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QUALITY ASSURANCE TOOL: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO REVIEW QUALITY STANDARDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract:

Currently, the educational system throughout the world is completely diverse. To attain greatness in this diversified educational system, there is a need to provide quality of education. Different accreditation standards have been established across the world for quality assurance, including those of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET), and the National Board of Accreditation (NBA). These accreditations assess quality using various criteria, including program objectives, the teaching-learning process, student profiles, infrastructure, faculty and student empowerment, health care, and many more. The Indian Government formulated the National Policy on Education (NPE) to promote education in India. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced the first NPE in 1968, recommended by Kothari Commission. The policy supports compulsory education for all children up to 14. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announced the Second NPE in 1986, emphasis on equal education opportunities for all, especially Indian Women. In 1992 the NPE-1986 was modified by P.V. Narasimha Rao's government introducing the common entrance exam for some professional programs. In 2019 Ministry of Human Resource Development will prepare a draft of the National Education Policy. National education policy has made structural changes in the education system compared to the old education policies. National education policy is implanting fundamental learning in the education system. The National education policy switches the structure of the old education policy, i.e.10+2, to the new structure, i.e.5+3+3+4. The National education policy has made stages in education from the primary level. i.e., Foundation, Preparatory, Middle, Secondary, and Graduation.

Keywords: Higher education systems; Teaching-learning; NAAC; Quality Assurance; Education Policy

INTRODUCTION:-

National Education Policy intended to contribute high-quality education to the society. The policy is developing a system that preserves constitutional values, human rights, sustainable growth and well-being of every citizen. The policy is emphasizing on the curriculum which is in local context at early stage of learning. At early stage of learning children will not learn to face examination but the focus should be on conceptual understanding of child. The role of the teachers at early stage is to recognizing and identifying unique capabilities in the children. The new policy enables to develop critical thinking and creativity skill among students. The policy enables to remove language barriers at early stage of students learning. The government providing universal access to Early Childhood Care & Education for children of 3 to 6 years of age to have free, safe & high quality education at *anganwadi*. The new policy is going to adopt formal as well as informal modes of education so that drop-out children can bring back to school. The policy is going to promote government & non-government organization to build school.

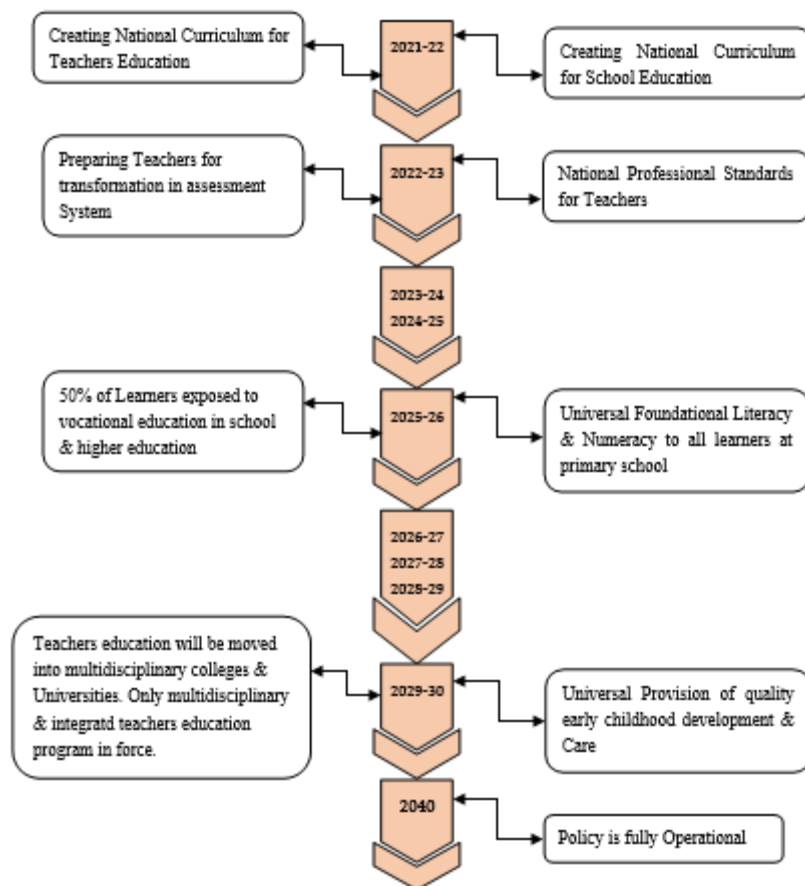
The national education policy is going to promote local context which will be reflected in all curriculum & policy. The all educational related decisions will be inclusive & equitable at all stages of education. There will be private as well as community participation for uplifting

education with national education policy. The new policy is going to implement new technologies in teaching & learning by removing language barriers. The policy is also emphasizing conceptual learning by removing the old system of learning for exam. The new policy of education is thinking that every child has unique capabilities & skills and that should be developed & grows; hence the policy creating a system that will boost logical decision making & innovative skills among children.

