



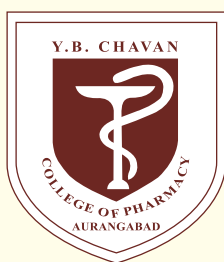
Sponsored Two Days Seminar On

**National Education Policy 2020
Preparedness For NAAC :
Changing Course, Transforming Education
16th & 17th March 2023**



PROCEEDINGS

Organized By



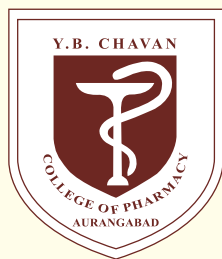
**Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Maulana Azad Education Trust's**

Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy

**Dr. Rafiq Zakaria Campus, Rauza Bagh,
Aurangabad - 431001 (MS), India**

www.ybccpa.ac.in

ISO 14001:2015 ISO 21001:2018 NIRF-2022 AIR 65th NAAC "A" (CGPA 3.23)



Maulana Azad Education Trust's

Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria Campus, Rauza Bagh,
Aurangabad - 431001 (MS), India

Vision

To be the centre of excellence in Pharmaceutical education and research, with global partnership and collaborations for students development from all sections of society as competent Pharmacists and proficient entrepreneurs with social commitments and human values.

Mission

To develop an evolving educational system with optimum infrastructure, competent and dedicated manpower, appropriate interaction with industries and institutes of high reputes, to generate globally competitive pharmacist as entrepreneurs, skilled-technocrats, researchers and health care professionals, to imbibe the philosophy of our founder and mentors for imparting scientific and secular value added education for social transformation and national development.

Contents

CHAPTER	PARTICULAR OF SEMINAR ACTIVITY	PAGE NO.
1.0	About the College	01
2.0	Theme of the Seminar	02
3.0	Patron & Executive Committee	03
4.0	Organizing Committee	04
5.0	Programme Schedule	05
6.0	Proceedings of Two Days Seminar	06
6.1.	Inaugural Function	06
FIRST DAY SESSION		
6.2.	Keynote Address by Shri Ramchandra Bhogale	10
6.3.	Speaker 1 : Dr. Ganesh Agnihotri	19
6.4.	Speaker 2 : Dr. Makarand Paithankar	23
SECOND DAY SESSION		
6.5.	Speaker 3 : Dr. M. H. Dehghan	27
6.6.	Speaker 4 : Dr. Atmaram Pawar	29
6.7.	Speaker 5: Dr. Mazhar A Farooqui	32
7.0	Valedictory Function: Address by Chief Guest Dr. Mazhar A Farooqui	34
8.0	Report of Seminar	36
9.0	Feedback Analysis Report	38
10.0	Recommendations	39
11.0	Follow-up Action	40
12.0	Press Coverage	41
13.0	Photo Gallery	42

1.0. ABOUT COLLEGE

Our Legendary Founder Late Dr. Rafiq Zakaria established the Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy, a pioneering degree college in 1989 in the sprawling Dr. Rafiq Zakaria Campus at Aurangabad with a vision to provide high quality education in Pharmacy to students from all sections of the society in the region and to keep pace with the present advancements in technology and immense opportunities in the field of Pharmaceutical Research and Industry. There after late Padmashree Dr. Mrs. Fatma Rafiq Zakaria introduced the Masters in Pharmacy in the year 2006, due to her visionary zeal Dr. Rafiq Zakaria Campus institutions developed into centre of excellence. The present Chairman Mr. Farhat Jamal and Vice Chairman Mrs. Supriya Sule are committed to provide quality education for the upliftment of social and economic weaker sections of the society. The college is running post graduate (M. Pharm.) in Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Quality Assurance. The College is an approved Ph. D. Research center by Government of Maharashtra. The College is approved by the AICTE, New Delhi and PCI, New Delhi. It is the only Pharmacy College permanently affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University and is approved under section 2(f) and 12 (B) of UGC. The College has been certified by ISO 21001:2018 & 14001:2015 and accredited with A grade (CGPA 3.23) by NAAC in 2018. The NIRF ranked the college 65th in 2022 amongst all pharmacy institutes in India.

2.0. ABOUT SEMINAR

The National Education Policy-2020(NEP-2020) is a comprehensive framework for elementary to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2030. The major focus of NEP-2020: Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability. Institutional Preparedness for NEP will facilitate to achieve the core objective of NEP-2020. The major areas of NEP-2020 preparedness include

1. Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary
2. Academic bank of credits (ABC)
3. Skill development
4. Appropriate integration of Indian Knowledge system (teaching in Indian Language, culture, using online course)
5. Focus on Outcome based education (OBE)
6. Distance education/online education

With the objective to facilitate NEP-2020 preparedness, two days seminar is organized for the colleges preparing for NAAC accreditation and NEP-2020 across of Maharashtra state. This seminar will be fruitful to the participating delegates to achieve the goal of NEP-2020 and thus becoming the holistic partner in the sustainable development of country.

3.0. PATRONS & EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OUR PATRONS

Dr. Fareed Zakaria (Chairman Emeritus)

Mr. Farhat Jamal (Chairman)

Mrs. Supriya Sule (Vice-Chairman)

[Maulana Azad Educational Trust]

CONVENER

Dr. M. H. Dehghan
Principal

ORGANIZING SECRETARY

Dr. K. G. Baheti
IQAC Coordinator

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. S.N. Mokale
Vice Principal

Dr. J. N. Sangshetti
HOD of QAT

Dr. S. R. Lahoti
HOD of Pharmaceutics

Dr. Syed Ayaz Ali
HOD of Pharmacology

Dr. H. D. Une
Examination In-charge

Dr. Mrs. Maria Saiffee
Academic In-charges

Dr. Abubakar Salam Bawazir
Associate Professor

Mrs. Reshma Toshniwal
HOD of Pharmacognosy

4.0. ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Registration Committee	:	Mrs. Chishti Nahid Anjum Mr. Amol Tayde	Ms. Afreen Begum Ms. Rohini Kamble
Scientific Committee	:	Dr. Mirza Shahed Baig Ms. Poonam	Dr. Khan Dureshahwar
Technical Committee	:	Dr. Ismail Mouzam Ms. Bhagyashree Sapkal	Mr. Yasar Qazi
Stage Committee	:	Ms. Shaikh Sabina Meraj	Mr. Amol Tayde
Felicitation Committee	:	Mr. Imran Wahab Ms. Namra Momim	Ms. Shivani Kale
Hospitality Committee	:	Dr. S. N. Mokale Ms. Komal Kolhe	Mr. Altamash Ansari
Publication Committee	:	Dr. K G Baheti Mr. Imran Anees	Dr. Chishti Marzooka

5.0. PROGRAM SCHEDULE

DAY-I(16.03.2023)

Registration :		9:30-10:00 am
Breakfast :		9:30 – 10:00 am
Inaugural Function :		10:00- 10.30 am
Key Note Address :	Chief Guest Shri. Ramchandra Bhogale President, SB Education Society, Aurangabad	10.30-12.00 Noon
Session1 :	Dr. Ganesh Agnihotri Principal, JES college, Jalna [Career Ready & Employer Ready]	12:00- 01:30pm
Lunch break :		1.30- 2:30pm
Session 2 :	Dr. Makarand Paithankar Principal, SBES College, Aurangabad [NEP: An Educational Overhaul]	2.30-4.00pm
Tea break :		4.00- 4.30pm

DAY-II (17.03.2023)

Breakfast :		10.00- 10.30 am
Session 1 :	Dr. M. H. Dehghan Principal, Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy Aurangabad [NEP 2020- Current Status &Future Course]	10.30-11.30am
Session 2 :	Dr. Atmaram P. Pawar Principal, Bharti Vidyapeeth Poona College of Pharmacy, Pune [NEP-2020: Opportunities & Challenges for Pharmacy Program-ON-LINE/ODL MODE]	11.30-1.00pm
Lunch Break :		1.00- 2.00pm
Session 3 :	Dr. Mazhar A. Farooqui Principal, Maulana Azad College, Aurangabad [Major credit and Minor credit]	2.00- 3.00pm
Valedictory Function :	Dr. Mazhar A. Farooqui Chief Guest of the function Principal, Maulana Azad College, Aurangabad	3.00-3.30pm
Vote of Thanks	Dr. K. G. Baheti Organizing Secretary	3.30- 3.35pm

6.0. PROCEEDING OF TWO DAYS SEMINAR:

6.1. INAUGURAL FUNCTION:

Inauguration function was organized on 16.3.2023 as per the schedule given below:

Particular of Inaugural function	Time schedule
Recitation of Quran Verses	10.00-10.05am
Welcome of the Chief Guest & Dignitaries by Principal	10.05-10.10am
Welcome Address by Principal	10.10-10.15am
Introduction of Chief Guest Shri. Ramchandra Bhogale	10.15-10.20am
Inaugural Speech by Chief Guest Shri. Ramchandra Bhogale	10.20-10.25am
Vote of Thanks & Summary of Seminar by IQAC Coordinator	10.25-10.30am

The program begins with the recitation of Holy Quran Verses by Mr. Syed Ghani with translation followed by welcome of Chief Guest of function **Shri. Ramchandra Bhogale**, President, SB Education Society, Aurangabad and Guest of Honour **Dr. Mazhar A. Farooqui**, Principal, Maulana Azad College, Aurangabad by **Dr. M. H. Dehghan**.

