



**ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY,  
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM**



**NSS CELL**

One Day Workshop on  
The Resurgence Planning for Academic Continuity  
(NEP 2020)  
19-09-2020

*Convener*

**Dr B Kezia Rani**  
**NSS Coordinator**

*Chief Guest*

**Prof M Jagganadha Rao, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor**

## Introduction

Recently, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was announced by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (soon to be called the Ministry of Education). The policy is aimed at transforming the Indian education system to meet the needs of the 21st Century.

The new policy seeks rectification of poor literacy and numeracy outcomes associated with primary schools, reduction in dropout levels in middle and secondary schools and adoption of the multi-disciplinary approach in the higher education system. Apart from this, the policy also focuses on early childhood care, restructuring curriculum and pedagogy; reforming assessments and exams, and investing in teacher training and broad-basing their appraisal. Though the NEP 2020 seeks to bring a holistic change in the education system of India, its success depends on the will and way in which it will be implemented.

### Significance of National Education Policy 2020

- In adopting a 5+3+3+4 model for school education starting at age 3, the policy recognizes the primacy of the formative years from ages 3 to 8 in shaping the child's future.
- Another key aspect of school education in the new policy is the breaking of the strict division of arts, commerce and science streams in high school. This can lay the foundation for a multi-disciplinary approach in high education.
- Another laudable aspect of the scheme is the introduction of vocational courses with an internship. This may nudge the vulnerable sections of society to send their children to school.
- Also, it would help in realization of the goal of Skill India Mission.
- The NEP proposes the extension of the Right to Education (RTE) to all children up to the age of 18. Further, the policy seeks to leverage the huge potential of online pedagogy and learning methodologies for increasing gross enrolment in higher education.
- According to the policy, in spite of periodic inspection, transparency, maintaining quality standards and a favourable public perception will become a 24X7 pursuit for the institutions, leading to all-round improvement in their standard. The policy also seeks to establish a super-regulator for education which will be responsible for standards-setting, funding, accreditation and regulation of higher education India.
- The document states universities from among the top 100 in the world will be able to set up campuses in India. This will lead to an infusion of international perspective and innovation, which will make the Indian education system more efficient and competitive.
- Most crucially, NEP, once and for all, buries the strident Hindi versus English language debate; instead, it emphasises on making mother tongue, local language or the regional language the medium of instruction at least till Grade 5, which is considered the best medium of teaching.

This Workshop intends to discuss the issues that are related to NEP 2020 with special focus on academic continuity and also the salient features of NEP 2020.

## **Objectives of the Program**

The objectives of the webinar include:

- To discuss the emergence of new educational system and its need.
- To create awareness on the features of NEP 2020 for the faculty of HEIs.
- To discuss and elaborate on the issues related to academic continuity in the perspective of NEP 2020.
- To compare and contrast the NEP 2020 with the educational system models of other foreign nations.
- To understand and deliberate upon the future of HEIs in India.

## **Organizers**

About NSS Cell of Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram

Adikavi Nannaya University was established in the year 2006 to meet the Higher Education needs of East & West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The University consists of four colleges in main campus namely - University College of Arts & Commerce, University College of Engineering, University College of Education and University College of Science & Technology catering to the needs of students on campus.

The University also has extension campuses at Kakinada and Tadepalligudem. The University stands tall being the largest in the state of Andhra Pradesh, affiliating 444 colleges. A brief introduction about the University will be given by the Convener.

University's NSS Cell comprises of 290 Units with over 29000 volunteers who are involved in various service activities to the society. The volunteers, during the pandemic, are rendering their services to the affected sectors of the society.

Since the lockdown, NSS Cell has organized many webinars on various contemporary topics for the benefit of NSS Volunteers and Affiliated Colleges. On the academic front, NSS Cell organized an international Faculty Development Program to enrich the Online teaching skills of the teachers.

## **Resource persons**

1. Prof Y Srinivasa Rao  
Dean Faculty of Sciences  
Prof of Geology  
Adikavi Nannaya University,  
Rajamahendravaram
2. Dr Ramesh Reddy  
State NSS Officer, Andhra Pradesh, India

## **Brief Biodata of the Chief Guest**

Prof. Mokka Jagannadha Rao, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram has done his education both in India and Aboard. He got his Master's degree in Engineering from University of Alaska, USA. He got his Ph.D. from Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, in the year 1985. He joined as Assistant professor in the Department of Geology, Andhra University in 1986 and later promoted to Professor and head of the department from the same department/ He is a serious researcher and academician having more than 33 years of experience in both teaching and research. He has published nearly 150 papers in National and International Journals. 33 scholars got awarded their PhDs under his guidance. His students are not only from geology but also from Computer Science, Geo Engineering, Geo Physics and Allied Physics.

