrastructure building, providing learning materials and supporting children with monetary and non-monetary incentives in schools are the most popular CSR interventions in education by these companies (<https://www.cbgaindia.org>).

The NEP envisaged increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 50% by 2035 from the country's current GER of 26.3%. Among other ambitious targets, the policy recommends encouraging high R&D investment, resolving issues of equity and inclusion in higher education, developing infrastructure and learning resources accessible and available to all learners with disabilities; setting up multidisciplinary universities and colleges, emphasizing skill-oriented education to enhance employability opportunities, attaining 100% youth and adult literacy are a few to list here. With well-designed PPPs models, we can accelerate and sustain the reforms recommended by the policy.

The three-day seminar aims for serious deliberations by stakeholders from academia, industry, policy planning, innovators, practitioners and experts from legal fields to create effective, transparent and sustainable models of PPPs in higher education. The seminar will have plenary sessions, presentations by R&D groups, a session on a few exemplary PPPs, and a panel discussion. The seminar will conclude with a focused group discussion on the final day.

Objectives of the seminar

- To facilitate and sensitize the concept of the **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)** model in higher education;
- To discuss the scope of **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in higher** education w.r.t NEP 2022
- To understand existing models of PPPs in education and other service sectors;
- To deliver effective skills in writing proposals for bringing PPP into education

Proposed Outcomes of the seminar

- Participants will be able to understand how private entities can support public educational projects.
- Participants will be able to gain insights into existing models of PPP in education and possible collaborations under PPP
- Participants will be able to write effective proposals for bringing PPP projects into the education sector

Dates: 13-15th March 2023

Venue: Cluster Innovation Centre, University of Delhi