



কৃষ্ণকান্ত সন্দিকৈ ৰাজ্যিক মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

**KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI
STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY**

Education Beyond Barriers

www.kkhsou.in

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE DAY NATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF CIQA-DIRECTORS**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP 2020
BY OPEN UNIVERSITIES
PREPARING A ROAD MAP**

1st July, 2022

VENUE: CONFERENCE HALL, CITY CAMPUS

Organised by



**Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA)
Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University
NH 37, Resham Nagar, Khanapara, Guwahati-22**

Minutes of the One Day National Conference of CIQA-DIRECTORS
On
“IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP 2020 BY OPEN
UNIVERSITIES: PREPARING A ROAD MAP”

The first ever one day national conference of CIQA Directors of state open universities was held on 1st of July, 2022 at 9.30 am at the Conference Hall of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University (KKHSOU), Guwahati, Assam. The conference was organized by the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA) of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. The main theme of the conference was ‘Implementation of NEP 2020 by Open Universities: Preparing a Road Map’. The conference was attended by Dr. Avichal Kapur, Joint Secretary, DEB-UGC, New Delhi, CIQA Directors of ten (10) open universities in India and all Deans, Key Officials, Directors of School of Studies and faculty members of KKHSOU. Prof. Nripendra Narayan Sarma, Vice Chancellor (i/c) of KKHSOU and Dr. Arupjyoti Choudhury, Registrar, KKHSOU also actively took part in the Conference. The details of the University and CIQA Directors participated in the CIQA Directors Conference are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the CIQA Directors with Designation	Name of the University
1.	Prof. P. Madhusudhana Reddy Director CIQA	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University (BRAOU), Hyderabad, A.P.
2.	(i) Prof. Shobhit Kumar Bajpayee Director CIQA (ii) Dr Pushkar Dubey Dy. Director CIQA	Pt. Sunderlal Sharma Open University (PSSOU) Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
3.	(i) Dr. Niranjana Raj, S. Director CIQA (ii) Dr. Mahesha V. Co-ordinator, CIQA.	Karnataka State Open University (KSOU) Mysore, Karnataka
4.	Dr. Anil Kumar Jain Director CIQA	Vardhman Mahaveer Open University (VMOU) Kota, Rajasthan

5.	Prof. Hemant Rajguru Professor, Academic Services Division and Planning Officer (i/c)	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University (YCMOU), Nashik, Maharashtra
6.	Prof. Sandeep Kulshreshtha Director CIQA	Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University (MPBOU), Bhopal, M.P.
7.	Prof. Anirban Ghosh Director, CIQA	Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU) Kolkata, W.B.
8.	Prof. Ashutosh Gupta Director, CIQA	U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University (UPRTOU) , Allahabad, U.P.
9.	Mr. Pratap Kishore Mohanty Director, CIQA	Odisha State Open University, Odisha
10.	Dr. Pranab Saikia Director i/c, CIQA	Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University, Guwahati, Assam

The conference was started with the welcome speech by Prof. Nripendra Narayan Sarma, Vice Chancellor (i/c) of KKHSOU. His speech was followed by the key-note address on the theme of the conference given by the Chief Guest Dr. Avichal Kapur, Joint Secretary, DEB-UGC, New Delhi. In the 1st technical session, the CIQA Directors of open universities presented their implementation strategy of NEP 2020 in their respective institutions and raised the issues and concerns faced by them in this regard. The session was moderated by Prof. Anirban Ghosh, Director, CIQA of NSOU, Kolkata.

The 2nd and final technical session was meant for discussion on the perspectives of ACTION PLAN for implementation of NEP 2020 in Open Universities. The session was chaired by Prof. Nripendra Narayan Sarma, Vice Chancellor (i/c) of KKHSOU. Dr. Avichal Kapur, Joint Secretary, DEB-UGC, New Delhi responded extensively to the different queries that had been raised by different open universities in their presentation at the 1st technical session of the conference.

On the basis of the presentation of CIQA Directors, considering the regulatory body's viewpoints i.e. Dr. Avichal Kapur's presentation and subsequent deliberation, the following points may be taken into consideration by open universities either individually or collectively to deal with the issues and concerns facing in implementation of NEP 2020 and preparation of PPR for next cycle of programme approval:

1. Creating a common platform among open universities specially in two key front- one for Open University Vice Chancellors Forum and the other for Open University CIQA Directors' Forum is most important in present time. The two forums may shuffle the different problems and issues of open universities in their respective forums on a regular basis and take the common issues to the government or to the regulatory bodies for guidance or solution.
2. The open universities may collectively take the lead role in promoting ODL and Online education, to ensure effective and optimal use of resources available and to leverage on the regulatory framework available in the country at present.
3. All open universities may collectively put efforts to ensure access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability in the field of higher education of the country.
4. CIQA may play the role of catalyst in creating a responsive University Ecosystem i.e. enhance institutional competitiveness in the present environment by ensuring that they are actually leading the change in what is supposed to be done in the University eco-system. This is possible only when all CIQA Directors regularly discuss their ideas, views and strategies on a common forum and accordingly decide its course of action either individually or collaboratively as per need and requirement.
5. Regarding implementation of NEP 2020, the CIQA's role is paramount in ensuring the followings:
 - (i) understanding the content of NEP 2020;
 - (ii) sensitising the stakeholders within the University ecosystem;
 - (iii) implementing the reforms in closed-end mode; and
 - (iv) monitoring the effectiveness of the reforms.
6. CIQA Annual Report to be submitted annually on UGC-DEB portal.
7. CIQA Annual Reports will be assessed by UGC-DEB on a 400 points scale. Out of 400 points 323 points will be quantitative (to be assessed by computers) and 77 points will be qualitative. High scorers for consecutive 3/4 years may be

allowed to offer programmes without prior approval of UGC-DEB (now at proposal level).