He has strong research Collaboration with various organisations from USA, Canada and Australia. He has completed 8 funded projects, from leading funding agencies of this Country, including DST, UGC, CSIR, DOD, APMDC-DMRTUF, MoES, ISRO and ONGC. He got huge consultancy projects from ONGC namely:

1. Studies on Holocene Evolution of Mahanadi Delta,
2. Studies on Land Subsidence due to Hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation at KG-PG Basin, A Pulsing Remote Sensing and Field studies.

He has a vast experience in administration. He held various administrative positions:

1. Director for Information Management Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, AP
2. Dean for PG& Professional Examinations, Andhra University, AP
3. Director for International Students Affairs-Andhra University
4. Director for Delta studies Institute-Andhra University
5. Chairman for Board of Studies, Dept. of Geosciences, Ambedkar University, Srikakulam, AP

## **Brief Biodata of Resource Persons**

### ***Prof Y Srinivasa Rao***

Prof. Y.Srinivasa Rao working as a Professor in the department of Geology from 2014 onwards to till. He served as an University Administrative positions like Principal University College of Science & Technology, Dean-IT, CDC, Faculty of Science, Head- department of Geology, Co-ordinator-Dr.BR Ambedkar Central Library, Research Cell, AP Academy of Sciences-Rajamahendravaram Chapter, 5 years Integrated M.Sc, TePP Outreach Counselling Centre etc.

Prof. Srinivasa Rao has 21 years of Teaching and Research Experience in UG and PG. He got Doctoral degree from S V University, Tirupathi and he selected Young Scientist award from SV University. He guided many Research Scholars, students' projects and he occupied different roles played in the University level. Now he is working as Dean: Academic affairs, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram.

### ***Dr K Ramesh Reddy***

Dr. K. Ramesh Reddy currently serving as state NSS officer, Andhra Pradesh. He completed M.Sc, MCA, PGDCA and Ph.D from S V University; He joined as an Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science in 2009 in Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore. He has 15 years of teaching and 03 years of Research Experience. His research area is Wireless Networks, Network Security, Data Mining, and Advanced Operations Research. Many scholars awarded Ph.D under his supervision. He wrote 03 Books and Published 22 Journals in National and International level. He appointed as BOS member and BOS Chairman. He served as a resource person to various Universities. He Joined as NSS Programme Coordinator From 2009-2018 and received Best Programme Officer and Best Programme Coordinator awards .He received:

1. State Level Best NSS Programme Officer Award for the year 2013- 14.
2. State Level Best NSS Programme Coordinator Award for the year 2014-15.
3. National Level Indira Ghandi NSS Best Programme Officer Award for the year 2016-17

And many other such as Yuva Kishoram-2017 award, District Level Best Coordinator Prasamsa Patram in 2013, Best Blood Motivator award etc., under his credit. He Joined as NSS Programme Coordinator From 2009-2018 and received Best Programme Officer and Best Programme Coordinator State Awards and I received National NSS Award ( IG Best PO Award) in 2016-17 from Rastrapathi, Govt. of India. He appointed as BOS Chairman of DRW (Autonomous) College, Gudur, I appointed as BOS Member for M.Sc (CS) and MCA in V.S University, Nellore and DK Govt. Degree College, Nellore. I am the life Members for 2 International Organizations. I am reviver of 05 Journals and 02 Journals I act as editorial board member.

Flyer



# ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY

RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM - 533296

## NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME



**Invites you for a one day workshop on  
RESURGENCE PLANNING FOR ACADEMIC CONTINUITY (NEP-2020)**

**On Sep 19th at 10am**

### CHIEF GUEST



**Prof. M. JAGANNADHA RAO**  
VICE-CHANCELLOR  
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY

### GUEST OF HONOR



**Prof. B. GANGA RAO**  
REGISTRAR  
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY

### Resource persons

**Prof. Y. Srinivas Rao**  
Dean, Academic affairs, AKNU

**Dr. K. Ramesh Reddy**  
State NSS Officer

**DESIGNED & ORGANIZED BY**  
NSS TEAM  
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY

### ABOUT UNIVERSITY

Adikavi Nannaya University was established on April 2006. This University aims to combine the pristine cultural and the contemporary demands of educational excellence in its vision.

