

National Institutional Ranking Framework (N.I.R.F. - 2020): Path of Achieving Educational Excellence

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Abstract:

This paper examines colleges' instructive execution measurements, such as high-sway exploration and world college rankings in India (The classifications by NIRF (National Institute of Ranking Framework) and M.H.R.D administration of India). This paper investigates the momentum condition of higher education, high-sway research, and worldwide, national, and state college rankings in developing the instruction market of India. Most importantly, show a diagram of the advanced education framework, government plans for scholarly exploration, and related instructive insights. In India and different scholastic exploration measurements (citable reports, number of references, refers to per archive, and H-file), and the world and national college rankings. Specific consideration to uncovering the advancement of the board research, business, the board, accreditations, and rankings. In conclusion, examine a few difficulties in advanced education and prescribe strategy rules relating to investigating financing, community-oriented examination ventures, and exploration appraisal gathering for granting quality scholarly practices and gauges in a higher education setting. This paper, dependent on the secondary and tertiary data, investigates India's surging worldwide with difficult circumstances.

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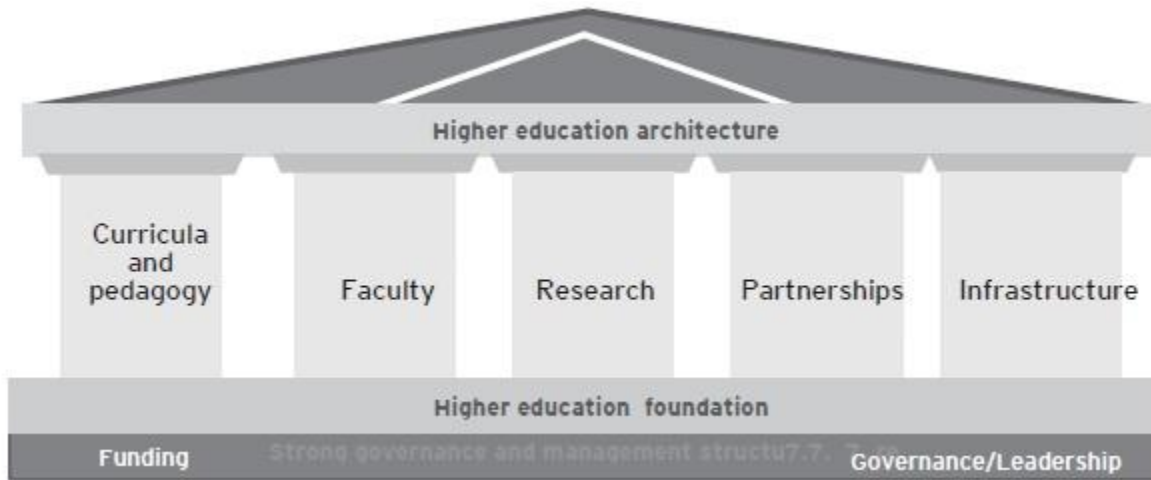
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HIGHER EDUCATION AND GLOBALISATION

Colleges are the spots of higher gaining from where the general public gets its pioneers in Science, Arts, and different universal life fields. College training in India targets giving information and astuteness, which are vital traits of an all-around created character. College training is more essential inside activity for more significant levels of learning. The elements of the college shifted the pace of education. It gives

guidance, direct examination, and post-graduate investigations, and provides alliance and expansion to the schools under it. In the event of a non-affiliating unitary college, there is no school under it and its capacity to offer expert programs and lead exploration. A college's degree is universal. The primary motivation behind setting up a college in a specific area is to make advanced education available to all segments of the populace inside its regional purview.

Picture-1: Higher Education Architecture

GLOBAL UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU-2003), otherwise called yearly distributions college by Shanghai Ranking Consultancy (S.R.C.). The association file initially arranged and given in 2003, the leading worldwide positioning with several markers, after which a leading body of global warnings set to provide proposals. This paper right now incorporates extensive association reports for organizations and an entire and scope of individual subjects, close by autonomous territorial Greater China Ranking and Macedonian H.E.I.s Ranking.

Worldwide college rankings have associated the thought of a world college rivalry and given an incredible driving force and effect on severe global weights in this area. The worldwide college rankings arranged by the Times Higher Education first distributed in 2004 onwards. The rankings were instinctively conceivable. They affirmed the notorieties of the Central American and British colleges, the easily recognized names, such as Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Berkeley, M.I.T., Cambridge, and Oxford. The Economist ("Brains Business," 2005) refer to the Jaio Tong bunch as the "World Super-League."

