Fundamental Principles of

National Education Policy

(NEP 2020)

Capacity Development of Faculty

&

Assessment & Accreditation of Universities

by

Professor B.A. Chopade

M.Sc. Ph.D. (Nottingham University, England),
Fogarty Fellow (Illinois University, Chicago, USA),
Cornel Commandant (Hon.) Govt. of India, New Delhi

Vice-Chancellor

AKS University, Satna

www.aksuniversity.ac.in

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National Education Policy 2020 NEP

29th July 2020

Golden Day of Modern India in 21st Century

on this Day

Union Cabinet of Govt. of India Approved NEP 2020

1st Education Policy based on Indian Ethos, IKS, SDGs, and Newest
Completely New Framework for Education

- **Paving the Way for Transformational** Reforms
in School & Higher Education System in the Country

> On the Same Day
> Renaming of MHRD to
> Ministry of Education (MOE)
> Govt. of India , New Delhi

- Outlines the Vision of New Education System of India.
- NEP 2020 Replaces the previous National Policy of
Education (NPE) 1986

Origin of NEP 2020

- 2017 : MHRD/ MoE formed a committee chaired by Dr. K. Kasturirangan

  Eminent Space Scientist & former Director of ISRO,

  for Preparing National Education Policy

- May 31, 2019 : The committee submitted its Report.

- July 29, 2020 : Union Cabinet of Govt. of India Approved NEP 2020.

- 2023-24 : NEP 2020 Implemented.

- Kasturirangan Committee did Research for 3 years on Indian Education System from Primary Education to University.

- Consultation were done with Vice-Chancellors , Professors, Scientists, Parents, Students.

- 3 Lakh consultations were done in 3 years.

- 2,70,000 written suggestions here received & analyzed.

- All above facts were studied, critically analyzed and interpreted

  and finally draft was prepared.

- Therefore NEP 2020 is based on Extensive Research

  on Current State of Education in India.

The Need for a New : National Education Policy : NEP 2020

Current Problems of Indian Education System

- Up until the introduction of NEP 2020.
- There were Number of Pitfalls in the Indian Education System.
- Memorization was Prioritized / Rote Learning.
- Understanding of concepts was less, more emphasis was laid on learning.
- Traditional subjects were taught.
- Less emphasis on :
  - Research and Innovation.
  - Skills Education.
  - Vocational Education.
- IPR, Patenting & Entrepreneurship was Practically absent.
- Examination Oriented Pedagogy.
- Examination system was based on : Memorization & outdated.
- Curricula were outdated not relevant .
- No Training to faculty.
- CBCS & OBE were not effectively implemented.
- Laboratories were not upto the mark.
- Less emphasis on experiential learning.
- Research Degrees @ UG & PG Were Absent.
- Decline in share of knowledge creation.
- Lack of quality education.
- Shortage of qualified teachers.

These findings were Dr. Kasturirangan Committee.

What led to the Creation of NEP 2020

- A panel of specialists (6 members) led by former ISRO Chief Dr. K. Kasturirangan discussed all above difficulties and changes needed in the Indian education system.

- This included from pre-primary, primary schools to high schools, to colleges, to universities.

- All these above proposals were gathered and developed a draft called National Education Policy 2020.

- The Original Policy consists of 455 printed pages.

- Condensed to 66 pages (English) & 108 pages (Hindi)

- PDF of both are available on website of MoE Govt. of India.

NEP 2020 is Based on : 5 Guiding Pillars

Access

Equity

Quality

Affordability

Accountability

Envisions a Massive Transformation of Education in India.
Through an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributed directly to transforming India that is Bharat.

Aims @

Fostering Innovation & Creativity……

The Fundamental Principle of the NEP 2020 is

To Identify and Foster

the Unique Capabilities

of Each Student by Promoting Creativity and

Critical Thinking to Encourage

Logical Decision Making and Innovation.

Vision of NEP 2020

NEP 2020 Envisions :

" Transforming India

into Knowledge Society

by Creation of Knowledge

through Research & Innovation

along with

High Quality Education. "

Vision of NEP 2020

NEP 2020 Envisions	→	Out of the Box Thinking

NEP 2020 Envisions

- To think differently.

- To think unconventionally.

- Introducing New Ideas.

- To think about New Perspectives.

- It means Design ideation

- To Create New Innovative Path.

- Find Clever Solutions to the Problem/s.

Out of the Box Thinking

- Refers to Novel or Creative Thinking.

- Original Thinking.

- Breaking away from the norms.

- It implies adopting unconventional and innovative approaches to problem-solving.
- Analyzing New Paths.
- **Exploring Alternative Options..**
- Questioning the " Done Thing".
- Find Clever Solutions to the Problem/s.

Vision of NEP 2020

The NEP 2020 Envisages that:

The Curriculum and Pedagogy

of our institutions must

develop among the students

A Deep Sense of Respect Towards

the Fundamental Duties

and

Constitutional Values,

bonding with one's country, and

A Conscious Awareness of One's Roles
and
responsibilities in a changing world.

The Vision of the **NEP 2020** :

To Instill among the learners

a deep-rooted pride in being Indian,

not only in thought

but also in spirit, intellect,

and deeds as well as to Develop

Knowledge, Skills, Values,

and dispositions that support responsible

Commitment to Human Rights,

Sustainable Development and living and

global well-being, thereby reflecting

a Truly Global Citizen.

Origin of NEP 2020

Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by India in 2015.

- The Global Education Development Agenda reflected in

  Goal 4 of SDGs of the 2030 : Quality Education.

- Seeks to Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education .

  Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for all by 2030.
  To achieve above lofty goals

  Will require

  The Entire Education System to Reconfigure

  To Support and Foster Learning
  ↓
  All Critical Targets & Goals of
  SDGs of 2030 Agenda
  for Sustainable Development

  Can be achieved

Origin of National Education Policy (NEP 2020)

- Rapid Changes in the Knowledge Landscape.

  > Dramatic scientific & technological advances.
  > - Artificial Intelligence
  > - Machine Learning
  > - Big Data

- Many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines.

