GIRRAJ GOCT. COLLEGE (A), NIZAMABAD

REPORT OF THE SEMINAR

Two Day National Seminar on ICSSR –SRC sponsored Two day National Seminar on "Quality Assurance in Higher Education in the Context of New National Education Policy 2020," on 23rd&24th Sep2022.

Organized by IQAC, Girraj Government College (A), Nizamabad, Telangana.



Release of Souvenir of the National Seminar



Key Note Address by Prof. Sk.Khamruddin



Inaugural Address by Principal, Dr. P.Ram Mohan Reddy



Convener Address by Dr.D.Adeppa



Overview of Seminar by Organizing Secretary, Dr.S.John Sukumar

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The National Seminar aims to work out implementation strategies for recently launched National Education Policy 2020 with a clear-cut action plan on how to effectively implement the policy in the interest of its primary stakeholders i.e. students. **Dr. P. Ram Mohan Reddy, Principal, Girraj Government College(A), Nizamabad** was the director of the seminar, whereas **Dr. D. Adeppa** officiated as the convener of the seminar and **Dr. S. John Sukumar** as the co-convener of the seminar.

With the flux of comprehensive reforms that the Government has set to bring in, the landscape of Indian higher education is changing drastically ushering in new reforms required to meet the needs of 21st Century India. The launch of National Education Policy 2020 by the government provides the much needed confidence and direction to the practitioners and stakeholders of higher education to steer these reforms in order to make India the most sought-after education destination not only for the youth in India but also for those seeking new frontiers of knowledge from across the globe. The policy will enable us to progress towards becoming a knowledge society, the '*Vishwaguru*' that can lead the world with its natural strengths of human capital, material resources and traditional knowledge systems.

After Independence, three national education policies were brought out. The first one was the 1968 Policy, the second was brought out in 1986 and the third one brought out after 34 years in 2020. The new National Education Policy - 2020 addresses the challenges that have affected the Indian Education System for three crucial decades during which the world got revolutionized under the influence of ICT and many new world orders like Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization and most importantly the knowledge economy. Revolutionary alterations in the world's socio- political economy, fuelled by technological developments, have significantly increased the aspiration and hope among the people and have triggered a high demand for knowledge and specialized skills.

India's previous policy goals have primarily focused on expansion and equity with very little focus on skill and holistic development. The NEP-2020 breaks away from the past by including multidisciplinary programmes with strong skill base as one of the critical levers for improving student learning outcomes. While deftly indicating that higher education is much beyond human resource development, the policy takes a long-term view in terms of the emphasis on flexibility in entry and exit, and option to skill courses to ensure that our youth are equipped for a rapidly changing job scenario. The Policy is truly forward looking, innovative, democratic and learner centric.

Some of the major issues in the field of higher education identified by the NEP include: less emphasis on skill development including life skills, employability and entrepreneurial skills; rigid separation of disciplines and therefore leading to want of holistic learning in students, with early specialization and streaming of students into narrow areas of study; limited teacher and institutional autonomy; less emphasis on research and publication; lack of competitive peer-reviewed research funding across disciplines; severe fragmentation in higher educational ecosystem; ignorance of learning outcomes; ineffective regulatory system; affiliation system; low standards of education; want of sufficient funding; vast deviation from the proven traditional knowledge system and lack of pride for the system.

In view of this, the policy attempts a complete overhaul and re-energizing of the higher education system to deliver high-quality futuristic higher education. The Policy therefore has dedicated almost 11 chapters to core higher education; 5 chapters to other key areas relevant to higher education like Professional Education, Adult Education and Life Long Learning, Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture, Technology Use and Integration, Online and Digital Education: Ensuring Equitable Use of Technology; and three chapters for making it happen which include strengthening Central Advisory Board of Education; bringing the focus back on education and learning by rechristening Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) as the Ministry of Education (MoE).