About Indian Higher Education and Global Rankings

India's propelled training structure is the third greatest on earth, next to the United States and China. The standard directing body at the tertiary level is the University Grants Commission, which maintains its measures, prompts the lawmaking body, and encourages the center and the state. Accreditation for higher learning managed by 15 self-administering associations set up by the University Grants Commission (U.G.C.). As indicated by the latest 2011 Census, India's thrust higher education structure is the third greatest on earth, after the U.S.A. and China. The official regulating body at the tertiary level is U.G.C., maintains measures, prompts the lawmaking body, encourages the HE in the country, and managed by 15 Autonomous-administering accreditation institutions set up by the University Grants Commission. According to the 2011 Census, 8.15% of Indians are graduates independently. The Indian-propelled education system has stretched out at a brisk pace, including around 40,000 schools and more than 8-10 million students from 2000–2001 to 2010–2011. As of 2018, India has 799 universities, with an organization of The U.G.C. assessed, and ex-

pected a portion starting from more than 1.7 lakh understudies taken on research programs.

Table:-1 : Higher Education Institution

Source: *www.ugc.ac.in (2016)*

Type of Higher Education Institution	Total No.
Central universities	47
State universities	384
Deemed universities	123
Private Universities,	296
Institutions established and functioning under the State Act	5
Institutes of National Importance(AIIMS, IIT's and NIT's among others)	75
Government Degree Colleges and Private Degree Colleges(including 1800 exclusive women's colleges)	39,071

The N.I.T.s, I.I.I.T.s, and I.I.T. are among the highest standards inside the specialized sciences. Indian Institute of Science and Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (I.I.S.E.R.s) is the HE institute in the field of science education and exploration. A few thousand schools (associated with various colleges) give undergrad science, horticulture, business, and humanities courses in India.

Specialized education has developed quickly as of the late 27.3 million understudies tried out undergrad, considering; about 4.5 million are in building fields. Besides, every country is selecting at any rate designing confirmation. In India's yearly enlistment of researchers, specialists and professionals presently surpass 2 million. The nation over, tertiary enlistment rates have expanded at an annual compound development pace of 3.5% in the five years before 2016.

• Anna University is an individual from U.I.C.E.E., and U.G.C. has licensed with Five Star Status in 2002. The most noteworthy demonstrated capacities

scholastic examination zones had the option to respect time greatness specialized training.

- The first multi-disciplinary college was started by the University of Calcutta in India and also indicated by The Times Higher Education Supplement's review of the world's top expressions and humanities colleges in the year-2005, positioned 39, was the leading Indian college to make it to the best 50 in that year.
- The private sector is constant in Indian higher education has been halfway because of choice by the Government to redirect spending to the objective of universalizing primary education. Ten years later, distinctive state congregation's colleges, i.e., Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Institute of Finance and International Management, Xavier Labor Relations Institute, O. P. Jindal Global University, and others.

Likewise, the main wellspring worldwide undergraduate studies far and wide. More than 200,000 Indian understudies are concentrating abroad. They will

probably be taken a crack at ace's projects with the building center, which gives them chances to upgrade vocation potential.

Accreditation Institutions in India

Indian law necessitates that colleges except if made through a demonstration of Parliament (The University Grants Commission Act-1956). Accreditation for

higher education regulated via independent organizations set up by the U.G.C.: Surveying guaranteeing nature advanced tests rather than focusing on 'world-class' colleges through rankings; the strategy system improves the procedures that empower responsibility through information assortment and providing details regarding boundaries legislature use device to enhance the general nature framework.