  Need for skilled workforce particularly involving.
  - Mathematics
  - Computer Science + Multidisciplinary abilities
  - Data Science

Along with Across the

Science + Social Science + Humanities

Will be in Greater Demand
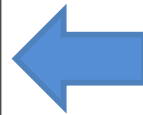
Origin of National Education Policy (NEP 2020)

- With Climate Change , Increasing Pollution Depleting Natural Resources ⎤ Will be sizable shift in how we meet worlds resources such as

- There is a Need for New Skilled Students Particularly in :

Energy

Water — **Need of the World** — **Food**

Sanitation

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Physics
- Agriculture
- Climate Science
- Social Science

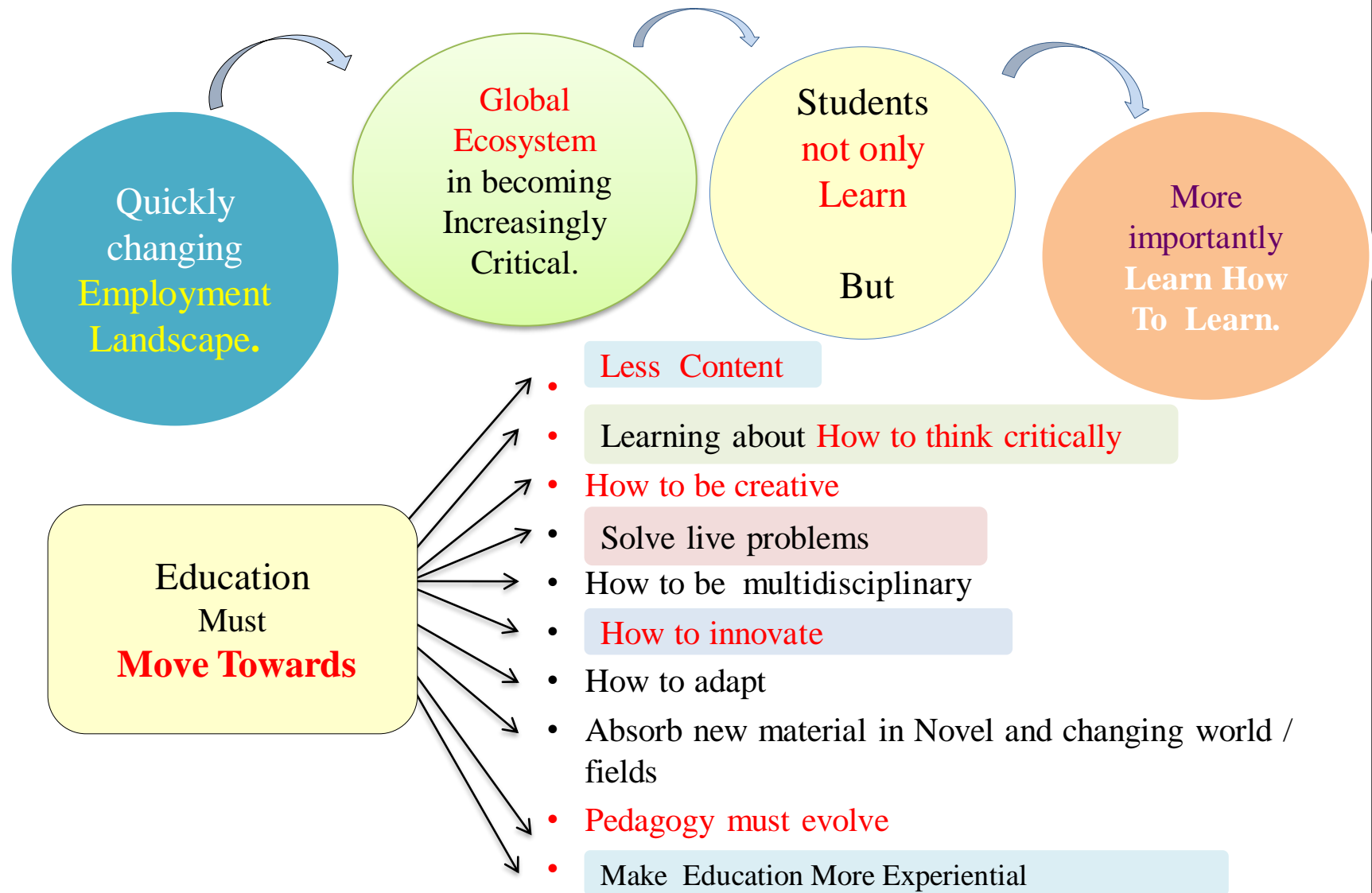← **New Skilled Students Work for**

Emergency of Pandemics and Epigenetic Require
Collaboration Research in

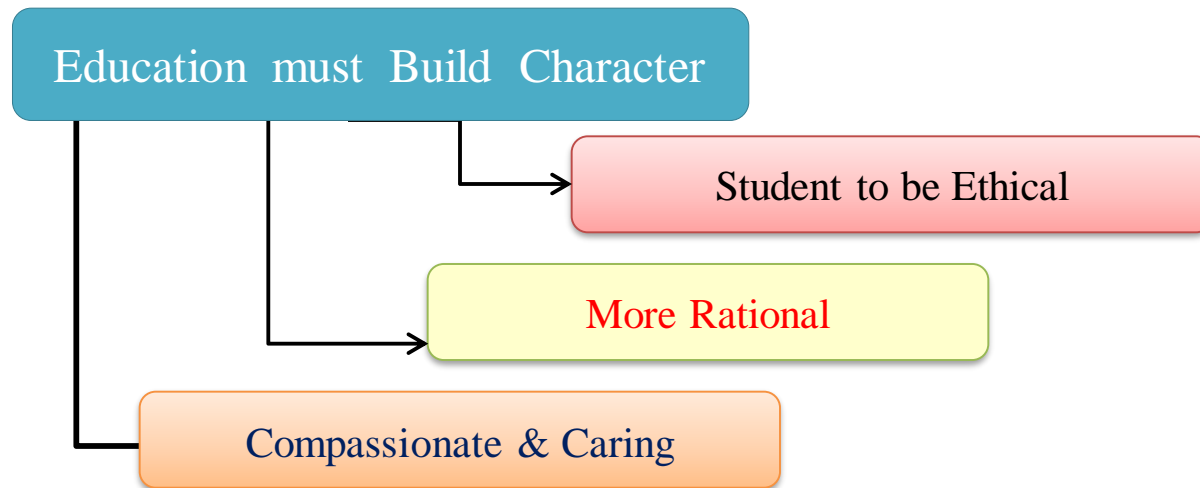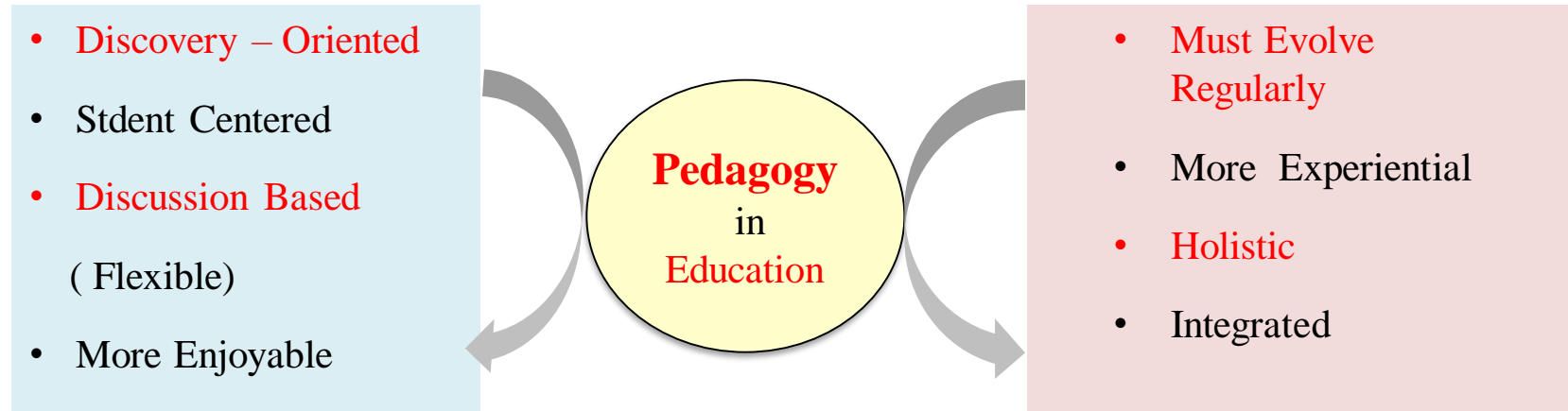Infectious Disease Management of Vaccines Multidisciplinary in the
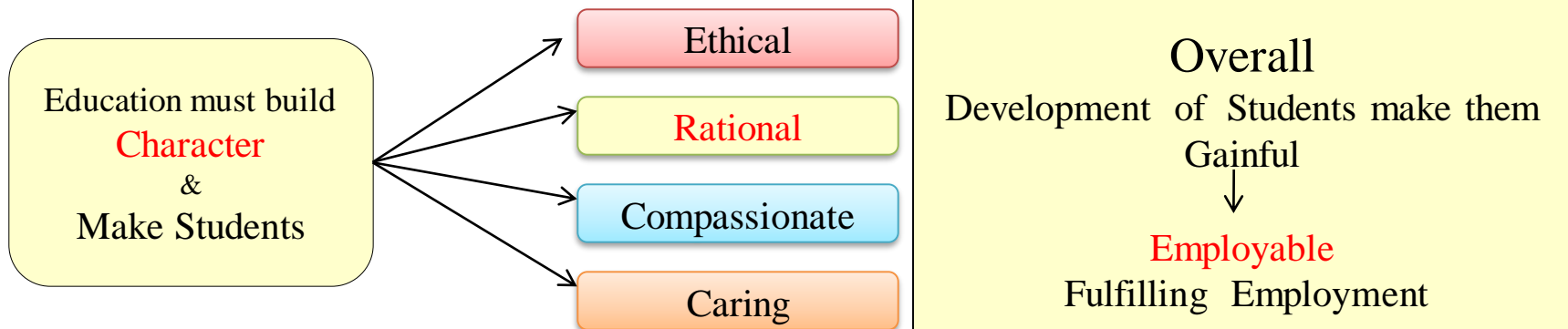
Social issues Need for Resulting

Research & learning

- Growing demand for Humanities + & Art as India move towards becoming a developed country in the world & 3rd Largest economy in the world.

Origin of National Education Policy (NEP 2020)

Quickly changing **Employment Landscape.**

Global Ecosystem in becoming Increasingly Critical.

Students not only Learn

But

More importantly **Learn How To Learn.**

Education Must **Move Towards**

- Less Content
- Learning about How to think critically
- How to be creative
- Solve live problems
- How to be multidisciplinary
- How to innovate
- How to adapt
- Absorb new material in Novel and changing world / fields
- Pedagogy must evolve
- Make Education More Experiential

Pedagogy
in
Education

- Discovery – Oriented
- Stdent Centered
- Discussion Based
  (Flexible)
- More Enjoyable

- Must Evolve Regularly
- More Experiential
- Holistic
- Integrated

Education must Build Character

Student to be Ethical

More Rational

Compassionate & Caring

Origin of National Education Policy (NEP 2020)

Curriculum must include

- Basic Arts
- Crafts
- Humanities
- Games
- Sports & Fitness
- Language/ Literature
- Culture
- Values

Science, Mathematics
Computer/ IT

Make Education

Develop All Capabilities of Students
More well rounded
Useful
Fulfilling the students

Education must build
Character
&
Make Students

Ethical

Rational

Compassionate

Caring

Overall
Development of Students make them Gainful

Employable
Fulfilling Employment

India's Demographic Dividend
