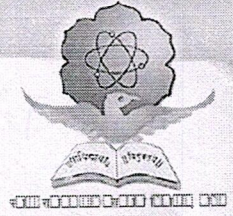


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ISSN 2349-5189  
A Special Issue  
Volume : I  
January 2021



# LangLit

An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal

ISSN 2349 – 5189 | Indexed Journal | Impact Factor: 5.61 | [www.langlit.org](http://www.langlit.org)

One Day Online National Level Conference on  
“Revised Assessment and Accreditation  
Framework of NAAC : An Approach”

Sponsored by

National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore

16<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Organised by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
Manjra Charitable Trust's

Smt. Sushiladevi Deshmukh Senior College, Latur (Maharashtra)

Affiliated to Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded

Reaccredited with B++ 2.80 CGPA (Second Cycle)

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**REVISED ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK OF  
NAAC:AN APPROACH****DR.R. S. PAWAR**Associate professor And Research Guide,  
Dayanand College of Commerce, Latur.**KALYANI DATTATRAYA AUSEKAR**Research Scholar,  
Dayanand College of Commerce, Latur.**ABSTRACT**

*National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an autonomous institution under University Grants Commission (UGC) of India, established in the year 1994 to assess and accredit higher education institution of India. It has been entrusted with the responsibility of Assessment and Accreditation of Colleges and Universities in India for promotion of quality of teaching-learning and research. Recently the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) have revised the Assessment and Accreditation Process launched in July 2017. There are various quality parameters based on which NAAC assess the institution and provide grades like A++, A+, A, B++, B+, B & C etc. UGC has announced that every institution must get NAAC accreditation by 2022. The main aim of NAAC is to give qualitative education through internal and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives. In this research paper an attempt is given to focus on the issue of Revised Assessment and Accreditation Framework of NAAC.*

**Keywords** - NAAC, Accreditation, Assessment, UGC.**A) Introduction**

NAAC an autonomous body funded by the UGC. The main purpose of NAAC is to give accreditation to higher education. The main aim of NAAC is to provide qualitative higher education. NAAC is a is an outcome of 'National Education policy (NPE) 1986 and Plan of Action (PoA) 1992 which is advocated in establishment of an independent accreditation body. Consequently, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established in 1994 as an autonomous institution of the University Grants Commission (UGC) with its Head Quarter in Bengaluru. Earlier, no educational institution needed to be accredited by NAAC. But very recently has announced that every institution must get NAAC accreditation by 2022. Which is NAAC accreditation is made obligatory. The Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) will now be assessed with the new process whose online submission has started from 9th November 2017. The new process represents an explicit paradigm shift making it ICT enabled.

The need is more when the state universities strive for UGC grants, financial aid, RUSA grants, as NAAC is linked to the funding for the government-run institutions. while for colleges it becomes more prominent for various grants & credit card students to pocket at the institution.

Special Issue

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Website: [www.langlit.org](http://www.langlit.org)

Contact No. : +919890290602

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Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI, The CiteFactor, COSMOS



There are quality parameters based on which NAAC assess the institution and provide grades like A++, A+, A, B++, B+, B & C So on. They expect that minimum quality standards should be maintained in higher education. If any institute gets less than the CGPA > 1.50 the benchmark score, NAAC give them a “Not Accredited status” with the Grade.

### **B) Objectives of The Study**

The main objectives of the study are,

- 1) To study the concept NAAC.
- 2) To study the revised assessment and accreditation framework of NAAC.

### **C) Methodology of Study**

In this paper data is collected by secondary in nature. The data is collected from journals, books, magazines, research papers, internet, newspapers etc. In this research paper exploratory research is used to present and understand the research topic.

### **D) Significance of The Study**

The main significance of the study is to know the accurate and up to date information of NAAC. Another significance of this study is to know all the revised assessment and accreditation process of NAAC.

### **E) Limitation of The Study**

Following are the limitations of the study. This paper is based on secondary data only. So that this paper possesses all inherent limitation of secondary data. Time constrain is another limitation of the study.

### **F) Revised Assessment and Accreditation Framework Of NAAC**

There are around 993 universities, 39931 colleges and 10725 standalone Institutions which makes a total of 51649. Institutions and that is second largest higher education system in the world, catering to somewhat 37.4 million of students, this is as good as population of Canada.

