ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Education

NAAC-2024 REFORMS WITH NEP 2020 FOR ENHANCING QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr Kishora Kumar Bedanta

HOD, Dept. Of Education, Derabis College, Derabish, Kendrapara, Odisha

ABSTRACT

The year of 2024 reforms introduced by the NAAC aim to revolutionize the assessment and accreditation processes of Higher Education Institutions in all over India. These reforms align with NEP-2020which is focusing on enhancing quality assurance, autonomy of institutional promoting and continuous development in every field of education. This paper clearly examines the significance of accreditation in higher education, analyses the recent reforms of NAAC and alignment with NEP 2020. It also directly identifies the different phases of challenge in their implementation.

INTRODUCTION:

The role of NAAC play a vital role in the development of Higher Education Institutions(HEIs). Education is fundamental role for achieving human potential development. The development of any nation depends on the quality of education. Accreditation is major part of quality assurance in higher education. This is ensuring on institutions to meet established standards of quality. The NAAC was established the year of 1994 for evaluating and accrediting higher education institutions all over India. Therefore, the 2024 NAAC reforms aim to enhance the assessment and accreditation process which alignment with NEP 2020. The NAAC accreditation process evaluate various aspects of an institutions such as curricular aspects, teaching-learning process, infrastructure, student support programme and research output.

Objectives:

The objectives of this article are to –
- Examine the importance of accreditation in higher education
- Analysis the recent 2024 reforms introduced by NAAC
- Investigate the alignment of NAAC reforms with NEP 2020
- Identify the challenges time to time in implementing of NAAC reforms
- Discuss the reforms for future of higher education in India

Vision Of Nep 2020 In Higher Education:

This policy envisions a complete re-energising of the higher education system to overcome these challenges, which is deliver the high-quality higher education, with equity and inclusion.

The following key changes to current system in higher education-
- Moving towards a higher educational system consisting a large, multidisciplinary universities and colleges with at least one in or near every district
- Offer medium of instruction or programmes in local / Indian languages
- Moving towards a multidisciplinary undergraduate education
- Moving towards faculty and institutional autonomy
- Renovate curriculum, pedagogy, assessment and student support for enhanced student experiences
- Governance of HEIs by high qualified independent boards
- "light and tight" regulation by a single regulator for higher education
- Establishment of a National Research Foundation to fund outstanding peer-reviewed research

Significance of Accreditation in Higher Education:

The accreditation is a specific process aimed at reviewing the quality and relevance of higher educational institutions. This process includes the evaluation of the curriculum teaching methods, the qualifications of teaching staff and the learning outcomes achieved. Accreditation which is a fundamental component of higher education system ensuring that institutions maintain high standards of quality. It involves evaluation of educational institutions of all programmes. The following significance of Accreditation in higher education are discussed in below –

1. Enhancing Educational Quality And Standards

Accreditation guarantees a high level of education. This ensures students receive top tier education, mentored by qualified faculty and immersed in impactful curricula. Accredited institutions are committed to providing a superior learning programme. Accreditation ensures that institutions meet minimum standard of quality across several dimensions such as;- curricular aspect, teaching-learning processes, infrastructure and student support.

2. Promoting Accountability

Accreditation holds institutions accountable to providing assurance that the education offered is of high quality and that the institution is committed to continuous improvement. This helps students and parents make informed decisions about where to study. Students are the prime stakeholders in the educational system. Vibrant campus life is essential for high-quality teaching-learning process. Demonstrating responsible use of funds and alignment with educational goals and objectives.

3. Facilitating Continuous Development

Accreditation promotes encouraging self-assessment, providing feedback and benchmarking. Every institution conducts self-evaluations to identify strength, weakness and areas for improvement in every corner. This is introspective process. Accreditation bodies offer constructive feedback and recommendations for enhancement. This is to help every institution to recognize opportunities for improvement and necessary changes. After that every institution can compare their performance with peer institutions. It also adopts best practices.