Sl.No		Name of the innstutution
1	NAAC	- National Assessment Accreditation Council;
2	AICTE	- All India Council for Technical Education
3	DEC	- Distance Education Council
4	ICAR	- Indian Council of Agricultural Research
5	BCI	- Bar Council of India
6	NAAC	- National Assessment and Accreditation Council
7	NCTE	- National Council for Teacher Education
8	RCI	- Rehabilitation Council of India
9	MCI	- Medical Council of India
10	PCI	- Pharmacy Council of India
11	INC	- Indian Nursing Council
12	DCI	- Dental Council of India
13	CCH	- Central Council of Homeopathy
14	CCIM	- Central Council of Indian Medicine
15	VCI	- Veterinary Council of India

Table-2: Different Degree Graduates in India
Source: India as per Census 2001

Degree	Holders
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	6,949,707
Graduate degree other than technical degree	25,666,044
Engineering and technology	2,588,405
Teaching	1,547,671
Medicine	768,964
Agriculture and dairying	100,126
Veterinary	99,999
Other	22,588
Total	37,670,147

Table-3: Indian Universities Rankings at Global Level

Year	Accreditation Institution	University /Institution	Rank
2005	Times Higher Education	Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, and Jawaharlal Nehru University	World's top 200 Universities
2006	International league tables London-based Times Higher Education Supplement(THES)	Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)	Among the world's top 200
2006	Times Higher Education	Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, and Jawaharlal Nehru University	World's top 200 Universities
2006	Asia week	Six Indian Institutes of Technology and the Birla Institute of Technology and Science – Pilani	Among the top 20 science and technology schools in Asia
2006	THES-2006	JNU's School of Social Sciences (among the world's top 100 institutes for social sciences)	57 th
2010	The Financial Times of London	The Indian School of Business (Global MBA rankings)	12 th
2010		All India Institute of Medical Sciences	Global leader in medical research and treatment
2012	America's news broadcasting firm Business Insider(BRICS)	The University of Mumbai (among the Top 50 Engineering Schools of the world)	41 st
2013	The QS BRICS University rankings	University of Calcutta and Delhi University	3 rd
2013	The Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings	IIT Delhi IIT Bombay , and IIT Kanpur	222 rd 233 rd 295 th
2014	World Universities Ranking	IISc (Universities in the top 200 worldwide)	147 th
2015	Time HE- Ranking	Indian Institute of Science (list of engineering institutes)	99 th
2017	Time HE-Ranking	Indian Institute of Science * (small university" in the world)	8 th
2018	Time HE-Ranking	Indian Institute of Science Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	251-300 351-400
2020	Asias Best Institution	IISc (Universities in the top 10 worldwide)	1st Rank

*A little college was characterised as one with under 5000 understudies.

There is no household positioning framework for India up to 2016. Be that as it may, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (N.A.A.C.) have created, after extensive discussions, 50 markers, absorbed into seven measures, as Quality Benchmarks for Accreditation of Universities. After 2016 on words, M.H.R.D. began positioning to the Indian Higher Education Institutions called N.I.F.R.

Accreditation in India

“Quality is a concept; it’s a philosophy; it’s a journey; it’s also what we practice. We at N.A.A.C. strive to create awareness and understanding of Quality and quality assurance in higher education as a necessary ingredient to national development”. (Prasad, 2007; Former Director, N.A.A.C.).

In India, Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission. Certification for universities in India is required by law unless the university was created through Parliament. Without Accreditation,

these institutions have no legal entity to call themselves a University/Vishwavidyalaya and award degrees that are not treated as valid for academic/employment purposes. (Wikipedia). In recent times the Indian Government has taken initiatives to establish a systematic mechanism for Accreditation to maintain and elevate the Quality of higher education in India. Emphasis on higher education in India can be understood by the number of universities in India and the Quality of education they provide.

The number of Universities/University-level institutions has increased 18 times from 27 in 1950 to 993 in 2020(<http://aishe.nic.in/aishe/home>).

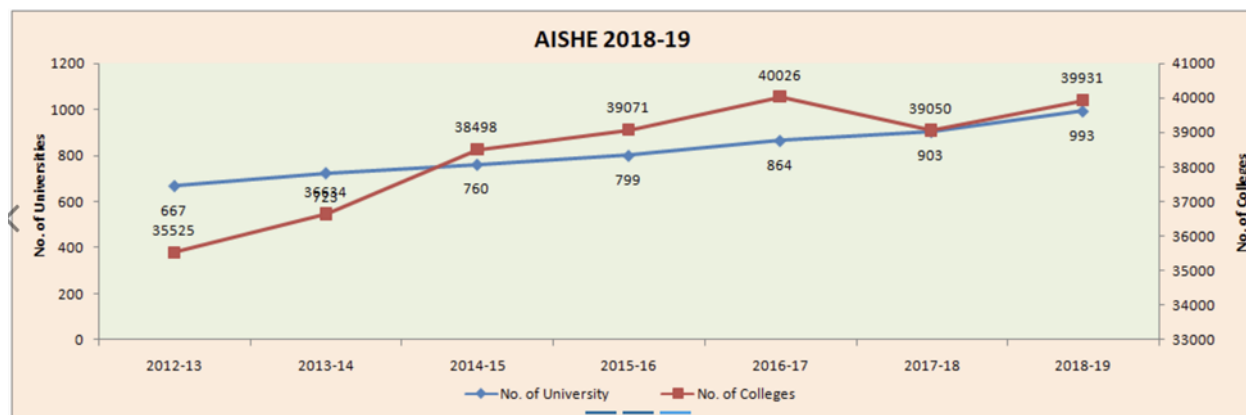
According to the All-India Survey on Higher Education (A.I.S.H.E.) report 2018-19, the gender gap in the country is narrowed compared to the previous year, i.e., 2017-18.