WELCOME ADDRESS BY PRINCIPAL:

Respected Chief Guest Shri Ramchandra Bhogale President S B Education Society, the Guest of Honour Dr Mazhar Farooqui, Principal Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science and Commerce, all Dignitaries, Principals, well wishers and dear Delegates



I quote Nelson Mandela who said “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world” but as times change the system in imparting education needs to change so that it becomes more effective to help manifest the perfection in man.

NEP 2020 is a policy which aims to transform the Indian education system to enable better access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability.

To help us understand NEP 2020 and prepare us better to adopt the new guidelines proposed by the Government we have with us many educational luminaries as resource persons which include Shri Ram Bhogale, Dr Ganesh Agnihotri, Dr Makarand Paithankar, Dr Mazhar Farooqui and Dr AP Pawar I welcome them and express my deep sense of gratitude for them having accepted our invitation.

I also welcome all the eminent guest and delegates and wish all present here two days of pleasant and informative deliberations.

Thank You.....

INAUGURAL SPEECH BY CHIEF GUEST:

Dr. Khan Dureshahwar introduced the chief guest of function **Shri. Ramchandra Bhogale**, President, SB Education Society, Aurangabad.

SHRI. RAMCHANDRA NEELKANTH BHOGALE

, is currently working as a President of SB Education Society, Aurangabad. He is Bachelor of Mechanical Engg. and hold degree in Family Business Management from IIMD, Lausanne, Switzerland. He has contributes a lot in academically, Industrially and socially. He has been awarded with FIE foundation award 1999 for achievements in industry,



Marathwada Kala Vikas award 2001 for contribution to performing arts, Marathwada Gaurav award 2002 for social contributions and industrial contributions, Kusumtai Chavan Award 2004 for contribution to regional development, Maxell Award 2012 for his industry group, Aurangabad Bhushan by Rotary Club 2015, Maxell award 2016, Corporate Excellence Award 2016 by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Marathwada Gaurav Award 2017 for excellence in PPP projects, life time achievement award by BBNG Nashik in Dec 2019, Illustrious Alumnus of at Diamond Jubilee celebration of the institution in 2020. After introduction, Shree Ramchandra Bhogale delivered the inaugural speech.

The **National Education Policy** of the Government of India is the first in 34 years replacing the National Policy of Education of 1986. The NEP proposes revision and revamping of education structure school and higher education system including its regulation and governance. The NEP proposes sweeping changes including opening up of Indian higher education to foreign universities, dismantling of the Universities Grants Commission and the All-India Council for Technical Education. The policy, while focusing on various facets of education, also tries to bridge the gap between education and skill development.

He stated that the NEP would facilitate the participation of the entire society in the betterment of the Educational System which would focus on the important issue of how to live and function with the system within which we live. He also affirmed the fact that the Government is willing to empower and facilitate all these changes and to bring it to fruition to ensure that India becomes a superpower and that quality education along with the convergence of technology would be able to reach all the people even those in the remotest areas.

The NEP 2020 aims to address various gaps existing in the education system of India and through this policy, India is expected to achieve sustainable development goal of 2030 by ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education. He also mentioned that there are four important attributes to be inculcated in the stakeholder viz, **knowledge, skills, aptitude and value education**. All these attributes are interconnected and go hand in hand. One cannot be holistic learner, if he/she skips any one attribute. He explained the how old India system of education was superior. The Nalanda University was at one time providing the education with all these skills. He concluded that NEP 2020 is a policy which aims to transform the Indian education system to enable better access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability. He congratulated the Principal and Convener Dr. M. H Dehghan and Organizing secretary for the initiative of organizing the NAAC Sponsored “Two days seminar on NEP 2020 Preparedness for NAAC: Changing Course-Transforming Education”

VOTE OF THANKS & SUMMARY OF SEMINAR BY IQAC COORDINATOR:

Chief Guest for today's inaugural function Shri. Ramchandra Bhogle, Guest of honour Dr. Mazhar Farooqui, Dr. M. H. Dehghan, Principals, Professors and Faculty members from different college across the state. Good morning to all of you

Starting with a quote of Swami Vivekananda “Let the Noble thoughts come to me from all direction”. We all are witnessing the Noble thoughts of NEP-2020 coming to us from all the

directions. So many activities on NEP 2020 are going on all over Maharashtra and India. I look up to NEP-2020 as a noble policy because it has the potential to fulfill the dreams of students of India. This policy provides multiple entries multiple exit facility to student, which will help the students to go to other institute or get certificate or diploma or degree, which we have never thought before. This document also provides student to take education in 13 identified Indian languages. The other aspects of NEP are skill education, value education, multidisciplinary research and many more. So we all need to understand this policy and its modalities to implement in the institute. Hence we have organized this two days seminar to understand what the expectations from the policy are as well as how it can be implemented in the college. NAAC has made mandatory NEP preparedness in part-A of SSR. Many colleges are going for accreditation or reaccreditation, hence such type of activities will help them to prepare better. To shed the light on NEP preparedness, we have invited eminent personalities

Shri Ramchandra Bhogle to deliver the Key note address on NEP 2020.

Dr Ganesh Agnihotri on “ready career ready employer”

Dr. Makarand Paithankar on NEP: An educational overhaul.

Dr. Atmaram Pawar on NEP 2020: opportunities & challenges for pharmacy program.

Dr. M. H. Dehghan on NEP 2020: Current status and future course.

I request all my friend participants to take benefit of these deliberations.

I express my sincere thanks to Shri Ramchandra Bhogale sir for gracing the inaugural function as a chief Guest. In spite of his busy schedule, he accepted our invitation for this seminar. Thank you sir. Special thanks to Guest of Honor Dr. Mazhar Farooqui sir for gracing the function and supporting us in organizing this event. I am thankful to principal and faculty members from various colleges across the state for their participation.

Now, I request Shri. Ramchandra Bhogale sir to deliver, the key note address on NEP 2020. Over to you Sir...

6.2. KEY NOTE ADDRESS BY SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHOGLE

Knowledge, skills along with values become very important for the development of society in right direction. You could talk about cultures, i.e. cultures in Egypt, cultures in Syria, cultures in Iran, these were societies which were very prosperous, these were the societies with some monuments that are even today considered wonders and these were the societies which are powerful society. They were powerful not only because of their knowledge; they were all powerful and build such big monuments because of their skills along with the knowledge. So all these culture and societies blended with knowledge & skills. With knowledge one cannot achieve much, purely knowledge doesn't take you very far but knowledge with skill is a blend that's likely to take you further than the knowledge can take you.

In which direction you will head with knowledge and skills, it could be the direction of constructive work but unfortunately with knowledge and skill to a lot of destructive work can happen, so to be very constructive and positive you need to have values and values are very important as important as knowledge and skills without the values the human being can be constructive or could be also very destructive. You and we do not educate our self to be destructive. The life should appreciate society around us as possible by using knowledge and skills. Constructive people appreciate you if you contribute to their progress people could not appreciate you if they find that you are the hurdle in their progress and hurdle in their well being. So values are equally important but are all of us born equal? Unfortunately NO. Nature makes the difference. So natural abilities are equally importance. When you consider education, one should know, what you like the most, what are you able to do very easily, I mean it's not impossible to acquire skills in any field but efforts you are needed to gain the skills when you do not have natural abilities will be far higher as compared to knowledge and skills with natural abilities in the area . If all of us have to fulfill the dreams and achieve our full potential then path of least resistance is that path which where we take cognizance of our natural abilities and natural inclination, so that's aptitude. So I have mentioned four basic blocks of education 1. Knowledge, 2.Skills, 3. Values and 4. Aptitude, which is natural abilities of each one of us. The natural abilities of each one of us are very different from each other So these are 4 basic foundation blocks of any education that could help you to build a success and to be successful along with this four blocks, what matter is your attitude. Attitude decide whether your are positive with lot of humility or negative with lot of ego. The moment you nurture ego and negativity, all these foundation

block may not help you to build the successful life and your success could be limited by your ego and could be limited by your negativity and you will not go very far in your life. You may earn money but that's not the indicator of success. But unfortunately we believe to learn that money is one major unit with which we measure the success but that's not the right unit. To measure the success of each one of us different for different persons where are you really happy, are you satisfied with your life, are you comfortable in what you are doing, do you sleep peacefully, is everyone around you happy with you, do you have wonderful relationship with people who will come in contact with you, then I think that's the best success anyone person can have. Your success is compared with someone else success would suddenly Vanish. The moment you start comparing it would vanish. So the best part is to compare is to benchmark your own level of satisfaction, prosperity, relationship with each other and see whether you are better of today then yesterday then that could be a part of very successful life. If you compare with someone else without realizing the aptitude, education level and the background, which are different from their own then you are not comparing apple to apple, you are comparing different things all together and generating unhappiness within you by this comparison. This education policy is actually emphasizing on achieving human potential. The first sentence of policy document is very interesting, what it read **Education is Fundamental for Achieving Full Human Potential, Developing an Equitable and Just Society**

The try to understand the word equitable and equal, equitable is different from equal. When the satisfaction levels of each one around are same, you are equitable society. It doesn't mean that the money you have, house you have, car you driving is the same, someone may be riding the scooter, someone may riding the motor cycle, someone may be staying in one Bed room kitchen or someone may be staying in house with five bed room kitchen, but as long as your satisfaction level are same you are equitable society. It doesn't say equal. The every word that is use in the document is important and tries to understand its context with developing and equitable and just society and promoting national development. It's not refers to individual development but it refers national development.

