

Role Of Internal Reformation in Effectiveness of DVV Process

Dr. Neha Bhandari

Assistant Professor, MBA Department

Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Sakardara Square, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Abstract:-

The dynamic changes occurring throughout the globe also involves a major change in the education sector in India. The UGC has mandated all the Higher Education Institutions to be NAAC accredited by 2022. This has come in order to have a qualitative approach in the education system which is very important. Education is the base for development of any country. If the foundation is strong then the building would definitely emerge to be strong and long lasting. Thus NAAC plays a key role in development of a country. It includes self-study report (SSR) process in which the institutes have to prepare reports about their detailed working with proper data, organised systematically. The SSR submission is followed by Data Validation and Verification. For Data Validation and Verification there is a need of internal reformation. Internal reformation could be in the form of change in working style, updating oneself with time in the field of technology, changing the relationship between a student and teacher into a student and mentor, etc..

Keywords:-

NAAC, Data validation and verification, Internal reformation, Self-study report.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this drastic changing scenario in all the aspects of life, the education industry is also not left behind. With systematisation taking place in all the streams, education system is also getting updated with the qualitative approach for the students, teachers and educational institutes. For this The University Grants Commission (UGC) has made NAAC a mandate by 2022.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established as an autonomous institution of the UGC in 1994 with its head quarter in Bengaluru. The vision of NAAC is making quality assurance an integral part of the functioning of Higher Education Institutions. It is being used by various institutes, colleges and universities as a yardstick for authenticating their quality standards. NAAC accreditation is a unique process with a self-study report (SSR) which drills down the institutes by the time they become NAAC-ready for achieving institutional excellence. After the SSR submission comes the process of Data Validation and Verification (DVV). In this process online mechanism is used for verification which generates a pre-qualifier score. This is very important for the institutions as a minimum 30% pre-qualifier score based on the quantitative metrics can only qualify for onsite peer review/assessment. Thus as DVV is vital in accreditation its internal reformation is essential. Internal reformation means making changes in our internal system of organisations with the intention of setting everything back on the right path. Internal reformation is the need of hour to make all the systems quantitatively and qualitatively enhanced. This would be the key to success for achieving qualitative excellence.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the process of NAAC accreditation.
2. To know the process of Self-study report submission.
3. To get acquainted with the process of Data Validation and verification.
4. To find the relationship between internal reformation and DVV.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research type used here is Analytical research. In Analytical research the facts or information already available are analyzed and critically evaluated.

The source of Data is secondary data which is collected from the books and internet sites.

IV. FINDINGS

I. NAAC accreditation process

NAAC gives the institutions an opportunity to find out their efficiency, realize their strengths and challenges and work on plans for improvement.

The NAAC Accreditation process begins with the registration of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) on the NAAC website for their assessment followed by the Institutional Information for Quality Assessment (IIQA) and then submission of documents related to the Self Study Report (SSR) by the HEIs once the IIQA is accepted. By these submissions, the HEIs prove their compliance with the policies and criteria put forth by the NAAC committee. According to the **Revised Accreditation Framework (RAF)**, the NAAC completes its accreditation in three broad levels. They are as follows:-

- i) Institutional Information for Quality Assessment (IIQA) and Self Study Report (SSR)
- ii) Data Validation and Verification (DVV) and Pre-qualifier Score / Preparation towards Student Satisfaction Survey (SSS)
- iii) Onsite Assessment - Peer Review by Visiting Teams

The above three levels can be broken down into seven steps, without affecting its flow, as follows:-