 \Box Increase GER to 50 % by 2035

□ Moving towards a more multidisciplinary undergraduate education;

- Moving towards a higher educational system consisting of large, multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with at least one in or near every district, and with more HEIs across India that offer medium of instruction or programmes in local/Indian languages;
- □ Establishment of a National Research Foundation to fund outstanding peerreviewed research and to actively seed research in universities and colleges;
- \Box 'Light but tight' regulation by a single regulator for higher education.
- □ Creating Academic Bank of Credits
- □ Setting up Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs)
- □ Setting up the National Research Foundation.

The policy aims to eliminate problems involved in quality, pedagogy, structural inequities, access asymmetries, rampant commercialization and varied other dimensions. The great challenge with us now therefore, is the strategic implementation of the Policy. In this context, we need to prepare a robust action plan leading to ease of implementation.

Inaugural and Valedictory Sessions:

For the inaugural function, Prof. Md. Akbar Ali khan, The vice chancellor of Telangana University, Nizamabad was the Chief guest of the function and Dr.Shaik Kamruddin was the Key-Note speaker of the seminar. Besides, Dr Dr.Geetha Lakshmi Patnaik, Principal, BJR Govt Degree College, Hyderabad, Dr.K.Ravinderareddy, Associate Professor, Department of Applied Economics, Telangana University and Dr.C.H.Anjineyulu, Associate Professor, Department of Management, Telangana University took part in the inaugural function as Guests of Honour. For the valedictory function Prof.B. Srinivasu, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia Central University, New Delhi delivered the valedictory address.

Technical Sessions:

Five technical sessions were conducted for discussions, deliberations and Paper presentations. Towards the said sub themes, 188 papers have been received and the same were presented in the seminar

- First technical session was chaired Dr.C.H.Anjineyulu Department of Management, Telangana University, and the rapporteurs for the session were Dr.Mallika and Dr.D. Muni Swamy. The essence of the arguments floated by the paper presenters in the first technical session was that rural credit inclusiveness and convergence of the institutional and technological factors are two critical things to be addressed before thinking of inclusive growth of agriculture.
- Second technical session was chaired by Dr.K. Ravinder Reddy, Head, Department of Economics, Telangana University, and the rapporteurs for the session were Dr. Dr.BalaSrinivas and Dr.M.Sunitha. The essence of the arguments floated by the paper presenters in the second technical session was that modernization of agriculture will play vital role in promoting rural industries and they must be labor intensive as Regnar Nurkse suggested.
- Third technical session was chaired by Prof. B.Sudhakar Reddy, Head, Department of Economics P. G College, Secunderabad, Osmania University, and the rapporteurs for the session were Dr. D.padma and Dr.A.Sudhakar. The sum and substance of the papers presented in third technical session is that unless sound and sophisticated institutions are managed, one can not think of inclusive growth.
- Fourth technical session was chaired by Sri T.Sampath , Head, Department of Economics, S K University, Ananthapur and the rapporteurs for the session were V.Mthyam Reddy and K.Ravi Kumar. The essence of the arguments floated by the paper presenters in the fourth technical session was that without social development being inclusive, there can not be inclusive growth.
- Fifth technical session was chaired by Prof. M.Venkateshwarlu, Department of Economics, Osmania University, and the rapporteurs for the session were Dr. B.Vanitha and A.Venkatesham. The essence of the arguments floated by the paper presenters in the fifth technical session was that aggregate analysis of human development does not reflect the degree of unevenness in human development with reference to gender. Hence, gender inclusive development is initiating factor of inclusive growth of the economy.