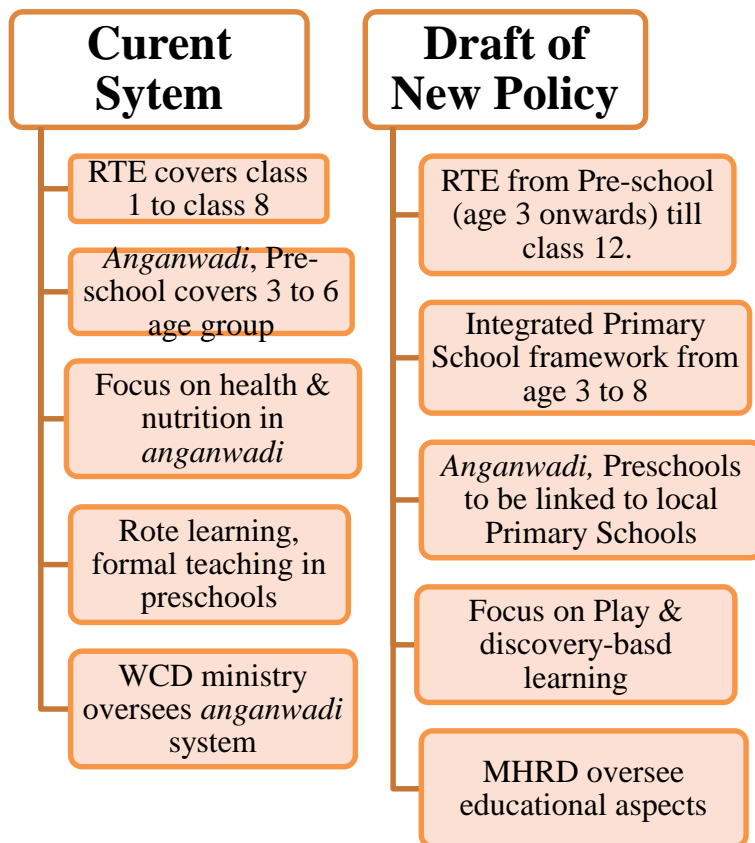
Result & Discussion:-

Reforming Higher Education through Multidisciplinary Approach:-

The aim of the national education policy is to increase gross enrolment ratio in education. There will be no rigid bifurcation in academic stream & vocational stream. In new policy vocational education will get start from class 6 with internship. There will be 12 years of schooling & 3 years of pre-schooling in new policy. The teaching up to the grade 5 will be in mother tongue or regional language.