- The female students constituted almost half (approx. 48.6%) of the total enrolment in higher education.
- In the U.P. and Karnataka, more girls were enrolled than their male counterparts in the state's higher education.
- The number of female students per 100 male students has gone up from 90 (2017-18) to 95 in 2018-19.

Key Findings

- For the survey, 944 out of 993 universities listed on the A.I.S.H.E. portal, uploaded the information during the 2018-19 survey.
- According to the findings, the total enrolment in higher education has been estimated at around 37.4 million, with a marginal increase in the gross enrolment ratio.

- The highest number of students are enrolled at the undergraduate level (at around 79.8 %), followed by post-graduation (10.8 %). But a surge was observed in integrated degree programs.
 - Integrated programs are becoming more popular as they provide a better foundation for the subject knowledge and practice.
 - At the undergraduate level, the highest number of students were enrolled in Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences courses (approx. 35.9%), followed by Science (16.5%), Commerce (14.1%) , and Engineering and Technology (13.5 %).
- Only 2.5% of the colleges were running Doctorate programs, and 35% had Post-graduate level courses.
- Out of the total number of colleges in India, only 11.04% are exclusively for female students.
 - According to the report, the percentage of women saw a steady rise in language courses. On the other hand, men are opting for courses that can fetch them immediate employment, like that of courses in the field of Science and Technology.
 - The share of female students was the lowest in the Institutions of National Importance.



Source: <http://aishe.nic.in/aishe/home>

Higher Education Initiatives in India

- The Department of Higher Education, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, has taken several measures to improve the overall development of the Higher Education sector, both in terms of policy and planning. Some of the taken initiatives are as follows:
 - National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (N.M.E.I.C.T.), to leverage the potential of I.C.T. to make the best quality content accessible to all learners in the country free of cost.
 - Rashtriya Uccharat Shiksha Abhiyan (R.U.S.A.) aims at providing strategic funding to higher education institutions throughout the country.
 - Project Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) to put together an action plan to give a multi-pronged boost to the higher education system in India.
 - Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (P.M.R.F.) to attract the country's talent pool to doctoral (Ph.D.) programs for researching cutting-edge science and technology domains, focusing on national priorities.
 - Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (S.P.A.R.C.) aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian institutions and the best institutions in the world.
 - Global Initiative for Academic Network (G.I.A.N.) launched by M.H.R.D. seeks to tap the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs from abroad, including those of Indian origin, to augment the country's existing academic resources.
 - Formation of Higher Education Financing Agency (H.E.F.A.) to finance the creation of capital assets in premier educational institutions in India.

Indian Ranking Framework

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was advanced during 2014-15 by a 16-segment Core Committee, elected by the M.H.R.D., under the chairmanship of Secretary (HE). The Committee proposed a notable National Framework for surveying execution and arranging foundations of front line preparing and suggested institutional parts, methodologies, and courses of events for utilization of

the Ranking Framework. Considering, discipline unequivocal bundling works drafted for building, the executives, sedate store, structuring comparatively regarding schools and colleges subject to the full highlights of the National Institutional Ranking Framework. The Ministry in like way picked an Implementation Core Committee (I.C.C.) to arrange and suggest the rankings. A Review Committee disapproved of the getting from the essential rankings of 2016. The 2017 structure presents a customary all-around arrangement, notwithstanding the solicitation-based rankings subject to any occasion. 1000 understudies attempted the establishment. In 2017, these, the basic when in doubt, arranging and arranging of General Degree Colleges presented considering way. While proceeding with these subjects this year, NIRF was satisfied to recollect rankings for the fields of law, medication,