Glimpses of Technical Sessions

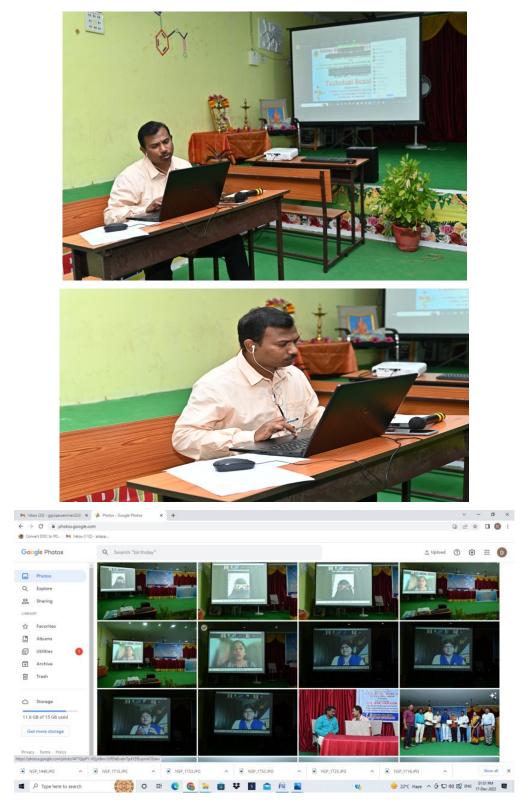








Online Technical Sessions:



Important aspects deliberated in various Technical Sessions of the Seminar

Technical Session--1 : Implementation Strategies for NEP--2020 Recommendations on Access, Equity, Skills, Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education, and Promotion of Languages

Access and Equity

Access and equity are key challenges for creating an inclusive and high quality higher education in India, and the institutions are obliged to address these issues through inclusive processes. India is a country known for Unity in Diversity. Therefore, all HEIs inherently need to be as representative as possible of the communities they are located within, in order to thrive. It is also the responsibility of the Government as well as Higher Education Institutions to provide the eligible with good quality higher education at reasonable cost. Given the mission and purpose, and the broad societal goals, Higher Education Institutions have even greater obligation to ensure access and equity. The Policy envisions ensuring equitable access to quality education to all students, with a special emphasis on Socio -Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs).

Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes holistic and multidisciplinary education with an aim to provide 21st century skills to learners. NEP 2020 states that such education would be aimed at developing all capacities of human beings – intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner. A holistic and multidisciplinary education would aim to develop all capacities of human beings - intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner. Such an education will help develop well-rounded individuals that possess critical 21st century capacities in fields across the arts, humanities, languages, sciences, social sciences, and professional, technical, and vocational fields; an ethic of social engagement; soft skills, such as communication, discussion and debate; and rigorous specialization in a chosen field or fields. Such a holistic education shall be, in the long

term, the approach of all undergraduate programmes, including those in professional, technical, and vocational disciplines.

Promotion of Languages:

The Policy recognizes that the knowledge of the rich diversity of India should be imbibed first hand by learners. Towards this direction under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat', 100 tourist destinations in the country will be identified where educational institutions will send students to study these destinations and their history, scientific contributions, traditions, indigenous literature and knowledge, etc., as a part of augmenting their knowledge about these areas. India will also urgently expand its translation and interpretation efforts in order to make high quality learning materials and other important written and spoken material available to the public in various Indian and foreign languages. For this, an Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) will be established. The IITI could naturally grow with time, and be housed in multiple locations including in HEIs to facilitate collaborations with other research departments as demand and the number of qualified candidates grows.

Skill Development

The most crucial component that is missing in our education system so far is the culture of skill development. Due to this the youth has been grappling with the challenges of employability or self-employment for a long time. The Policy strongly recommends skill component in higher education to make higher education more useful for students as well as country's economy. Policy recommended the detailing of National Skills Qualifications Framework for each discipline vocation and profession and aligning with the International Standard Classification of Occupations maintained by the International Labour Organization. The credit-based Framework will also facilitate mobility across 'general' and vocational education.

In this Session, there were deliberations on the implementation strategy for implementing the recommendations of NEP ---2020 on Access, Equity, Skills, Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education, and Promotion of Languages with a view to gather consensus on effective implementation strategies.

Session—II : Implementation Strategies for NEP 2020 Recommendations on Quality and Excellence, Research and Internationalization

Quality and Excellence

Indian higher education system which is the third largest higher education system in the world receives criticism for its low quality in international scenario. The Policy recognises that at the societal level, higher education must enable the development of an enlightened, socially conscious, knowledgeable, and skilled nation that can find and implement robust solutions to its own problems. Higher education must form the basis for knowledge creation and innovation thereby contributing to a growing national economy. The purpose of quality higher education is, therefore, more than the creation of greater opportunities for individual employment. It represents the key to more vibrant, socially engaged, cooperative communities and a happier, cohesive, cultured, productive, innovative, progressive, and prosperous nation. This policy envisions a complete overhaul and reenergising of the higher education system to overcome these challenges and thereby deliver high-quality higher education, with equity and inclusion.

