

## 6. CONCLUSION

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Conclusion from the study is also presented by objectives of the present study.

### **6.1 Objective #1: “Evaluate the expectations that NAAC accredited and non-NAAC Accredited HEIs in India have from NAAC accreditation process”**

So far as the expectations from the NAAC accreditation process by HEIs in India are concerned; it could be said that most of the benefits claimed by NAAC are expected by the HEIs.

With respect to benefit 2 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates HEIs to Identification of internal areas of planning and resource allocation*” and benefit 3 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates Collegiality on the campus*” respectively claimed by NAAC are the only two benefits that HEIs in India seem to expect lesser compare to all other benefit.

It could also be concluded that more than 91% of HEIs expect all the benefits claimed by NAAC except benefit 2 and benefit 3.

Through chi-square test it is proved that both NAAC accredited and non-NAAC accredited HEIs have similar expectation from NAAC accreditation.

### **6.2 Objective #2: “Evaluate the benefits that NAAC accredited HEIs have accrued by going through NAAC accreditation process”**

With respect to the realization of the benefits that NAAC accredited HEIs have realized by through the NAAC accreditation process is concerned “Most of the HEIs have realized the benefits claimed by NAAC. However, with respect to benefit 4 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates funding agencies to look for objective data for performance funding*” and benefit 8 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates employers to look for reliable information on the*

*quality of education offered to the prospective recruits”* respectively the extent of realization of benefit by HEIs in India seem to be the least.

With respect to all other benefits except benefit 4 and benefit 8 HEIs have realized the benefit to the extent of higher than 93%.

Chi-square test proves that the extent of realization of benefit is different by status of accreditation.

### **6.3 Objective #3: “Evaluate the extent and nature of association between expectations and benefits that HEIs have and realized, respectively through NAAC accreditation process”**

With respect to the extent and nature of association between expectations and benefits that HEIs have and realized, is concerned; it could be concluded that the HEIs in India have experienced all possible expectations and realizations respectively.

Though, the pattern of the extent of expectation and realization is common among all benefits claimed by NAAC, benefit 1 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates institution to know its strength, weaknesses and opportunities through an informed review process*” and benefit 3 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates Collegiality on the campus*” show a slightly different pattern skewed towards higher realization.

While benefit 4 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates funding agencies to look for objective data for performance funding*” and benefit 8 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates employers to look for reliable information on the quality of education offered to the prospective recruits*” show a pattern skewed towards non-realization.

Chi-square test proves that the extent of realization benefit and the extent of expectation is different by status of accreditation.

**6.4 Objective #4: “Assess and evaluate if there are gaps in expectations and benefits among HEIs in India while going through NAAC accreditation process”**

With respect to the gaps between expectations and benefits it could be concluded that all the benefits claimed by NAAC have a ‘Positive Gap’, except benefit 4 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates funding agencies to look for objective data for performance funding*” and benefit 8 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates funding agencies to look for objective data for performance funding*”. This pattern with respect to benefit 4 and 8 can also be confirmed from the conclusion in objective #2 and objective #3.

Chi-square test proves that the gaps between expectations and benefits is different by status of accreditation.

**6.5 Overall conclusion:**

From the study it could be concluded that NAAC might want to pay attention to benefit 4 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates funding agencies to look for objective data for performance funding*” and benefit 8 “*NAAC accreditation facilitates employers to look for reliable information on the quality of education offered to the prospective recruits*” and ensure they are better realized among prospective HEIs going through NAAC accreditation.

**6.6 Limitations of study:**

1. The study carried considered only 18 Non-NAAC accredited HEIs.
2. The study confines to nine benefits claimed by NAAC. Probably, it would have been worthwhile to find out other, if any benefits other than the nine claimed by NAAC have been realized by the HEIs.

**6.7 Scope for further study:**

1. It is possible to study the expectations that HEIs have and the realization of benefits by NAAC accreditation process beyond the claimed benefits by NAAC.
2. It is possible to explore any one or any set of benefit(s) claimed by NAAC at a greater depth.
3. It is possible to study quality enhancement by NAAC through a alternative set of quality parameters.