

Study On Growth In NAAC CGPA Of Government Provincialized Colleges Of Assam

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Abstract

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) assesses the performance of Higher Education Institutions in India on different parameters like curricular aspects, teaching learning and evaluation, research, innovation and extension, infrastructure and learning resource, student support and progression, governance, leadership and management, institutional values and best practices and calculate CGPA of higher educational institutions. In this study an effort is made to analyse the growth in NAAC CGPA of NAAC accredited colleges affiliated to Dibrugarh University.

Keywords: Growth, NAAC CGPA, Government provincialized colleges, Assam

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I. Background And Statement Of The Study

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) conducts assessment and accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) such as colleges, universities or other recognised institutions to derive an understanding of the 'Quality Status' of the institution. NAAC evaluates the institutions for its conformance to the standards of quality in terms of its performance related to the educational processes and outcomes, curriculum coverage, teaching- learning processes, faculty, research, infrastructure, learning resources, organisation, governance, financial wellbeing and student services. (Chowdhury, 2024)

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is a premier agency in India to assess and accredit the quality levels in the Higher Education Institutions (HEI). It works under the Ministry of Education, Government of India and evaluate the quality performance of HEIs using well-defined benchmarks. There are many types of HEIs in the country like Universities, Colleges, Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, etc., which are producing graduates every year. But the most important for any HEI is to mould a good human resource for the country with high ethical values to compete in the global challenging environment and they should be accountable for the social, economic, and technical development of the nation (Ravikumar, Sasmitarani and Rath, 2021)

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an autonomous body established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) with headquarters in Bangalore to assess and accredit higher education institutions (HEIs) in India. Its objectives are to evaluate and accredit institutions of higher learning, enhance the quality of teaching, learning, and research, and offer financial support for workshops, conferences, and seminars. India is regarded as one of the biggest college and university systems in the entire globe, and fixing today's problems would require competent administration of these kinds of institutions. The purpose of the National Academic Accreditation Council (NAAC) is to ensure that higher education is of a high caliber. This was the driving force behind the NAAC's creation. Indian Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are evaluated and accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an independent organization created by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The socioeconomic and cultural growth of any country is greatly influenced by higher education. With an increase in both the number of educational institutions and learners enrolled in various programs, higher education in India has grown significantly in recent years. (Gautam, 2024).

Keeping these in view the study on growth in NAAC CGPA of government provincialized colleges of Assam affiliated to Dibrugarh University is conducted as such type of study has not been conducted in this proposed area.

II. Objectives Of The Study

To know the growth in NAAC CGPA of government provincialized colleges of Assam affiliated to Dibrugarh University

III. Research Question

The following research question is sought to fulfil the objective of the study

1. Is there any significant differences in growth in NAAC CGPA of NAAC accredited government provincialized colleges of Assam affiliated to Dibrugarh University?

IV. Research Methodology

Descriptive research method is followed to conduct the study. Data are collected from fortyfive NAAC accredited government provincialized colleges affiliated to Dibrugarh University. Information required for the study is collected from Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR) and Self-Study Report (SSR) of the colleges.

Analysis Of Data

Data collected from websites of 45 colleges are evaluated and analyzed to find the results. The data is processed using Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). In this study paired “t”test is used to reply the research question of this study.

Scope And Limitations Of The Study

The scope of the study focuses only on the accreditation status of Government provincialized colleges affiliated to Dibrugarh University. However, professional colleges i.e. Law, B.Ed., Engineering, Management, etc. are excluded from the study.

Growth in NAAC CGPA of government provincialized colleges affiliated to Dibrugarh University: The growth in NAAC CGPA of colleges is shown in Table 1 as follows.

Table 1

Growth in NAAC CGPA of government provincialized colleges affiliated to Dibrugarh University