Research

Research is one of the inevitable dimensions of higher education. The principle of indivisibility of research and teaching is also well established. But the universities in India have lagged behind in carrying forward the research culture and consequently, the country is facing repercussions both socially as well as economically. None of India's Institution is amongst the top 100 research and innovation institutions in the world. Whereas the universities are responsible for low research output, a smaller number of patents and publications, citation impact, the Government is responsible for research and innovation investment in India which is at present only 0.69% of GDP as compared to 2.8% in the United States of America, 4.3% in Israel and 4.2% in South Korea. The Policy therefore, envisions a comprehensive approach to transforming the quality and quantity of research in India. Most importantly, to build on these various elements in a synergistic manner, and to thereby truly grow and catalyse quality research in the nation, the policy envisions the establishment of a National Research Foundation (NRF).

The NRF will competitively fund research in all disciplines. Successful research will be recognized, and where relevant, implemented through close linkages with governmental agencies as well as with industry and private/philanthropic organizations.

Internationalization

The NEP—2020 envisions to promote India as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs thereby restoring its role as a *Vishwa Guru*. For this the Policy has recommended setting up International Students Office at each HEI hosting foreign students to coordinate all matters relating to welcoming and supporting students arriving from abroad. Research/teaching collaborations and faculty/student exchanges with high-quality foreign institutions will be facilitated, and relevant mutually beneficial MOUs with foreign countries will be signed. High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries, and similarly, selected universities e.g., those from among the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India.

In this session there were deliberations on implementing NEP 2020 Recommendations on Quality and Excellence, Research and Internationalization with a view to devise an Implementation Strategy.

Technical Session III: Implementation Strategies for NEP 2020 Recommendations on Governance, Financing of Higher Education, Autonomy and Technology Integration

Governance is a central issue in higher education because it determines the way universities function or dysfunction and defines the relationship with the government. Governance at the higher education system is a complex interplay of the internal and external environment. NEP-2020 recommends a gradual but effective shift from input-centric approach to outcome-based approach aligned to the 'light but tight' approach. The Policy envisions Setting-up the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), carrying out distinct functions of Regulation, Accreditation, Funding, and Academic through with following autonomous verticals:

- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) A single point regulatory agency (Excluding Medical and Law).
- ✓ National Accreditation Council (NAC) Meta Accreditation agency
- ✓ Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) To ensure mechanisms and models for financing including fellowships and scholarships.
- ✓ General Education Council (GEC) To formulate National Higher Education Qualification Framework and expected learning outcomes for higher education programmes.

At Institutional level, the policy recommends granting complete autonomy to the Higher Education Institutions including constitution of Board of Governors in the accredited institutions.

Technology Integration

The Digital initiatives of the Government of India facilitating the transformation of the entire nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Strong advocacy of the policy for use and integration of technology to improve multiple aspects of education has come as opportunity to the country. The Policy recommended setting up of an autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration, and so on, both for school and higher education.

Financing

The Policy commits to significantly raising educational investment, as there is no better investment towards a society's future than the high-quality education of our young people. Unfortunately, public expenditure on education in India has not come close to the recommended level of 6% of GDP, as envisaged by the 1968 Policy, reiterated in the Policy of 1986, and which was further reaffirmed in the 1992 review of the Policy. The current public (Government - Centre and States) expenditure on education in India has been around 4.43% of GDP (Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure 2017-18) and only around 10% of the

total Government spending towards education (Economic Survey 2017-18). This is considered extremely critical for achieving the high-quality and equitable public education system that is truly needed for India's future economic, social, cultural, intellectual, and technological progress and growth.

In this session, there were discussions on implementing NEP 2020 recommendations on Governance Reforms, Financing of Higher Education, Autonomy and Technology Integration.