A very interesting statement right at the beginning of the policy and what change the policy foresees in the Indian education system, as rightly pointed out by Principal Dr. Dehghan and I mentioned it in my opening speech, that this policy focuses on all the ingredients that help the person realize his or her full potential. These are knowledge, skills, values and abilities. So now we are talking completely different purpose of the education. The purpose education

for last 250 years, was entirely acquisition of knowledge. So if you are in class one and if you class 10, your knowledge levels are way beyond knowledge levels class one. If you acquire degree then your knowledge level are very different and if you have Ph D., then your knowledge level is very different from one who just has degree. It was talking about knowledge, the entire emphasis was on knowledge but now this policy says that we are not focused only on knowledge. It is very important, but what is more important is abilities, capabilities. Are you able? Are you capable?. You may have a lot of knowledge but no skills, can you use that knowledge without any skills. It is practically very difficult to use that knowledge without skills. Very knowledgeable person but it's not able not able to actually use his knowledge. I remember one Doha that I remember....

**बढ़ा हुआ तो क्या हुआ, जैसे पेड़ खजूर, पंथी को छाया नहीं, फल लगे अति दूर । इसका अर्थ..
फल भी दूर लागे, खा नहीं सकते और छाया तो हैं ही नहीं और बहुत बड़ा है, तो क्या फायदा.**

Literacy and numeracy, literacy is you should know the letters and numerous is you should know the figures. So you should know 1234. How to add them? how to subtract them? how to divide them? how to multiply? and you should know how to read and write. These are basic skills that are required by each one of us. Without these skills the life becomes a hurdle and we have realized that in our country. Another interesting statistics that I would like to give you in 1810 and 1820, the British parliament realized that 70% of the population living in this land was educated, literate and by the time they left us in 1947 our level of literacy has gone down to 17% . So we credit the education system for developing a literate society but unfortunately the same system brought down our literacy rates from 70% to 17% in the matter of hundred and fifty years. So how do you educate people? Do you really need schools and colleges to educate people? Frankly, speaking for education you don't need buildings, you need an approach, you need people who are knowledgeable and capable. So on one hand you need people who are knowledgeable and capable, who know how to empower students to learn, they don't force themselves on the students saying that this is what you should know. They say find your way. You need to go in this direction. Your personal liking seems to be in this area so find your way, and wherever you find hurdles and stumbling blocks, they will help you in achieving skills to remove this stumbling blocks they won't do it. They won't remove the hurdles. They will just enable you empower you to remove this hurdles. So for this you don't really need these four walls set up educational institution, but with the policy you can't do away with everything that has been built over last 225 years. You need to make

use of all the infrastructure that already in place, but what you can do is, you can change the focus of all that infrastructure to create a society which is far more capable, far more stable, far more amiable to living with each other, far more satisfied in their individual achievements and collective achievements so that the entire focus. We are coming from a professional college background so what I was talking was about may be school level. So in professional what do you do in professional colleges? How do you define so this education policy having dwelt on foundational education up to 12th on skills, on knowledge, on values and on aptitude? Then start living with higher education with a different approach, but before I move to higher education, let me also tell you about the evaluation system. See all this years our evaluation has been you read from the books remember it and then in the examinations you reproduce it. So what it was testing was our memory mostly or memory. We do have practical exams but all of us know those who have gone through the system. All of us know to what extent our practicals are important to words in our score and engineering, we would have 100 marks theory paper and 25 mark practical examinations. So even in engineering where you are supposed to actually acquire the capability, we focus on practical was only 25 marks whereas theory it was hundred marks so that defines the focus of entire educational system where as the evaluation in earlier system was very different, there were no exams and I was discussing with Dr. Dehghan, when we were sitting in his office, the evaluation was based on observation of those who were helping you to learn, helping the students to learn and what were the observations as to how could the students teach in a Gurukul or Ashram or area where students were expected to educate themselves. I was referring the other day if you go to Ajanta and Ellora caves, you will see a lot of residential chambers in those caves. The chambers where are not made for the workers who were sculpting the caves, they were made for students who were learning the art of sculpting but also learning other subjects so they were in fact schools and what kind of education was being imparted in all this facilities across the land, starting from may be Afghanistan to Malaysia and from may be Himalayas to Arabian Sea or bay of Bengal, it was more of a Art of living not the one shrijji preaches. Art of living is actually skills required to live day to day life and you don't need chemistry to do day to day life. You don't need Physics to day to day life. You need a lot of skills, interpersonal skills, sustainable skills, all these skills are required for day to day life. So the entire focus of the education system was on that and the evaluation system was very different. As I mentioned, remembering. Do you know? Remembering is the first step of education, second step of education in those days was understanding, what you have remember. So I do not know how many of you have done your initial stages of mathematics of remembering one

to hundred and then remembering the multiples 2 one za 2 2*2 za four up to may be 10 ten za hundred. So we used to remember by heart that was the primary education. Remembering a अ , ब , क , ड , A , B , C , D or whatever it is in your mother tongue and remembering the numbers in your mother tongue and then how to multiply those numbers how to divide those numbers all that was at primary level of education may be up to age of eighth or ninth. The second stage was to understand the, third stage is actually using so if you know that $10 \div 2$, is 8 then when you go to Bazaar and buy something which cost you eat and you pay 10, then getting back to his actually application of that mathematics. So third stage was application of whatever you remembered and understood and the next stage was could you analyze, So Are you able to analyze? What you have understood? and what you are able to use ? The fifth stage was when you evaluate can you evaluate its importance it's likely applications. It's likely impact of your life. So evaluation and the last stage of education was to view from whatever you have learnt whatever you have understood, whatever you have used, whatever you are able to analyze and evaluate. Could you able combine some of them to create something? So any student who was able to create something new had graduated probably he has earned his Ph. D. He was not going to any universities. There were no degrees allotted but what was that was okay you have graduated because you are able to now think laterally and create something so that is how education was different but today we have a system of measuring equivalent degree level whether you remember you are thinking and if you remember it right and reproduce it right you are passed. Otherwise you don't pass. So in higher education now emphasis will be not on remembering not on actually understanding, it could be more on the other three stages of actually analyzing, evaluating and creating. So that could be focused on the higher education. Come to Pharmacy now Pharmacy learning has some applications in that you may start your own Pharmacy. You may work for pharmaceutical company, you may be a research scholar developing new molecules so you may go into field different fields, trading, manufacturing, application, research, very different areas but unless you are able to actually analyze, evaluate and then create new things, will you be able to actually use your knowledge of Pharmacy in the fields that you are expected to work, you will not be able to do that. So the focus of new education policy is actually to create organizations which offer you opportunities to on boon your skills in the areas in which you find your interest and your knowledge of pharmacy will not help you to live very successful career for a simple reason that if you want to start your own pharmacy, you must also have a knowledge of accounting, you may also have a knowledge of commerce, you

must understand the concept of capital interest and profit. If you do not understand this concept, you will not be a very successful owner of a pharmacy. If you want to research, you must understand, the implications in terms of molecules being used by human being or animals or plants. Whenever you want to use it, what are their implications? What is the long-term impact? So pure knowledge of Pharmacy is not going to help you you'll need a lot of other knowledge may be that of anatomy, may be that of physiology, along with Pharmacy you will need other knowledge and therefore this education policy provides flexibility. It's not purely Pharmacy. You are able to opt for some subjects that you feel you need or you are interested. One is need, other is your interest. So for gaining satisfaction, whatever you do in the chosen area of career, you also need some hobbies, maybe music, you would love to learn music, do this college offer you a course of music, Sufi music, classical music, maybe Korean music which has become a me recently big fad. I see my 10 year granddaughter talking about Korean music, I said where you got this all the information from and she keeps on questioning me and I find myself absolutely blank. She mentions names and albums. I say no I am not aware and when I was in school I used to find the same thing because by then the school started mentioning about the pop music, albums and they would mention the names in pop music and I used to say what is this? because my family was entirely into Indian classic. My sister, my mother is everybody sang Indian classic. So I was born and brought up listening to Indian classical music and for me all other music, but someone who is interested Do we offer this courses? We don't but that's essential for a successful life. While you are making your main living out of Pharmacy or whatever profession you have chosen maybe Engineering. You also need this other areas, where you need some basic understanding and liking. So the new policy offers you that flexibility. Is it possible for a pharmacy College to offer the course in music? Dr. Dehghan would say that already we are short of professors and you are introducing new subjects. Somebody wants to learn accountancy because he wants to do a business. So will the college be able to offer that course, **NO**. So there is a concept of cluster, the concept of cluster says that many institutions should come together and they should offer these courses to students learn actually learning in one institution and then questions are often raised. Someone who is actually doing commerce wants to learn some subject of science what could be the degree, we will get a degree in commerce or will we get a degree in science. Now there is a system, which says you have credits. There is a credit bank. Has your credit everything that you complete your entitle to get some credit as some scores that credit remains in a credit bank. Every student will have an account in that credit bank. It is essential now that you have account in that credit bank. The student must have

account credit bank and your credit will be there in that bank and if you are main credits are from subject of commerce and minor credits are from subjects of science and music or anything else, your degree would be that of commerce. It would not be that of arts so that's how the system is going to work and as I said this cluster system can help us in actually choosing subjects that are not offered by the college and then there would be no water tight silos of learning. So if we have chosen to be in a pharmacy college and you only learn pharmacy, subjects related to it. There would be no silo. You have flexibility of opting for other subjects and the college will also have a flexibility of offering you different subjects with the help of other institutions. So it's a collaborative effort in learning and developing.