The University consists of four colleges in main campus namely University College of Arts & Commerce, University College of Engineering, University College of Education and University

### ABOUT NSS

The University encourages creativity and social service amongst its students. The University is charting a new pathway of progress under the esteemed guidance of Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Prof. M. Jagannadha Rao. Adikavi Nannaya University prides in being the largest university of Andhra Pradesh with 450 Colleges & 290 NSS units.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAM

The objective of the program is to continue the education assistance to the colleges affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University. The present crisis has stimulated innovation within the education sector. An innovative approach has been initiated in the education community by using WhatsApp groups, online learning platforms, etc. It is the essential role of higher education institutions in the ongoing duty of continuing the teaching, learning process. These changes have also highlighted the promising features of learning and accelerated changes in modes of delivering quality education have become a challenging aspect of the faculty.

### FOR MORE DETAILS CONTACT

#### CONVENER

**Dr.B.Kezia Rani**  
NSS, COORDINATOR  
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY  
CONTACT : 7396544059

## Program Sheet



**ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY,  
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM**



NSS Cell

### **Resurgence Planning for Academic Continuity (NEP 2020)**

19-09-2020 10:AM

## Program Sheet

10:00 AM – 10:05 AM	Opening Remarks by Dr B Kezia Rani, NSS Coordinator, Convener
10:10 AM – 10:15 AM	Introduction of Chief Guest
10:15 AM – 10:25 AM	Address by Chief Guest, Prof M Jagannadha Rao, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, ANUR
10:25 AM – 10:30 AM	Introduction of Resource Person
10:30 AM – 11:10 AM	Session by Prof Y Srinivasa Rao, Dean, AKNU
11:10 AM – 11:15 AM	Introduction of Resource Person
11:15 AM – 11:55 AM	Session by Dr K Ramesh Reddy, State NSS Officer
11:55 AM – 12:00 PM	Vote of Thanks

## Convener's Opening Remarks

New Policy aims for universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100 % Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030. NEP 2020 will bring 2 crores out of school children back into the main stream through open schooling system.

The current 10+2 system to be replaced by a new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively. This will bring the hitherto uncovered age group of 3-6 years under school curriculum, which has been recognized globally as the crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child. The new system will have 12 years of schooling with three years of Anganwadi/ pre schooling.

Emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, no rigid separation between academic streams, extracurricular, vocational streams in schools ; Vocational Education to start from Class 6 with Internships. Teaching up to at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/ regional language. No language will be imposed on any student. A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT. By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree. Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to be raised to 50 % by 2035 ; 3.5 crore seats to be added in higher education. The policy envisages broad based, multi-disciplinary, holistic Under Graduate education with flexible curricula, creative combinations of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification. UG education can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options and appropriate certification within this period.

Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education. HECI to have four independent verticals – National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC ) for standard setting, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding, and National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards.

Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges. Over a period of time, it is envisaged that every college would develop into either an Autonomous degree-granting College, or a constituent college of a university. An autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. NEP 2020 emphasizes setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund, Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups. New Policy promotes Multilingualism in both schools and higher education. National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit , Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation to be set up. The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.



## Vice Chancellor's Address

As we wait for the pandemic to end, it is commendable that NSS Cell is engaged in multiple endeavors both at communal and academic level. AKNU has continued to conduct webinars throughout the lockdown period.

I am happy and thankful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi *ji* for taking the initiative to introduce NEP 2020. During the unveiling ceremony of the Policy, he remarked that "Our youth will learn according to their interest." I believe that NEP 2020 will revolutionize the education system bringing in focus the quality that we are dire need of. It will also make our education on par with the international standards.

NEP 2020 will be more student-centered and flexible. So far, our education system is rigid and structured in its manner of progression and specialization however with the introduction of NEP 2020, a number of opportunities will be given to the student to pursue other subjects of interest beyond his principle domain of knowledge.

The Policy seems to be designed after the educational models of USA and other developed nations, wherein a student of Medical science, for instance, is free to pursue his interest in Engineering without any restrictions. With the introduction of Majors, such flexibility along with specialization is brought into our educational system. Furthermore, with the introduction of Credit Bank, the credit transfer between universities will be more efficient and beneficial to the student.

