



NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC) - A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Education is the basic pillar of any nation. To coach, train, undertake, analysis and supply service to the community are the core mission of higher education in India. In Asian countries higher Education is that the Second largest system within the world. It's witnessed several fold increase in its institutional capability since independence- from 1950 to 2012, the quantity of universities from twenty to concerning 431, schools from five hundred to 20,677 and lecturers from fifteen, to 5.05 Lakhs with student enrolment from 1.00 100000 to over 116.12 Lakhs. Then to guard the standard of the upper education establishments, the National Policy Mission propose the certification unit. In respect to the same, the University Grants Commission (UGC), underneath section twelve cardinal of the UGC Act (Act three of 1956), established the NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC) as an Autonomous establishment on sixteen September 1994 with registered workplace at Bangalore. NAAC has changed the accreditation process for three times after it. Current framework is totally different than previous two methods. Therefore, this work is an attempt to focus on the NAAC accreditation process.

Keys Words: *higher education, accreditation, colleges etc.*

INTRODUCTION

The NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL is in its eighteenth year of operation currently. Seventeen years might not mean a protracted time within the annals of Indian instruction, which can knowledge back to the traditional amount of 'Nalanda' and 'Takshashila', however it will definitely be a sufficiently long amount for a National Quality Assurance Agency to require stock of its policies and practices. The decade-old history of NAAC could be a story of the many triumphs and tribulations. Addressing the standard issues

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of world's second largest instruction system has meant NAAC is adding many dimensions to the experiences of quality assurance initiatives. Quality assurance models, like instruction systems themselves, are designed to satisfy long- term collective wants. The standard assurance agencies are duty-bound to face enduring queries like process and maintaining standards of quality and equally necessary got to keep their methodologies up- to –date and conscious of shifting social group wants. The necessary actions and methodologies of NAAC ar explained here.

Quality Movement in Higher Education in India:

The British Standard Institute (BSI) defines the term of quality as “The totality of options and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy declared or understood needs” (BSI, 1991). As lecturers, principals, heads of departments and planners and policy manufacturers in education, should know about the history of Indian higher education systems and its policies and some of major challenges for higher education in India.

1. COMPETITION:

Now-a-days, there is lots of competition in higher education. There are several options for students to get admission. We tend to are getting into a brand new regime, wherever competition among academic establishments for college students and funds are going to be extremely important. So as to survive in such a state of affairs, academic establishments got to worry concerning their quality.

2. STUDENTS'SATISFACTION:

Customers' satisfaction is the major motive of any organization to get maximum profit. Students, parents or sponsoring agencies as customers of the tutorial establishments are currently extremely attentive to their rights or obtaining price for his or her cash and time spent.

3. MAINTAINING STANDARDS:

As academic establishments, we tend to have the perpetually involved concerning setting our own normal and maintaining it endlessly year once year. So as to keep up the quality, we must always consciously build efforts to boost quality of transactions still because the educational provisions and facilities.

4. ACCOUNTABILITY:

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Each establishment is responsible to its stakeholders in terms of the funds (public or private) used on that.

5. IMPROVE EMPLOYEES MORALE AND MOTIVATION:

Your concern for quality as an establishment can improve the morale and motivation of the workers in acting their duties and responsibilities

6. QUALITY, STATUS AND STATUS:

If you're involved concerning quality, endlessly and not once in a very whereas, it'll usher in quality to people and your establishment thanks to consistency resulting in status, standing and whole price.

7. IMAGE AND VISIBILITY:

Quality establishments have the capability to draw in higher neutral support, like obtaining condign students from so much and close to, inflated donations/ grants from philanthropists/ funding agencies and better leader interest for simple placement of graduates.

Asian Countries and Quality Movements:

The University Grants Commission (UGC) with its statutory powers is anticipated to keep up quality in Indian instruction establishments. Section twelve of the UGC Act of 1956 needs UGC to be to blame for “the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and analysis in universities”. To satisfy this mandate, the UGC has been endlessly developing mechanisms to observe quality in schools and universities directly or indirectly. So as to boost quality, it's established national analysis facilities, and educational workers schools to re-orient lecturers and supply refresher courses in subject areas.

A. NET:

The UGC additionally conducts the National Eligibility Test (NET) for setting high standards of teaching. Numerous committees and commissions on education over the years have stressed directly or indirectly the necessity for improvement and recognition of quality in Indian instruction system.

B. Kothari Commission:

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The thought of autonomous schools as counselled by Kothari Commission (1964-66) has its roots within the thought of quality improvement. Since the adoption of the National Policy on Education (1968), there has been an amazing growth of academic opportunities in the least levels, notably in instruction. With the growth of academic establishments, came the priority for quality. The constitutional change in 1976 brought education to the synchronous list creating the central government seasoned for quality improvement.

C. The New Education Policy: (1986)

It is stressed on the popularity and reward of excellence in performance of establishments and checking of sub-standard establishments. Consequently, the Programme of Action (PoA) in 1986 declared, "As an area of its responsibility for the upkeep and promotion of standards of education, the UGC can, to start with, take the initiative to ascertain Associate in Nursing certification Associate in Nursing Assessment Council as an autonomous body". Once eight years of continuous and high deliberations, the UGC established NAAC at Bangalore as a registered autonomous body on sixteenth September 1994 underneath the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

HISTORY OF NAAC:

The milestones within the emergence of NAAC are known as follows:

- a. 1986: UGC brought about a fifteen member committee on certification and Assessment Council underneath the situation of Dr. Vasant Gowarikar.
- b. 1987-1990: 9 regional seminars and a national seminar organized to dialogue Gowarikar Committee report.
- c. 1990: Dr Sukumaran Nair's project report submitted to UGC that mirrored a accord to own Associate in Nursing certification agency responsible to UGC.
- d. 1992: The revised New Education Policy reiterated all spherical improvement of academic establishments.
- e. 1994: Prof. G. Ram Reddy committee appointed to terminate the note of association and rules and regulation of the certification board (July 1994).
- f. 1994: National Assessment and certification Council established at Bangalore (September 1994).

