



Institutional Development Plan and NEP 2020 : A primary thought

Divya Joshi¹ & N. Bhojak^{2},*

¹P.G. Department of English, ²GCRC P.G. Department of Chemistry,
Govt. Dungar College (Three times consecutively 'A' Grade by NAAC),
MGS University, Bikaner 334001, India
Email:narendarbhojak@rediffmail.com

Abstract : If the main goal is to improve the education system, institutional planning is considered one of the most important aspects. Two aspects of institutional planning are college practices and academic programs. The members of the educational institution need to develop mutual understanding and work on cooperation and integration in order to properly carry out the functions of the organizational plan. Members of educational institutions need to develop their skills and competencies and develop policies to carry out institutional planning functions. They are asked to monitor the implementation of this feature on a dynamic basis. As with any further development, this feature requires the use of the latest innovative methods. The main areas considered in this paper include the goals of institutional planning, implementation and analysis.

Index terms: NAAC, Institutional Development Plan, NEP 2020, Educational management.

I Introduction

The institutional plan is called the development program of the educational institution. This is primarily based on the needs and requirements of educational institutions. Resource considerations are important when institutional members are involved in institutional planning. An important factor to consider will lead to improvements in college practices and academic programs. A systematic taxonomy of activities needs to be addressed in order to transform the education system. A systematic plan of activities aimed at achieving desired goals and objectives is called an organizational plan. Education is seen as a necessary tool for the effective growth and development of individuals, communities and entire nations. Institutional planning is therefore essential to bring about improvements in the education system.

Institutional planning requires comprehensive planning, which addresses existing educational facilities, established educational goals, and better utilization of existing facilities. Both quantitative and qualitative education require organizational planning. In democratic systems, planning for educational development includes the participation of faculty, parents, students, non teaching staff, members of educational institutions, all stakeholders and the general public. They should share ideas and perspectives for effective implementation and rapid development of educational institutions at both macro and micro levels. An institutional plan is the plan of an individual educational institution. The goals of the institutional plan are expected to be aligned with the educational development goals of the country. As a small unit, an educational institution is considered the basic unit of an educational plan. Apart from that, institutions are active as they are decision makers and implementers of policies and actions. (1-5).

II Methodology

The methodology of institutional planning is based on few objectives which can be divided into seven parts as per NAAC criteria

Part A: Curricular Aspects

Part B: Teaching-learning & Evaluation

Part C: Research, Innovations & Extension

Part D: Infrastructure & Learning Resources

Part E: Student Support & Progression

Part F: Governance, Leadership & Management

Part G: Institutional Values & Best Practices

For each part there should be clearly defined objectives, a timeline which may be from one year to five years and for few parts may be of twenty years preferably of five years, the IDP should be a dynamic and living document which should be checked and verified on daily basis at least if not on hourly basis, the data should be collected for each point and verification should be

performed at two levels, IDP should have a strategic planning for the institution at the same time responsibility should be fixed for planning, execution and implementation of all plans within the faculty and staff members of HEI, however government support is very important and it is essential for government colleges. In general few points can be noted as the objectives -

1. Bringing about improvements in the structure of the educational institutions.
2. To give proper direction to functioning of educational institutions.
3. To develop a wide-ranging program for improvement of the educational system by utilizing the existing resources in an effectual manner.
4. To provide opportunities to the members of the local communities, students and the staff members to regard educational institutions as joint and co-operative ventures and to bring about improvements in them.
5. To provide autonomy to the teachers to generate innovative ideas for bringing about improvements in innovative and modern methods and approaches.
6. To impart concreteness and practicality to educational planning.
7. To transform the emphasis from expenditure orientation to effort orientation and proper utilization of resources.
8. To create a democratic environment to enable every teacher, staff members, parents and students to take part in the formulation and implementation of the plans.

