



Call for Papers: National Conference on “Tertiary Education Dropouts: Challenges and Opportunities”

16-17 JULY, 2022
(BLENDED MODE)

ORGANIZED BY THE BAHA'I ACADEMY, PANCHGANI, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:

- Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (Maharashtra and Goa)
- Savitribai Phule Pune University (Inter-disciplinary Studies), Pune
- Shivaji University (Education Dept.), Kolhapur
- Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University (School of Education), Nashik

RESEARCH COLLABORATORS

- Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Ltd., Pune
- Centre for Youth Development & Activities (CYDA), Pune
- T.C. College (Autonomous), Baramati
- Ashoka International Centre for Educational Studies & Research, Nashik
- ASPIRE Knowledge and Skills India Pvt. Ltd., Pune
- S.B.M.T. College of Pharmacy, Nashik
- C.T. Bora College, Shirur, Pune

CONFERENCE SUB-THEMES

1. Understanding the youth who do not complete their education
2. Challenges and opportunities from different perspectives such as social, economic, cultural, institutional, policy perspectives and modes of education, online, offline, teachers' training, students and parents' awareness, teaching-learning-evaluation, technology, poverty
3. Women education
4. Issue of dropouts, students working with social organizations, poor learning of students despite their high marks, extension activities
5. Opportunities including home schooling, learning from the weekly sessions of the Open Universities for their students, Role of NGOs, the open universities as an option for the dropouts, the role and responsibilities of teachers in the context of dropouts, online education, scholarships, apprenticeships
6. National Education Policy 2020
7. Any other areas related to the theme

IMPORTANT LINKS AND DATES

- Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/V8v2PYpTRFa2arGMA>
- Email For Submitting Abstracts: tertiary2022@bahaiacademy.org
- Deadline For Submission Of Abstract Is: 15 April 2022
- Deadline For Submission Of The First Draft Of The Paper: 30 May 2022
- Conference Helpline No.: +91 9370705493

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THE CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

- Resource Persons will include eminent National and International intellectuals, scientists and policy experts.
- The Conference Programme will include keynote addresses, panel discussions and presentations by researchers.

PAPER TYPES

Papers can include Case Studies, Empirical and Theoretical. They may be

- Analytical Research Paper
- Argumentative (Persuasive) Research Paper
- Definition Paper
- Compare and Contrast Paper
- Cause and Effect Paper
- Interpretative Paper
- Experimental Research Paper
- Survey Research Paper

(Retrieved from <https://paperpile.com/g/types-of-research-papers/>)

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING PAPER

Visit the following link for guidelines to write papers for the Conference:

<https://www.bahaiacademy.org/bahaiacademy/peer.php#Writing-Research-Paper>

After approving the Abstracts (minimum 250 words), the researchers should send their papers to be approved for presentation at the Conference. After the Conference the papers will go through the process of peer-review and be published in the Baha'i Academy's International Peer Reviewed Journal. Outstanding papers may be published separately in a book format.

FEES

- Online Participation/presentation with Certificate: Rs. 600/-
- Online participation/presentation for students/Youth Volunteers with certificate: Rs. 300/-
- Offline Participation/presentation (including food and refreshment for two days) with certificate: 1500/-
- Accommodation: Advanced booking to be done as per the rules of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. Accommodation charges to be paid to the University directly.
- Conference Venue: Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. The Conference will be in Online Mode too.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Tertiary education refers to all formal post-secondary education, including public and private universities, colleges, technical training institutes, and vocational schools. Tertiary education is instrumental in fostering growth, reducing poverty, and boosting shared prosperity. A highly skilled workforce, with lifelong access to a solid post-secondary education, is a prerequisite for innovation and growth: well-educated people are more employable and productive, earn higher wages, and cope with economic shocks better. Tertiary education institutions prepare individuals not only by providing them with adequate and relevant job skills, but also by preparing them to be active members of their communities and societies. (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/tertiaryeducation#1>)

India has 47 million youth of secondary and higher secondary school-going age dropping out of school, according to a report by the Montreal-based UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Global Education Monitoring. The 47 million young men and women dropped out of school by the 10th standard, according to the 2016 report.

(<https://www.thehindu.com/education/percentage-of-school-dropouts/article25909306.ece>)

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According to U-DISE (Unified District Information System for Education) Data the students' average annual dropout rate at different stages during 2014-2015, ...The Gross Enrolment Ratio for ... 11-12 ... was only ... 56.5%

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/voices/dropout-of-students-engender-huge-ramifications-in-social-progress-of-new-india/>

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)												
Level / Year	Secondary (IX-X) 14-15 years			Senior Secondary (XI-XII) 16-17 years			(IX-XII) 14-17 years			Higher Education 18-23 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2014-15*	78.1	78.9	78.5	54.6	53.8	54.2	64.9	65.8	65.3	25.3	23.2	24.3

Government Of India Ministry Of Human Resource Development Department Of School Education & Literacy New Delhi, 2016, Educational Statistics At A Glance, Retrieved from .
https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics-new/ESG2016.pdf

European Commission recently stated, "Early school leaving is an obstacle to economic growth and employment. It hampers productivity and competitiveness, and fuels poverty and social exclusion. Young people who leave education and training prematurely are bound to lack skills and qualifications, and face serious, persistent problems on the labour market.."

[Education - European Institute for Gender Equality, n.d.,https://eige.europa.eu/printpdf/policy-areas/education](https://eige.europa.eu/printpdf/policy-areas/education)

Even in India a huge number of students become unemployed at their later stage of life, start living in poverty, lack of enough resources makes them unhealthy and later they indulge in bad activities and land in prison.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/voices/dropout-of-students-engender-huge-ramifications-in-social-progress-of-new-india/>

The official data also reflects a higher rate of dropout among boys than girls in 16 states of the country.

CHALLENGES

The pandemic has prompted a shift to online education and this is likely to further impact these trends. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2020, revealed that 5.3 percent of rural children aged 6-10 years have not enrolled in school this year, compared to 1.8 percent in 2018. In order to better understand and contextualise the consequences of the lockdown on school education in India, it is worth analysing the situation prior to the pandemic.

http://idronline.org/state-of-school-education-india-pre-covid/?gclid=EAlaIqobChMI-rn4yez79AIVkxsrCh2OUA3AEAAAYASAAEgl4hPD_BwE

However, challenges remain – even with the larger pool of graduates of tertiary education, many do not have locally relevant skills needed for a successful integration into the labor market. ... Tertiary education also remains out of reach for many of the world's poorest and most marginalized. ...The Covid-19 pandemic has affected education in a number of ways, especially leading to the rise in the school dropout rate in India.

...Education always had persistent issues such as access, continuity, learning gaps, among other issues which exacerbate dropouts; the pandemic has added newer challenges and amplified a few others. In a study by ChildFund India, 64% of the children expressed that they may drop out if not provided additional educational support.

<https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/featurephilia/story/how-covid-19-has-forced-the-dropout-rate-to-shoot-up-in-india-1879271-2021-11-21>

OPPORTUNITIES

All of us—adults, institutions and communities—have the opportunity to create conditions in which the youth have the chance to thrive. Tertiary education benefits not just the individual, but society as a whole. Graduates of tertiary education are more environmentally conscious, have healthier habits, and have a higher level of civic participation. Also, increased tax revenues from higher earnings, healthier children, and reduced family size all build stronger nations.

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