Directory of NAAC

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1. Accreditation:- Certification/ Attestation. It is an endorsement of various quality measures that an Institution puts into place to improve the standard of Higher Education.

2. Access and Equity: Access means the reach of the economically poor students or geographically disadvantaged students to the various institutions of Higher Education.

Equity, however, means equal opportunities to both male and female students to pursue Higher Education. It means providing every student with the tools he / she needs to move up academically. For e.g. A student can buy books or a smartphone and can educate him/herself. Another student who is economically poor can't buy books/smart phone. Arranging books/smart phone for such a student to bring him or her on a par with an economically forward student is an example of equity.

3. Academic Calendar: This denote a schedule of academic, extra-curricular and administrative events (in house and university exams, admission dates etc.) of an institution of higher-learning.

4. Academic Flexibility

It denotes choice in offering curriculum (here subjects) and its planning (division of subjects into papers)and implementation (teaching through Offline , ONLINE or HYBRID MODE).

5. Academic Audit:

It is an exercise to find out whether various delegated responsibilities (7- criteria earmarked by NAAC) to maintain quality and standard of Higher Education are being maintained.

6. Benchmarks:

It is a technique by which an institution measures its performance against that of the best of other institutions. Hence, it is a point of reference to compare the performance of an institution against that of another institution,which has already achieved/ certain standard in academics, infrastructure, student progression and teaching-learning practices.

7. Blended learning: A mix of online and offline teaching methods. It is also called the flip class room or flip teaching. Herein, students are sent study material (videos, ,text, notes etal) of the yet to be taught topics. Consequently, the students know in advance the contents of the topic that the teacher wishes to take in the class. It makes the teaching learning exercise innovative and meaningful.

8. Bridge course: It is a teaching module which is aimed at reducing the gap between the levels of competence.It prepares students for more advance course/s.

9. Catering to Student Diversity: India is diverse nation. This diversity is reflected among the students. The job of an institution of Higher Education is to fulfill the emotional, physiological and academic needs of students coming from different locations.

10. Co-curricular Activities

Activities such as debate, quiz, seminar, role play etc that support the prescribed curriculum, constitute co-curricular activities.

11 Cross -Cutting Issues :

These refer to the those topics which are very significant for the holistic development of the learners. These topics are covered across subjects/ disciplines. For Example: Gender sensitization, HIV/AIDS, climate change, women empowerment etc.

12. Experiential Learning:

Learning by doing or by pondering over the experienced gained by doing an activity is called experiential learning. Its examples include: Field trips, group activities in or outside the class, open ended discussions etc.

13. Extension Activities:

When students are trained and taught to contribute positively to their society, then such activities are called extension activities.

For example: Making people aware of the health related issues, stubble burning ,waste management, eco- management etc.

14. Faculty Development Programme:

Such programmes are aimed at updating the knowledge and pedagogical skills of teachers.

15. Field Project: It stands for making students conduct survey of communities or places, chiefly natural. It also covers collection of data about them. It is a part of experiential learning process. It is held outside the class room.

Examples: What is the vote pattern of a particular community? And, Why man – animal conflict is on the rise?

16.Human Resource Management: It is a broad term which includes   recruiting, selecting, training, motivating employees and also encouraging their healthy relations with employer. The aim of HRM is to increase the productivity of an institution of higher education.

17. ICT: It stands for Information and Communication Technology. It includes products/devices/gadgets that can store transmit, convert, or receive electronic information. ICT is very effective tool to pass on instructions to the students.

18. Impact Factor: The impact factor (IF) is a benchmark of measuring as to how many times an article in a journal is cited in a particular year. It is used to measure the rank of a journal.

19.INFLIBNET Database: It means Information and Libarary Network centre. It is a vast store house of books, theses and periodicals.

20. Institution Distinctiveness: It stands for the core value/s of an institution of higher learning. It studies the reason as to why an institution has to come into existence. In other words, what sets an institution apart from others is its distinctiveness. It is a composite term that includes among others vision, mission, access to resources and location of the institution .

21. Institutional Social Responsibilty: It means as to how an institution contributes to society. In other words, it means how an institution raises a good citizenry.

22. Learning Management System: It is a software application that helps a teacher deliver material to students, holds tests, track their progress and manage record also. Google Classroom and Moodle are examples of LMS.