India is the youngest country in the world

Largest Youth Population
- More than 65% of India's population is below 35 years & 50% is below 25 years.

Demographic Dividend
- A large working-age population can boost economic growth
- Greater productivity if youth are skilled and employed

Innovation & Entrepreneurship
- Young population drives startups, innovation, and digital growth
- India is among the top startup ecosystems globally

Education & Skill Development Focus
- Government initiatives like Skill India, NEP 2020, Digital India
- Emphasis on vocational training and employability

Digital & Tech-Savvy Youth
- High adoption of digital technology, AI, fintech, and e-governance
- Strong presence in IT, software, and digital services

Global Influence
- Young Indians contribute significantly to the global workforce
- Strong presence in education, health, engineering, and research abroad

Growing Workforce
- India has one of the largest labor forces in the world
- Advantage in manufacturing, services, and technology sectors

Social & Cultural Energy
- Youth play a key role in social change, leadership, sports, and culture
- Increasing participation in governance and civic activities

Challenges Alongside Opportunities
- Need for Quality Education, jobs, healthcare, and Skill Training
- Managing unemployment and underemployment is crucial

Origin of National Education Policy (NEP 2020)

- The gap between the Current State of Learning Outcomes and what is required.
- Must be bridged through undertaking
    1. Bring the highest quality.
    2. Equity and integrity into the system.
    3. From ECCE through higher education.

Major Reforms

Aim must be for India

- To have education system by 2040 that is second to none.

- Equitable access to the Highest Quality Education for all learners/ students, regardless of social & economic background.

Why National Education Policy
Besides NAAC 7 Criteria ?

- Preparedness of University for National Education Policy 2020. (Need to Include)

- Write a Report in 500 words and submit along with SSR (As a part of SSR of NAAC).

- As per 6 Indicators Suggested by NAAC. (pages. 46-48)

> **NEP 2020** is **Integration 7 Criteria** of **NAAC.**

- Peer Team Visit (PTV) Verifies the implementation of NEP 2020 during their visit (3 Days in old system upto 31st January 2025).

> After February 2025 NAAC accreditation is Online and Offline for Universities and completely Online for Colleges. This is new method of NAAC accreditation.

- Therefore we must implement NEP 2020.