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

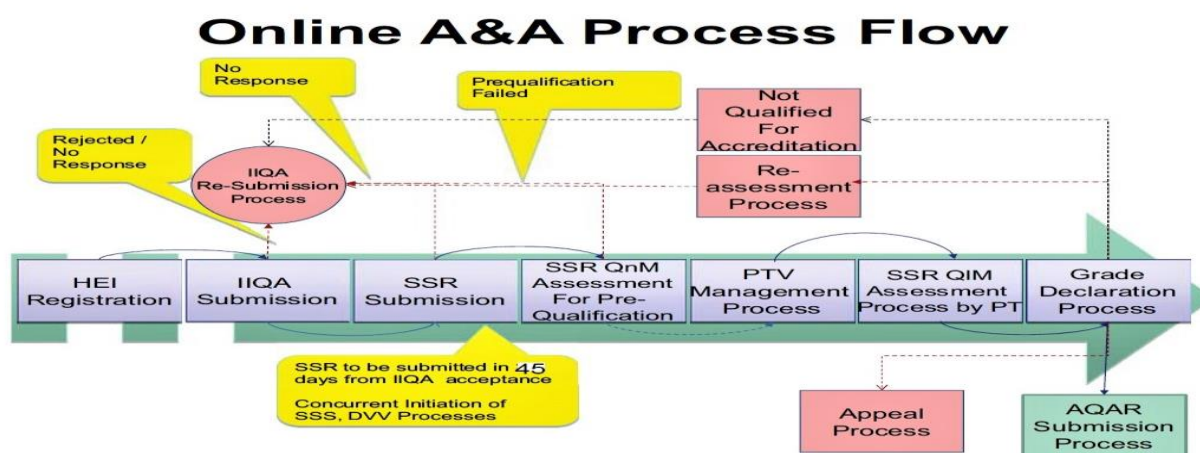


Fig.1: NAAC Accreditation Process

There are various benefits of Accreditation. They are as follows:-

- The Institution knows its strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities through an informed review process.
- Identification of internal areas of planning and resource allocation can be done.
- Distribution of equal authority among colleagues on the campus.
- Institutions would initiate innovative and modern methods of pedagogy.
- New sense of direction and identity for institutions.
- The society look for reliable information on quality education offered.
- Employers look for reliable information on the quality of education offered to the prospective recruits.
- Intra and inter-institutional interactions takes place.

II. Self-study report submission process

Once the IIQA acceptance is received, the institution works towards the SSR submission. For the SSR submission the SSR form is filled and then all the necessary files are uploaded and first SSR Installment Fee is paid online which is the registration fee. Following this, Quantitative and Qualitative metrics data is submitted, relevant documents are uploaded and non-applicable Metrics are selected.

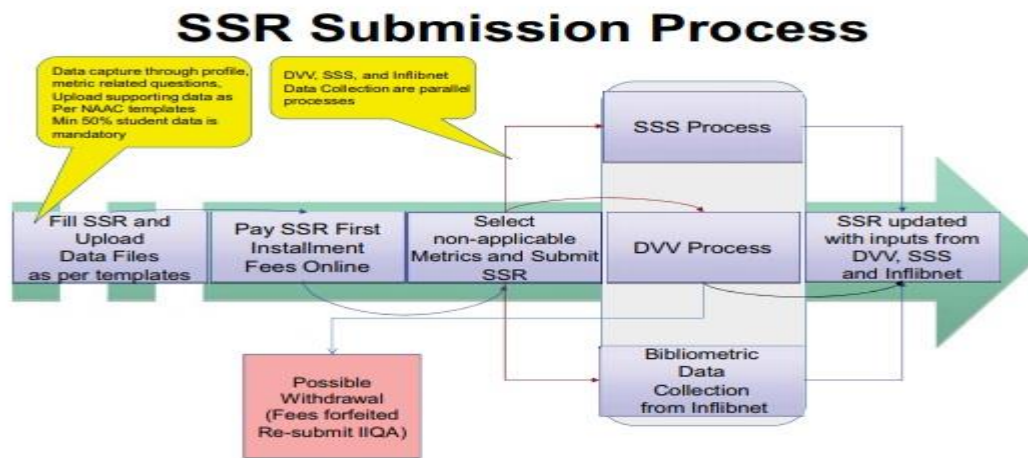


Fig.2: Self-study Report Submission Process

III. Data Validation and verification process

Post SSR submission, the HEIs relaxes and all the data/information submitted is validated through the Data Validation and Verification (DVV) process. This verification is done using an online mechanism, which generates a pre-qualifier score. If the institutions provide incorrect information/data for the Quantitative metrics, they are asked for clarifications for it, here. Formally a deviation report is sent to the institutions seeking clarification. At this point, if the institution is found to have submitted fraudulent data/information, it will be debarred from the accreditation process as well as it would be dealt legally. There is no fixed timeline for the entire DVV process but during the DVV clarification stage, the institutions are expected to respond with clarity within the stipulated time set by the DVV team. As a final step, the NAAC will reassess the submitted data and depending on the extent of the deviation it arrives at a pre-qualifier score. The minimum pre-qualifier score to qualify the SSR is 30%. Institutes with this score qualify for onsite peer review/assessment. Those with less than 30% have to re-apply for the Accreditation & Assessment process through the IIQA. This means they have to apply afresh from the start and pay all fees all over again, but on one condition that they would be eligible to apply only after 6 months from the date of declaration about the prequalification. Thus, the NAAC team decides dates of the peer team visit or deferring of the peer team visit or disqualifying the institution from having a peer team visit based on the DVV score.