IPR that the Universities create and then that IPR gets commercially used by the economy and then the economy pays the university for its sustenance through the use of IPR. So that's the fundamental idea of creating Universities and the policy also talks of colleges and Universities being of a particular size. Now, unfortunately, all of us are so trained to think in terms of numbers that the policy may be mentioned in the number of may be 5000 students. So, what happens to the colleges, which have 1200 students, 1500 students? What happen to the professors who are teaching there? This is a big question mark that the bugs most of the teaching community, but frankly speaking, the policy speaks of merger, bringing many streams together and creating a size that makes a lot of sense because you are sustenance, sustainability depends on the width of the foundation. If you have a very small foundation and if you want to build a very tall building, it's not going to be very stable. The wider the foundation, the deeper, the foundation, the better, the stability, the better the sustainability of any such organization and therefore policy encourages, it doesn't talk anything against the smaller institutions but it encourages you to be larger institutions, flexible institutions, where a lot of inputs can be brought together to create a society which as I said in the first instance, equitable and just with a lot of value systems so that there are other sentences I mean if I read the policy and you will see. I have highlighted some the statements in the policy document; I haven't done anything in the technical part of the policy. The technical part of the policy talks about school education being divided into 5+3+3+4. So that's up to 12th. And then about Universities about the cluster of colleges and etc about the universities, being research, universities and teaching universities that but that is the technical part and there is a whole lot of educational outcomes and what do you offer and what should be the outcome. There is whole lot of technical literature on that and lot of literature government has published which talks about all these things. But I am not focusing on that, I really going into the basic of Why

this policy? How it is going to impact us? So there are many statements and I haven't brought a copy of that what we have extracted from that policy. There are 4 statements that are expected from the Preamble these are the four statements, the first aspect is Why education? To create students, who are positive and are able to contribute. So education actually help society to realize their full potential and create an equitable society that the education is must. What should be the student capable of doing? A student should be capable of facing the challenges and converting these challenges into opportunities, not getting walk down from the challenges, not committing suicides because of depression. No, we do not wish to create farmers, who is not able to face the climate change, we do not wish to create student who do not understand artificial intelligence, we do not need to create student who do not understand BIG DATA and what's this BIG DATA, I mean it's beyond comprehension of many. The BIG DATA is something, each one of you is using the mobile phone and there is a Google map application in that and wherever you move in the world, the mobile is continuously feeding the data of geographical location to someone sitting somewhere in the world. Millions of people moving in billions of time and number of cities, the data is getting locked and someone is using that data. You have smart watches, they track you, they track your heartbeat, they track how much distance you travelled. They track everything that you do. They also track how much time you sleep? All these data is getting locked and someone using this data. So like if I know, in Aurangabad the fifteen lakh population, divided into age group of 0 to 10, 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 40 and 40 and above. Each of these group walk 1 km a day, 3 km a day distance, 5 and 10 km a day. They walked that distance. If I am a footwear manufacturer, then I use this data. If know, out of this, 5 km walked in the matter of 45 minutes, then I know that they are running and not walking, then I am able to create footwear which is useful for them. All this data is big data. And last, not to really frighten you, the last data that the Government is interested in it, is how you are spending the money, that how much you really earning. Not only Government is tracking, the marketing companies are also tracking it. So they know How you spend your money? How much you spend on Swiggy? How much you spend on Zomato? Which restaurant you buy your sandwich? What kind of food you eat.

So money spend, your habits, everything is being monitored. Someone is making best use of that either for their benefit or for your benefit. Actually we don't want to run away from this big data. Our student must understand is big data and should not run away from big data. There is robotics. You cannot run away from robotics, you can't say that ROBO should do my

operation, surgery but it should not take away my job. So if you take away job of surgeon but it should take away my job. So that's not going to happen. We must understand all this new technology's which are coming in.

Many challenges of climate change and others challenges that students has to face. We wish and the policy wishes that the future generation should be ready to not only face these challenges but convert them into opportunities, so that one led a successful life. So friends, this policy has multiple dimensions. It's not possible to cover all this in a key note address of few minutes; it's not also possible to cover in the deliberations of two days. There are actions that institutions will have to take you will be able to deliberate on those actions but let me tell you. As you start the journey of implementing this policy, there would be course correction.

कोई भी जहाज से मुंबई से निकलकर दुबई पहुंचना है, तो जहाज कोई ऐसा सीधा दुबई की तरफ नहीं जाता, वो कभी ऐसा घूमता है, कभी वो वैसा घूमता है , कहीं बीच में रॉक के बाजू से निकलता है, साइड बदलता है, डायरेक्शन बदलता है. So

that's call course corrections. All this course corrections will be required in this policy to achieve the full potential of human being. We will learn as we go along, the government will learn as they go along and there would be some course corrections and we should be open to that. So the policy expects all of to be very flexible and at the same time prepare to face challenges. So you have to be flexible and prepare to face challenges. So it's talks about human capabilities building an organization. It recognizes the human capabilities. Thanks to all for patience listening.

Thank you....

6.3. **SPEAKER: DR. GANESH AGNIHOTRI (SESSION 1: DAY 1)**

TOPIC : “Preparing for NEP-2020 Career Ready and Employer Ready”




DR. GANESH M. AGNIHOTRI

Education: M.Sc. Ph.D. (Physics), M.Ed.

Principal, Jalna Education Society's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Jalna Maharashtra.

Govt. of Maharashtra has conferred him by LOKRAJYA Puraskar in 2012 and RASHTRAVIBHUSHAN award by FACE, Delhi in 2015. He has been awarded National and International patent soon for his research. He has


also been associated with NAAC as an Assessor.




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Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy
Dr. Rafiq Zakaria Campus, Raura Hagh,
Aurangabad - 431001 (MS), India

Preparing for NEP 2020 - Career ready and Employer ready

Dr. Ganesh Agnihotri,
Principal,
JES college, Jalna

DR. GANESH AGNIHOTRI congratulated the organizer for taking this initiative of organizing seminar on NEP-2020 preparedness. He mentioned that the major outcome of the policy is the holistic development of students. The holistic development means overall development. Hence, the student who has taken the higher education, should be employable, and should fulfill the requirement of employer. That means he should be “Career Ready and Employer Ready”. The student should possess the employable skills as mentioned below.

1. PERSONAL QUALITIES AND ABILITIES

- ✓ Creativity and innovation
- ✓ Critical thinking and problem-solving.
- ✓ Initiative and self-direction
- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Work ethic

2. INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

- ✓ Conflict resolution.
- ✓ Listening and speaking
- ✓ Respect for diversity
- ✓ Customer service orientation
- ✓ Teamwork

3. PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES

- ✓ Big picture thinking
- ✓ Career and life management
- ✓ Continuous learning and ability to adapt
- ✓ Efficiency and productivity
- ✓ Information literacy
- ✓ Information security & technology
- ✓ Job-specific tools & techniques
- ✓ Mathematics
- ✓ Professionalism
- ✓ Reading and writing Workplace safety

Dr. Agnihori delivered the power point presentation on various opportunities for pharmacy graduates and postgraduates.

Skills for Pharmacy Job Opportunities

Academic Pharmacist

- Ability to balance research & teaching responsibilities with patient care
- Ability to serve as a role model for pharmacy students and residents
- Comfort with sophisticated instrumentation, statistical analyses, and other research methods
 - ❖ Practice sites: universities, schools of pharmacy, local, state, national, and international organizations

Chain Drug Store Pharmacist

- Endurance to work long hours, often standing up
- Ability to handle multiple tasks and heavy workloads
- Ability to endure high levels of stress
- A desire to help people and improve the quality of their lives
- A strong ability to communicate clearly and effectively
- A team approach and a positive attitude
 - ❖ Practice sites: Traditional chain drugstores, supermarket pharmacies, mass merchandiser pharmacies

Compounding Pharmacist

- Advanced training in advanced compounding techniques
- Creativity and problem-solving skills
- Ability to work one-on-one with patients and determine individual needs
 - ❖ Practice sites: Compounding pharmacies, general pharmacies, hospitals, universities

Critical Care Pharmacist

- ACLS (advanced cardiac life support) certification may be preferred
- Ability to work as part of a multidisciplinary team
- Ability to integrate patient care with teaching research duties as well
 - ❖ Practice sites: Intensive care units, emergency departments, operating rooms

Drug Information Specialist

- Experience and/or training in clinical toxicology, poison, and drug information services
- Communication skills
- Ease with computers and other modern technologies
 - ❖ Practice sites: hospitals, industry, community settings

Hospital Staff Pharmacist

- Ability to work one-on-one with patients
- Organizational skills, to be responsible for systems which control drug distribution
- Proficient in math
- Good communication skills
 - ❖ Practice sites: hospitals, health systems

Industry-based Pharmacist

- Ability to meet technical demands and perform scientific duties
- Administrative, management, and/or business skills may be useful
- Sales and/or marketing skills may be useful
- Excellent communication skills
 - ❖ Practice sites: pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies

Home Care Pharmacist

- Willingness to work as part of a multidisciplinary health care team
- Effective communication skills
- Strong record-keeping and documentation skills
- Willingness to be flexible with hours and on-call
 - ❖ Practice sites: patients' homes, home care agencies, hospices, specialized infusion companies, ambulatory infusion centers

Hospice Pharmacist

- Compassion in counseling and educating hospice patients and their families
- Ability to work with a team of nurses, physicians, social workers, bereavement counselors, and volunteers
- Ability to give clear precise directions and explanations to elderly patients
- Clear concept of appropriate pain management techniques and palliative care medicine
 - ❖ Practice sites: hospices, pharmacies under contract with hospices, patients' homes

6.4. SPEAKER Dr.MAKARAND ARVIND PAITHANKAR (SESSION 2: DAY 1)

TOPIC: “NEP-2020 Educational Overhaul”



Dr.MAKARAND ARVIND PAITHANKAR is a Professor & Principal (I/C) at SBES College of Arts and Commerce Aurangabad. His qualifications are Ph. D., SET, MA- Public Administration. He has teaching experience of 24 years. He completed Two Major Research Project funded by UGC, One Major Research Project funded by ICMR, Indian Council of Philosophical Research, Maharashtra State Commission for Women. One Research Project funded by Dr. BAMU is ongoing. Two student awarded PhD under his guidance.