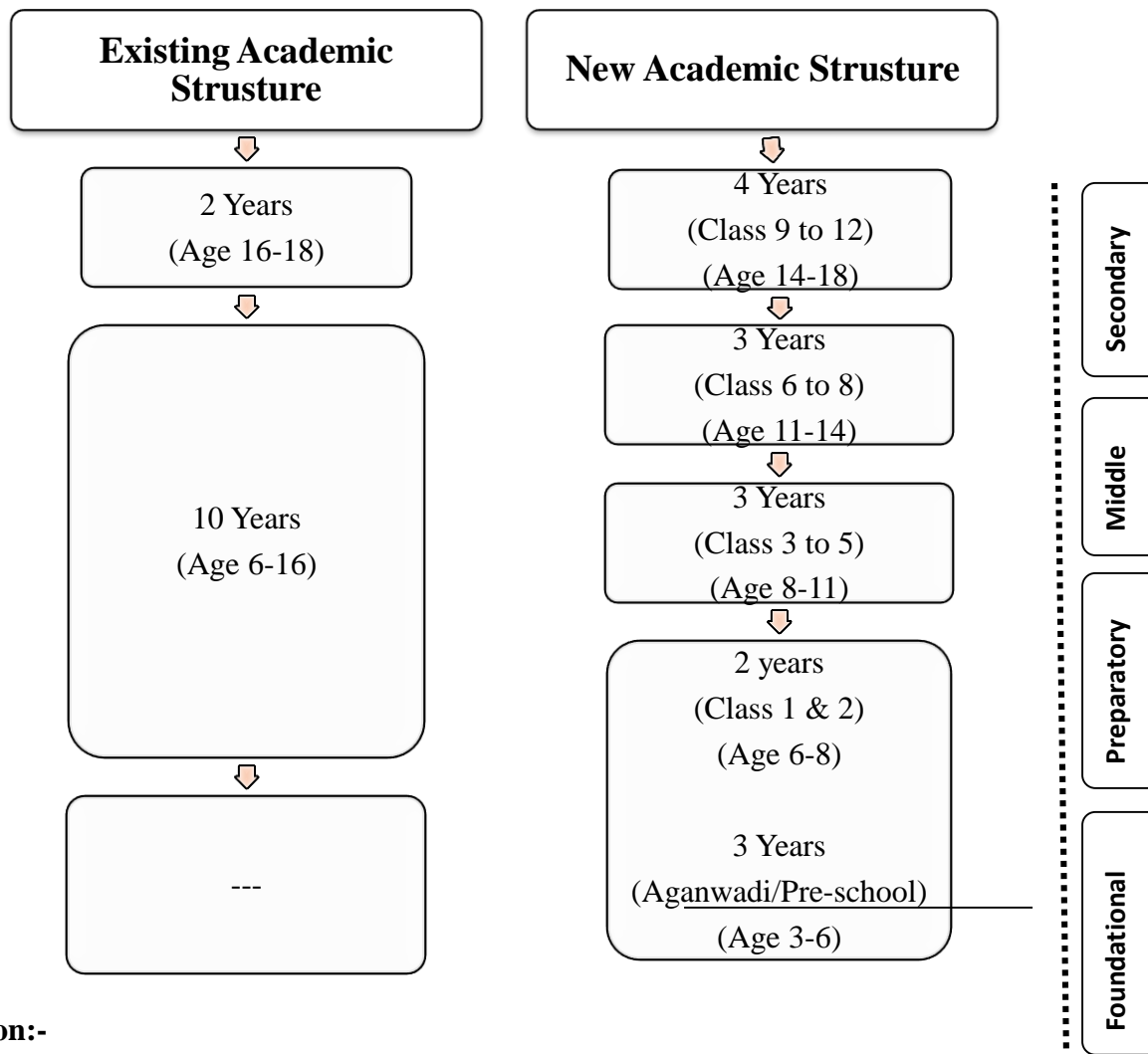
The Key Differences between Existing system and National Education Policy:-



Transformational Reforms in Education System in NEP:-

- ❖ Early Childhood Care Education - Children can start learning from the age of 3 in New Education Policy.
- ❖ Universal Access from Pre-School to Grade 12 - Aim to achieve 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio.
- ❖ Replacing 10+2 with 5+3+3+4 - Old system gets changed with new structure of education where education starts from pre-schooling.
- ❖ National Mission to Enhanced Foundational Literacy & Numeracy – Focus to develop language & mathematical skills among children.
- ❖ Examination Pattern – Examinations will take to check core capabilities of students.
- ❖ New National Assessment Centre – A Standard- Setting Body for assessment of students.
- ❖ Inclusive & Equitable Education – Emphasis on socially disadvantage children for education.
- ❖ Teacher recruitment & career path – National Professional Standards for Teachers to be developed for Teachers.

- ❖ Standard Setting & Accreditation for School Education – State School Standards Authority to be set-up.
- ❖ Vocational Education – At least 50% of students will have exposure to vocational education.



Conclusion:-

The national education policy is going to replace the old structure of education i.e.10+2 with new structure i.e. 5+3+3+4. The National Curricular & Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Education will be prepared by National Council of Educational Research & Training. The policy is aiming to achieve 100% gross enrolment in education. It creates equal opportunity to all children to learn or to take education means it ensure equity & inclusion. The policy is focusing to enhance the language & mathematical skills of children. Most of the technological tools are going to be used in national education policy. There will be huge changes in teaching, learning & assessments. The language barriers will get decrease in NEP. There will be separation of power & common norms in government system relating to education. NEP will set common standards for public as well as Private schools education. There will be emphasis on digital literacy in NEP. In NEP both public as well as private schools will be assessed & accredited for same State School Standards Authority (SSSA) will setup and School Quality Assessment & Accreditation

Framework (SQAAF) developed by SCERT & NCERT. NEP will going to be develop Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) for evaluating & revision of vision of education in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

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