NAAC for Quality and Excellence in Higher Education

National Education Policy 2020

This Policy Propose :

- The Revision and Revamping of
- All Aspects of Education Structure
- Including regulation & governance

Create
A New
System

That is Aligned with

- The Aspirational Goals of 21st Century Education.

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) .

- While building upon India's Traditions & Value System.

- Particular Emphasis on the Development of the Creative Potential of each Individual.
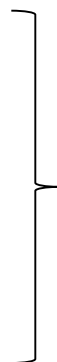
Develop Cognitive Capacities. :

- Critical Thinking

- Problem Solving

- Social, Ethical

- Emotional Capacities.

NAAC for Quality and Excellence in Higher Education

Fundamental Principles of NEP 2020

1. NEP 2020 is Outcome of Extensive Research on Present Education System under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kasturirangan, ISRO.

2. Policy would like to Develop Scientific Temperament.

3. Equal Emphasis on

   - Creativity

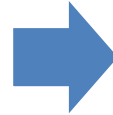   - Critical thinking

   - Logical decision making

   - Innovation

   Graduate Attributes

   Learning Outcomes

NAAC Manual Revised – 21/12/2022   NAAC for Quality and Excellence in Higher Education

4.

Outstanding Research as a **Co-Requiste** for **Outstanding Education & Development.**

$$OR = OE$$

5. Continuous Review on Sustained Research.

6. Multidisciplinary & Holistic Education-

- Research & innovation thrives under such conditions/ environment.

- Provide such Conducive Environment for Conductive Research & Innovation

Above points clearly indicate that :
NEP 2020 is Based on Strong Foundation of Research & Innovation

Starting From Early School Education to University.

NEP 2020 Envisions Innovation & Out of Box Ideas Through Research

Fundamental Principles of NEP 2020

10. Providing India as

one of the Largest Knowledge Economy

in the world &

Global Knowledge Super Power in 21st Century.

11. Education & Research
Cannot be Separated from
Each Other.

12. Aims to eliminate shortage of manpower in Research & Innovation in All Fields Such As
Academic, Technology, Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Industry, Arts, Social Sciences, Literature.

13. Research & Innovation
Starts from
Schools, Colleges & Universities.

14. Increased Emphasis on Mathematics & Computational Thinking
through the school years through variety of Innovation Methods.

Universities must form the basis for Knowledge Creation & Innovation, there by Growing National Economy.

The Purpose of Quality Higher Education is not just for Employment.

- It represent more Vibrant, Socially Engaged, Cooperative Communities, Cultured, Productive, Innovative, Progressive & Prosperous Nation.

- NEP 2020 Envisions & System to overcome these challenges & thereby with equity and inclusion.

Re-Engineering of the HE

Complete Overhaul of the HE

Deliver High-Quality Education

NEP 2020 : Include Following Changes on Priority

1. Moving Towards Faculty University Autonomy

Moving towards More Multidisciplinary UG , PG , Education along with Ph.D. Research & Innovation

- Revamping Curriculum,
- Pedagogy,
- Assessment,
- Student Support,
- Enhanced Student Experiences.

2.

- Reaffirming the integrity of faculty
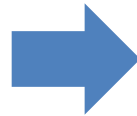- Institutional leadership Positions

Through Merit Appointments.

NEP 2020 : Include Following Changes on Priority

- Career Progression Based On

    - Teaching

    - Research

    - Services

• Establishment of National Research Foundation (NRF)
• Currently ANRF in 2025 by Govt. of India.

to Fund Outstanding Peer Reviewed Research.

- Actively Seed Research in Universities.

- Academic & Administrative Autonomy.

- Single Regulator for Higher Education

Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishtan (VBSA),
December, 2025
passed by Parliament of India.

Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan (VBSA)

- The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan (VBSA) is approved by Govt. of India on 15 December 2025.

- A Single, Overarching Regulatory Body for Higher Education in India.

- Introduced through the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025.

- It aims to reform and consolidate the current higher education regulatory framework.

- This new entity is often described in coverage as a unified regulator to replace existing bodies such as:

  - University Grants Commission (UGC)
  - All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
  - National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)

- Medical and legal education remain outside its scope for now.

Institutional Structure :

- Under the Bill, the VBSA would act as a central coordinating body with **three main councils** beneath it:

- **Regulatory Council (Viniyaman Parishad)**

  - Acts as the *common regulator* for higher education.
  - Ensures compliance with governance, transparency, financial probity, academic norms, etc.
  - Emphasizes "graded autonomy" — institutions that perform well earn greater freedoms.
  - Maintains a public portal for disclosures on finances, infrastructure, outcomes, etc.

- **Accreditation Council (Gunvatta Parishad)**

  - Manages institutional accreditation in a tech-driven ecosystem.
  - Focuses on outcome-based quality assurance versus older input-focused models.

- **Standards Council (Manak Parishad)**

  - Sets academic benchmarks, curricula standards, and staffing norms.

Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan (VBSA)

- The VBSA leadership will include a **Chairperson and up to 12 members**, appointed by the President of India based on merit, expertise, and through a search committee process.

Key Roles and Powers :

Regulatory Role

- VBSA's Regulatory Council will serve as the primary monitoring authority for higher education institutions.
- It encourages institutional self-disclosure and compliance reporting via a digital single-window system.

Penalties and Enforcement

- The regulator is empowered to enforce compliance with significant penalties:

10 lakh to 2 crore fines for violations.

- Heavier penalties, suspension of autonomy, or even closure for extreme breaches.
- Operating without proper state/central approval may result in at least **2 crore fine** and closure.

Funding Authority

- Unlike UGC and AICTE:
- VBSA will not have direct grant-making powers for institutions.
- Funding and grants for universities and colleges will remain with the Ministry of Education / central & state governments.
- VBSA's funding is primarily for regulatory functions and councils.

Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan (VBSA)

- Transition and Implementation :
  - The Bill proposes **repealing existing acts** that established UGC, AICTE, and NCTE.
  - During transition, existing rules continue until new regulations are issued.
  - Interim leadership may be appointed temporarily.
- Policy Goals and Debates

  Proponents argue VBSA will:
  - Simplify multiple regulatory layers into a unified system.
  - Encourage more transparency and quality-centred accreditation.
  - Support international competitiveness and multidisciplinary education.

  Critics express concerns:
  - Potential **centralization of power**, affecting federal balance in education policy.
  - Risk of limited autonomy for institutions due to strong centralized oversight.
- In Summary

Feature	Status Under VBSA Bill
Replaces UGC/AICTE/NCTE	Yes
Direct Funding Authority	Na
Single Window for Compliance	Yes
Heavy Penalty Powers	Yes
Focus On Accreditation & Standards	Yes

Structure of Degree Programmes

1. Undergraduate degree will be either.
    - 3 or 4 years duration : Undergraduate Degree Programme.
    - 4 Years Undergraduate Research Degree Programme.
    - Multiple Exit options within this period.
    - With appropriate certifications.

