

## **AUTONOMY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

### **1. What is autonomy?**

Autonomy may be defined as a functional status given to the institutions by giving greater flexibility towards purely academic development for up-liftment of academic standards and excellence.

### **2. What is the need for autonomy?**

To enable institutions to award certificates by providing more academic and operative freedom to function better with credibility

### **3. What are the flexible operations that autonomous institutions can adopt?**

- Prescribe its own relevant courses of study and syllabi by restructuring and redesigning courses to suit local needs.
- Student centric wide choice in courses wide range of electives. Freedom in choice of courses.
- Periodical change in syllabus as per changing needs
- Prescribe rules in consonance with the reservation policy of the State Government.
- Evolve methods of assessment of student's performance, the conduct of examinations and notification of results.
- Use modern tools of educational technology to achieve higher standards and greater creativity
- Promote healthy practices such as projects, community service, extension programs, projects for the benefit of the community at large and other related programs.

### **4. How does the examination system function in an autonomous institution?**

Students' performance is examined internally and externally. Continuous assessment and range of assessment options. To ensure fairness and justice to students, various alternatives are adopted in the examination system.

### **5. What is the role of office of Controller of Examinations?**

The Exam Committee is responsible for the smooth conduct of the Semester examinations, submission of assignments, and additional examinations. All matters involving the conduct of examinations, spot valuations, tabulations, preparation of Grade Cards etc. fall within the duties of the Office of the Controller of Examinations.

### **6. Who declares the result?**

The grades that are tabulated by the Controller of Examination is reviewed by the Moderation Committee. Any deviation and discrepancies are deliberated and removed. The entire result is discussed in the Academic Evaluation Committee (AEC) for its approval. The result is declared in the website

**7. What are the Statutory Committees of an autonomous institution?**

The Statutory Committees are

1. Board of Governors (BOG)
2. Academic Council
3. Finance Committee
4. Board of Studies
5. Controller of Examinations

**8. What are the non-statutory committees?**

The non-Statutory Committees are-

- a) Departmental Academic Committee
- b) Grievance Redressal Committee
- c) Research and Development Committee
- d) Administrative Quality Circle
- e) Planning & Evaluation Committee
- f) Academic Audit Committee

**9. Can short term courses be offered by autonomous institutions beyond the curriculum?**

Yes. The autonomous institution can offer special need based short term courses under the departments of the institution for the benefit of the students and outsiders can also enrol for them.

**10. Who will check whether the academic standard is maintained / improved after Autonomy?**

There has to be a built in mechanism in the autonomous institution working for this purpose. An Internal Committee called Academic Evaluation Committee (AEC) is a Non-Statutory body, will keep a watch on the academics and keep its reports and recommendations every year.

**11. What is the benefit to the Students and Teachers of autonomous institutions?**

An autonomous institution carries a prestigious image for the students and the teachers. Autonomy reflects efforts for excellence in academic performances, capability of self-governance and enhancement in the quality of education.