

OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING INSTITUTIONS

COMPILED BY

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2 INTRODUCTION

- Open and distance learning is a flexible and innovative system of 20th century.
- Open learning is an innovative movement in education that emerged in the 1970s and evolved into fields of practice and study. The term refers generally to activities that either enhance learning opportunities within formal education systems or broaden learning opportunities beyond formal education systems. Open learning involves but is not limited to: classroom teaching methods, approaches to interactive learning, formats in work-related education and training, the cultures and ecologies of learning communities, and the development and use of open educational resources.
- Open learning as a teaching method is founded on the work of Célestin Freinet in France and Maria Montessori in Italy, among others. Open learning is supposed to allow pupils self-determined, independent and interest-guided learning.

The approach is supposed to face up to three challenges –

- the vast differences in experiences, interests, and competencies between children of the same age;
- the constructivist nature of learning demanding active problem-solving by the learner him- and herself;
- the legal requirement of student participation in decisions stipulated by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). of 1989.



3 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING

- Both the terms 'open' and 'distance' learning are used interchangeably however there is a minor conceptual difference-
- **Open learning is an umbrella term** which is used for removing all barriers of traditional/formal and strict institutional mechanism of learning concerned with age, time, space or place. A degree from the open university gives a great opportunity to the learners to make their career and work in a big organization. It helps the students to study, while they are on job, as it does not require students to study at a specific time.

Distance Learning, on the other hand, is a mode of delivering education, in which the source of information and the students are not physically present, as they are separated either by time or distance or even by both. The article presented to you, explains the basic points of difference between open university and distance education.




4 OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING IN INDIA

- The advent of Open Schooling in India was through the CBSE initiated Open School Project in 1979. A decade later, in the year 1989, the Ministry of Human Resource and Development set up an autonomous organisation that took charge of the project and the new institution was named National Open School (NOS).
- Consequently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India set up the National Open School (NOS) in November 1989. The pilot project of CBSE on Open School was amalgamated with NOS. Through a Resolution (No. F.5-24/90 Sch.3 dated 14 September 1990 published in the Gazette of India on 20 October 1990), the National Open School (NOS) was vested with the authority to register, examine and certify students registered with it up to pre-degree level courses. In July 2002, the Ministry of Human Resource Development amended the nomenclature of the organisation from the National Open School (NOS) to the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) with a mission to provide relevant continuing education at school stage, up to pre-degree level through Open Learning system to prioritized client groups as an alternative to formal system, in pursuance of the normative national policy documents and in response to the need assessments of the people, and through it to make its share of contribution:

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- To universalisation of education,
- To greater equity and justice in society, and
- To the evolution of a learning society.

The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) provides opportunities to interested learners by making available the following Courses/Programmes of Study through open and distance learning (ODL) mode.

- Open Basic Education (OBE) Programme for 14+ years age group, adolescents and adults at A, B and C levels that are equivalent to classes III, V and VIII of the formal school system.
 - Secondary Education Course
 - Senior Secondary Education Course
 - Vocational Education Courses/Programmes
 - Life Enrichment Programmes.
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6 HIGHER EDUCATION

- In India, the modern distance education was initiated by various universities as a parallel programme of ‘education through correspondence mode or distance mode of learning’.
- Alternative education had been a top priority of the Government which is noticed from the onset of the Five Year Plans. The First Five Year Plan provided for private study with the help of correspondence courses, radio talks offered by the Universities across the country. It also allowed the students to take private examinations.
- The National Policy of 1968 recommended that “part time education and correspondence courses should be developed on a large scale at the University stage. Such facilities should also be developed for secondary school students, for teachers and for agricultural, industrial and other workers. Education through part-time and correspondence courses should be given the same status as full time education”.

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- India got its first Open University in 1982, the groundwork for it had started way back in 1970s. In a Report (1975) submitted by the Working Group under the chairmanship of Mr. G Parthasarthy, appointed on the basis of a seminar held under Prof. D.S. Kothari, it was recommended that a National Open University be established but nothing worked out. The plan fizzled out. However, it was not given up in certain quarters.
- Shri Bhavanam Venkatram was the Education Minister of Andhra Pradesh

had faith in the concept of Open University and Andhra Pradesh came up with its first Open University, at the state level . The Andhra Pradesh Open University was established in 1982 and Prof. Ram Reddy was made its first Vice Chancellor.

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- In 1992, APOU became Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Open University (BRAOU).
- Though an Open University had been established, the idea of an Open

University on a national level was still distant.

-In 1985, with Rajiv Gandhi as the Prime Minister, there was hope. In his speech, he announced the creation of a national open university. He included it in his new educational policy, thus giving a political leverage.

-It did not take long after that. The Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill was passed in the same year and IGNOU was established. Prof. G.Ram Reddy was appointed as the founding VC. At present the IGNOU is treated as most prestigious 'peoples' university' in India and have a very good repute worldwide.

9 OPEN UNIVERSITIES IN THE STATES

- Andhra Pradesh

- Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur
- Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
- Dravidian University, Kuppam
- Gitam University, Visakhapatnam
- National Sanskrit University Tirupati
- Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur
- Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati
- Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati

10 CONTD.-

-Telangana

- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
- Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad
- Kakatiya University, Warangal
- Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
- NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad
- National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad
- Osmania University, Hyderabad
- Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Hyderabad.