and started working from this year. The last structure perceived 15-18 cutoff points filtered through in five significant social events. Regularly endless, these look like those pre-owned all around and fill in as pointers to vibrate for preparing, learning, and examination. Nation unequivocal limits applicable to the Indian condition meld essential not all that terrible variety, outreach, sexual course worth, and thought of disappointing bits of society. Ranking Framework and cutoff points from the start apparent by the Core Committee and utilized for India Rankings 2016 and 2017 have for 2018. A scarcely any developments have been made dependent on the experience got during the time spent arranging of the relationship as of late, and further tweaking of a few cutoff points and estimations subject to the data looked for from establishment heads.

Table-4: NIRF Parameters for Ranking of Institutes






1	 Teaching, Learning & Resources	Student Strength including Doctoral Students(SS)
		Faculty-student ratio (FSR)
		Combined Metric for Faculty with PhD and Experience (FQE)
		Financial Resources and their Utilisation (FRU)
2	 Research and Professional Practice	Combined Metric for Publications (PU)
		Combined Metric for Quality of Publications (QP)
		IPR and Patents: Published and Granted (IPR)
		Footprint of Projects and Professional Practice (FPPP)
3	 Graduation Outcome	Combined Metric for Placement and Higher Studies (GPH)
		Metric for University Examinations (GUE)
		Median Salary (GMS)
		Metric for Number of Ph.D. Students Graduated (GPHD)
4	 Outreach and Inclusivity	Percentage of Students from Other States/Countries (Region Diversity (RD))
		Percentage of Women (Women Diversity (WD))
		Economically and Socially Challenged Students (ESCS)
		Facilities for Physically Challenged Students (PCS)
5	 Perception	Peer Perception: Employers (PREMP)
		Peer Perception: Academic Peers (PRACD)

Table-6 : NIRF Rankings 2020: Top Universities of India

Name of the University	City/State	NIRF 2020 Rank
Indian Institute of Science, IISc	Bengaluru, Karnataka	1
Jawaharlal Nehru University	New Delhi	2
Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	3
Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	4
Jadavpur University	Kolkata, West Bengal	5
University of Hyderabad	Hyderabad, Telangana	6
Calcutta University	Kolkata, West Bengal	7
Manipal Academy of Higher Education	Manipal, Karnataka	8
Savitribai Phule Pune University	Pune, Maharashtra	9
Jamia Millia Islamia	New Delhi	10

Parameters of NIRF RANKING - 2020

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) is a philosophy embraced by the rank establishments of advanced education in India. The framework utilizes a few boundaries for positioning purposes like assets, exploration, and partner discernment.

Jadavpur, Amrita, Delhi, and Pune University have retained the Top 20 in the overall ranking of NIRF Rankings.

The complete rundown of Top Universities can happen here. While Delhi University has missed the best ten imprint, six schools of the Top 10 Colleges in the nation are from Delhi University. Check the Complete rundown of Top Colleges of India - NIRF 2020 Rankings here.

Table-5: NIRF Rankings(Over all) - 2020

Name of the institute/University/College	Rankings 2020
IIT Madras	1
IISc Bangalore	2
IIT Delhi	3
IIT Bombay	4
IIT Kharagpur	5
IIT Kanpur	6
IIT Guwahti	7
Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)	8
IIT Roorkee	9
Banaras Hindu University	10

RESEARCH IN NATIONAL RANKINGS

HE is the standard essential careful consideration and assessment to predict expected results in a given nation. Concerning, Higher is a viable to create innovative abilities way life in a Mapping of alluded associations to The accomplishment arranged goals higher Education establishments rely upon variables such as the administrative system of the nation, money related help, culture, correspondence, and evaluation. Numerous examinations have inspected the advanced education stream for various purposes in different institutional settings. The researchers have for the most part featured the exhibition of higher instructive organizations, private advanced education, the connection between advanced education changes and monetary act, educational plan improvement, understudy appraisal, and the activity showcase, among others (Jabnoun, 2015; Kantola and Kettunen, 2012; Yaisawarnng and Ng, 2014). Particularly internationalization Higher Education division, college rankings, building world-class colleges, community-oriented exploration places, research venture financing, etc.