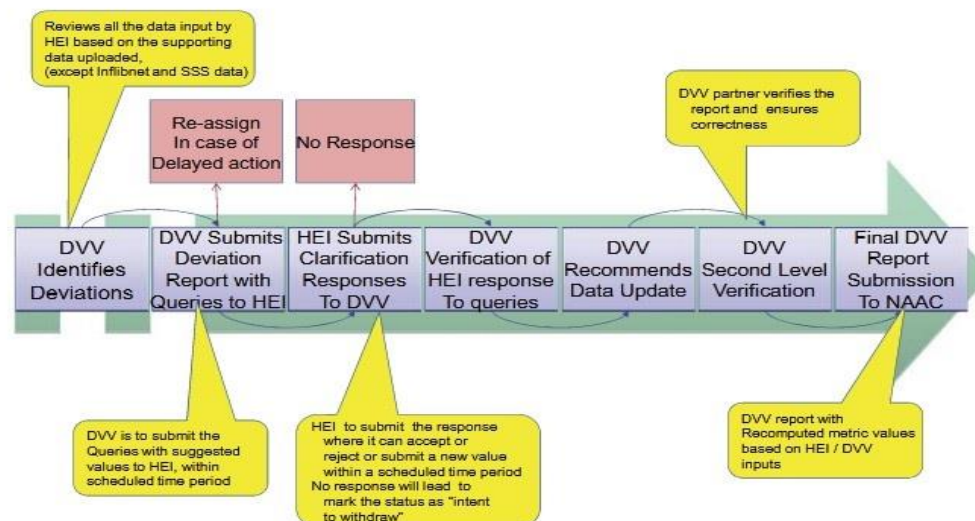


Fig.3: DVV process

IV. ANALYSIS

The relationship between internal reformation and DVV

Internal reformation means making modifications in the internal system of organisations with the intention of setting everything back on the right path. Internal reformations can be done in the following ways:-

- If there is a typical bureaucratic system where a particular hierarchy is followed strictly then this system could be changed into a participative system so that new ideas for development could come up.
- The typical student-teacher relation could be enhanced to a student-mentor relation so that it would help the students in overall development and not only growth in academics.
- Upgrading the technologies and increasing the use of technology with time in the system would help in fast qualitative development of institutes.
- Arranging student centric activities as well as faculty development programmes followed by feedback from the participants.
- Motivating faculties to come up with new tools of teaching and rewarding them for it.
- Properly documenting the records related to above tasks and using technology to store it.

All the above points and many more ways could be useful in reforming an institute and this would act as a strong support in DVV. The reformation is required for proper alignment of systems. The new criteria set by NAAC for assessment is more concentric on the facts, data and documental proofs. If internal reformation is done keeping the new criteria in mind by the institutions it would lead to proper submission of documents online and appropriate validation and verification of it. The new criteria of NAAC accreditation has more stress on DVV. 70% of assessment is done on the basis of DVV itself and the remaining depends on onsite peer review visit. If all the documents uploaded are clear then the pre-qualifier score would also be good since there would be no requirement of clarification by DVV team from HEIs. As Data validation and verification process is the most important part in the NAAC accreditation process being the basis for the pre-qualifier score which would decide the final accreditation completion of an institute, so it can be concluded that effective internal reformation has a direct relationship with the smooth DVV process which ultimately results into a good NAAC accredited grade.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Thus it can be concluded that internal reformation plays a key role in effective data validation and verification process of NAAC accreditation. The more efficient internal reformation, the more effective would be the data validation and verification process and higher would be the chances of the institution to get a good grade in the NAAC accreditation process.

VI. REFERENCES

Web resources:

- <http://www.naac.gov.in/assessment-accreditation>
- <https://www.creatrixcampus.com/blog/naac-accreditation-process>
- <https://rusa.maharashtra.gov.in/info/process30>
- <http://naacaccreditation.blogspot.com/2018/11/national-assessment-and-accreditation.html>