Today, we are the largest producers of graduates but before we celebrate that number, we must remember that the litmus test for quality and successful education is reflected in the number of innovations, inventions and patents our graduates earn. We are a sorry figure in those areas.

Therefore, it is truly a historic moment that after nearly three decades, we are making radical changes to make India an education hub. It is also the right time to introduce this Policy as a large portion of our population is young which gives us a monumental opportunity to increase our Gross Enrolment Ratio and bring more children into schools.

Students will fully be able to reap the benefits of NEP 2020 only when quality teachers and standardizations of quality markers of HEIs is made. I am happy to see that there will be a HECI or Higher Education Commission of India will take care of these issues.

Another aspect of NEP 2020 involves inviting foreign institutes to establish branches in India. Such a move will bring in the long-needed competition that will help in enhancing our endeavors further.

I am happy that Dr B Kezia Rani, NSS Coordinator of the University has taken up the initiative and organized this webinar. I wish her and her team a grand success.

## Prof Y Srinivasa Rao's Session

With the approval of the New Education Policy 2020 in July, India is all set to witness a much-needed reformation in education, one that focuses on the essentials of learning in the present, while preparing students for a future they get to shape. The current system that has often been criticized to be rigid and redundant, focusing more on content and results, will now pave way for NEP that aims to encourage cognition and creativity. With its multidisciplinary approach, students will have the opportunities to innovate and adapt, allowing them to swiftly move between different interests and fields, enabling constant up-gradation of skills. The policy doesn't just change education for students, but the board and facilitators too, thus restructuring the entire system to be more learner centered, based on the pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability.

The last time the education policy was reformed before this, was in 1986. Despite the humungous changes across the world, with respect to learning, skills, technology and careers, India has been following the same education system for 34 years, while education policies across the world continued to change dynamically, thus leaving out students here with less leverage, as compared to their counterparts globally. With the new policies in place, this aperture is reduced, ensuring the knowledge and opportunities students receive here, are on par with global standards.

Here's a comprehensive look at the NEP aimed to help understand the relevance, effectiveness and impact NEP will have not just on the education sector today, but on the country's economic and social progress in the future.

### Highlights of NEP

- 10+2 Structure to be modified to 5+3+3+4. Ages 3 to 8 will fall under foundational stage, 8 to 11 under preparatory stage, 11 to 14 under middle stage, and 14 to 18 under secondary stage.
- Promotion of multilingualism and native languages. Medium of instruction wherever possible, to be home language, until class V. Indian Arts of all kinds to be offered to students at all levels.
- Students to take school examinations in Grade 3, 5, 8 to track progress of education throughout schooling, which will be overseen by an appropriate authority.
- Board exams in classes 10th and 12th to be redesigned to be easier, testing primary competencies, along with the option of taking improvement board exams.
- Undergraduate degree with 3 or 4 year duration, with multiple exit options and appropriate certifications.
- No hard separation amongst curricular, extracurricular, co-curricular, amongst arts, humanities and sciences, or amongst vocational and academic streams.
- All higher education institutions to become multidisciplinary by 2040.
- Students to be given increased flexibility in the choice of subjects they wish to study, in the secondary stage.
- Large number of merit based scholarships for studying quality four year B-Ed program.
- Teacher Eligibility Tests to be strengthened, to include better test materials, to reflect a score that will be taken into consideration during recruitment.
- Teachers to be offered local, regional, state, national, and international workshops, to help develop their skills and knowledge. A minimum of 50 hours of participation in such CPD is required in a year.

- By 2030, teacher education to be moved to multidisciplinary universities.
- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) to function as one single regulator for higher education sector, including teacher education, but excluding medical and legal education.
- System of graded autonomy based on accreditation for colleges.
- High performing Indian universities may set up campuses in other countries.
- Selected universities among the top 100 in the world, may operate in India.
- Regulatory System of Higher Education to be distinct for regulation, accreditation, funding and academic standard setting, under Higher Education Commission of India or HECL.