NAAC, MHRD and other stakeholders suggest every institute to focus on NAAC A&A (NAAC assessment and accreditation process) so that to provide students development throughout come based education and maintain quality in higher education with enormous accreditation benefits.

### **G) Eligibility criteria for Assessment and Accreditation Framework of NAAC**

To appear for the NAAC, an institute should actually be considered eligibility criteria. Following are the eligibility criteria of NAAC.

- 1) Both Universities and Colleges can appear for NAAC, provided they comply with the following terms.



- 2) Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), if they have a record of at least two batches of students graduated or been in existence for six years, whichever is earlier, are eligible to apply for the process of Assessment and Accreditation (A&A) of NAAC.
- 3) All Universities from Central, State, Private and Deemed-to-be and Institutions showing National Importance approved by MHRD/UGC
- 4) Provided that these institutions have regular students enrolled in to the full-time teaching and Research programmes offered on campus. c. Provided further that the duly established campuses within the country, if any, shall be treated as part of the Universities / Institutions of National Importance for the A&A process. NAAC will not undertake the accreditation of off-shore campuses
- 5) All Autonomous colleges/Constituent Colleges/ Affiliated Colleges (affiliated to universities recognised by UGC as an affiliating University)
- 6) The institutions' campuses should be very much in the country to proceed with the Assessment and Accreditation A&A process.
- 7) They must have a record of at least two batches of students graduated or been in existence for five years.

### 7 NAAC Criteria

NAAC Criteria	Universities	Autonomous Institutions	Affiliated Institutions	
			UG	PG
Curricular Aspects	150 (U)	150 (AU)	100 (Aff UG)	100 (Aff PG)
Teaching & Learning, Evaluation	200 (U)	300 (AU)	350 (Aff UG)	350 (Aff PG)
Research, Consultancy, and Extensions	250 (U)	150 (AU)	110 (Aff UG)	120 (Aff PG)
Infrastructure and Learning Resources	100 (U)	100 (AU)	100 (Aff UG)	100 (Aff PG)
Student Support and Progression	100 (U)	100 (AU)	140 (Aff UG)	130 (Aff PG)
Governance, Leadership, and Management	100 (U)	100 (AU)	100 (Aff UG)	100 (Aff PG)
Institutional Values & Best Practices	100 (U)	100 (AU)	100 (Aff UG)	100 (Aff PG)
	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	



## H) NAAC Grading System

Following are the NAAC grading system

<b>NAAC Grading System</b>		
Range of institutional Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)	Letter	Status
3.51 - 4.00	A++	Accredited
3.26 - 3.50	A+	Accredited
3.01 - 3.25	A	Accredited
2.76 - 3.00	B++	Accredited
2.51 - 2.75	B+	Accredited
2.01 - 2.50	B	Accredited
1.51 - 2.00	C	Accredited
≤ 1.50	D	Not Accredited

With Effect From July 2017

## I) NAAC Assessment and Accreditation Process

According to the Revised Accreditation Framework (RAF) 2020, the NAAC has a timely step-by-step ICT-enabled accreditation process. The new process Student Satisfaction Survey, Data Verification, and Validation that augments the whole objective of NAAC.