III Discussions

IDP Development Steps:

- Identify the Coordinator in charge of developing the IDP and assign responsibilities to other staff.
- Carry out SWOC analysis and needs assessment, documenting the consultations held and the conclusions and recommendations reached.
- Based on the needs assessment, identify the goals, priorities, and commitments of the institution.
- Draft an initial version of the IDP including indicators and time-bound targets.
- Share the initial draft of the IDP for consultations with all stakeholders.
- Finalise the IDP, based on the comments received.
- Identify the activities required to achieve the goals stated in the IDP and incorporate them into annual activity plans.

When members of educational institutions are involved in institutional planning, they must ensure that the planning is done in such a way that they can achieve the desired goals and objectives. Besides achieving personal and professional goals, another important goal of individuals is to ensure that the progress and efficiency of educational institutions are done in an appropriate manner. Institutional planning enables individuals to clearly define their educational goals. Therefore, it is important that people articulate the measures and procedures necessary to achieve these goals. When directing educational goals, it is necessary that individuals perform planning, organizing, directing, leading, coordinating and controlling tasks in a well-organized manner. The knowledge, skills and abilities required to perform various tasks and activities are in the hands of human resources. Human resources include the principal, matron, teachers, staff, students and community members. Studies have shown that when planning construction within educational institutions, students are asked to participate in small donations. If the principal and teachers can make a decision to use technology to implement teaching and learning in classrooms, they must update their skills and abilities in using technology. In the institutions situated at rural or remote area students may not have effective skills and abilities in using technology, but it is the teacher's job to provide them with effective information and knowledge so that they can achieve their academic goals. There is a need for educational institutions to improve teaching-learning methods and strategies to achieve effective student growth and development. Planning is an important aspect of strengthening teaching-learning methods and strategies. The most important aspects to consider are time planning, finances, materials, equipment and effort. Conducting an institution analysis is considered the first step when planning for an institution needs to begin. Appropriate teaching and learning materials, infrastructure, furnishings, heating and cooling should be made available within the classroom according to weather and comfortable environmental conditions. After properly analyzing these areas, it is necessary to determine if they are well structured or if there are specific deficiencies that need improvement. As a progressive educational institution, all stakeholders of HEI ensure that all tasks, functions and activities are carried out in an appropriate manner and with the desired results. Individuals need to ensure that they are using their skills and abilities effectively to achieve desired results.

IV Recommendations

- IDP should be prepared with the involvement of all stakeholders for the progressive HEI a DDP (Departmental Development Plan) can also be prepared.
- Solar energy, wind energy and other renewable energy should be used as maximum as possible and IDP should address the need of all these.
- Dynamic code of conduct and core values should also be the part of IDP.
- Best practices should not be an ordinary practice it should be unique and should be the consequence of at least five years perpetual practice and the IDP should address it with respect to societal benefits.
- There should be proper emphasis on laboratory development.

V Conclusion

Institutional planning enables individuals to clearly define their educational goals. Human resources include the principal, matron, teachers, staff, students and community members. There is a need for educational institutions to improve teaching-learning methods and strategies. The most important aspects to consider are time planning, finances, materials, equipment and effort.

References

1. Divya Joshi & N. Bhojak, 2020, Importance of NAAC Accreditation for Higher Education Institutes, *International Journal of Allied Practice, Research and Review*, Vol. 7 (12), 01-07.
2. Divya Joshi & N. Bhojak, 2021, Pre -NAAC Registration Requirements for Higher Education Institutes, *International Journal of Allied Practice, Research and Review*, Vol. 8 (1), 01-08.
3. Divya Joshi & N. Bhojak, 2020, Institutional Information for Quality Assessment (IIQA): Filing Process and Importance, *International Journal of Allied Practice, Research and Review*, Vol. 7 (9), 01-06.
4. N. Bhojak, H.S. Bhandari, Uma Rathore, S.N. Jatolia, Raja Ram and S.K. Verma, 2021, Green audit & Green campus: need of the hour, *International Journal of Current Advanced Research*, Vol. 7 (9).
5. B.Venkateswarlu, 2021, A critical study of nep 2020: issues, approaches, challenges, opportunities and criticism, *International journal of multidisciplinary educational research*, Vol 10 (2), 191-196

