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The Role of Naac in Higher Education

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NAAC as an autonomous institution of the U.G.C. has been entrusted with the responsibility of Assessment and Accreditation of and university in India. NAAC is linked with international network of quality Assurance Agencies (INQAA) of higher education. The process of NAAC has holistic approach in the global context, the assessment and accreditation of higher education institution has dual purpose:

- To quality our students for would competition in the global employment market.
- To attract more foreign student to our institution for training and research.

The state government, U.G.C. and other founding agencies have already declared that will not provide grant to these university and college that will not prove their quality though assessment by NAAC.

The fitness of institution depends on three major area:

- Classroom Learning (Knowledge).
- Research (New Knowledge).
- Service to society (Application of knowledge).

Some of the major challenges before the colleges aspiring for NAAC'S assessment and accreditation include creating a culture of accountability on the campus mobilizing resources, over coming faculty resistance, resolving the administrative problems and impediments, motivating the people for better work in the situation of campus politics, human relationship, matter of indiscipline among the student etc. There is a lack of balance between theory and proactive of teaching. The teacher do not practice in the methodology and approaches with they preach in the classroom and expect student to practice them. Simulated practice of teaching has degenerated into a dogma and mockery. The education system of India is one of the largest sector in the world. Higher education promotes Socio-economics development

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of man and society. Technology and institutional changes are very point of development. In This connection higher education has vital role of facilitate training. Adequately, skilled manpower rapid changes and this facilitate use of resources resulting in productivity and economics growth.

As a matter of higher education, there are different type of institution viz. University deemed university, Research institution and college for general and professional education the colleges provide various educational system at graduate and post graduation level. These are established by state government, Private trust and it requires satisfying the norms and regulation of university grant commission. It is absorbed that the higher education has shown a Considerable growth over a period of six decades.

After independence, the eroverment of India implemented the education police aimed at providing universal education and the slogan was "Education for all before 1960" All though the provision of education to the needy was an important social responsibility of the government from the beginning of VI,VII,VIII,IX,and Xth Plan. The Percentage of resources allotted for education was decline (20.89% to 6%)

As a result, Problem of access, quantity, utility and financial outlay which accumulated over the ears. The new education Policy (1986), 1990-92 was implemented from time to time.

When we observe the strategy of education Policy from beginning till today, it is found the concept and goal of higher education has a drastic changes in view of changing requirement of the present mechanical life and critical exam of the whole gameet of the higher education. The present status of higher education is suffering from service problems. Quality of higher education is deteriorating with quantitative expansion, as regards, a conference objective were.

- To share and exchange information as well experiences on critical issues like standards mechanism, credit transfer mutual recognition and ranking on quality assurance in higher education.
- To explore and identify trends and best practices on quality assurance in higher education.
- To develop recommendation for and promate international Co-obreation in improving quality assurance.

- To explore regional Co-operation in quality assurance in higher education.

It means that quality assurance has become a global issue in higher education. The issue of quality can not be dissociated with the quest for excellence. The need to develop a culture of evaluation inseparable from the Concept of quality itself, inimitably bound up with the successful democratization of the higher education. Thus the quest for quality assurance and need for its mutual recognitions are basic ingredients of the process through out of higher education system all over the world.

To conclude the transformation of higher education system from conventional to emerging system which is dynamic, diversified and multi-disciplinary with over all development needs certain more inclusive policy direction for the reformation of higher education policy.

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