Serial No.	Name of the college	Second cycle CGPA	Third cycle CGPA	Growth in CGPA
1	Moran College	2.77	2.42	-.35(Decreased)
2	Sonari College	2.40	2.79	.39 (Increased)
3	Dhemaji College	2.70	2.77	.07 (Increased)
4	Moridhal College	2.44	3.12	.68 (Increased)
5	Silapathar college	2.62	2.98	.36(Increased)
6	DHSK College	2.85	3.03	.18 (Increased)
7	DHSK Commerce College	2.48	2.63	.15(Increased)
8	Dibru College	3.09	2.90	-.19(Decreased)
9	Duliajan College	2.81	2.78	-.03(Decreased)
10	Khowang college	2.07	2.50	.43 (Increased)
11	MDKG College	2.90	2.39	-.51(Decreased)
12	Naharkatiya college	2.40	2.14	-.26 (Decreased)
13	Namrup College	2.27	2.58	.31 (Increased)
14	Tingkhong college	2.40	2.03	-.37(Decreased)
15	DKD College	2.73	3.37	.64 (Increased)
16	DR College	3.11	3.05	-.6 (Deceased)
17	Furkating College	2.63	2.76	.13(Increased)
18	Golaghat Commerce college	2.80	3.17	.37(Increased)
19	JDSG College	2.78	2.11	-.67(Decreased)
20	Joya Gogoi College	2.28	1.49	-.79 (Decreased)
21	Kamargaon college	2.19	2.53	.34(Increased)
22	Bahona college	2.71	3.36	.65 (Increased)
23	DCB Girls' College	3.07	2.59	-.48 (Decreased)
24	JB College	3.11	3.11	No change
25	Jorhat College	2.69	2.77	.08 (Increased)
26	Jorhat Kendriya Mahavidyalaya	2.78	3.20	.42 (Increased)
27	Nanda Nath Saikia college	2.65	3.26	.61(Increased)
28	LTK College	2.52	2.92	.4(Increased)
29	Lakhimpur Girls' College	3.01	2.91	-.1 (Decreased)
30	North Lakhimpur College	3.08	2.90	-.18 (Decreased)
31	Dhakuakhana College	2.32	3.06	-.74 (Increased)
32	Majuli college	2.24	2.93	.69 (Increased)
33	Nazira College	1.94	2.71	.77 (Increased)
34	Sibsagar Commerce College	2.49	3.04	.55(Increased)
35	Sibsagar Girls' College	2.75	2.96	.21(Increased)
36	SwahidPeoli Phukan College	2.50	3.12	.62(Increased)
37	HCDG College	2.06	2.75	.69 (Increased)
38	Gargaon College	2.36	2.37	.01(Increased)

39	Jhanji Hemnath Sarmah College	2.50	2.67	.17 (Increased)
40	Digboi college	2.47	3.49	1.02 (Increased)
41	Doomdooma college	2.32	2.73	.41(Increased)
42	Margherita college	2.65	1.84	-.81 (Decreased)
43	Tinsukia College	2.55	2.73	.18(Increased)
44	Tinsukia Commerce College	2.10	3.01	.91(Increased)
45	Women's College	2.87	2.98	.11(Increased)

Source: Authors computation

From table 1 it is revealed that 44 colleges have completed the 3rd cycle of NAAC assessment and from the difference between CGPA of 3rd cycle and 2nd cycle it is apparent that 31 colleges (69%) have increased their CGPA which indicates that these colleges have developed their quality and excellence in their last assessment period. On the contrary 13 colleges (29%) could not be able to develop their CGPA which have negative impact on their progress of development of their college.

V. Results Of T Test

P value and statistical significance:

The two-tailed P=.0072

By conventional criteria, the difference in NAAC CGPA is considered to be statistically significant.

Confidence Interval

The mean difference=-.1887

95% confidence interval of this difference is from -.3235 to -.0538 Intermediate values used in calculations:

t =2.8199

df=44

Standard error of difference=.067

Parameters	2 nd Cycle CGPA	3 rd Cycle CGPA
Group Mean	2.5880	2.7767
SD	0.3035	0.4074
SEM	0.0452	0.0607
N	45	45

From the result of t test, it can be concluded that there is significant differences in NAAC CGPA of forty five government provincialized colleges affiliated to Dibrugarh University.

VI. Suggestions And Conclusions:

From the above study the following suggestions and conclusions can be made.

- Colleges having lower NAAC CGPA should follow the strategy of 'A' grade accredited colleges like Digboi college, Bahona college, DKD college, DR college, Moridhal college, DHSK college etc.
- The colleges should follow up action for re-accreditation of NAAC in regular manner. The colleges which are in first and second cycle of NAAC should proceed for further cycle of NAAC assessment.
- The IQAC of the college should adopt systematic strategic plan to enhance the CGPA in their subsequent cycle of re-accreditation.

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