



THE ROLE OF IQAC IN QUALITY ENHANCEMENT AND SUBSTANCE IN EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS.

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Abstract:

Education is the basic need of any kind of society. It makes the society to success its system. Education is a need of person as individual. A Person cannot progress economically and socially So at least primary education is must for every human being.

Education makes us aware of our rights and one can live better life education is part of modern life. We cannot avoid education in present age. So it is not only nee of person but also nation and county of following any kind of political system.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is a factor which should be take care of for development of each kind. Excellence in Higher Education has emerged as an equally important requirement in view of the globalization process and the basic need of every youth securing higher education in any part of the country to become employable in any part of the world, besides in our own country. Hence increasing access by expansion and inclusion has to go hand in hand with instilling “Effectiveness” in higher education by converting the “additive” (Stacked) knowledge provided currently to adoptive (Skill based) knowledge to all higher education seekers across the country.

Such knowledge can be facilitated only if our higher education system is transformed into “learner – centric teaching analytical learning and objective evaluation process” Even though several attempts are being made at the national and state levels , proactive and holistic transformation has to take place across the country to provide activity based participatory learning and evaluation environment which alone can inculcate skills, capacity, psychological stability, employability and societal accountability for the youth of our country.

HIGHER EDUCATION; FUTURE TO NATION -

Various scholars working at different fields are need for develop nation. To produce such a quality members of society is the goal of higher education so the government should form the policies and Improve as the need demand so it is the case government form special ministry to take come of educational need of society. Different universities provide higher education in distant part of our country.

The Universities form curriculum in accordance with need of society and tries to compete with age and the global. To maintain standard universities and colleges need to inspect and UGC, NAAC carries the purpose.

The University Grants commission (UGC) established in November 1956 as a statutory body of the government of India through an Act of parliament.

The UGC's Mandate includes promoting and coordinating university education Determining and maintaining standards of teaching examination and research in Universities. Framing regulation on minimum standards of education. Monitoring developments in the field of collegiate. University

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education, Disbursing grants to the universities and colleges. Serving as a vital link between the Union and state Governments and institution of higher learning Advising the central and state Government on the measures necessary for improvement of university education.

To monitor standard of the higher educational institution it has establish the National Assessment and Accreditation Council. (NAAC) as an autonomous body.

NAAC has been instilling a momentum of quality conciseness among higher educational institution. At the instance of NAAC many Higher Institution have established the internal quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) as a post accreditation quality sustenance activity. The experience of NAAC reveals that the IQAC in these institutions are proactive and functioning in a healthy way.

The UGC has recognized this initiative and it has taken a policy decision to direct all he is to establish IQACs for which it has decided to provide seed financial assistance.

The status of Education in Backward Districts –

In order to achieve this target, several approaches are being considered A daunting task, to begin with, is creation of institution – based – infrastructure to enroll youth at the tertiary level. Notwithstanding the initiative to start new universities, the 'bottom-up' pragmatic approach would be to start new colleges to facilitate accelerated and substantial increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

Parallely it has to be borne in mind that for accelerated growth in higher education enrollment, strengthening of school education in extremely important, since it is presently characterized by poor national level pass out ratio and high drop out ratio at every level. Thus expansion of Indian Higher Education involves an integrated development of schools colleges universities.

Although “Expansion” may normally have a element of “Inclusion' experience reveals that every instance of expansion does not necessarily ensure access to multitudes of marginalized sections of the society. Therefore, “Inclusion” in this context refers to creating enabling conditions for enhanced access to educationally geographically socially and economically backward segment of the society.

AIMS OF IQAC -

- 1.To Develop a quality system for conscious, consistent and catalytic programmed action to improve the academic and administrative performance of the HEIs.
- 2.To promote measures for institutional functioning towards quality enhancement through internalization of quality culture and institutionalization of best practices.

The IQAC shall have the following Functions –

Development and application of quality benchmarks/parameters for the various academic and administrative activities of the HEI;

Facilitating the creation of a learner- Centric environment conducive for quality education and faculty maturation to adopt the required knowledge and technology for participatory teaching and learning process.

Arrangement for feedback responses from student, parents and other stake holders on quality – related institutional processes;

Dissemination of information on the various quality parameters of higher education.

Organization of inter and intra institutional workshops, seminars on quality related themes and promotion of quality circles;

Documentation of the various programmes/ activities of the HEI, Leading to quality improvement;

Acting as a nodal agency of the HEI for coordinating quality- related activities including adoption and dissemination of good practices;

Development and maintenance of Institutional database through MIS for the purpose of maintaining / enhancing the institutional quality;

Development of Quality Culture in HEI;

Preparation of the Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR) of the HEI based on the quality assurance body (like NAAC, NBA, AB) in the prescribed format;

Bi- annual development of Quality radars (ORs) and ranking of Integral Units of HEIs based on the AQAR;

Interaction with SQACs id the pre and post accreditation quality assessment, sustenance and enhancement endeavors.

To increase enrolment in higher education and decrease drop out rate of in the education in backward districts.

BENEFITS OF IQAC

- a) Ensure heightened level of clarity and focus in institutional functioning toward quality enhancement in educationally backward district.
- b) Ensure internalization of the quality in educationally backward district.
- c) Ensure enhancement and integration among the various activities of the institution and institutionalize good practices in educationally backward district.
- d) Provide a sound basis for decision – making to improve institutional functioning in educationally backward district.
- e) Act as a dynamic system for quality changes in the HEIs in educationally backward district.
- f) Build an organized methodology of documentation and internal communication in educationally backward district.

ROLE OF IQAC IN EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICT -

On close examination of the literacy – rate-based criterion it was observed that although the relationship between literacy enrolment levels was close the single indicator of literacy did not capture the complexities of educational backwardness in general and higher education in particular. It was noted that in a developing country such as India there is high rate of literacy low enrolment rates and high drop out rate at the higher secondary school level. So IQAC play Vital Role to down drop out rate of students.

CONCLUSION-

It is going to be important step in higher education. It contribute Utility to Educational system. Thus it plays vital part in higher education by providing discipline strategy to institutions located in educationally poor and backward districts.

It is equally important to note that literacy as defined by the census is largely and more significantly a function of educational attainments in school education. A small proportion, roughly, 7 per cent of all literates, can be identified as having attained post-matric education.

Only about half of those having completed higher secondary Education in the age group 18-23 enrolled themselves for higher education. This figure varied significantly across the states as well as the districts. Hence, districts that have been doing better in school education study one observed a number of instances where districts with higher levels of literacy rates had low GER in higher education.

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