VISION AND MISSION of NAAC:

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VISION: -To make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives.

MISSION:

- A. To arrange for periodic assessment and accreditation of institutions of higher education or units thereof, or specific academic programmes or projects;
 - B. To stimulate the academic environment for promotion of quality of teaching-learning and research in higher education institutions;
- To encourage self-evaluation, accountability, autonomy and innovations in higher education;
- C. To undertake quality-related research studies, consultancy and training programmes.
 - D. To collaborate with other stakeholders of higher education for quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance.

FRAMEWORK OF NAAC:

Guided by its vision and pains to attain its mission, the NAAC primarily assesses the standard of establishments of upper education that volunteer for the method, through Associate in Nursing internationally accepted methodology.

To promote the following core values among the HEIs of the country:

- Contributing to National Development
- Fostering Global Competencies among Students
- Inculcating a Value System among Students
- Promoting the Use of Technology
- Quest for Excellence

Governance Structure:

NAAC's operating system is ruled by the final Council (GC) and also the government Committee (EC) on that University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Association of Indian Universities (AIU), Universities, schools and different skilled establishments are pictured. Senior teachers and academic directors' are appointive as members on these 2 bodies.

President- General Council: - President has control on an eminent position in a very range of premier organizations handling instruction, faculty education, and Personnel choice.



Chairman- Government Committee: -Clause 19(b) of the principles of NAAC- each meeting of the chief committee shall be presided over by the president of the chief committee and in his/her absence by the chairperson of UGC, and within the absence of each the senior most member of the chief Committee.

COMMITTEES:

NAAC functions through its General Council (GC) and government Committee (EC) and different educational, informative and body sub committees. NAAC attracts its experience from senior teachers of unchallenged integrity from everywhere Asian nation.

Important committees underneath NAAC are as follows:

1. General Council
2. Government Committee
3. Committee
4. Building Committee
5. Appeals Committee
6. Purchase Committee
7. CRIEQA Committee

Instrumentation and Methodology of 2007:

A new methodology was introduced in Apr 2007, as per this system, the upper education establishments' are assessed and commissioned in a very two step approach.

In the commencement, the establishment is needed to hunt Institutional Eligibility for Quality Assessment (IEQA) and also the second step is that the assessment and certification of the establishment. NAAC has known seven criteria-Curricular Aspects, Teaching, Learning and Education, Researches, practice and Extension, Infrastructure and learning Resources, Student support and Progression, Governance and Leadership and Innovative practices.

The methodology of NAAC is evolved over fifteen years and has undergone many changes supported feedback from stakeholders to match pace with dynamic instruction state of affairs. Keep with this tradition NAAC has initiated neutral consultation method of a protracted time additionally having contributed to the evolution of NAAC.

The Assessment and certification is in three dimensions of previous framework:

1. ON-LINE SUBMISSION OF A LETTER:

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2. PREPARATION OF SELF STUDY REPORT” –

The primary and most significant step within the method of assessment is that the submission of the self-study report back to NAAC. NAAC believes that an establishment that actually understands itself- its strengths and weaknesses, its potentials and limitations. Self- study is therefore envisaged because the backbone of the method of assessment. NAAC insists that the report contain two elements. There were seven criteria and according to it the SSR was to be prepared.

3. PEER TEAM VISIT:

The choice of team members and their sequent visit to the unit of certification are stages in a very method that begins as shortly as an establishment submits its self- study report. The visit by the peer team provides the establishment a chance to debate and notice ways in which of consolidating and up the tutorial surroundings. because the commencement to represent the peer team, NAAC identifies a panel, from the in depth information of consultants, with national- level illustration and consults the establishment concerning any excusable reservations it's going to have relating to any member of the panel. throughout the on-the-spot visit, keeping in mind philosophy of NAAC, the peer team will Associate in Nursing objective assessment of the standard of education offered within the establishment through three major activities- visiting departments and facilities, interacting with numerous constituencies of the establishment and checking documentary evidences.

4. GRADING AND CERTIFICATION:

The foremost role of the peer team is to supply the institutional score and also the elaborate assessment report. The remainder of the method is to be performed by NAAC as directed by the chief committee. If overall score isn't but fifty fifth, the establishment obtains the commissioned standing. Commissioned establishments are ranked on a five- purpose scale with the subsequent scale values.

Instrumentation and Methodology of 2016/ Current Steps of NAAC:

The current process involved following steps:

1. Email for the permission of submitting IIQA with providing AISHE code
2. After getting permission submission of IIQ need 30% for eligibility.



3. After eligibility in IIQA, submission of SSR and Filling of DVV templates. It has 70% marks out of total matrix.
4. Student Satisfaction Survey: total 100 students or 10% students reply from given data whichever is less.
5. PEER Team Visit: After verification, if your institution is eligible for PEER Team visit, set the visit calendar and onsite visit for 30% marks out of total matrix.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, there are changes in the entire process. But it is the transparent process. If the given matrix supportive data is available in the college, it can get proper grade. Only important skill that it requires is good knowledge of computer and proper understanding of NAAC manual as well as continues up gradation information should be collected from NAAC web-site.

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