NATIONAL WEBINAR: Creating Awareness to NSS Volunteers on NEP-2020  
19<sup>th</sup> September 2020

Slide Show  
Resume Slide Show

Creating Awareness  
on  
National Education Policy-2020  
to NSS Volunteers


Dr. Y. Srinivasa Rao, M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.,  
Professor of Geology  
Dean: Academic Affairs  
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY  
Rajahmundry – 533296, A.P.,

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### Integrating Vocational Education at all levels in the classroom

No hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc. in order to eliminate harmful hierarchies among, and silos between different areas of learning;






Internship opportunities to learn vocational subjects may be made available to students throughout Grades 6-12, including holiday periods

Every student will take a fun course, during Grades 6-8, that gives a survey and hands-on experience of a sampling of important vocational crafts, such as carpentry, electric work, metal work, gardening, pottery making, etc.

Local community to help identify these.

Vocational courses to be offered through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode

## Dr K Ramesh Reddy's Session

The NEP 2020 is the first new education policy to be introduced in India in the 21st century, the last having been implemented in 1986, 34 years ago. The NEP, thus, replaces the National Policy on Education, 1986, which was modified once in 1992. Before that, the first education policy was passed in 1968.

Efforts for a new education policy have been ongoing since 2015, and in May 2016, the Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy submitted its report, based on which the then MHRD prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'.

According to the [government](#), the NEP 2020 has been formulated after having considered nearly over 2 lakh suggestions from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 ULBs and 676 districts.

The policy document says that it "aims at producing engaged, productive, and contributing citizens for building an equitable, inclusive, and plural society".

Among other things, the NEP 2020 suggests a slew of improvements to school education, with a focus on flexibility of subjects and eliminating silos between streams of learning. Another goal of the NEP is to achieve 100 percent Gross Enrolment Ratio in preschool to secondary level by 2030.

First off, the NEP changes the existing 10+2 structure of school education to a 5+3+3+4, covering children between the ages of 3-18.

This essentially brings into the fold children of the age group of 3-6 years, who were not covered in the existing structure, which begins only at grade 1.

This structure, when broken up into corresponding grades, is:

- Three years of *anganwadi* or preschool + two years in primary school in grades 1-2 covering ages 3 to 8 years
- The 'preparatory stage' covering ages 8 to 11 years or grades 3-5
- The 'middle stage' covering ages 11 to 14 years or grades 6-8
- The 'secondary stage' covering ages 14 to 18 years in two phases – grades 9-10 in the first and grades 11-12 in the second

The NEP aims to reduce the curriculum content to its core essentials, focussing on key concepts and ideas in order that children are able to practice more critical thinking and among other things, more analysis-based learning.

The NEP also states that there will be no hard separation among 'curricular', 'extra-curricular', or 'co-curricular' areas, among 'arts', 'humanities', and 'sciences', or between 'vocational' or 'academic' streams. During grades 6-8, students will be required to take a course which will provide hands-on experience of a number of important vocational crafts as well.

In fact, children will also be given increased flexibility in the choices of subjects they wish to study, especially in the secondary stage.

The policy also aims to promote multilingualism and a learning of native languages. There will also be reforms to the assessment system.

According to the policy, board exams will be made 'easier', testing 'primarily core capacities/competencies' rather than rote learning. There will also be the possibility of taking the board exams twice in a year, once for the main exam and once for improvement, if a student so wishes.

In addition, the NEP will implement standardised school exams to be taken in grades 3, 5 and 8 in order to track progress of education throughout school years rather than just at the end.

One of the biggest changes the NEP seeks to bring about is a focus on languages in school.

According to the policy, *wherever possible*, "the medium of instruction until at least grade 5, but preferably till grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language", to be followed in both public and private schools.

The policy will also implement the three-language formula, but with some flexibility and without imposing any language on a state. Essentially, it means that students will learn three languages, based on the states, regions and the choice of the students themselves, as long as at least two of the three languages are native to India. The reference to Hindi and English in this regard in the draft NEP has been dropped after a protest from political parties.

One of the languages offered in this three-language formula will be Sanskrit. The latter will be offered at all levels of school and higher education, as will other classical languages such as Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Pali, Persian, and Prakrit. Foreign languages such as Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian, will also be offered at the secondary level, the policy states.

The policy not only aims to transform education but also to improve the skills of those facilitating that education – teachers.

In order to ensure that, the policy seeks to institute a large number of merit-based scholarships across the country for studying quality four-year integrated BEd programmes. It also states that teacher eligibility tests (TETs) will be strengthened to inculcate better test material and the scores of the same will be taken into account for recruitment purposes.