Participants and Certificate Distribution

Around 300 delegates from different parts of the country participated in the Seminar.





























Conclusion

Finally, the students and the staff in particular of the college have learnt a lot from the seminar.

The Seminar concluded with a formal vote of thanks wherein the organizing team thanked all the distinguished guests and speakers, faculty members, students, participants and organizing committee for their endeavors. The key takeaways of the seminar can be noted as: the NEP aims at sharpening the skills of a student to make him/her more self-reliant and efficient to serve the futuristic national and social aspirations of emerging India.

Hon'ble Principal, Dr.P.Ram Mohan Reddy concluded the seminar with his final remarks. He extended his heartfelt thanks to the speakers for enlightening the students and audience at the seminar, and for their thought-provoking reflections at various sessions conducted at the seminar. He also expressed his resolve to lead the IQAC in the direction of realizing the NEP's vision into working reality.



విద్యావిధానంలో మార్పులు అవసరం



నజామాబాద్అర్బన్ : బ్రాపంచ సామాజిక ఆర్టిక రాజకీయ పారిశ్రామిక విధానాలకు అనుకూలంగా విద్యావిధానంలో కూడా మార్పులు అవసరమని సెంట్రల్ యూనివ ర్పెటీ ప్రహాఫెసర్ కమ్రుద్దీన్ అన్నారు. శుక్ర వారం గిరిరాజ్ ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాలలో ఇండియన్ కొన్సిల్ సోషల్ సైన్స్ సెంటర్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో నూతన జాతీయ విద్యావిధా నం, ఉన్నత విద్య గుణాత్మకత అనే అంశం పై రెండు రోజుల జాతీయ సదస్సు జరిగిం ది. ఈ సదస్పులో ముఖ్య అతిథిగా పాల్గొన్న కముద్దీన్ మాట్లాడుతూ నూతన విద్యా విధానం లక్ష్యాలతో పాటు ఏ విధంగా విద్యార్థి సమగ్రాభివృద్ధిని పెంపొందిస్తుందో వివరించారు. జాతీయ సదస్సులో ఈ అం శంపై వచ్చిన పరిశోధన పత్రాలు ఆవిష్కరిం చారు. నేడు జాతీయ సదస్సు రెండో రోజు పాత్ర సమర్పణ తర్వాత ముగింపు కార్య త్రమం నిర్వహించనున్నారు. సదస్సుకు నారాయణగూడ బీజేఆర్ జీడీసీ డ్రిన్సిపాల్ గతాలక్ష్మి పట్నాయక్, తెయూ రవీందర్ రెడ్డి, ఆంజనేయులు, జీజీ కళాశాల (పిన్సి పాల్ రామ్మోహన్ రెడ్డి, సదస్సు కన్వీనర్ ఆడెప్ప తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Sat, 24 September 2022 https://epaper.sakshi.co



కౌన్సిలర్లు పాల్గొన్నారు.