Followed a principle of keeping in a continuation in the policies, may it be acknowledge policy, Education policy or any other policy. So policy speaks about values of Government in a democratic setup. What Government intends to do in that area? We had many education policy post independence, the policy of 1966 and is known as Kothari Commission which has impact on education to setup our country, then the policy in 1986, 1992 and so on, even the education policy of 2020. All these policies have contributed a lot in shaping the education that we had today. Same is with this education policy but NEP-2020 certainly has certain features which makes it different from its previous other policies that we witnessed. The committee to frame national education policy was constituted. Under the Chairmanship of noted astrophysist of our country Dr Kasturirangan and 9 eminent educationalist members team worked a lot for 33 months to prepare a draft of national education policy. The draft that they prepared was almost 400 pages and this 400 pages draft was circulated throughout the country to seek public opinion. First time, it happened that such a big exercise with participation public to formulate the policy was carried out. Throughout India Gram Panchayat were called to discuss this policy. The suggestions which were received were more than 2 lakh in number. So the suggestion itself which this committee got from the public was

great and the responses were overwhelming. NGOs were consultant, education institutes; academic and academic experts in higher education and school education were also called on to give their opinions. After all these opinion, the policy was finally submitted to the Government in a 90 pages. This Policy was finally accepted by Government of India in the month of July 2020. The policy is not like any GR or any Government document which speaks of the structure and functions. Policy is a broad document, policy is a broad framework where values of the education are explicitly manifested and all other Governmental agencies bring in certain statutory things, certain legislature that intend of policy, the philosophy that Govern the policy is implemented. The policy will be enforced for decade or so. Some parts will be implemented immediately; some will get some time to get implemented. That's how the policies are implemented. This policy not only engages people but this policy brings in certain basic fundamental changes in the educational governance that we were witnessing since years. Though we got independence in 1947, but most of the system that we have inherited has the British legacy and we continued with the same by bringing certain new things of the time. But the title I had given for my today's presentation **"NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY IS AN OVERHAUL OF EDUCATION IN INDIA"**. It will change; it will drastically alter very educational structure that we see. Then what are the salient features of the policy.

The salient feature of NEP 2020 includes:-

- Ensuring Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12;
- New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4);
- No hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams;
- Establishing National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy;
- Emphasis on promoting multilingualism and Indian languages; 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.
- Assessment reforms - Board Exams on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired;
- Setting up of a new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development);

- Equitable and inclusive education - Special emphasis given on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs);
- A separate Gender Inclusion fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups;
- Robust and transparent processes for recruitment of teachers and merit based performance;
- Ensuring availability of all resources through school complexes and clusters;
- Increasing GER in higher education to 50%;
- Holistic Multidisciplinary Education with multiple entry/exit options;
- NTA to offer Common Entrance Exam for Admission to HEIs;
- Establishment of Academic Bank of Credit;
- Setting up of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs);
- Setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF);
- 'Light but Tight' regulation;
- Single overarching umbrella body for promotion of higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education- the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)-with independent bodies for standard setting- the General Education Council; funding-Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC); accreditation- National Accreditation Council (NAC); and regulation- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC);
- Expansion of open and distance learning to increase GER.
- Internationalization of Education
- Professional Education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand-alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities, or institutions in these or other fields, will aim to become multidisciplinary institutions.
- Creation 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. Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education.
- Multiple mechanisms with checks and balances will combat and stop the commercialization of higher education.

As per the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, a single regulatory body will guide Higher Education in India. The regulatory body named as Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will have 4 verticals to deal with different functions of higher education. **HECI Vertical is mentioned below.**

National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC)

General Education Council (GEC)

Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC)

National Accreditation Council (NAC).

What is tenure track? Do you know tenure track? I will give the scenario of tenure track, which is not there in the policy. Tenure is the academic position, assistant professor, associate professor, tenured track i.e. progression from assistant professor to professor. What is tenured? Particularly in US, the jobs in academics are classified as tenured jobs and non tenured positions. What are these tenured positions? These tenured positions are indefinite appointment of a person, which is suggestive of academic independence in American democracy. A professor must get free and fair environment to profess and propagate his ideas without any intervention in it, is the underline principle behind it. That's why they don't retire. They keep on working and non tenure track, that they are instructor, lecturer, adjunct faculty, numbers of nomenclatures are used. These are the words used in US. What is in UK? In UK teachings positions are permanent positions and temporary contracts. What is there in Germany? In Germany, they call it as W2, W3, C2, C3 and so on. They are like civil servant. They become permanent around the age of 45 years. In Germany Civil servant have to undergo habilitation.

In this Policy, in the context of careers, 'tenure' refers to confirmation for permanent employment, after due assessment of performance and contribution, while 'tenure track' refers to the period of probation preceding tenure. Further, it will be ensured that career growth (in terms of tenure, promotions, salary increases, etc.) is available to teachers within a single school stage (i.e., Foundational, Preparatory, Middle, or Secondary), and that there is no career progression-related incentive to move from being teachers in early stages to later stages or vice versa (though such career moves across stages will be allowed, provided the teacher has the desire and qualifications for such a move). This is to support the fact that all stages of school education will require the highest-quality teachers, and no stage will be considered more important than any other. The enlightening session of Dr. Paithankar was concluded with interactive sessions of questions and answers from delegates & speaker. .

6.5. SPEKAER: Dr. M. H. DEGHAN (SESSION 1: DAY 2)

TOPIC: “NEP-2020: Present status and Future Course”



Dr. M. H. Dehghan has 28 years of Teaching and Research experience. Currently is working as Professor and Principal at Y B Chavan College of Pharmacy (from 2005 to 2013) He has guided more than 95 M. Pharm students for their dissertation & 9 students have completed their Ph. D. Research publications are 102, and Indian patent granted/published are five. He is the recipient of Academic Leaders Award 2010, Shikshan Seva Gaurav Puraskar-

2015, 11th Innovative Education Leadership Award 2019, 27th Business School Affaire & Dewang Metha National Education Award-2019.

Dr. M. H Dehghan spoke on the NEP-2020 policy concisely. Then presented his power point presentation highlighting very important aspects of NEP which justify the present status and future course of NEP 2020. -

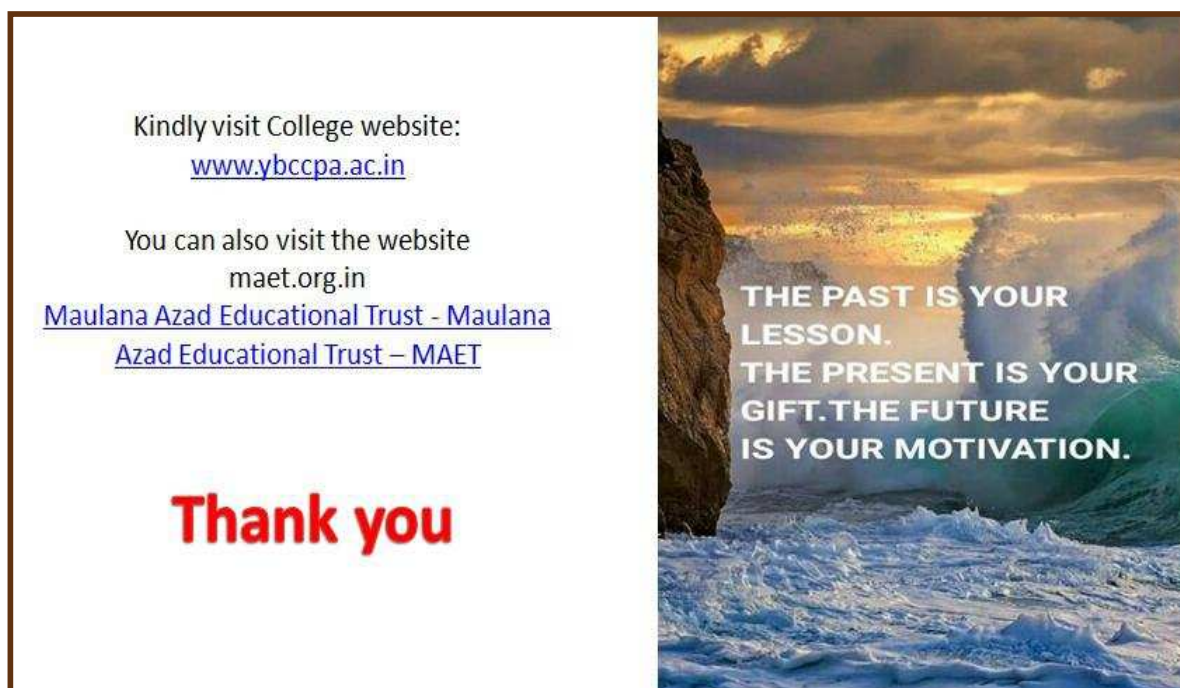
“NEP 2020: Present Status & Future Course”

Dr. Dehghan Mohamed Hassan
Principal & Professor

Maulana Azad Educational Trust's
Y B Chavan College of Pharmacy
Aurangabad, (M.S) India

Dr. M. H. Dehghan enlighten the delegates with points as mentioned below.