    For Example-
    - Certificate   :   After Completion of 1 year in a discipline or field including vocational/ professional
    - Diploma   :   After 2 years of study.
    - Bachelor's Degree   :   After 3 years

2. **4 Year Multidisciplinary Bachelor's Research Degree :**

• Chosen Major (by Choices)	• With Research.
• Chose Minor (by Choices)	• Rigorous Research Project in their Major Areas of study.

Structure of Degree Programmes

3. Students who complete 4 Year Bachelors. Research Degree Programme : 1 year Masters Programme by Research.

4. 4 Year Research Degree Programme. (Directly join for Ph.D.)

5. 3 Year Undergraduate Programme. (No Research)

6. Can do 2 Years Master Degree Program.

7. 2nd Year Entirely for Research.

Integrated 5-Year Bachelor's/ Master's Program.

8. Ph.D. Shall require either Master's Degree or

4 Years Bachelor's Degree for Research.

9. M.Phil Degree is discontinued.

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Structure of Degree Programmes

Ph.D. Programme

- Ph.D. Programme is Restructured.
- Required Credit based courses in
- Exposure To
  - Pedagogical Practices
  - Designing Curriculum
  - Credible Evaluation Systems
  - Communication etc.

➡
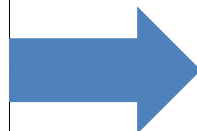
- Teaching
- Education
- Pedagogy
- Writing

Teaching Assistantship is Mandatory for every JRF Ph.D. Student (3 Lecturer/ day)

Multidisciplinary Education & Research Universities (MERU)

- Would be set up.
- Aim to Attain Highest Global Standards in quality education, research & Innovation.
- Set up highest standards of multidisciplinary education across India.

NAAC Manual Revised – 21/12/2022

University Means

A Multidisciplinary institution of higher learning that offers
Undergraduate and Graduate Programmer with
High Quality Teaching & Research and Community Engagements.

Types of Universities :

Research Intensive Universities.

Equal Emphasis on teaching and research.

Teaching Intensive Universities :
Greater Emphasis on Teaching but Still Conduct Significant Research.

3. Autonomous Degree Granting Colleges.

Large multidisciplinary institution of higher learning that grants undergraduate degrees.

- Primarily focused on undergraduate teaching.
- Generally Smaller than university.
- Autonomous degree granting colleges could be evolved into Research intensive or teaching intensive Universities.

Types of Universities

- Freedom to move gradually from one category to another based on plan and actions and effectiveness.

- Accreditation system will develop and use appropriately different & relevant norms.

- Besides teaching, research contribute to the faculty development.

- Growth in both public and private Universities.
- Option to run ODL or Online programmes.
- If accredited (A+ /or / A++)
- Blended Mode of Learning Preferred.

- Provide opportunities for

  Life Long Learning (SDGs).

Gradually phasing out the system of affiliated colleges by 2030 through graded autonomy.

National Research Foundation (NRF)

To Truly grow
and catalyze
quality research
in India.

- The NEP 2020 envision the establishment of NRF. Outstanding research at all academic institutions Particularly universities & Colleges. (Where research is currently in a nascent stage)

- The Indian Govt. has approved the bill establishment of NRF in India on 28/06/2023.

- ANRF is allocated an initial budget of Rs. 50,000 crore for 2023 to 2027-28.

- NRF is aims to promote, fund & advanced scientific research in universities.

- Focus on need based research.

Goal is to bridge the gap between research & universities, colleges, institutions and R & D laboratories.

Focus on Research & Innovation

- Technology development centers.
- Centers in Frontier Areas of Research
- Creates industry – Academia linkages.
- Interdisciplinary Research including
- humanities & social sciences Research
- Research in areas of infectious diseases
- Epidemiology

- Virology
- Diagnostics
- Instrumentation
- Vaccinology
- Promoting Research among student communities.
- Hand Holding of Students for Research.
- Establish Research Laboratories.

Optimum Learning Environment
& Support of Students

• Requires Comprehensive Approach that Involves ;

- • Continuous formative Assessment.
- • Newer Methods of Assessment.
- • Adequate Student Support.

Engaging Pedagogy

- • Interesting Curriculum.
- • Curriculum updated regularly.
- • Appropriate Curriculum.
- • Align with the latest knowledge.
- • Import the curriculum material to the Students.

Relevant Curriculum.

- • Meet Specific learning outcomes.
- • High Quality Pedagogy is Necessary to successfully.
- • It directly influence learning outcomes.

Graduate Attributes

- Assessment Methods must be Scientific.

  - Designed to continuously improve Learning.

  - Test the Application of the Knowledge.

- Development of Capacities that promote.

  - Student Wellness.

  - Good Health.

  - Psycho – Social well being

  - Strong ethical grounding is most critical for

    High Quality Learning.

Optimum Learning Environment &
Support of Students

- Curriculum
- Pedagogy
- Continuous Assessment
  Student support.
- Suitable Resources
- Infrastructure

Cornerstones of Quality Education and Learning

- Quality Libraries
- Class Rooms
- Laboratories
- Sports
- Recreation Areas
- Dinning Areas
- Student Discussion Spaces

Learning Environments are Engaging and Supportive Succeeds Students

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Bloom's Taxonomy (Revised 2011)
6 Cognitive Levels

Lower Order Thinking (LOT)

Higher Order Thinking (HOT)

1 Remember
2 Understand
3 Apply
4 Analyze
5 Evaluate
6 Create

Holistic & Multidisciplinary Education
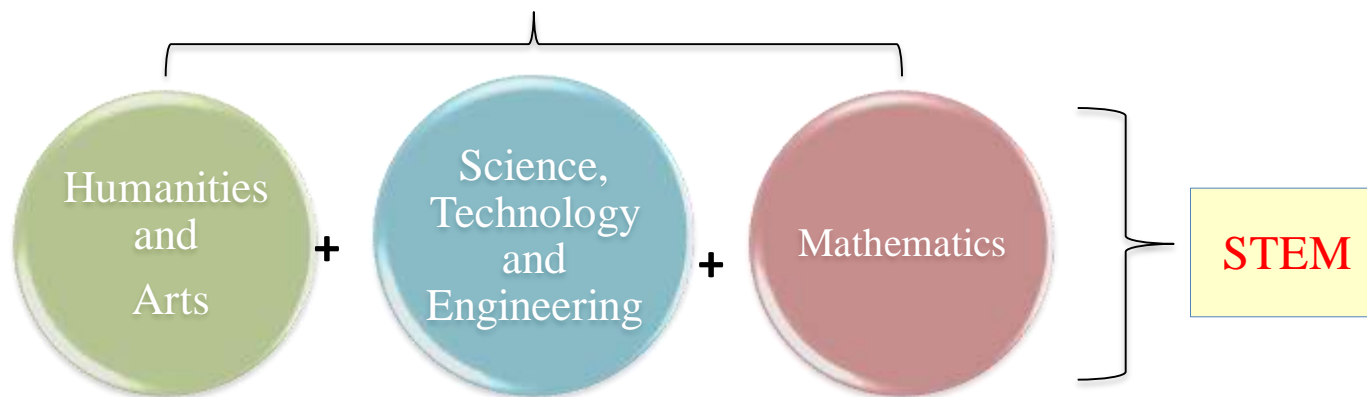
- Concept of University was born in India 5000 years back.

