Adikavi Nannaya University, established in March 2006 through the Government of Andhra Pradesh Act No. 28 of 2006 at Rajahmundry, is a unique addition to the existing Universities in India. Named after Adikavi of Telugu literature Nannayabhanna, the eleventh century poet laureate who initiated a freeway authentic translation of the great epic Mahabharata from Sanskrit to Telugu, the University aims to combine the pristine glory and the contemporary demands of educational excellence.

In the new millennium when the paradigm has shifted to making India a Knowledge society, Adikavi Nannaya University strives to be an active contributor to the ever-expanding field of knowledge. University attends to the educational needs of both the Godavari Districts and very soon all the Post Graduate and Degree Colleges in these districts are going to get affiliated to this University. The ardent hope is that the fledgling University of today will soon become a crowning jewel among the Indian and global Universities.

Adikavi Nannaya University vision has a dream of achieving excellence in the near future and becoming a forerunner of designing and initiating novel programmes that are relevant to the demands of the Godavari districts. In its year of inauguration during 2006, the University initiated a potentially job oriented program in Geo-informatics, the first of its kind in Andhra Pradesh and one of the few in the country. In the second phase, keeping in view of the Govt.’s policy of encouraging 5 year integrated courses, the University designed and offered a new course in Mathematics and Computing, with the objective of providing trained programmes to IT Industry. The University realizes that, besides being institutions of Human Resource Development, the University should be a active research center involved in solving the problems of the industry and occupations around and particularly the Godavari districts. A new University must be able to foresee the thrust areas for future research and tailor its curriculum aimed at generating trained manpower to be involved in such a research.

Any plan of action cannot overlook the fact that the Godavari districts constitute a modern laboratory, wherein millions of tons of sediments and organic matter is regularly transported to the sea paving the way for formation of rich hydrocarbon reservoirs of the future. The Krishna – Godavari basin has proved itself to be a rich source of natural gas. The ONGC has its office in Rajahmundry, and several gas based industries and power plants are being planned in Andhra Pradesh.