

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE
CELL OF JAI NARAIN VYAS UNIVERSITY HELD ON 4th September, 2015 AT 3:00 P.M. IN
NEW SEMINAR HALL, CENTRAL OFFICE.

The following were present:

1. Prof. R. P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor (In Chair)
2. Prof. Chander Shekher
3. Prof. Vinita Parihar
4. Prof. Chandan Bala
5. Prof. Sangeeta Loonker
6. Prof. K. L. Srivastava
7. Dr. Gyan S. Shekhawat
8. Dr. N. K. Chaturvedi
9. Dr. P. C. Purohit
10. Prof. Mahesh Kumar Mathur, Special Invitee
11. Dr. Anil Gupta, Member Secretary

The member Secretary informed the house that the MHRD has assigned NAAC to undertake consultation on the theme of "Ranking of Institution and Accreditations". In this repose, Prof. D. P. Singh, Director, National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore send a letter F.No.14-19/NEP/DO/2015 dated 26th August, 2015 for conducting a special meeting session before 5th September, 2015 and send a brief note (as per the attached Annexure B to the said letter) containing recommendation arising out consultative meeting so it reaches NAAC on or before 8th September, 2015. All Annexure B points are taking one by one as follows:

Point 1: What changes could be suggested in the accreditation systems:

- (a) Having Independent quality assurance framework
- (b) Having a unified higher qualification framework
- (c) Role of state Higher Education Council and state Accreditation Council.
- (d) Changes in Methods of existing accrediting/ regulatory agencies such as NAAC, NBA, UGC, AICTE, COA, DECI, NCTE, etc.

The Committee resolved to recommend the followings:

- (i) Currently India has only grading system i.e. NAAC. It should develop its own ranking system for the Universities/Institutions but this system should be

- 34
- 141
- b. Second stage: The state team inspects the Universities/Institutions in every two years and verifies the internal audit reports.
 - c. Third stage: The NAAC team inspects the Universities/Institutions in every three years and verifies both the state and internal audit reports.

So, the work of quality assurance get distributed to multiple stake holders i.e. institute, state and center competent authorities and all these reports made available in public forum through websites and other such mediums and inspection/monitoring reports be submitted to NAAC.

Point 2: What are the hindering factors that make our higher education institution fare poorly in the world rankings?

The committee resolved to recommend the followings:

- (i) We must accept that our top Universities/Institutions got lower ranking in the global environment counter to we were pioneer in term of "*Nalanda & Taxshila*".
- (ii) In the Higher education, mostly institutions meet the requirement of local level students only, their outside exposure is very limited.
- (iii) As compares to facilities available in the Indian Universities/Institutions, the facilities available in the aboard Universities/Institutions are very high.
- (iv) Most of the Universities are dependent on the State Government grant and the scarcity of fund is always there. Most of the fund is used to pay wages of their employees. They cannot spend on infrastructure development or procure new equipments in their labs. The Indian Universities cannot spend money on the research activities due to scarcity of fund.
- (v) No such common interdisciplinary activities platform is available in the India. It is still an unanswered question - how to develop curriculum, new courses and new research area with respect to global scenario.
- (vi) In Indian Universities, students are allowed to opt the fixed courses only, they cannot opt the interdisciplinary courses. Following the *Macaulay* model of education which was designed for British colonial countries to produce a literate labour and not versatile citizen for developing countries.
- (vii) The academic calendar and course content of different Universities/Institution are not in tandem resulting into inconsistency in mobility or portability of the courses as well as students.
- (viii) India is having very less contribution in enriching online study material

(27)


190

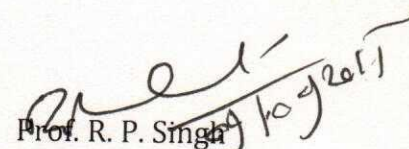
Point 3: Suggest ways to help our Universities to achieve global standards.

- (a) Curricular and academic reforms-CBCS, Credit transfer, student and faculty mobility etc.
- (b) Promoting inter-discipline studies, research, innovation, entrepreneurship.

The Committee resolved to recommend the followings:

- (i) A nationwide common platform should be developed for common course content and common calendar and interdisciplinary activities such as extra curriculum, new courses and new research area with respect to global scenario. The updating of curriculum be done with latest industrial requirements.
- (ii) Usually, a student cannot find all required experts in a university so, a facility should be developed in India for switching teachers or students between Universities/Institutions or video conferencing/ webinar like infrastructure be created so that the students can be taught as per the requirement of the course.
- (iii) A pattern should be developed for the common syllabus so the teachers or student can switch to the other Universities/Institutions for completing their interdisciplinary course. There should also be close interaction between students, faculty & entrepreneur on regular basis.
- (iv) Sufficient fund be allocated for enhancing the explicit knowledge based from tacit human knowledge for various courses in line with NPTEL in IIT's. This will result in online learning model excisable round the clock referable in different Indian languages.


Dr. Anil Gupta
(Member Secretary)


Prof. R. P. Singh
(Vice-Chancellor)