Takshashila 1st University in World. 500 Years BC

Nalanda University 4 to 12th Centaury
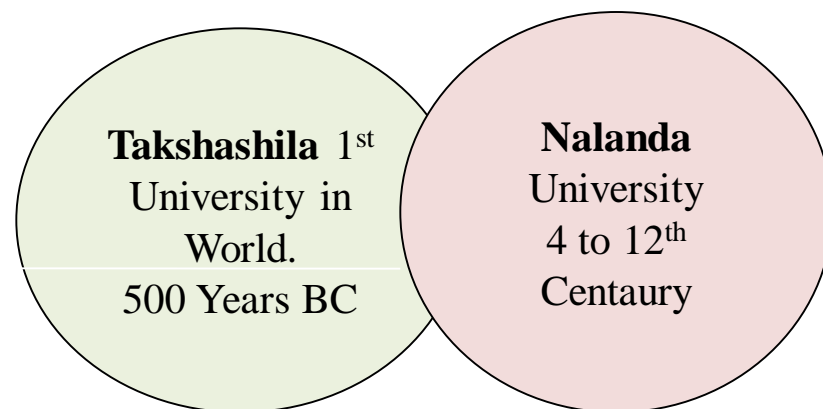
- Banabhatta's (Kadambari) described

  Good Education as knowledge of 64 Kalaas or Arts.

64 Kalaas Consisted of

- Singing,
- Painting, Dance, Sculpture,
- Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry,
- Medicine, Engineering, Carpentry,
- Cloth making, soft skills,

  such as discussion, debate and communication
- Liberal Arts.
- Liberal Arts To be Stared in Higher Education.

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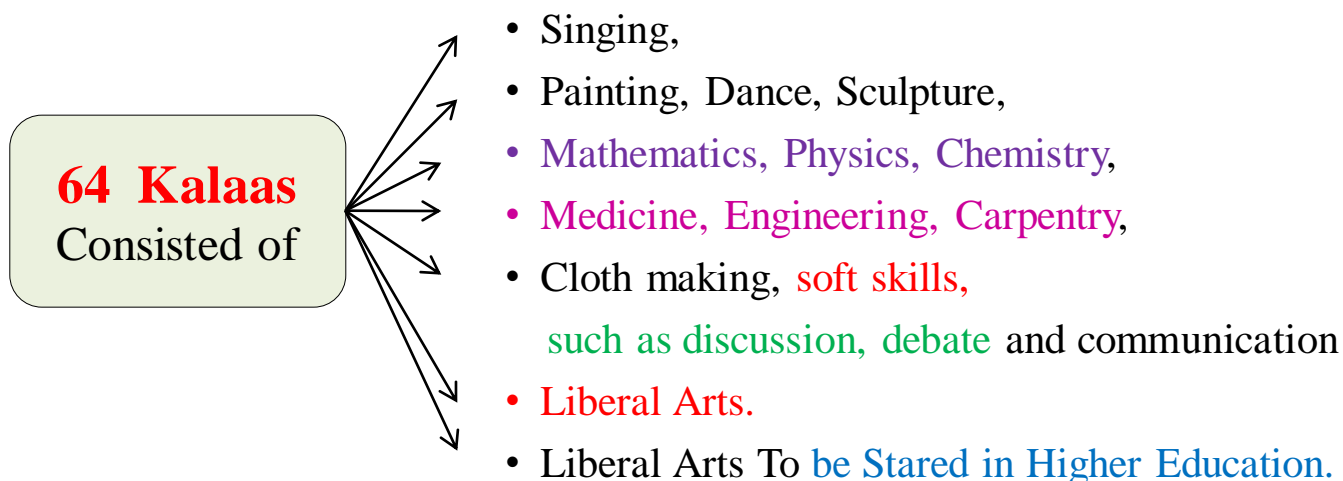
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Integration of following

Humanities and Arts **+** Science, Technology and Engineering **+** Mathematics
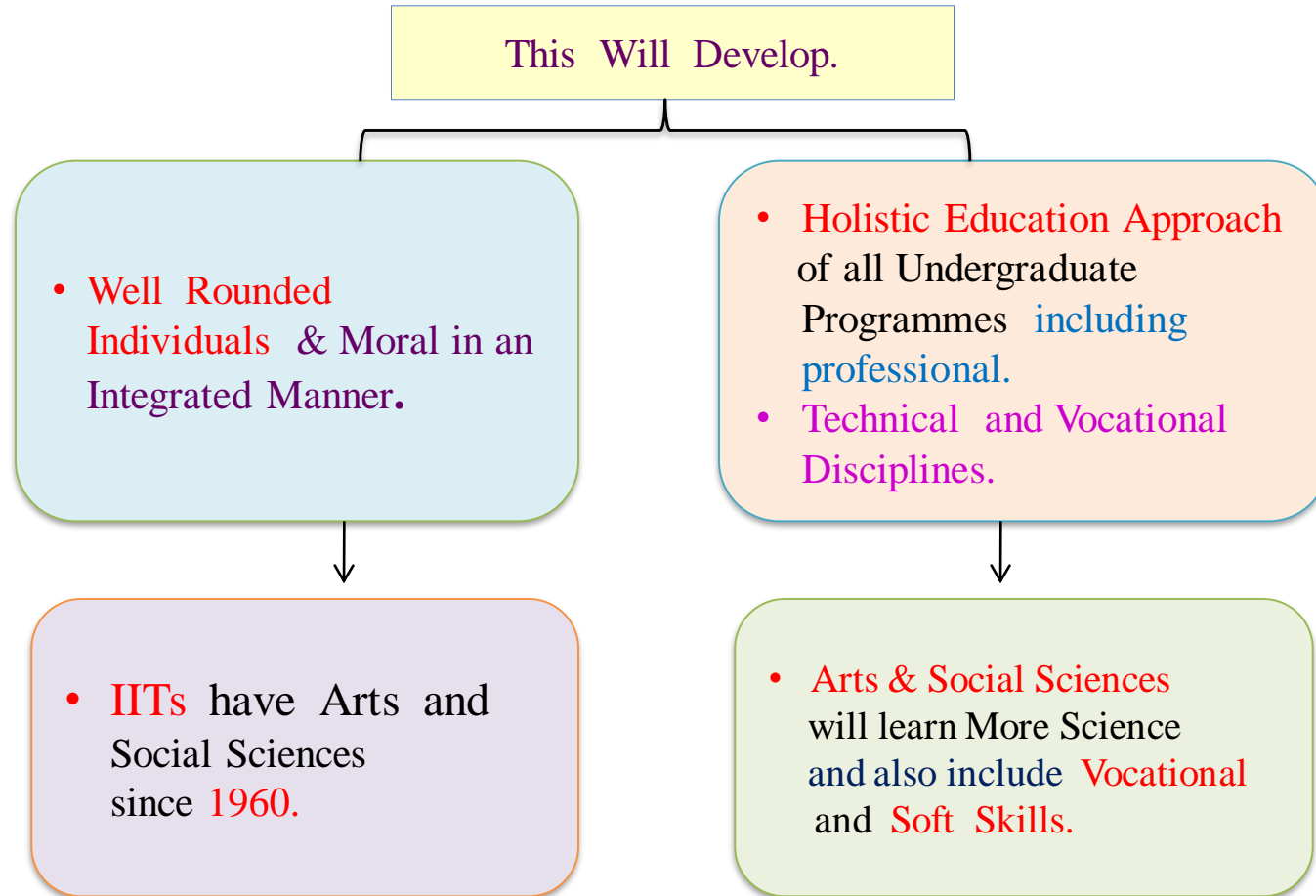
STEM