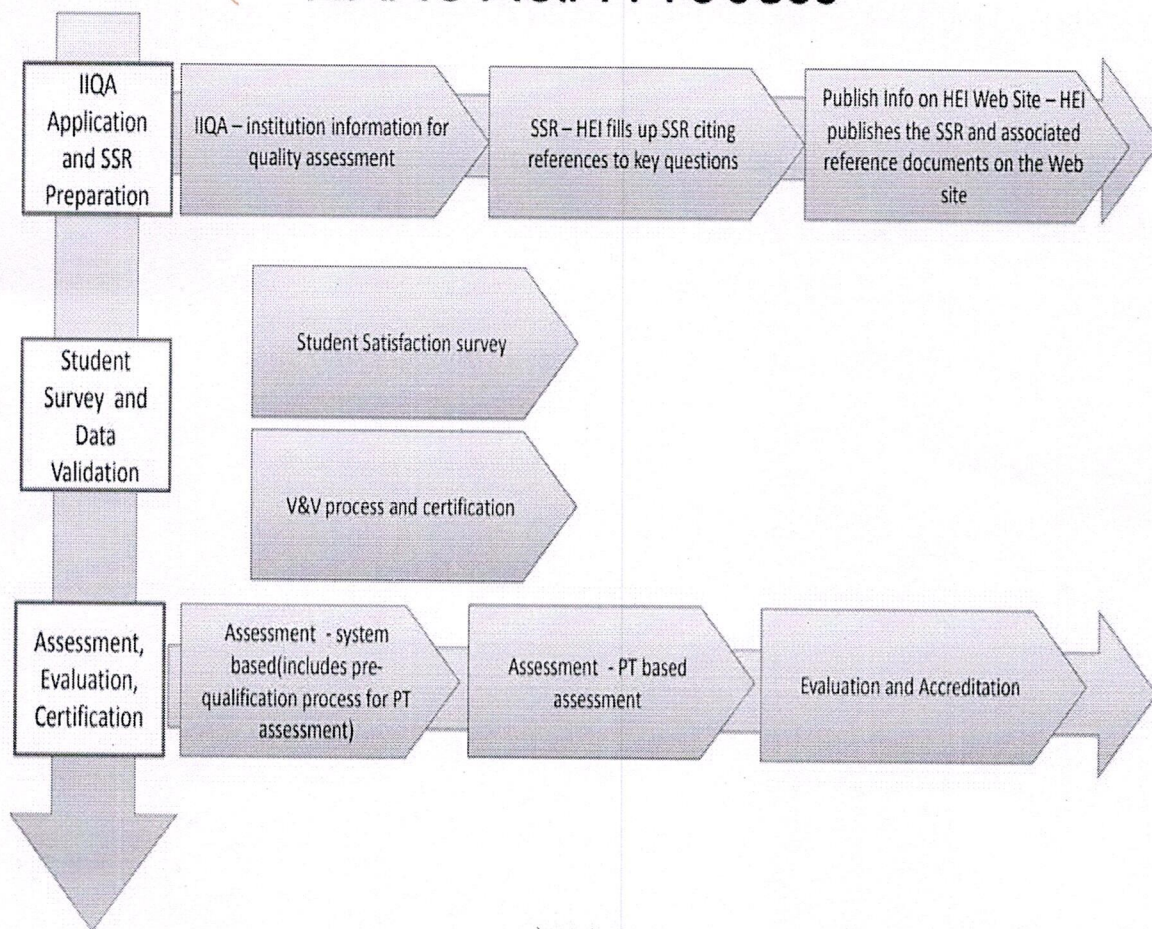
We could feel your pressure to get NAAC accredited. We, therefore, have broken down these three big processes into seven steps, without affecting its flow. We assume you find this easy and helpful to follow.

Here is the order of the nationally accepted NAAC Process,

- 1) HEIs registration in the NAAC website.
- 2) Institutional Information for Quality Assessment (IIQA).
- 3) SSR submission on acceptance of IIQA (On rejection, an institute has 2 attempts to RESUME the IIQA form within 1 year).
- 4) Proceed to Data Validation & Verification (DVV) process and Pre-qualifier Score.
- 5) Preparation towards the Student Satisfaction Survey (SSS).
- 6) Peer Visit by NAAC.
- 7) NAAC announces the Institutional Grading.

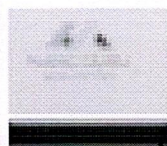
Majorly there are 4 steps in which the entire NAAC Accreditation process is done, which are as follows,