Most importantly, a few researchers have focused on characterizing topics, such as the effect of scientist profitability on college execution, diary rank-

ings, bibliometrics of specific regions and diaries, and related issues. Consequently, the examination enthusiasm for higher instructive changes, implementation of more top organizations, college frameworks, research appraisals, and college rankings in developing education markets like Latin American and the Asian mainland, incorporates the Russian Federation. Still few investigations are broke down the presentation of the Indian advanced education part research execution and national college rankings (Padalkar and Gopinath, 2015; Sahoo et al., 2017) as far as anyone is concerned, no examination has analyzed Indian Universities on instructive execution measurements, for example, high-sway research distributions and world college rankings. Thus I endeavored to fill this information hole and add to the writing on higher instructive establishments in creating nations.

Methodological Problems and Policy

There can be various reasons why an institution's name not shown in the Ranking list. These include

- A. An institute has registered but not submitted the data asked for;
- B. An institute has provided incomplete data;

- C. An institute has registered but found to be in a discipline that is not ranked this year;
- D. The data submitted by an institute found to have too many inconsistencies in verification from other sources.

Highlights of NIRF-2020

This year, a total of 5,805 applications have come in for participation in the process of the rankings. Sri. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Hon'ble Union minister, M.H.R.D., released the latest rankings over a live broadcast on social media. He said that all the 1,000 plus universities and 45,000 plus colleges across India must be encouraged to participate in the rankings.

The institutes that ranked on the top also have a responsibility to handhold and mentor fellow institutes will give the smaller institutes an opportunity for the capacity building he added. Initiated by M.H.R.D., the framework uses several parameters for its ranking like Teaching, Learning, and Resources (T.L.R.), Research and Professional Practices (R.P.), Graduation Outcomes (G.O.), Outreach and Inclusivity (O.I.) and Perception (P.R.). Institutions across the country divided into nine different categories.

- There is a proposal to link the funding of institutes across India to their NIRF Rankings. Further, M.H.R.D. may also make it mandatory for all partially or funded educational institutes to participate in NIRF every year.
- The top-ranked NIRF institutions may also get additional benefits like starting online courses without the need for any prior permission.
- These rankings launched in September 2015; the list published in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020.

These rankings anticipated acting as a guide to students looking for higher educational institutions in India.

- In 2019, I.I.T.- Madras held topped the overall rankings list followed by the Indian Institute of Science (Bengaluru) in the second position and I.I.T. Delhi in the third place.

There is a view among Indian academicians that the international rankings like Q.S. World University Rankings and Times Higher Education Rankings may not be able to measure India-specific developments in education. Hence the NIRF was launched as an alternative for Indian students to get a more in-depth understanding of the best institutes in the country.

Challenges for Indian Higher Education

Education in India faces issues extending from pay and sexual orientation variations in enrollment to the low instructing absence of inspiration among referring to aptitude. It lacks central points adding number jobless the principal looked advanced framework:

- **Financing** – failure finance extending the Higher education framework brought about fast development expansion, reduce administrative money related help antagonistically influences little and country instructive institutions. A developing number of open foundations depend on self-financing courses and high educational cost costs.
- **Enrolment** – As of 2017, in the middle of 20-24 % of the 18 – multi-year old populace of India, it is tried out advanced education. Overall, India has an enrolment pace of 15%, like that of other lower center salary nations. The populace that up with Higher education generally comprises of urban metropolitan understudies. Country enrolment in advanced training is very low. Also, a more significant part of the

recorded registration is at the undergrad level. Technology, medication, and trade are a portion of the territories that vigorously commanded offices contrary pattern.

- **Accreditation** - drive advertises openings enterprising energy. Numerous foundations remiss endorsed various associations, refined tap off 'profits.' Regulatory specialists are attempting college alliance acknowledgment. Understudies rustic and foundation regularly fall organizations schools.
- **Politics** - HE is dependent upon substantial contributions. Framework's absence subsidizing, consumption of Higher education. Numerous conspicuous claim official sheets prompts the effort of extraordinary political weights on the organization. The case that not just station based and different amounts are essential to handle winning financial disparity. As an outcome, understudy activism and political association of scholarly power are across the board and wild.

India's G.E.R. is waiting for around 19% right now, 6 % beneath any rate nations, represents the net enlistment rate or the level of understudies selecting into advanced education foundations every year post-secondary school. The complicated socio-training part hard actualizes change. Accordingly, the general Quality of training endures.