Shows Positive Learning Outcomes

Including Following.

- Innovation
- Critical Thinking
- Higher Order Thinking Capacity
- Problem Solving Abilities
- Team Work
- Communication Skills.

- Increased Capacity
- In depth learning
- Mastery of curiosity across fields.
- Increase in social and moral awareness.
- Research and Innovation Improves.
- Through holistic multidisciplinary education approach.

Holistic & Multidisciplinary Education

This Will Develop.

- Well Rounded Individuals & Moral in an Integrated Manner.

- Holistic Education Approach of all Undergraduate Programmes including professional.
- Technical and Vocational Disciplines.

- IITs have Arts and Social Sciences since 1960.

- Arts & Social Sciences will learn More Science and also include Vocational and Soft Skills.

1. **Multidisciplinary / Interdisciplinary :**

   - Delineate the Vision Plan of institution to transform itself into a Holistic Multidisciplinary Institution.

   - Delineate the Institutional Approach towards the Integration of Humanities and Science with STEM and Provide the Details of Programs with Combinations.

   - Does the Institution offer Flexible and Innovative Curricula that includes Credit-based Courses and Projects in the areas of Community Engagement and Service,

      - Environmental education , and Value-based,

      - Towards the Attainment of Holistic and Multidisciplinary Edun.

   - Explain ,What in the Institutional Plan for offering a Multidisciplinary Flexible Curriculum that enables .

      - Multiple Entry and Exits at the end of 1st , 2nd and 3rd years of undergraduate education,

      - While maintaining the Rigor of Learning ?

      Explain with examples.

2(a) : Institutional Preparedness for NEP

- What are the Institutional Plans to Engage in more Multidisciplinary Research Endeavors to find solutions to society's most pressing issues and challenges?

  > Describe any Good Practice/s of the Institution to Promote Multidisciplinary/ Interdisciplinary Approach in view of NEP 2020.
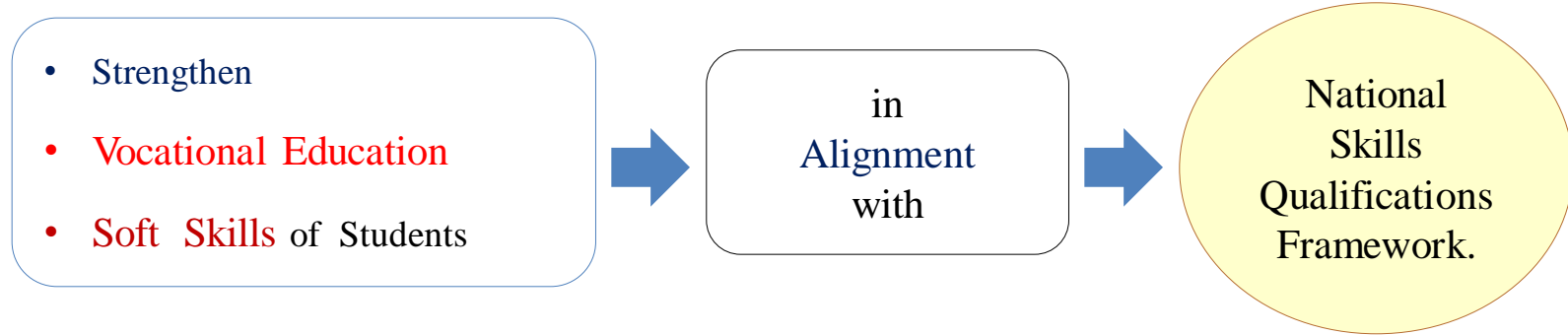
2. Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) :

   - Describe the initiatives taken by the institution to fulfill the Requirement of Academic Bank of Credits as proposed in NEP 2020.

   - Whether the institution has Registered under the ABC to permit to learners to avail the benefit of Multiple Entries and Exit during the Chosen Programme? Provide details.

   > Describe the efforts of the institution for Seamless Collaboration, Internationalization of Education, Joint Degrees between Indian and Foreign Institutions, and to Enable Credit Transfer.

   - How Faculties are Encouraged to Design their Own Curricular and Pedagogical Approaches within the approved framework, including Textbook, Reading Material Selection, Assignments, and Assessments etc.

   - Describe any Good Practice/s of the institution Pertaining to the Implementation of Academic bank of credits (ABC) in the institution in view of NEP 2020.

2(a) : Institutional Preparedness for NEP

3. Skill Development : Describe the Efforts made by Institution to

- Strengthen
- Vocational Education
- Soft Skills of Students

→ in Alignment with → National Skills Qualifications Framework.

- Provide the details of the Programmes offered to Promote Vocational Education and Its Integration into Mainstream Education.

How the Institution is Providing Value-Based Education to Inculcate Positivity amongst the learner that include

→
- Ethical
- Constitutional
- Righteous Conduct (Dharma)
- Love (Prem)
- Life – Skills

The Development of Humanistic Values

→
- Universal Human Values of Truth (Satya),
- Peace (Shanti)
- Nonviolence (Ahinsa)
- Citizenship Values

- **Scientific Temper.**

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2(a) : **Institutional Preparedness for NEP**

Enlist the Institution's Efforts to :

Design a Credit Structure to ensure that All Students Take at least one Vocational Course before graduating.

