

it is a practically unanswerable question'; maybe human kind will find a way. He also talks about other issues and indicators of welfare, human development, well-being, life-satisfaction, maximizing happiness rather maximizing growth, Gross National Happiness index (as practiced in Bhutan according to government policy), Canadian Index of Well-being, and related issues of their practicality.

The last chapter, apparently the conclusive one, is a discourse on GDP 2.0. It states that Genuine Progress Index (GPI), Maryland's alternative, is close to Kuznets' spirit. It incorporates social, environmental and economic indicators, in total 26 in number. Another widely used index, viz. Human Development Index (based on income, literacy and longevity, and an index of human welfare that better reflects inequality), but partially based on GDP, is also discussed in contrast with GDP. In effect, Pilling concludes that 'the economy is not real', 'indexes have their place', and 'growth is an invention. Now get over it'.

We recommend this book to all those concerned with development in the larger context, in the context of its sustainability, and within the limits of nature and the ecosystems.

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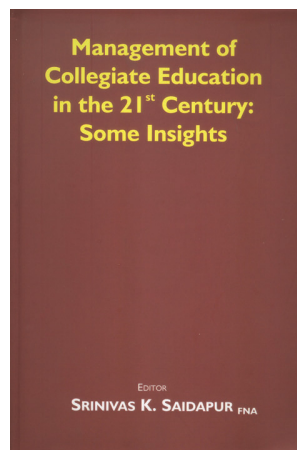
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Management of Collegiate Education in the 21st Century: Some Insights.

Srinivas K. Saidapur (ed.). Gyan Publishing House, 5, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002. 2019. 353 pages. Price: Rs 1390.

An accepted reality of the Indian higher education, especially college education is the decline in its qualitative relevance with respect to the curriculum, method of delivery, value system and skills. Another area which requires immediate attention is the ever-widening gap between some of the 'islands of excellence' and other higher education institutions. Therefore, it is imperative that we as a nation address this issue and reform the higher education system thoroughly in order to arrest the declining trend. In order to undertake such a redesigning of the system, it is essential to understand the complexities that exist and have a comprehensive overview of changes that need to be made to address individual issues. In this context, this book is extremely relevant to the present higher education landscape of the country, with specific reference to collegiate education.

The book contains contributions by some of the most well-known experts in the field of education, science, technology and social sciences with an important message not only for educators and administrators, but also for students and industry. It subtly but surely conveys that technology has proved to be the biggest disruptor for higher education and thus it is time to rethink on the current model of passive absorptive learning for a more dynamic and skill-based experiential learning.

The book has 25 chapters that cover different aspects integral to the manage-

ment of collegiate education like higher education and its dimensions, leadership, governance and quality assurance, library resources and digital literacy, student support system, all round development of colleges, and future prospects for higher education in India. The topics also cover issues like meaning and history of higher education, role of teachers in the ever-changing field of knowledge-generation and dissemination, good governance, stability in the policies, fostering quality, equality, demands of the leadership and administrators, importance and the process of accreditation, mobilization of resources for quality research and having a strategic plan document to implement the vision of the institutions.

Further, this book has been written with the objective to address diverse issues confronting college and university education in India. The contributions by an array of luminaries provide a basic as well as critical understanding of higher education needs of the country, summary of the findings of various education commissions, academic and research obligations of college and university teachers, quality assurance and most importantly, the need for appointment of motivated faculty.

Different chapters penned by experts give an understanding of the disruptive technologies of the future, and ways and means for colleges to adapt for the same. In addition, some of the contributors have eloquently described rapidly changing higher education needs and patterns across the world. This book could serve as an interesting briefing for changing the present narrative on higher education in the country and also for extensive as well as a robust orientation of faculty in colleges and universities. The chapters in the book have been divided into six main theme areas as described above and all the chapters underscore the fact that a paradigm shift is needed in order to address the dynamic knowledge ecosystem and also the demographic advantage that our country holds.

Briefly, the contributors through their chapters espouse the following thoughts:

- The meaning and core objectives of higher education, role of teachers in capacity-building, providing value-based and holistic education, and building a humane society.
- Evolution of the Indian higher education system.

BOOK REVIEWS

- Salient features of reports submitted by various commissions.
- The state art of the teaching practices with reference to natural and social sciences.
- The need for radical thinking and designing new pedagogic methods.
- Importance of developing scientific attitude in order to promote creative thinking and innovation in students.
- The importance of leadership role of principals and heads of institutions in fostering holistic development of colleges.
- The importance of academic, administrative and financial reforms in promoting quality higher education.
- The nuances of the accreditation process and the new methodology adapted by National Assessment and Accreditation Council.
- The importance of digital literacy and its significance in the knowledge economy.

- Technological disruptions and new-age skills.
- Stress management and counselling of students.
- Resource mobilization for institutional progress and excellence.
- Designing energy-efficient campuses and role of alumni in the development of colleges.
- Future strategies and strategic planning.

This book is a great resource for college and university teachers as it has made an excellent effort to create awareness on the existing complexities, pros and cons, and present state of academic infrastructure in colleges. Also, all the contributors have emphasized the fact that a robust, efficient and value-based higher education system is essential for a harmonious society. The book should be a source of inspiration for teachers and administrators, which will help in sustainable and

progressive growth of colleges in the country.

Excellent editing by S. K. Saidapur has brought out the importance the subject deserves and thus has made this book invaluable. It is an extremely comprehensive and holistic book, as it covers almost all the aspects of the Indian college education. The book will be of great use to teachers, administrators and planners to understand the issues at hand and also for objective planning. I therefore recommend that faculty members as well as administrators read this book and also for copies to be made available to the libraries in order to revitalize the higher education system of the country.

The book is available with Amazon/Flipcart/Gyan Books.

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