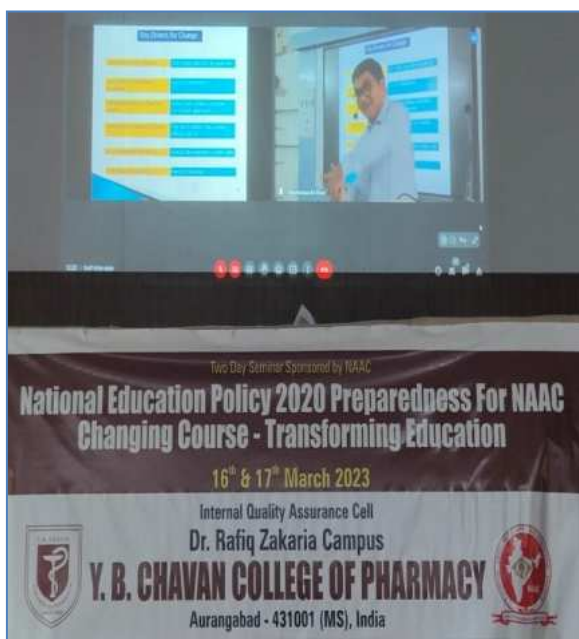
- India's Journey in Education
- Vision for Equitable and Inclusive Education
- What NEP 2020 Envisages for HEI's ?
- Towards Autonomy: via graded accreditation
- Status of Affiliated Colleges
- Bench Marking for Quality Improvement
- National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)
- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)
- AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES
- AUTONOMOUS PHARMACY COLLEGES
- Towards a Holistic and Multidisciplinary Educational System
- Government Initiatives to promote research and innovation.
- YUKTI: National Innovation Depository
- Government Funding to promote research and innovation.
- Transforming the Regulatory System of Higher Education
- Learning Environments and Students Support
- Optimum Learning Environments and Support for Students
- Motivated, Energized, and Capable Faculty
- Proposed Structural Changes in Degree and PG Programs
- National Credit Framework (NCrF)
- ABC (Academic Bank of Credits)
- Internationalization of Education
- NAAC Questions Framed to Evaluate Institutional preparedness for NEP
- Multidisciplinary / interdisciplinary
- Academic bank of credits (ABC)
- Skill development
- Appropriate Integration of Indian Knowledge system (teaching in Indian Language, culture, using online course)
- Focus on Outcome based education (OBE)
- Distance education/online education



6.6. **SPEAKER: DR. ATMARAM P PAWAR (SESSION 2: DAY 2)**

TOPIC: NEP-2020: Opportunities & Challenges for Pharmacy Program

(The seminar was delivered by Dr. A. P. Pawar from Pune by ODL mode by using Google meet)



Dr. Atmaram Pawar (Ph. D.) currently working as Principal (I/C) & Professor of Pharmaceutics at Poona College of Pharmacy, Pune. He published 11 books, 127 international & 37 national research papers with Cumulative IF of 303 & listed in top 2% scientist by Elsevier 2022. Guided 10 PhD students. He is the recipient of IPA Fellowship Award 2018, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishan Award 2021, Dr. K. M. Parikh award 2022 & Best Researcher Award, 2015 by Bharati vidyapeeth University.

Starting his presentation Dr. Pawar said that NEP policy is focusing on various facets of education and also tries to bridge the gap between education and technology. The NEP-2020 has aimed at almost doubling the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 50 per cent by the year 2035, as compared to the current GER of 26.3%. Three or four years of holistic undergraduate education with a flexible curriculum can be completed with several exit alternatives and proper certification available throughout that time. The NEP proposes sweeping changes including opening up of Indian higher education to foreign universities, dismantling of the Universities Grants Commission and the All-India Council for Technical Education.

The NEP 2020 is truly a path breaking document in every sense. The policy address--

Pedagogical issues

Structural inequities

Broadening of access

Making the learner future ready

Meeting the demands of a 21st century India.

The major challenges of NEP-2020 are:-

1. Its effective implementation is critical if India wants to reap the demographic dividends and capitalise the opportunities from a rapidly growing knowledge economy.
2. The Centre has shown urgency & a sense of purpose by launching a series of initiatives
3. A number of states have officially launched the policy and many others are in the process to do the same.
4. Coordination and cooperation amongst diverse stakeholders at state, district, private sector amongst others, makes it a daunting exercise.



Student can have multiple entries and exit during their studies. It is based upon his/her interest. The student can exit the program after 2 year with certificate, 3 years with Diploma and 4 years with degree. It is not necessary that after admission to B. Pharmacy, the students need to complete four years of studies. He can exit with certificate or diploma after two or three years of studies. The main component is skill development and understanding. Vocational education is promoted in the policy, so that he/she will develop skills. In the four year degree course the student can complete the degree with research and without research. The PG course will be of 5 years in which one can complete 3 years of degree plus 2 years of PG or 4 years of degree and one year of PG (research). Major credits will be related with main course and minor credit will be for interested subjects in which the students want to develop the skills. For completion of degree or diploma, no of credits should be earned by student is given in the policy document. More Knowledge and less content is the focus of NEP-2020. So to convert content into knowledge, we have to make the teaching-learning interesting and interactive. The student should start thinking during teaching process then the contents will be converted into knowledge. For example:-

Why cold cream is applied to skin in winter?

Why skin become dry when the temperature is low?

The body temperature is 37°C and outside temperature is 5°C, then **Why the skin gets dried?**

Such a multiple questions to the students will initiate the thinking and student will understand the contents, which will lead to knowledge. Application of knowledge will produces the required outcome of innovation, skill development and national development. Hence, I propose, the interactive teaching should be part of your regular class room teaching. Due to interactions with students lot of things are going to happen viz. student's reading will be enhanced, thinking abilities will be initiated, attendance in the classroom will be improved & class dropout rates will be reduced. Hence, Pedagogy must evolve to make education:

- ✓ Experiential
- ✓ Holistic
- ✓ Integrated
- ✓ Inquiry-driven
- ✓ Discovery-oriented
- ✓ Learner-centered
- ✓ Discussion-based
- ✓ Flexible
- ✓ Enjoyable.



CRITICAL THINKING attribute of teacher become vital in creating a pool of teachers that will shape the next generation. So teacher training aspect has been given lot of emphasis. The NEP-2020 is implemented for holistic education and multi disciplinary education. Why India is changing its education system because the India is the youngest country, to empower the youth educationally, NEP-2020 become vital. Dr. Pawar also elaborated the concept of University, Cluster University and Multi Disciplinary Education. Finally, he mentioned that the Pharmacy is a multi disciplinary education as we are studying 32 subjects in the degree program.

He thanks Organizers and Delegates for active participation.

6.7. SPEAKER DR. MAZHAR AHMED FAROOQUI (SESSION 3: DAY:2)

TOPIC: Major Credit and Minor Credit



Dr. Mazhar Ahmed Farooqui (M Sc, Ph D, NET)

Principal, Maulana Azad College of Arts, Commerce and science, Aurangabad

Dr. Farooqui worked as BOS member and Dean of BAM University. Under his guidance 23 students completed Ph. D. & he has published more than 490 research papers with 6 patents to his credit. He has written six books on different subject of Chemistry. He is member of Ethical Committee of Wockhardt India Ltd. Aurangabad

Dr. Mazhar A Farooqui enlighten delegates on the aspect of **NEP-Major credit and Minor credits**, Student should accumulate credit during their studies based in on their interest. The credits can be earned by the virtue of academic education, undergoing vocational education, training/ skill, relevant Experiential learning including relevant experience and professional levels acquired. The major credit comes from your academic education and minor credit can be earned as per the interest of student in which he/she would like to enhance the skills. There are various Higher Education Programs (AICTE / UGC) in which credits can be earned by students and in Vocational education and training / skilling Programs (Short Term), the student will earn some credit. The additions of all the credits are store in Academic Bank of Credit, which is a repository of all credits earned by a student. These credits shall be accumulated and redeemable, provided the credits accumulated are within the same assessment band. The credits accumulated shall have a validity/ expiry which will be defined with respect to each program. This will be the responsibility of independent regulators based on the type, relevance and future utility of a program amongst others. The validity of the credits should be in-sync with all the other regulatory policy and initiatives of the Government. Once the credits are redeemed, the student will not be able to use the same credits again for similar purpose. ABC can also help to integrate skills into a credit-based system by providing a credit recognition mechanism. However, the Certificates/ Diploma/ Degrees will have to be given by University, Regulator or respective Awarding Body (AB) and not by the credit bank. For credit redemption, the process to be followed will be as per the Academic Bank Guidelines notified by UGC. The ABC will promote equity, quality, flexibility, mobility, collaboration, transparency and integration to improve the competitiveness and efficiency of India's education system. So one need to understand which credit should be accumulated which shall be useful in their future. Understanding of NEP-2020 through interactions in deliberations like this will help to implement the policy at your institute. He appealed all the delegates across the state to participate in such deliberations for deep understanding of NEP-2020. He congratulated Dr. M. H. Dehgahn and Dr. K. G. Baheti for their efforts in organizing this seminar.