Teachers will also be offered local, regional, state, national, and international workshops as well as online teacher development modules so that they are able to improve their skills and knowledge and will be expected to participate in at least 50 hours of such continuous professional development opportunities in a year.

The policy states that by 2030, teacher education will be moved into multidisciplinary universities, and by the same year, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a four-year integrated BEd. This rule will, however, not include those who have already obtained a bachelors degree or a masters degree, for whom there will be different requirements.

The NEP naturally brings about a sea of changes in the system of higher education as well, aiming to improve it with the goal of "creation of greater opportunities for individual employment."

A goal of the NEP is also to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education, including vocational education from 26.3 percent as of 2018 to 50 percent by 2035.

One of the main aims of NEP is to overhaul the fragmented nature of India's existing higher education system and instead bring together higher education institutions (HEIs) into large

multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and HEI clusters/knowledge hubs. The policy states that over time, single-stream HEIs will be phased out over time.

One change that the NEP brings about is that the undergraduate degree will be of either a three or four-year duration, with multiple exit options within this period, with appropriate certifications for those dropping out at a certain point in the course. HEIs will also be able to offer masters courses of different designs, based on the undergraduate degree of the student.

Additionally, the MPhil programme has been discontinued by the NEP 2020.

Interestingly, in keeping with the multidisciplinary approach to education, a new system that the NEP is seeking to implement is an “Academic Bank of Credit (ABC)”, which will be able to digitally store academic credits earned from various recognised HEIs. This will allow degrees from an HEI to be awarded taking into account credits earned.

For now, while the NEP states that a system of granting graded autonomy based on accreditation will be adopted for colleges, eventually, the aim is to transform them into an autonomous degree-granting college, or a constituent college of a university.

A change has also been to the regulatory system, with the National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) set to function as one single regulator for the higher education sector, including teacher education, but excluding medical and legal education.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio of 50 percent is an important target and all universities must contribute to it. The initiatives announced under NEP 2020 should help achieve this target. The government-recognised multiple the entry and exit options at the undergraduate level will give more options to the youth.

## **Number of Participants**

500 – Zoom

400 – YouTube

## **Outcome of the Event**

The Workshop is intended to act as a platform of discussion for the upcoming impact of NEP 2020. The Policy has been thoroughly deliberated by the resource persons in both the sessions. The participants were through these deliberations, made aware of the radical changes that are to be brought in the educational system of the nation. The discourses specifically focused on the nature of multiple exit and entry points in the upcoming model of NEP 2020 that allows for academic continuity at various levels.

The event helped the participants to understand the reshaped priorities of education and the international aspirations of the Policy. The faculty towards the end of the program, are able to

- Recognize and appreciate new approaches of teachers included in the policy.
- Appreciate the radical changes brought through NEP 2020 in terms of flexibility.
- Anticipate the impact of NEP 2020 on future interdisciplinary fields of education and research.
- Identify the new role of teacher as a facilitator in the context of the Policy.
- Gauge the impact of NEP 2020 in terms of employability and job market and skill set diversity.

## **Feedback Report**

The participants benefited from the Workshop in gaining the necessary knowledge on the salient features of NEP 2020. The participants learned about the various ways in which the NEP 2020 will benefit the education sector in terms of academic, research and employability of students. The faculty also understood the future of education and thereby the changing needs of the academic sector to better equip themselves with necessary skills.

The presentations were lucid and the explanation is clear with relevant examples that made the sessions easily comprehensible to different levels of participating faculty. The participants were also able to connect to different aspects of NEP 2020 as the resource persons guided them towards different existing issues and also in what manner the upcoming Policy will offer innovative solutions to these issues.

The participants are also able to relate to the different problems regarding quality education for the student and are able to appreciate the efforts put into making NEP 2020 a comprehensive solution to many of the issues that plague the current educational system of India.