## NAAC A&A Process\*



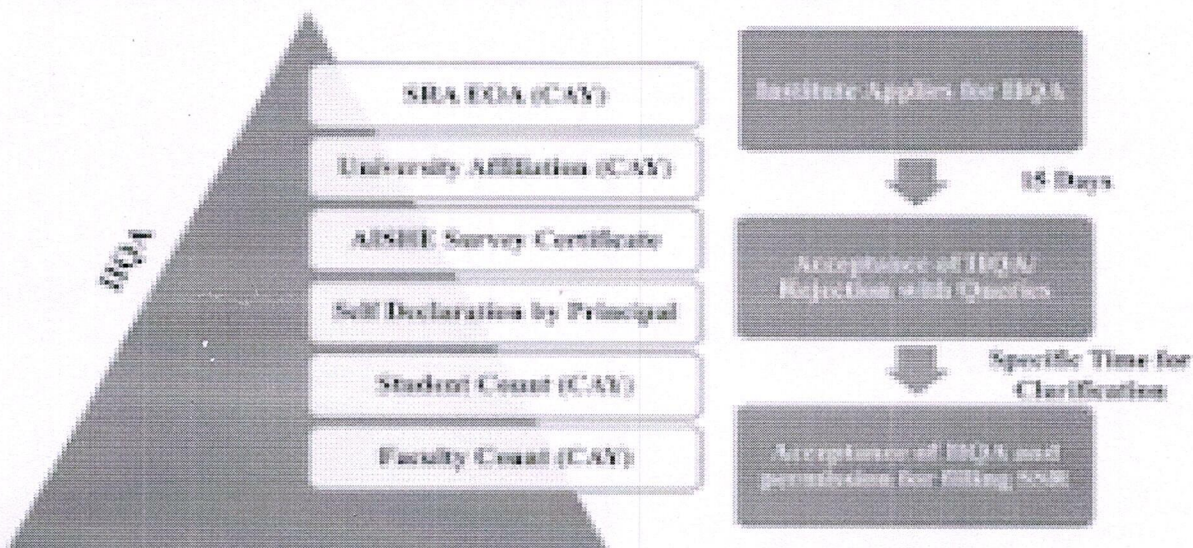
\* Main Process Components – normal path

## 1) IIQA Submission



### I. IIQA/Pre-qualifier

#### Institutional Information for Quality Assessment (IIQA) Pre-qualifier



First of all, an institution needs to get an Institutional login Id from the NAAC Portals imply by registering institution on NAAC Portal. There are no charges for registering institution!

Second institution go for IIQA Submission. For the Submission of IIQA (Institutional Information for Quality Assessment) mainly the documents required are

- (i) SRA (Statutory Regulatory Authority) like UGC / AICTE Extension of Approval (EoA) for Current Academic Year (CAY)
- (ii) University affiliation letter for current academic year (CAY) for all programs,
- (iii) All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) Registration Certificate,
- (iv) Self Declaration regarding programs and courses by Principal,
- (v) Registration fee: DD in favour of Director NAAC – Rs. 25,000 + GST as applicable.

