



A COMPARATIVELY ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF ACADEMIC EDUCATIONAL AUDITS BETWEEN MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAKA STATES

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ABSTRACT

The system of education we tend to inherit from a people was additional appropriate to feed the interest of the then upper Education. Once Independence we would have liked a system best suited to the ever-changing wants of the society. The success of any system of education is evaluated in terms of its qualitative aspects, its activities and achievements, within the gift competitive instructional atmosphere, it's necessary to realize exceptional tutorial standards. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has evolved sure benchmarks for reassuring the standard at totally different levels of upper education. Nearly all told Higher Instructional Establishments (HIEs), Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) is established to spot the benchmark for achieving the standard. It's necessary to assess the performance of educational and administrative body of any establishment. The educational and Management body Audit can ascertain and make sure the quality as per those benchmarks. Its purpose won't solely be to judge the performance however additionally to grant suggestions for additional improvement in teaching, research, administration and different tutorial and non-academic activities.

KEYWORDS: Educational Audit , Maharashtra , Karnataka , IQAC , Higher Education, HIE, EQP.

INTRODUCTION

The Academic Audit, is an instructional audit method as well as a self-study and a visit by peers from outside the establishment. The tutorial Audit method emphasizes self-reflection and improvement instead of compliance with planned standards. The aim of an instructional audit is to encourage departments or programs to judge their "Education Quality Processes" (EQP). The key College activities needed to supply, assure, and often improve the standard of teaching and learning. Instructional an audit asks however school approach educational decisionmaking and the way they organize their work, victimization the resources on the market to them and dealing collegially to produce a top quality education within the best interests of the discipline and student learning.

EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA:

We have already created a starting within the field of upper education. Additional significantly, its initial university is on the verge of finishing hundred years. Karnataka, one amongst the pioneering states within the country to introduce reforms in pedagogy, is responsive to the necessity for such a vision. Sizable progress has been created in Mysore with the institution of quite universities and an outsized range of college human faculties. The terribly purpose of the educational and Management body Audit is to gauge the performance of the assorted faculties and Centres of the University and assess their achievements and provides suggestions for more improvement of the standard of information and extra-curricular activities

within the areas of teaching, research, and administration. Once visiting the assorted Departments, Centres, and interacting with the Deans, Heads, Coordinators, Teaching and Non-teaching employees, and students the Committee has created the subsequent observations on the points given below.

- To facilitate awareness within the establishment regarding processes and systems that may guarantee quality sweetening and realization of goals set by the establishment
- To move within the direction of associate enfranchisement and audit system that permits mentoring quite observance
- To review the implementation of all connected schemes
- To evaluate the performance of the establishment and to spot and address the issues so as to enhance the standard of Teaching and analysis.

PLANNING AND CONDUCT OF AUDIT IN KARNATAKA :

Audit method starts with the assessment of risks two-faced by numerous Departments of state supported expenditure incurred, criticality / complexity of activities, level of delegated money powers, and assessment of overall internal controls and issues of stakeholders. Previous audit findings are thought-about during this exercise. Supported this risk assessment, the frequency and extent of audit area unit set. After completion of audit of every unit, examination Reports containing audit findings area unit issued to the heads of the Departments. The Departments area unit requested to furnish replies to the audit findings at intervals one month of receipt of the examination Reports. Whenever replies area unit received, audit findings area unit either settled or more action for compliance is suggested. The necessary audit observations arising out of those examination Reports area unit processed for inclusion within the Audit Reports, that area unit submitted to the Governor of State.

REVIEW OF AUDIT :

Audit in Karnataka

In Karnataka, non-public investment in each medical and engineering establishments may be a very little higher than eightieth and public investment solely accounts for the remaining fifteen to twenty. Aside from the regulative and governance problems relating to non-public establishments, it'll be crucial to look at the terms on that new players, each non-public and foreign, can enter the system as additionally the scope of services they might be willing to supply, facilities they have to form policy of enrolment, etc.

Planning and conduct of audit

Audit method starts with the assessment of risks sweet-faced by numerous Departments of state supported expenditure incurred, criticality/complexity of activities, level of delegated monetary powers, assessment of overall internal controls and issues of stakeholders. Previous audit findings also are thought of during this exercise. Supported this risk assessment, the frequency and extent of audit area unit determined. When completion of audit of every unit, review Reports containing audit findings area unit issued to the heads of the Departments. The Departments area unit requested to furnish replies to the audit findings among one month of receipt of the review Reports. Whenever replies area unit received, audit findings area unit either settled or more action for compliance is suggested.

Overview Maharashtra :

Maharashtra is highest and number one revenue generator to Asian nation and Karnataka stands at fourth position. For geographic area, Mumbai and Pune area unit two main cities and for Karnataka's Bengaluru and Mangalore area unit two distinguished cities with Mumbai and city being capital cities of individual states. Be it politically, economically or media attention, strategically geographic area is given additional importance than Karnataka. The problem with Karnataka government it is did not contemplate

development outside Bengaluru. Geographic area has two thus known as subway cities so making distributed development and broader business opportunities. It's higher infrastructure than Karnataka. Karnataka

- Has the software capital of India,
- Climate might promote code trade
- Water resources could also be drying out
- Few different places to speculate except Bangalore
- State Govt isn't terribly competent
- Govt support for farmers is poor
- Poor infrastructure in cities Maharashtra
- Has the business capital of Republic of India
- Mumbai is extremely jam-packed with low scope for expansion/investment
- Some square measureas of MH are hit with drought
- Pune is slowly developing as a computer code hub for Republic of India
- State govt mechanism provides sensible administration

CONCLUSION:

As more and more prevailing trend within the educational activity situation in India, In Recent years is that the disposition and drive by establishments and universities to introduce systems and practices in their work setting and establish high standards and benchmarks to guide their performance to keep with the institution's vision and mission. Additional and additional faculties and universities within the country volunteer to subject their activities and performances to be critically reviewed and audited by national and international agencies. The contributions by national bodies like the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) within the instructional sector, NABH in health care practices associated NABL in laboratory practices have hypersensitized an increasing variety of modern institutions within the country to participate, learn and take pleasure in the experience and readiness of those agencies to foster such democratic learning. Creation of internal quality assurance mechanisms that facilitate to instill the gains made of such efforts within the regular work ethics and structure culture of the establishment is an essential demand in any quality assurance theme.

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