9శావర్కరిల సెవలను తిరుపతిరెడ్డి, నర్పంచ్ 5 రూపల గంగారెడ్డి, అక్బర్ఖాన్, ఎంపీడీపో



ప్రకటనలకు ప్రతిస్పందించే కగిన లీతిలో నిజానిజాలు విచాలించుకోవలసిందిగా

నూతన జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంపై సెమినార్

నిజామాబాద్ఆర్చన్, సెప్టెంబరు 23: జిల్లా కేంద్రంలోని గిరిరాజ్ కళాశాలలో ఇంటర్నల్ క్వాలిటీ అన్యూరెన్స్ విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఇండియన్ కౌన్సిల్ ఫర్ ఆఫ్ సోషల్ సైస్పెస్ రిసర్స్ సౌత్ రీజియన్ సెంటర్ హైదరాబాద్ సౌజన్యంతో శుక్రవారం నూతన జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంలో ఉన్నత విద్యా-గుణాత్మకత అనే అంశంపై జాతీయ సెమినార్ ప్రారంభమైంది. రెండు రోజుల పాటు జరగనున్న జాతీయ సెమినార్ మొదటి రోజు ప్రొఎస్కే కమ్రూద్దిన్, దాక్టర్ పీవీ.గీతాలక్ష్మి పట్నాయక్, డాక్టర్ కేందీంద రొరెడ్డి, డాక్టర్ అంజనేయులు తదితరులు కీలక ఉపాన్యాసం చేశారు. అనంతరం జాతీ య సదస్సు అంశంపై అధ్యాపకులు, పరిశోధకులు తమ పరిశోధన పత్రాలను సమ ర్పించారు. ఈ సదస్పులో కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపాల్ రామ్మోహన్రెడ్డి, సదస్సు కన్వీనర్ ఆడెప్ప, వైస్ ప్రిస్పిపాల్ అబ్బల్ రఫీక్, సురేష్, జాన్ సుకుమార్, తదితరులు, విద్యా ర్థలు, అద్యాపకులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

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నూతన జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంపై సెమినార్

నిజామాబాద్అర్బన్, సెప్టెంబరు 23: జిల్లా కేంద్రంలోని గిరిరాజ్ కళాశాలలో ఇంటర్నల్ క్వాలిటీ అస్యూరెన్స్ విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఇండియన్ కౌన్సిల్ ఫర్ ఆఫ్ సోషల్ సైన్సెస్ రిసర్చ్ సౌత్ రీజియన్ సెంటర్ హైదరాబాద్ సౌజన్యంతో శుక్రవారం నూతన జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంలో ఉన్నత విద్యా-గుణాత్మకత అనే అంశంపై జాతీయ సెమినార్ ప్రారంభమ్మెంది. రెండు రోజుల పాటు జరగనున్న జాతీయ సెమినార్ మొదటి రోజు ప్రా.ఎస్కే కమ్రూద్దిన్, డాక్టర్ పీవీ.గీతాలక్ష్మి పట్నాయక్, డాక్టర్ కే.రవీంద ర్ ెడ్డి, డాక్టర్ ఆంజనేయులు తదితరులు కీలక ఉపాన్యాసం చేశారు. అనంతరం జాతీ య సదస్సు అంశంపై అధ్యాపకులు, పరిశోధకులు తమ పరిశోధన పణాలను సమ ర్పించారు. ఈ సదస్సులో కళాశాల (పిన్సిపాల్ రామ్మోహన్రెడ్డి, సదస్సు కన్వీనర్ ఆడెప్ప, వైస్ (పిన్సిపాల్ అబ్దుల్ రఫీక్, సురేష్, జాన్ సుకుమార్, తదితరులు, విద్యా ర్తులు, అద్యాపకులు పాల్గొన్నారు.



సదస్సుకు సంబంధించిన పుస్తకాలను చూపుతున్న లధ్యాపకులు, అతిథులు

గిలిరాజ్ కళాశాలలో జాతీయ సదస్య

మారుతున్న ప్రపంచ సామాజిక ఆర్థిక, రాజకీయ, పారిశ్రామిక విధానాలకు అనుగుణంగా విద్యావిధా నంలో కూడా మార్పులు అవసరమన్నారు. నూతన విద్యావిధానం మారిన పరిస్థితులకనుగు ణంగా తయారువేసినట్లు తెలిపారు. జాతీయ సదస్పు రెండో రోజు శనివారం సర్హిఫికెట్ల అందజేత ఉంటుందని, కార్యక్రమానికి టీయూ రిజిస్ట్రార్ ప్రోఫెసర్ బి.విద్యావర్ధిని, బత్తుల శ్రీనివాస్ తదిత రులు హాజరుకానున్నట్లు సదస్పు ఆర్గనైజింగ్ సెక్ర టరీ డాక్టర్ జాన్ సుకుమార్ తెలిపారు. కార్యక మంలో కళాశాల వైస్టేషిన్సిపాల్ డాక్టర్ అబ్దల్ రఫీక్, డాక్టర్ ఎస్.సురేశ్, వివిధ విభాగాల ఇన్చా ర్జీలు కళాశాల అధ్యాపక, అధ్యాపకేతర బృందం, వివిధ రాష్ట్రాలనుంచి అధ్యాపకులు, పరిశోధకులు, విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