Rankings of H.E.I.s and ventures are a worldwide and National wonder, enthusiasmare the clear idea demonstrating game plan staying then associated with energizing contention foundations and global edges structures give data of immense private and open importance, structures of watch out for complementing vertical complexities among establishments and between nations, differences, and authority. They struggle to understand level differentiation, heading, not too bad assortment in cutting edge instruction, and connection

with a persuading reputation, paying little brain to requests of authenticity, in structure affiliation. Checked on, association promptly of useful data on the fragment. Ordinarily, more territories and the improvement later on.

Overall, school reliable encompassing propelled instruction all accounts, to be more intelligent enter than maintain a strategic distance from the conversation on this binding. It is like manner seems, by all accounts, to be more brilliant to evaluate reason only independently. Such a way, are directly off the bat all through the whole presence of general and overall end up—all-around improvement gauges for critical? Ordinary course of action point of view, it is essential to ensure "clean" rankings direct, freed from the individual situation, and methodologically sensible. Various methodological moves notwithstanding everything ought to be tended to and endure, and the potential irrational effects ought to and kept up a vital right way.

The Strategic and Policy Implications

They should be getting that the most grounded of the current positioning frameworks, institutional status is mainly characterized by research execution, with no proof of with showing; effect on delineation broadening advanced frameworks is incredible; likely connect to social structures corresponding to responsibility, quality affirmation, and the assignment of assets is vast.

To the degree that rankings become compelling in University framework, it will probably have a fantastic impact on forming their vision, missions, and needs. Simply a few rankings frameworks are structured to add to a wide range of improvement in advanced education in the center activities. Rankings frameworks must fill the need for advanced training.

Status of Sikkim University and Bharathiar University - NIFR-2020

Bharathiar University is located in Coimbatore by the Government of Tamil Nadu, South India, and named after the Tamil poet Subramanian Bharathiar and established in 1982 under the provision of the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (Act 1 of 1982). This university ranked in the top 25 for N.I.F.R. In 2020 stands in 13 with a score of 58.30 and in Tamil Nadu 3rd rank.

Sikkim University is a central university, an Act of Parliament of India. At present located in Gangtok capital city of Sikkim. Established In 2008 and its previous year ranked among 200 in N.I.F.R.

Conclusion

This paper discussed how Accreditation had taken an essential place in the Indian Government to bring excellence in higher education. Higher education is the backbone of society. It is the Quality of higher education that decides the Quality of human resources in a country (Prasad, 2007). Thus quality assurance is a vital aspect in the education world. For this purpose, Accreditation has come into the picture. The above review and discussion on the Accreditation's denotation and objectives can be understood as the process of quality assurance. It involves giving credit where it is due for some visible and demonstrable strategies of academic activities and objectives of the institutions, known to be honestly pursued and efficiently achieved by the resources currently available with a potential for continuous improvement in Quality for active growth. Through establishing various statutory bodies in India like N.A.A.C., N.B.A., etc., the Indian higher education has addressed a significant impediment that prevented the recognition of most university degrees. Focus has shifted to the future face of Accreditation and the importance of education to the various stakeholders. Accreditation ideology is based on best practices in education. This philosophy promotes excellence in education through a benchmarking process,

which helps determine why the institution is, or is not, achieving its mission and broad-based goals and interpreting the outcomes assessment process's results. Certain limitations of this study might open the avenues of future research in this area. The scope of the study could have been broadened by adopting an appreciative approach to the accreditation process.

Furthermore, within the Indian context, the responses could have been openly taken from the people directly associated with India's various statutory accrediting bodies that could help discover and highly specific issues that might have gone untouched in the present study. Based on such results, future research on this area can be planned, including an exciting follow-up to validate and critically evaluate the theory built in the present work.

The worldwide or national rankings immediately impact and unmistakable Quality in advanced education, strategy, and open fields and have just had perceivable impacts in institutional and policy. There is an alert about the effect of the rankings and a few examples of scrutinizing the techniques. There have been scarcely deliberate endeavors to ruin the rankings procedure, which seems to have made sure about open validity produced stable relative, which as progressively dependable. In the national frameworks, rankings want to accomplish elevated level examination colleges both as an image of domestic accomplishment and eminence as motors of commercial development in comprehensive information. Simultaneously, global rankings have animated worldwide rivalry for driving specialists and the best, more youthful ability. These reactions have both solidified the job of the rankings themselves and further heightened severe weights.

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