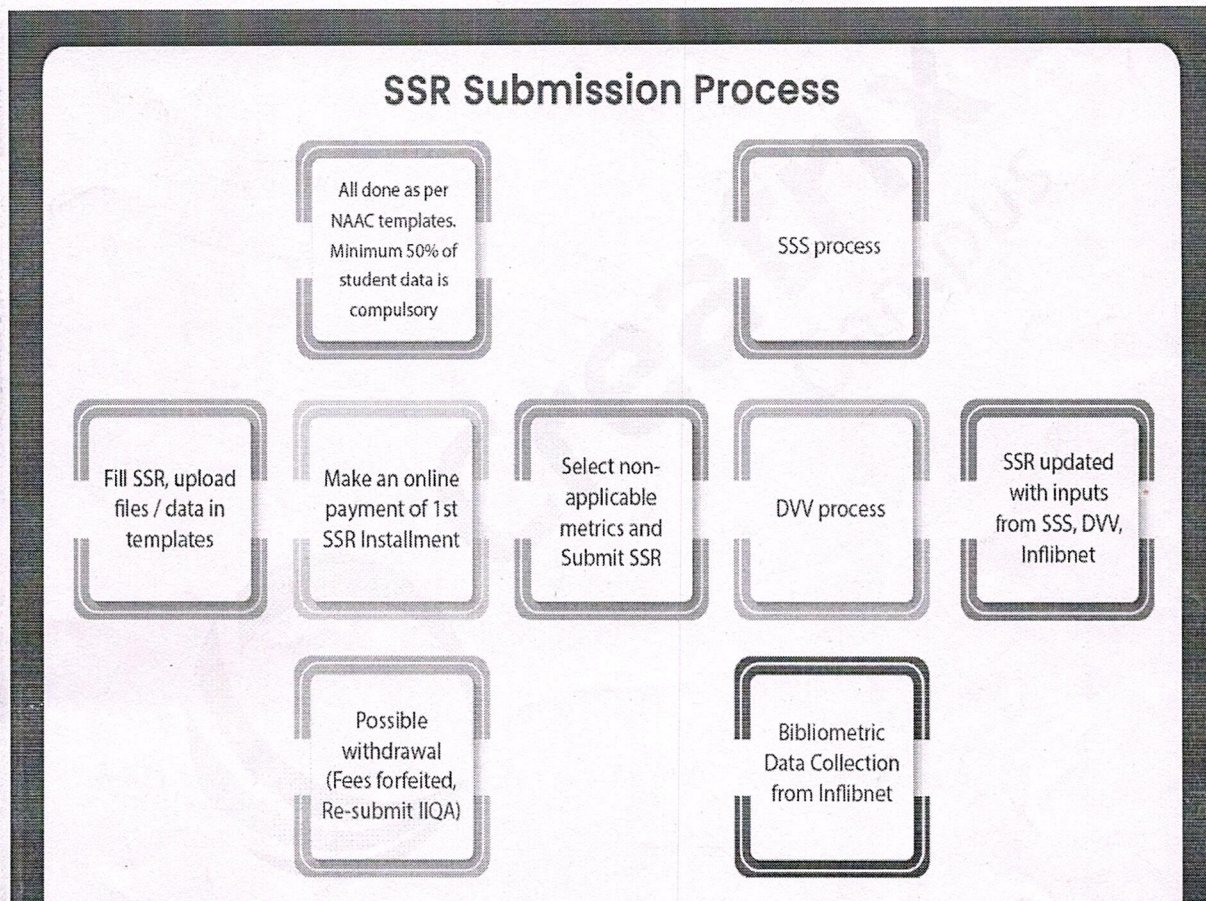
## 2) Self Study Report (SSR)

SSR Format needs two sets of documents – Qualitative and Quantitative. 41Metrics for affiliating and 38 for Autonomous Colleges – mostly write-ups. Documents will depend on the claims of attainment we make in our write ups.



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In case of Quantitative Metrics, list of documents required are listed in the NAAC Manual and the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), also available on the NAAC Website. They need to be arranged as per list contained in each Metrics or respective SOP. Physical documents to be made in to e-verifiable documents.