## Photo Gallery with captions and Paper clippings

### నూతన విద్యా విధానం యువతకు బహుళ ప్రయోజనకరం

'నన్నయ' వీసీ ఆచార్య జగన్నాథరావు రాజానగరం: దేశంలో అమలు కానున్న నూతన విద్యా విధానంతో యువతకు బహుళ ప్రయోజనాలు చేకూరనున్నాయని ఆదికవి నన్నయ యూనివర్సిటీ వీసీ ఆచార్య ఎం.జగన్నాథరావు అన్నారు. యూనివర్సిటీ ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో 'రెసూర్షెన్స్ ప్లానింగ్ ఫర్ ఎకనమిక్ కన్వెల్జన్స్ (ఎన్ఎపీ 2020)' అనే అంశంపై ఆన్లైన్లో శనివారం వర్క్ షాప్ నిర్వహించారు. ప్రపంచ దేశాలలో యువశక్తి అధికంగా ఉన్న దేశం భారతదేశమని, దీనిని సద్వినియోగం చేసుకునేందుకు ఈ విధానం దోహదపడుతుందన్నారు. డాక్టర్ బి.కె.జి.యారాణి కన్వీనర్గా వ్యవహరించిన రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆచార్య బి.గంగారావు పాల్గొన్నారు.

### నేడు 'నన్నయ'లో వర్క్ షాప్



బ్రోచర్ను ఆవిష్కరిస్తున్న వీసీ జగన్నాథరావు

దివాన్చెరువు, సెప్టెంబరు 18: నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో రీసెర్చ్ ప్లానింగ్ ఫర్ ఎకనమిక్ కన్వెన్యూటీ (ఎన్ఎపీ-2020)పై వర్క్ షాప్ శనివారం జరుగుతుందని వీసీ మొక్కా జగన్నాథరావు తెలిపారు. దీనికి సంబంధించిన బ్రోచర్ను శుక్రవారం ఆయన ఆవిష్కరించారు. ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ ప్రోగ్రామ్ కో-ఆర్డినేటర్, వర్క్ షాప్ కన్వీనర్ బి.కె.జి.యారాణి మాట్లాడుతూ జాతీయ విద్యా విధానంపై విద్యార్థులను, అధ్యాపకులను మరింత చైతన్యం చేస్తుంది ఈ వర్క్ షాప్ నిర్వహిస్తున్నామన్నారు.

### 'నన్నయ'లో నేడు ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ ఆన్లైన్ వర్క్ షాప్

రాజానగరం: ఆదికవి నన్నయ యూనివర్సిటీలో ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో 'రీసెర్చ్ ప్లానింగ్ ఫర్ ఎకనమిక్ కన్వెన్యూటీ (ఎన్ఎపీ) - 2020' అనే అంశంపై ఆన్లైన్లో శనివారం వర్క్ షాప్ నిర్వహించనున్నారు. దీనికి సంబంధించిన బ్రోచర్ను ఉపకుల పతి ఆచార్య ఎం.జగన్నాథరావు శుక్రవారం విడుదల చేశారు. ఈ వర్క్ షాప్ను సద్వినియోగం చేసుకోవాలని ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ కో ఆర్డినేటర్ డాక్టర్ బి.కె.జి.యారాణి విద్యార్థులకు



బ్రోచర్ను విడుదల చేస్తున్న వీసీ ఆచార్య జగన్నాథరావు సూచించారు.





Dr B Kezia Rani addressing the Participants with Opening Remarks



Prof. M Jagannadha Rao, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor's Inaugural Address



Prof. Y Srinivasa Rao

### Prof Y Srinivasa Rao's Session

Here is the list of some of the great schemes initiated by Government of India to improve education in the country.

**Schemes for Primary Education**  
The two major schemes for primary education are following.

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
2. Mid Day Meal

These two schemes targets mainly children coming from poor economic background. The schemes will help to bridge gaps between children coming from different socio economic strata.

**Schemes for Secondary Education**

1. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
2. National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education
3. Girls Hostel Scheme
4. Scheme of Vocational Education
5. Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage
6. National Scholarships

Secondary education schemes targets children falling under the age group of 14 – 18. The purpose of these schemes is to prepare students for the higher education.

NCERT (National Council for Educational Research and Training) focuses on educational development in terms of both quantity and quality.

**Schemes for Higher Education**  
Objective of higher-educational schemes is to prepare students for the job market. Young graduates can develop their skills so that they can become part of skilled workforce in the country.

Here are some of the important schemes for higher education.

1. All India Council for Technical Education Scholarships
2. Scheme of Apprenticeship Training
3. Department of Science and Technology grants and fellowships
4. Scholarship Schemes for ST Students by Ministry of Tribal Affairs
5. Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (Scheme)
6. Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities - Schemes/ Programmes
7. Sports Authority of India promotional schemes

Dr. K Ramesh ...

Zoom

### Dr K Ramesh Reddy's Session