ఇందూరు, సెప్టెంబర్ 23 : జిల్లాకేంద్రంలోని గిరిరాజ్ ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాలలో నూతన జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంలో ఉన్నత విద్య-గుణాత్మకత అంశంపై రెండు రోజులపాటు నిర్వహించే జాతీయ సదస్సు శుక్రవారం (పారంభమైంది. ఇంటర్నల్ క్వాలిటీ అన్యూరెన్స్ సెల్ (ఐక్యూపిసీ) విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఇండియన్ కౌన్ఫిల్ ఆఫ్ సోషల్ సైన్ఫెస్ రీసెర్చ్-సౌత్ రీజియన్ సెంట్రీ (ఐసీఎస్ఎ స్ఆర్–ఎస్ఆర్నీ) హైదరాబాద్ వారి సౌజన్యంతో సదస్పును నిర్వహిస్తున్నట్లు టిన్ఫిపాల్ రామ్మోహ న్రెడ్డి తెలిపారు. బ్రొఫెసర్ ఖమ్రుద్దీన్, డాక్టర్ పీవీ.గీతాలక్ష్మీ పాట్నిక్, డాక్టర్ కె.రవీందర్రెడ్డి, సీహెచ్.అంజనేయులు విశిష్టత అతిథులుగా హాజ రయ్యారని జాతీయ సదస్పు కన్వీనర్ ఆడెప్ప తెలి పారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా అతిథులు మాట్లాడుతూ..

విద్యా విధానంలో మార్పులు రావాలి



నిజామాబాద్ అర్పన్ : భవిష్మత్**లో ఉపాధిని** చ్చే విధంగా విద్యావిధానంలో మార్పులు ఉండాలని జామియా మిలియా ఢిల్లీ యూని వర్సిటీ (ప్రొఫెసర్ బత్తుల శ్రీనివాస్ అన్నా రు. శనివారం గిరిరాజ్ కళాశాలలో జాతీయ సదస్పు ముగింపు కార్యక్రమంలో పాల్గొన్నా రు. ఈ సందర్బంగా ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంలో పలు మార్పుల ను వివరించారు. అనంతరం సదస్సులో ప త్ర సమర్పణ జరిగింది. సర్టిఫికెట్లు ప్రదానో త్సవం చేశారు. అలాగే ఇందులో పాల్గొన్న వక్తలు జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంలో భవిష్యత్ లో సమాజానికి విద్యార్థులకు ఉపయేగపడే విధంగా జాతీయ సదస్సులు నిర్వహించాల న్నారు. ఈ సదస్సులో సదస్సు కన్వీనర్ ఆడె ప్ప, కళాశాల ప్రిన్నిపాల్ రాంమోహన్రెడ్డి వివిధ వక్తలు పాల్గొన్నారు.





విద్యా విధానంలో మార్పులు అవసరం..

నిజామాబాద్ విద్యావిభాగం, న్యూస్టుడే: భవి ప్యత్తలో ఉపాధినిచ్చేలా విద్యా విధానంలో మార్పులుండాలని జేఎంఐ కేంద్రీయ విశ్వవిద్యా లయ ఆర్థశాస్త్ర ఆదార్యులు బత్తుల శ్రీనివాస్ అభి ప్రాయం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. గిరిరాజ్ ప్రభుత్వ కళా శాలలో 'నూతన జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంలో ఉన్నత విద్య-గుణాత్మకత అనే అంశంపై కొనసా గుతున్న జాతీయ సదస్సుకు రెండోరోజైన శని వారం ఆయన హాజరై మాట్లాడారు. ప్రిన్నిపల్ రామ్మోహన్రెడ్డి, వైస్ ప్రిన్నిపల్ అబ్దర్ రఫిక్, సురేష్, జాన్సుకుమార్, పీఆర్పో దండుస్వామి, సుసీత పాల్గొన్నారు.

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