Engaging the Services of Industry Veterans and Master Craft Persons to Provide Vocational Skills and overcome gaps vis-à-vis Trained Faculty Provisions.

To offer Vocational Education in   ODL / Blended /

On-Campus Modular Modes to Learners.

- NSDC Association to Facilitate all this by Creating a Unified Platform to Manage Learner Enrolment (Students and Workers), Skill Mapping, and Certification.
- Skilling Courses are Planned to be offered to students through Online and/ or Distance Mode.

- Describe any Good Practice/s of the Institution Pertaining to the Skill Development in view of NEP 2020.

4. **Appropriate Integration of Indian Knowledge System :**
   (Teaching in Indian Language, Culture, Using Online Course)

   - Delineate the Strategy and Details Regarding the Integration of The Indian Knowledge System (Teaching in Indian Language, Culture etc) into the Curriculum Using both Offline and Online Course.
   - What are the Institutions Plans to Train its Faculties to Provide The Classroom Delivery in Bilingual mode (English and vernacular)? Provide the Details.
   - Provide The Details of the Degree Courses Taught in Indian Languages and Bilingually in the Institution.

Increased Access, Equity & Inclusion

Scholarships for Disadvantaged & Underprivileged Students

- Online Education
- ODL
- Infrastructure & learning materials accessible & available to learners with disabilities.
- Institutional Restructuring & consolidation.
- Transforming higher education institutes into Large Multidisciplinary Universities, Knowledge Hubs.
  Highest Recommendation of NEP 2020

Build Vibrant Communities of Scholars of Peers.

- Break Down Harmful Silos.
- Increase human material resources.
- Ancient Indian Universities, Takshashila, Nalanda Vallabhi, Vikramshila were multidisciplinary vibrant Universities & demonstrated great success of multidisciplinary research & teaching.

Develop active Research Communities Across Disciplines Cross-disciplinary Research

Create a Well Rounded and Innovative Students and Individuals.

SWAYAM Courses for
Indian Knowledge System Starts : Registration Open : UGC

- The SWAYAM Courses will Open from July 31.

- The Courses are Offered in three Streams.

Science & Technology.

Engineering

Humanities & Social Sciences.
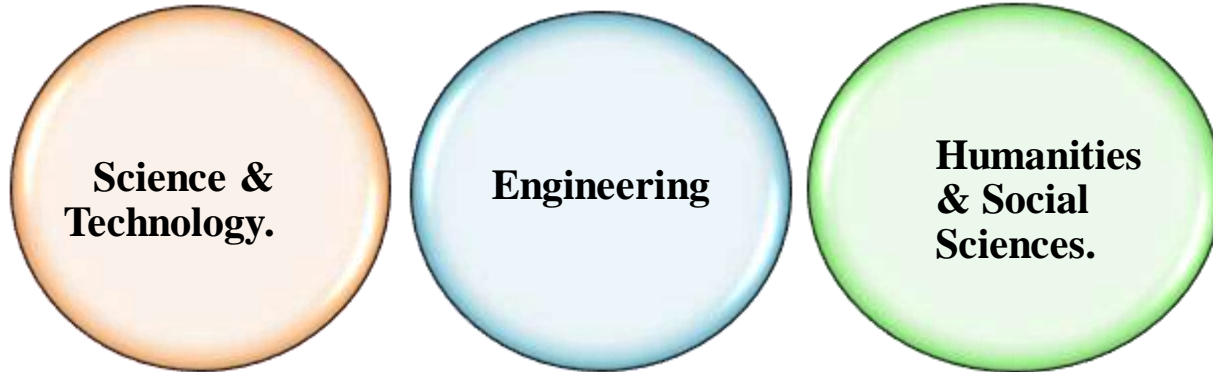
- SWAYAM / IKS Courses, Registration Open.

- NEW DELHI: The University Grants Commission today announced that the application process for Study Webs of Active–Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) courses for Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has started

SWAYAM Courses for IKS

- The Objective of Humanities and Social Sciences Courses is to provide a General introduction to Indian Knowledge System (IKS).

- Sensitize the Students to the contributions made by Ancient Indians in the field of Science, Philosophy and Related Applications and Concepts.

- The Concepts and Applications in the Science Course.

> Syllabus are divided into 10 weeks.
> Students opting for this course will be learning –
> Number Systems and Units of measurement,
> Mathematics, Astronomy, Knowledge Framework
> and Classifications, Linguistics, Health Wellness
> and Psychology and Town Planning and Architecture.

- The SWAYAM courses have four quadrants, Video lectures, specially prepared Reading Material that can be downloaded.

- Self-assessment tests and Online Discussion Forums

  for clearing doubts.

United Nation Organization

2015- 2030

United Nation Organization
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

NAAC for Quality and Excellence in Higher Education

Life Skills
Basic Life Skills Curriculum : UNICEF

Age Group : 14 – 23 yr

What are Life Skills ?

- A Group of Psychosocial Competencies and Interpersonal Skills that help People Make Informed Decisions, Solve Problems .

- Think Critically & Creatively
- Communicate Effectively
- Build Healthy Relationships
- Empathies with Others & Cope with & Manage their lives in a Healthy and Productive Manner.

UNICEF (WHO)

Developed Curriculum for Basic Life Skills.

- Objectives : To Provide Youth with New Knowledge & Opportunity
  - Novel Skills in a Safe Environment for Successful transformation to the Adulthood.

NAAC for Quality and Excellence in Higher Education

Life Skills
Basic Life Skills Curriculum : UNICEF

For Youth :	• Based in Evidence Based Psychosocial Methodology Including Cognitive – Behavior Therapy, Mindfulness , • Resilience – Building Activities.
Self Awareness	• Stress Management • Emotional Regulation • Positive Thinking • Self Esteem
Interpersonal Skills	• Empathy • Listening Skills • Interpersonal Effectiveness • Handling Disputes • Managing Relationships • Confident Communication

NAAC for Quality and Excellence in Higher Education

Life Skills
Basic Life Skills Curriculum : UNICEF

Thinking Skills

- Goal Setting
- Decision Making
- Problem Solving
- Critical & Creative Thinking
- Executing Function Skills
- Resilience (Bouncing Back form Adversity).

- 2 Lessons/ Week /8 Weeks.

- Each Lesson 90 Minutes for Discussion, Activities & Group Work.

*Under development

Conclusion

NEP 2020 is expected to bring

Long Lasting Positive Impact on The Education System

&

Making India a Global Hub of Skilled Manpower

during the AMRIT KAL The Next 25 Years

Leading to

India as a Knowledge Society

Transforming India

As a Knowledge Economy

Developed India in 2047 : fodflr Hkkjr 2047

**Bharat
as
Vishwa Guru**