23. Learning Outcomes: What a student should know after the end of an academic programme is called Learning outcome. For example: A student of Literature and language should know how to communicate after the completion of his or her programme.

24. Libarary as a Learning Resource: The library resources include: books, journals, magazines and newspapers etc. All these materials help students gain information, knowledge and skills to understand subjects/courses that they study in an institution of higher learning.

25. Levels of Outcomes:

1. Programme Outcomes: It denotes what the students graduating from ANY of the educational programmes should be able to do.

2. Programme Specific Outcomes: It denotes what the graduates of a SPECIFIC of the educational programme should be able to do.

3.Course Outcomes: It denotes what students should be able to do at the END of a course.

26.New Technologies: It stands for the use of smart boards, various teaching apps, mobile technology etal in the field of education.

27.N-List: It stands for National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for scholarly content. It provides access to e-resources to students , teachers, researchers and scholars. It is an initiative of UGC.

28.Open Educational Resources: They stand for teaching, learning and research material (full courses, course materials, modules, learning objects, open textbooks, videos etc) available in any form - digital or otherwise.

29. Optimum Utilisation of Infrastructure: It stands for making infrastructural facilities (library, laboratories, gyms ,digital tools etal) available to the students for their maximum utilisation.

30. Organogram: It means organisational chart.

31. Outreach Activities: Public awareness related activities are termed as outreach activities. Such activities include: lectures, workshops ,talks ,field visits etal.

32. Participative Learning: It means active learning. Under this methods, students are made to take ACTIVE part in the process of learning. Different strategies like community interaction, playing games, discussion brainstorming , making students describe visual images etal are used to enhance the knowledge of students.

33. Participative Management: It simply stands for the involvement of the EMPLOYEES in the decision making process of the institution. It is a highly democratic process which adds to the strength and thd growth of the Institution.

34. Problem Based Learning: Under this technique, students are exposed to complex problems and they're instructed to come up with novel ideas to solve them. Students can solve a problem independently or in a group. The whole exercise is intended to sharpen the creative and the critical skills of the students.

35. Remedial Courses: Courses offered to academically weak students. The aim of these courses is to build up the concepts of the academically weak students so that they can cope with their academic requirements.

36. Slow Learners: Those students whose INTELLIGENT QUOTIENT is below average are termed as slow learners.

37. Strategic Plan: A catch -all term to DEFINE and IDENTIFY objectives and goals for an organisation.

38. Student Centric Methods: These methods give importance to students and   they are also given freedom to learn what they want to learn. Here, a teacher plays the role of a facilitator only.

39. Student Profile: A study of gender, age, religion, location, economic and social status of students of the institution is called Student Profile.

40. Student Progression: Movement of students from one the lower rung of education ladder to the higher rung of the education ladder or towards employment.

41. Student Support: A catch -all phrase that includes various students' welfare measures(feeship, guidance and placement etc.)

42. Teacher Quality: An encompassing term defining the characteristics of a good teacher. It includes: good communication and interpersonal skills, adaptability, command of subject ,patience etal.

43. Value Added Courses: Courses which are not linked to the main programmes and are offered separately, are called Value Added Courses. Their duration is different from the main courses. The chief aim of these courses is to add value to the main course and help students seek employment.

44. Virtual Education: Online system of education is called Virtual Education. It is carried out via digital technology.

45. Virtual Classroom:Virtual classroom means an ONLINE system that allows students and teachers to interact, communicate and exchange notes or ideas. A Virtual classroom is held with the help of digital technology.

46. E - Learning: Learning through gadgets and gizmos is called E-learning. It is a part of virtual classroom.

47. M- Learning: Learning through s mobile phone (a smart phone) is called M- learning.

48.QR-coded ETBs: QR stands for Quick Response. ETBs means Energised Text Books. A learner can access books by scanning QR code given on the books. It is a part of E- learning.

49.NROER: It stands for National Repository Of Open Educational Resources. NROER is a depository of a large number educational resources in many subjects and in different Indian languages for Primary, Secondary and Senior Secondary classes. Resources are available in different formats like Video, Image, Audio, Document and Interactive.

50. ODL: It stands for Open and Distant Learning system. It is very flexible mode of learning. Under this system, a teacher and a student need not present at some specific place at some fixed timing.It is different from ONLINE mode of education. There is an in-person interaction between a teacher and a student in an ONLINE mode of learning. But, in ODL mode of learning, it is not MANDATORY.