7.0. VALEDICTORY FUNCTION : CHIEF GUEST DR. MAZHAR A FAROOQUI



The valedictory function began with welcome and felicitation of Chief Guest of Function Dr. Mazhar A Farooqui, Principal, Azad College by Dr. M. H. Dehghan Principal. After felicitation, Chief Guest delivered the valedictory address to the delegates.

After valedictory address, certificates were distributed to the seventy delegates attended the two days seminar.

The seminar was concluded with vote of thanks by Dr. K. G Baheti, Organizing secretary of Seminar.....

Chief Guest for today's valedictory function Dr Mazhar A Farooqui. Dr. M H Dehghan, Principal and faculty members from different colleges across the state. Good Afternoon and warm welcome to all of you to this valedictory function of NAAC sponsored Two days seminar on “NEP-2020 preparedness for NAAC: Changing Course-Transforming Education”. More than 70 delegates participated in this seminar. Over the last 2 days, we had deep insights into several aspects of NEP-2020 preparedness. We understood the expectation and Know How of NEP-2020 policy??.

Important four aspects of education are 1. Knowledge, 2. Skill, 3. Aptitude, 4. Value education. These are the four foundations of NEP. We need to focus and understand these four foundations if we can designs and implement some educational activity with reference to these foundation then I think we are on the path of NEP-2020 preparedness.

Remembering our chairman late Dr. Rafiq Zakaria and late Padmashree Dr. Mrs. Fatma Rafiq Zakaria for their Noble contribution for providing education to all sections of society. I express my sincere thanks to our Chairman Mr. Farhat Jamal for encouraging, motivating and supporting us in all activities related to education. I am thankful to NAAC, Bangalore for sponsoring the seminar. I express my sincere thanks to resource person for sharing their knowledge and Know-How on different aspects of NEP-2020 preparedness.

Shri. Ramchandra Bhogle.

Dr. Ganesh Agnihotri

Dr. Makarand Paithankar

Dr. Atmaram Pawar

Dr. M. H. Dehghan

Dr. Mazhar Faqooqui

I express my sincere gratitude to Chief Guest of valedictory function Dr Mazhar Faqooqui for gracing, the function, delivering valedictory speech and supporting us in organizing this seminar.

I am thankful to Principal and faculty member of different colleges across the Maharashtra state for their active participation in these two days deliberation. I am grateful to our Principal Dr. M. H. Dehghan for encouragement and support in organizing the seminar. I appreciate the valuable inputs given by Executive Committee members for organizing the seminar successfully. I appreciate the support of teaching staff, supporting staff and M. Pharm. student volunteers for making the seminar a grand success. I congratulate all the delegates for successful completion of two days seminar and I would like to conclude my vote of thanks with the quote of Dr. Ratan Tata,

अगर आप तेज जाना चाहते हो तो अकेले चलिए...

लेकिन अगर दूर तक जाना चाहते हो तो साथ साथ चलिए...

Thank you one and all.....

8.0. REPORT OF THE SEMINAR

I am very happy to present the report of NAAC Sponsored “**Two days seminar on NEP 2020 Preparedness for NAAC: Changing Course-Transforming Education**” organized by Internal Quality Assurance, Y B Chavan College of Pharmacy, Aurangabad (MS)

The Seminar was organized with the objective to facilitate Institutional Preparedness for NEP-2020 for the faculty members, IQAC coordinators, Principals and Management members of colleges across the state of Maharashtra.

With the encouragement and support from our Management, Principal, Executive committee members and organizing committee members, it was possible for us to make all arrangements for the smooth and successful conduct of this seminar. I hope that the fruit of this seminar will reach all the Participants in the field of Higher education to achieve the goal of NEP-2020 and thus becoming the holistic partner in the sustainable development of our country. The invitation letter and information brochure were sent to various Colleges across the state by e-mail/ WhatsApp. More than 70 delegates from 17 colleges have actively participated in two days deliberations on different aspects of NEP-2020.

The seminar had five lecture sessions delivered by eminent academicians. The Inaugural function began at 10.00am on 16th March 2023 with welcoming the gathering by coordinator of technical session Dr. Mrs. Khan Dureshahwar followed by the recitation of Holy Quran Verses by Mr. Syed Ghani with translations. Principal Dr. M. H Dehghan welcome the Chief Guest of function **Shri. Ramchandra Bhogale**, President, SB Education Society, Aurangabad and Guest of Honour **Dr. Mazhar A. Farooqui**, Principal, Maulana Azad College, Aurangabad. Dr. M. H Dehghan delivered welcome addresses followed by inaugural address of Chief Guest **Shri. Ramchandra Bhogale**. Vote of thanks & summary of seminar was presented by IQAC coordinator Dr. K. G. Baheti.

Key Note address was delivered by Shri Ramchandra Bhogale at 10.30am after inaugural function and it was ended at 12.00noon.

During the first session of first day, our resource person **Dr. Ganesh Agnihotri**, Principal, JES college, Jalna have enlightened the delegates on “Career Ready & Employer Ready”

During the second session of first day, the speaker **Dr. Makarand Paithankar**, Principal, SBES College, Aurangabad talked on the topic “NEP: An Educational Overhaul”

In the first session of second day, **Dr. M. H. Dehghan** Principal, Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmac, delivered his talk on “NEP 2020- Current Status &Future Course”

In the second session of second day, **Dr. Atmaram P. Pawar** Principal, Bharti Vidyapeeth Poona College of Pharmacy, Pune delivered talked on “NEP-2020: Opportunities & Challenges for Pharmacy Program” by **ON-LINE/ODL MODE**.

In the third session of second day, **Dr. Mazhar A. Farooqui**, Principal, Maulana Azad College, Aurangabad enlighten on the topic “Major Credit and Minor Credit”

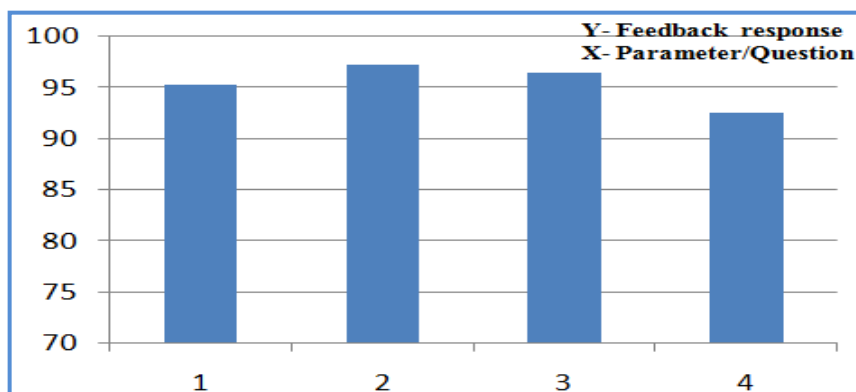
The valedictory session, began at 3.00pm on 17th March 2023. Welcome and felicitation of Chief Guest of Function **Dr. Mazhar A Farooqui**, Principal, Azad College by **Dr. M. H. Dehghan** Principal. After felicitation, Chief Guest delivered the valedictory address and distributed certificates to delegates. The seminar was concluded with vote of thanks by **Dr. K. G Baheti**, Organizing secretary of Seminar, followed by group photographs.

Dr. K. G. Baheti
Organizing Secretary
IQAC Coordinator
Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy, Aurangabad

9.0. FEEDBACK ANALYSIS REPORT



Activity Details	:	NAAC Sponsored “Two days seminar on NEP 2020 Preparedness for NAAC: Changing Course-Transforming Education”
Date of activity	:	16 th and 17 th March 2023
Date of Feedback	:	17 th March 2023
Feedback sample	:	Faculty members from difference colleges across state
Number of delegates attended seminar	:	70
Feedback sample size	:	63
Overall Performance	:	95%
Graphical Analysis of Feedback	:	



Parameter/Question:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. How is the seminar overall? | 2. How is the sitting arrangement? |
| 3. Quality of contents delivered by resource person | 4. How is the hospitality? |

Suggested topics by delegates for future activity: Artificial Intelligence, molecular docking, Hands on training on sophisticated instruments, Workshop on AQAR preparation, Resource Sharing in the Cluster of Institutions in NEP, Actual practical aspects of NEP preparation.

Feedback from delegates about seminar: Speakers & content were appropriate, eminent speakers, excellent organization of the seminar, nice sessions & will be helpful to update our knowledge, great work, well organized, very informative session, excellent presentation

Date: 23.03.2023

Dr. K. G. Baheti
Organizing Secretary & IQAC Coordinator

Dr. M. H Dehghan
Principal and Convener

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations that were arrived at after much deliberation at the seminar by the invited resources persons.

- Action Plans (Strategic plan/initiatives to achieve the goals) Multidisciplinary and Holistic
- Research, innovation and ranking and Integrated Technical education system
- Motivated, energetic and capable teaching faculty
- Promotion of Indian knowledge system, language, culture and values
- Education must be learning centric
- Enquiry base education should be delivered in the classroom
- Experiential and enquiry driven learning should be part of regular teaching
- The four important aspects of education viz. Knowledge, Skills, Aptitude and Values should be focus and inculcated for the holistic development of student
- Benchmarking Best Practices should be established for improvement
- Academic Bank of Credits (ABC)
- Workshop on the NEP for insight and know-How of its implementation

11. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

1. Pharmacy is multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary sciences which include the studies and research in Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology, Medicinal Chemistry, Computational Studies, Nano-technology, Pharmacognosy (Medicinal Plants) and many other. The Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary approaches are practices during studies and research work.
2. For Academic bank of credits (ABC), DIGI-LOCKER registration is in process
3. The courses on the skill development viz. Communication Skill and Personality Development(CSPD), training on sophisticated instrumentation, NPTEL and SWAYM courses are conducted at the institute and further few courses will be designed
4. Literacy club established at the institute to carry out the activities as per the NAAC accreditation manual.
5. Focus on Outcome based education (OBE) based on the attainments is calculation is carried out every year.
6. Distance education/online education/ODL mode are practiced.