8. Based on CIQA Annual Report assessment, a University may get a score between 40% to 90%. The University which scores less than 40% would find it difficult to propose a new programme.
9. Proposed CIQA Annual Report Assessment parameters are put into three groups, which details are as below:

A. Group-I

Sl. No.	Parameters	Weightages	Total Percentage
1.	Faculty	20%	55%
2.	Examination	20%	
3.	SLM	15%	

B. Group-II

Sl. No.	Parameters	Weightages	Total Percentage
1.	LSC	10%	30%
2.	Web disclosures	10%	
3.	CIQA functioning	10%	

C. Group-III

Sl. No.	Parameters	Weightages	Total Percentage
1.	Admission	5%	15%
2.	Grievances	5%	
3.	Innovative Practices	5%	

10. As per recommendations of NEP 2020-- Outcome-Based Education (OBE) in line with LOCF, multidisciplinary approach (CBCS), Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) to be implemented at the Open University level.
11. Provision for Flexible entry (lateral entry)/ exit to be provided. The policy may be formulated at the university level (regular to ODL/ ODL to ODL).

12. To introduce Academic Bank of Credit (ABC), Open Universities may take a lead by preparing implementation guidelines collaboratively and start credit transfer in one or two courses at the initial level among themselves.
13. In case of introducing internship-embedded degree programmes in ODL mode, care should be taken in maintaining the condition of territorial jurisdiction and other ODL related regulations.
14. Regarding creating curriculum based on the Indian Knowledge System, a common window should be formulated among the Open Universities for the three-year UG syllabus and fix the X number of credits and accordingly Units/Topics should be finalized on a common forum. And each university has to decide what to add in these topics or units and how to cover it. This kind of uniformity helps in credit transfer or multiple entry or exit among the SoUs.
15. SOUs may go for joint research, publications and curriculum development.
16. Open University may collaboratively evolve a mechanism for bringing consistency in operations of LSCs. Presently there are a lot of variations in operations of LSCs among Open Universities, i.e., number of counseling sessions fixed per semester etc.
17. PG diploma would be of 1-year instead of 2- years. But the duration of PG diploma would remain 2 years till the new notification for 1-year is announced.
18. The Open Universitie may use diploma and certificate programmes as a means of revenue generation. Each university should develop a strategic plan for diploma and certificate programmes and their sustenance.
19. Vice Chancellors of Open Universities may write to UGC-DEB for introducing vocational courses in ODL mode so that the request may be put on the appropriate forum for further processing to take a decision on it.
20. SOUs that are yet to apply for NAAC accreditation need to apply for the same before December, 2022.
21. All the SOUs will have to apply for approval to offer programmes from July 2023-24 academic sessions.
22. Programme Project Reports (PPR) for programme approval in 2023-24 is subject to a plagiarism check of self-learning materials and 60% content to be developed by in-house faculty members.

23. Quality of SLMs and its update are considered very important for Open University for creating a benchmark for itself.
24. Faculty and other requirements should be in compliance with the UGC regulations 2020.
25. All SOUs may collaborate to share resources (v-Lab/ OER repository etc.)
26. Credit transfer upto 40% from SWAYAM may be encouraged. The SOUs may adopt courses from 60 universities presently offering 353 online courses in India and also from other reputed platforms like Coursera etc.
27. For offering online programmes, SoUs need only NAAC accreditation, not require any prescribed score in NAAC accreditation (3.01 or 3.26).
28. Outsourcing is permitted to SOUs in offering online programmes for creating platform or other operational helps but shifting the ownership to private service providers and running the programme in franchise mode is not permitted.
29. SoUs should try to conduct computer-based proctored examination for ODL programmes within their territorial jurisdictions so that they can confidently and efficiently conduct examinations for their online programme in future.
30. The issue of Territorial Jurisdiction is not applicable to online programmes.
31. MoE/UGC will be providing funds like last year. The fund may be increased this time. Requested to include research grants in the fund.
32. Open Universities may play a leading role by providing training to teachers of higher education for SLM development.
33. If an Open University wants develop any innovative programmes or courses (may be with a new nomenclature), skill-related courses or vocational courses or wish to run a course or programme which needs statutory body's permission, in all such cases, OU should always write to UGC-DEB first or write to both UGC-DEB and the statutory body simultaneously before launching the programme/courses for official vetting.
34. All open universities may go for collaborative Job Fest virtually by creating a large data-base of passed-out learners.
35. To retain the best talent in the SOUs the API calculation for teachers under CAS promotion may be in line with UGC (ODL Programme & OL Programme) Regulations 2020. The issue was discussed in presence of Joint Secretary, UGC-

DEB in detail and it transpired therein that respective SOUs might delineate their own schemes of API scoring pattern under Category I(a) in tune with the relevant provision(s) of UGC (ODL programmes & Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020.



(Prof. Nripendra Narayan Sarma)
Vice-Chancellor (i/c) & Chairman



(Dr. Pranab Saikia)
CIQA Director (i/c) & Convener