4. Enhancing Public Trust and Confidence

Accreditation fosters public trust by assuring quality, transparency and credibility. So providing assurance to the public that accredited institutions meet high standards of quality and education system in India. Transparency refers making information about institutional performance and quality publicly available. Enhancing the reputation and credibility of institutions that accredited institutions are viewed as reliable and trustworthy providers of education.

5. Facilitate Global Recognition And Mobility

Accreditation enables global recognition and faculty mobility by international standards, exchange programmes and student mobility. This is ensuring that institutions align with every part of international standards and practices, making their qualifications recognize globally. This

alignment helps students accredited institutions are more likely to be involved in global partnerships and student exchanges. It helps the student mobility which is making easier for students to transfer credits and pursue further studies.

6. Impressive Institutional Autonomy And Innovation

Accreditation encourages institutional autonomy and innovation by encouraging autonomy and fostering innovation. Autonomous institutions can tailor their programs and policies to better serve their students and communities. Encouraging institutions to experiment with new teaching methods and technologies.

Recent 2024 Reforms Introduced By Naac

The recent 2024 reforms introduced by the NAAC aim to enhance the assessment and accreditation processes of HEIs in India. These reforms align with the goals of NEP 2020 and focus on several key areas-

1. Reforms Of Holistic And Comprehensive Assessment

India has a long tradition of holistic and multidisciplinary learning. This is to develop all capacities of human beings such as intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional and moral in an integrated manner. The 2024 reforms emphasize a more holistic and comprehensive assessment of institutions such as academic quality, infrastructure, governance and student support service. This is leading to more accurate and fair evaluation.

2. Increased Institutional Autonomy

The reforms impact of autonomy to higher performing institutions, which allows that institution to innovate and adapt quickly to changing educational needs.

3. Simplified The Process Of Accreditation

The introduction of grading system simplifies the accreditation process. This process more under stable for all stakeholders. It also accessible for all. The process of simplification reduces the administrative burden on institutions. As a result, the institutions are gradually developed without any burden.

4. Increase Transparency

The enhancement of transparency which reforms the periodical accreditation process. It accessible easily about institutional performance builds trust among students, parents, employers and other stakeholders. This process is fair and accountable by the transparency.

5. Motivated, Energized And Capable Faculty

The most important factor in the success of higher education institutions is the quality and engagement of its faculty. As the most basic step, all HEIs will be equipped with the basic infrastructure and facilities. Faculty will be given the freedom to design their own curricular and pedagogical approaches within the approved, framework. The various factors which lie behind low faculty motivation levels must be addressed to ensure.

6. Promoting Equity And Inclusivity

The reforms aim to include a wider range of institutions. The approach to equity must be common across higher education. Inclusivity ensures that all institutions, regardless of size which have the opportunity to accreditation and improve their quality.

CONCLUSION

The reforms of NAAC- 2024 represent a significant step which is transforming higher education in India. These reforms emphasize comprehensive quality assurance, increased institutional autonomy and continuous improvement. Without a doubt, NEP 2020 is forward-thinking and creative. If the strategy is implemented as intended, higher education will undoubtedly undergo a much-needed adjustment. The new policy introduces a new perspective on higher education regulation. The successful implementation of NAAC reforms will require the best effort from all stakeholders. By working together, they can create an environment that promoting quality education innovation and continuous improvement. It ensures that graduates are well-prepared to contribute to the nation's development. In conclusion, the reforms of NAAC 2024 have the potential to bring about a transformative change in the Indian Higher Education system.

REFERENCES
01. Govt, of India (2020): National Education Policy-2020, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, Retrieved from (Ministry of Education Website)
02. Deepak Kumar (2020):" A Critical Analysis and a Glimpse of New Edn Policy-2020,"international Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research Volume II, Issue 10, October, 2020, ISSN 2229-5518
03. Krishna, Atul (2020): "NEP -2020 Highlights: School and Higher Education." NDTV
04. Naidu, M. Venkaiah (2020):" the New Edn Policy 2020 is set to be a landmark in India's history of education". Times of India Blog
05. Kumar.S. (2022): " Challenges in Implementing Accreditation Reforms in India Higher Education Institution."Indian Journal of Education and Development, 39(2), 127-142