12. Press Coverage

Press Coverage

DAINIK BHASKAR 15.03.2023, Aurangabad Edition

दैनिक भास्कर
BhaskarHindi.com



फार्मेसी के विकास के लिए सीखें तकनीक

» पदवी प्रदान समारोह में प्रा. वक्ते ने दिया सुझाव

सिटी रिपोर्टर | छत्रपति संभाजीनगर

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाड़ा विवि के प्रा. प्रवीण वक्ते ने कहा कि फार्मेसी व फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग के विकास व योगदान के लिए नई तकनीक आत्मसात करने की जरूरत है।

डॉ. रफीक जकेरिया कैम्पस स्थित वाई.बी. चव्हाण कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मेसी की ओर से हाल ही में पदवी प्रमाण-पत्र वितरण समारोह आयोजित किया गया, तब वह बतौर अतिथि बोल रहे थे। शुरुआत दीप प्रज्वलन व विश्वविद्यालय गीत से की गई। महाविद्यालय के प्रवेश द्वार से अतिथियों, प्राचार्य, उपप्राचार्य और पदवी प्राप्त विद्यार्थियों की रैली निकाली गई। फरहत जमाल ने पदवी हासिल करने वाले सभी विद्यार्थियों का अभिनंदन कर शुभेच्छाएं दीं। समारोह में मौलाना आजाद महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य मजहर फारुकी, डॉ. गालिब हुंडेकरी, डॉ. नवीद-उस-सहर विशेष अतिथि थे। सफलता के लिए डॉ. हेमंत उणे, डॉ. मारिया सैफी के अलावा सभी अध्यापकों एवं कर्मियों ने परिश्रम किया।

फार्मेसी कॉलेज में चर्चासत्र 16 से

छत्रपति संभाजीनगर | डॉ. रफीक जकेरिया कैम्पस में वाई.बी. चव्हाण कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मेसी ने 2020 विषय पर 16 व 17 मार्च को चर्चासत्र का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न उच्च शिक्षा संस्था के प्राध्यापकों के लिए चर्चासत्र में प्रमुख अतिथि के रूप में समरेंद्र भोगले, डॉ. गणेश अग्निहोत्री, डॉ. मकरंद पैठणकर, डॉ. एपी पवार, डॉ. एमएच देहघन, डॉ. मजहर फारुकी ने 2020 के लक्ष्य, क्रियाव्ययन व उच्च शिक्षा पर अंतर विषय पर मार्गदर्शन करेंगे। इस बीच, महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य एमएच देहघन व आईक्यूएसी समन्वयक डॉ. केजी बाहेली ने विभिन्न संस्थाओं के प्राचार्यों एवं प्राध्यापकों को चर्चासत्र में हिस्सा लेने की अपील की है।

DAINIK BHASKAR 20.03.23, Aurangabad Edition

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति से देश के विकास में होगा बदलाव

■ चर्चासत्र में श्री सरस्वती भुवन शैक्षिक संस्था के अध्यक्ष भोगले ने कहा

शहर संवाददाता | छत्रपति संभाजीनगर

श्री सरस्वती भुवन शैक्षिक संस्था के अध्यक्ष रामचंद्र भोगले ने कहा कि बदलती स्थिति के मद्देनजर 34 वर्ष बाद सरकार की नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति भारतीय शिक्षा क्षेत्र में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन लाने के अहम साधक होगी। इससे न सिर्फ पसंदीदा कौशल विकास करने में मदद मिलेगी, बल्कि देश के विकास में भी आमूलचूल बदलाव आएगा।

रोजाबाग स्थित डॉ. रफीक जकेरिया कैम्पस के वाई.बी. चव्हाण कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मेसी की ओर से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 विषय पर हाल ही में दो दिवसीय चर्चासत्र में वे विचार रख रहे थे। पहले दिन 16 मार्च को प्रमुख अतिथि जालना के जेईएस कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य गणेश अग्निहोत्री ने नई शिक्षा नीति में करियर रेडि और रोजगार रेडि विषय पर मार्गदर्शन करने के साथ ही औषधि निर्माणशास्त्र में नौकरी के अवसरों की जानकारी दी। दूसरे सत्र में एबीईएस कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य मकरंद पैठणकर ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 व शिक्षा दुरुस्ती व बहुविद्याशाखीय दृष्टि विषय पर विचार साझा किए।



गुणवत्ता में सुधार के मापदंड पर भी विचारों का हुआ आदान-प्रदान: चर्चासत्र के दूसरे दिन 17 मार्च को वाई.बी. चव्हाण कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मेसी के प्राचार्य एमएच देहघन ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 मौजूदा स्थिति और भविष्य में पाठ्यक्रम विषय, गुणवत्ता में सुधार के मापदंड, पढ़ाई व पढ़ाव्युत्तर शिक्षा में बदलाव, आर्य और विभिन्न संशोधन निधि संस्थाओं के बारे में मार्गदर्शन किया। पुणे स्थित कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मेसी के प्राचार्य आत्माराम पवार ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 फार्मेसी में अवसर और चुनौती, आधुनिक अध्ययन के तरीके के विषय पर मार्गदर्शन किया। चर्चासत्र की अध्यक्षता महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य एमएच देहघन ने की। समापन कार्यक्रम के प्रमुख अतिथि मौलाना आजाद कॉलेज के प्राचार्य मजहर अहमद फारुकी ने कहा कि शिक्षा नीति में कौशल व व्यवसायिक शिक्षा को ज्यादा अहमियत दी गई है। इसके चलते एक सक्षम विद्यार्थी बनने में मदद होगी। 3 वर्ष के पाठ्यक्रम के बाद एक वर्ष शोध कार्य करने पर विद्यार्थियों को पदव्युत्तर पढ़ाई दी जाएगी। कार्यक्रम का विशेषज्ञ डॉ. केजी बाहेली, अध्यापकों व कर्मियों ने किया।

Photo Gallery

42

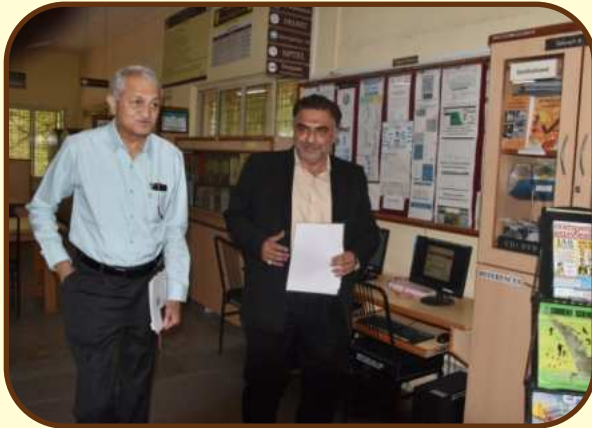


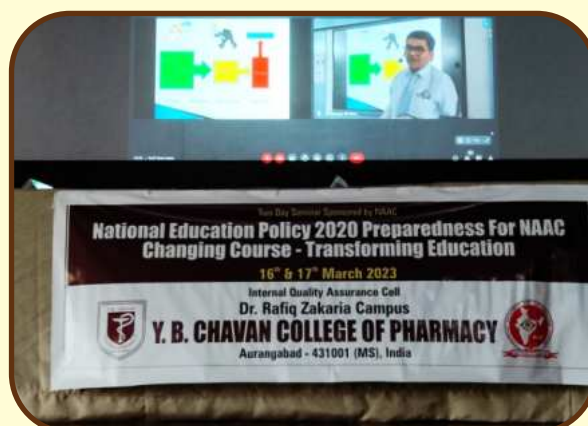
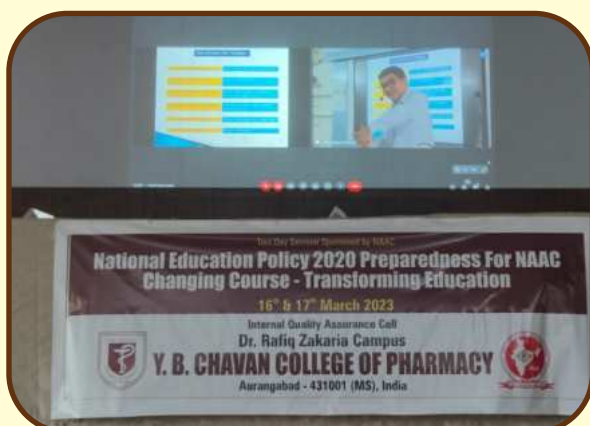
Photo Gallery

43



Photo Gallery

44



NAAC Sponsored “Two days seminar on NEP 2020 Preparedness for NAAC: Changing Course-Transforming Education”

16th and 17th March 2023



Maulana Azad Education Trust's
Y.B. CHAVAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Dr. Rafiq Zakaria Campus, Aurangabad - 431001