II CONTD.-

-Arunachal Pradesh

- Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar
- Venkateshwara Open University, Itanagar

- Assam

- Assam Down Town University, Guwahati
- Assam University, Silchar
- Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh
- Guwahati University, Guwahati
- Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University, Guwahati
- Tezpur University, Tezpur.

I2 CONTD.-

-Bihar

- Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur
- Jai Prakash University, Chhapra
- Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga
- Magadh University, Bodh Gaya
- Nalanda Open University, Patna
- Patna University, Patna.

-Chhattisgarh

- Dr. CV Raman University, Bilaspur
- MATS University, Raipur
- Pandit Sundarlal Sharma (Open) University, Bilaspur
- Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University, Raipur.

I3 CONTD.-

-Delhi

- Delhi University, Delhi
- Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
- Indira Gandhi National Open University, Delhi
- Institute of Management and Development, New Delhi
- Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi
- Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi.

-Gujarat

- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad'
- Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
- Saurashtra University Rajkot
- Sabarmati University Ahmedabad.

14 CONTD.-

-Haryana

- Chaudhary Devilal University, Sirsa
- Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar
- Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak
- Manav Rachna International University.

-Himachal Pradesh

- Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.

15 CONTD.-

-J&K

- University of Jammu, Jammu
- University of Kashmir, Srinagar.

-Karnataka

- Bangalore University, Bangalore
 - Gulbarga University, Gulbarga
 - Kannada University, Hampi
 - Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur
 - Karnataka University, Dharwad
 - Kuvempu University, Shimoga
 - Mangalore University, Mangalore
 - National Law School of India University, Bangalore
 - Tumkur University, Tumkur.
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I 6 CONTD.-

-Kerala

- Kannur University, Kannur
- Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam
- Sree Narayanaguru Open University, Kollam
- University of Calicut, Kozhikode
- University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.

-Madhya Pradesh

- Awadhes Pratap Singh University, Rewa
- Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
- Dr Harisingh Gour V V , Sagar
- Jiwaji University, Gwalior
- Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University, Bhopal
- Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya, Katni
- Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur.

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- Maharashtra

- Balaji Institute of Modern Management, Pune
- Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune
- International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai
- Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha
- NMIMS University, Mumbai
- Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
- Shivaji University, Kolhapur
- Sinhgad Technical Education Society, Pune
- Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
- Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
- University of Mumbai, Mumbai
- Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik.

18 CONTD.-

-Meghalaya

- Mahatma Gandhi University, Khana Para
- NEHU, Shillong.

-Mizoram

- ICFAI, Aizawl.

-Puducherry

- Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.

-Sikkim

- ICFAI University, Gangtok
- Sikkim Manipal University, Gangtok.

19 CONTD.-

-Odisha

- Asian School of Business Management, Bhubaneswar
- Berhampur University, Berhampur
- Fakir Mohan University, Balasore
- North Orissa University, Mayurbhanj
- Odisha State Open University
- Sambalpur University, Sambalpur
- Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.

20 CONTD.-

-Punjab

- Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
- Lovely Professional University, Phagwara
- Panjab University, Chandigarh
- Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar
- Punjabi University, Patiala
- Thapar University.

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-Rajasthan

- Bhagwant University, Ajmer
- Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences, Pilani
- Institute of Advance Studies in Education, Sardarshar
- Jagan Nath University, Jaipur
- Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun
- Jaipur National University, Jaipur
- Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur
- NIMS University, Jaipur
- Vardhman Mahaveer Open University, Kota.

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-Tamil Nadu

- Alagappa University, Karaikudi
- Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar
- Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai
- Bharathiar University, Coimbatore
- Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli
- Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram
- Karpagam University, Coimbatore
- Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai
- Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli
- Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research
- Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal. Contd..

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- Tamilnadu contd-

- Periyar Maniammai University, Thanjavur
- Periyar University, Salem
- Shanmugha Arts Science, Technology & Research Academy, Thanjavur
- Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Viswamahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram
- St. Peter's University, Chennai
- Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
- Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai
- Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai
- Tamil University, Thanjavur
- University of Madras, Chennai
- Vinayaka Missions University, Salem.

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-Tripura

- ICFAI University, Agartala
- Tripura University, Agartala.

-Uttarakhand

- Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar
- Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar
- ICFAI University, Dehradun
- Kumaun University, Nainital
- University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun
- Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani.

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-Uttar Pradesh

- Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
- Amity University, Noida
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra
- Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi, UP
- Integral University, Lucknow
- Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot
- NIMT, Greater Noida
- Shobhit University
- Swami Vivekananda Subharti University, Meerut
- Teerthankar Mahaveer University, Moradabad
- University of Allahabad, Allahabad
- Uttar Pradesh Rajarshi Tandon Open University.

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-West Bengal

- Jadavpur University, Kolkata
- Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata
- Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata
- University of Burdwan, Burdwan
- University of Kalyani, Kalyani
- University of North Bengal, Darjeeling
- Vidyasagar University, Midnapore.

Please note that this is an informative list only . No guarantee is given for authenticity of any course/degree or university. Please see the UGC notifications.

Source- Wikipedia and other websites.