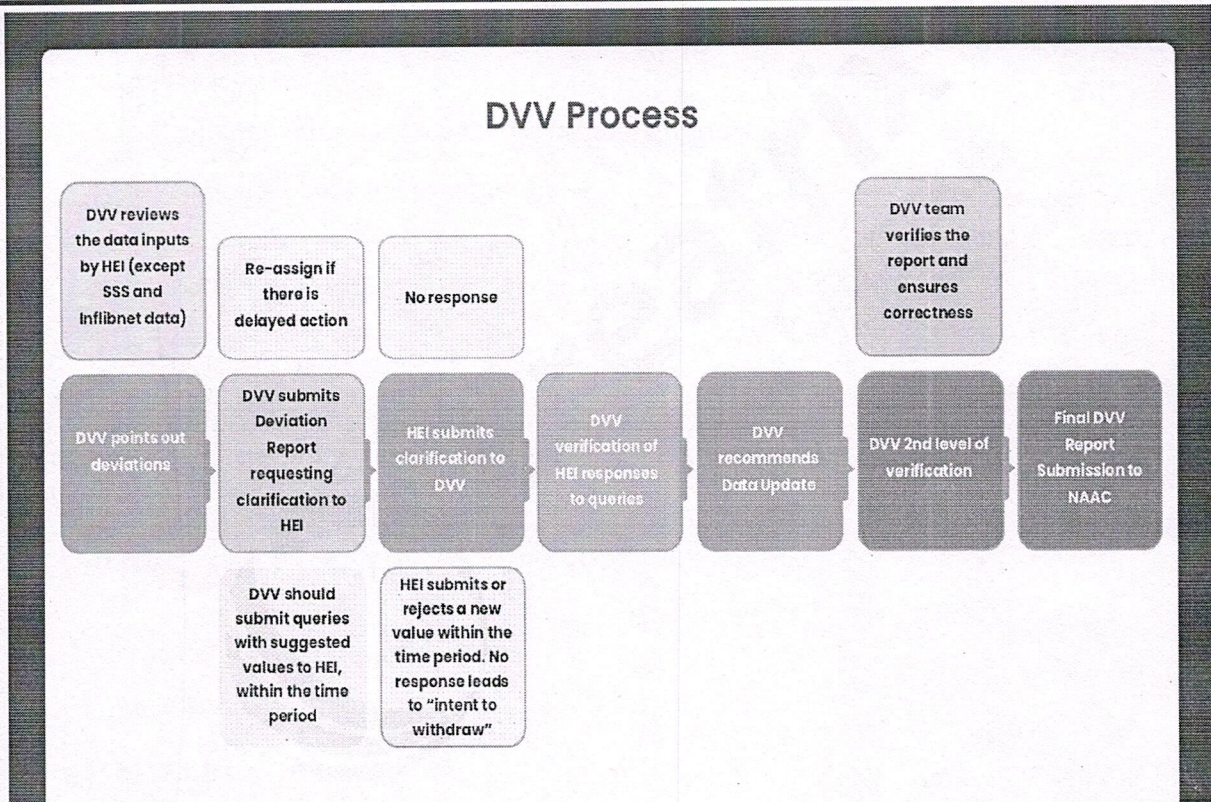


### 3) DATA Validation & Variation (DVV)

This process is simply for ‘DOCUMENTS VERIFICATION’ in short, every claim made by the institution needs to be verified and validated that’s why it is called as data validation and verification. Verification is important particularly when claims could be doubtful, manipulated, exaggerated in the SSR. As members of Peer Team, we have come across a lot of even understatement of claims in large number of colleges.

When we talk about prior to 2017, most of the claims used to get verified during Interaction with faculty/departments/office etc. Yet there was physical verification of relevant documents for which one session was provided during PT visit, when all documents used to be arranged in the institution to facilitate formal verification. SOP has listed all the relevant documents and supporting evidence needed for each of the Matrices.





#### 4) Peer Team Visit (PTV)

This stage is called as Pre-qualifier stage (eligibility) for PT visit if:

DVV is accepted, and Institution scored a minimum 30% score (163/650 Marks) on the Quantitative Matrices (excluding SSS) earlier it was (195/650 Marks)

PT visit is organized within 30 days from the date of clearing the pre-qualifier stage

It may be of 1 or two days

PT will confine to the 30% Qualitative Aspects & the institutional SWOC

PT will interact with stakeholders, verify documents, facilities and any other issues which may be referred to NAAC

NAAC accreditation is a robust process, dealing with 7 criteria and several key indicators (KI's) is more complex. NAAC's criteria require a lot of Data & reports—reports of the big five years as per NAAC required standard formats, which is seems to be a tough and time-consuming task. Those oodles of data and documentation are sure to take your time allot. Compiling all of them by yourselves might seem a possible task but be watchful of that whether the data is in formats as required by NAAC or not, Whether the reports could be generated as per required formats or not. Your NAAS accreditation is a serious deal and we deal it seriously and You seriously cannot risk here with NAAC grade.

**J) NAAC Accreditation Validity Period**

According to a new enhancement made in the year 2017, the Assessment and Accreditation (A&A) have extended its five-year period validity to a further two years. But not to all. This is for A+ & A++ accredited institutions.

**K) Conclusion**

The NAAC assessment and accreditation process is a paradigm shift from earlier process of making ICT enabled objectives, scalable and robust. In this research paper all points are explained by taking into account the process for the HEIs.

NAAC accreditation system may become popular from the perspective of educational administration and academic governance in higher educational institutions in the future. The framework suggested by NAAC is based on appropriate intervention in the key areas brought forward in the analysing framework. The system is a co-partnership between teachers, students, institutions, parents, industries (employer) and the community as a whole to support student's learning and progress to fulfil the purpose of education for personal gain and national goals.

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