

RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI)

Public Information Officer (PIO)

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On 15th June 2005, The Right to Information Act 2005 was passed by the parliament. It came into force on 12th October 2005. Any Citizen of India may request information from a “Public Authority” under the Provisions of this Act (a Body of Government or Instrumentality of State). It requires replying expeditiously or within thirty days. The act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. S.S.V.P.S's Smt. P. B. Bagal Arts and Commerce College, Dondaicha has declared as “Public Authority” under this Act as the implementation of The Right to Information Act, 2005.

The Act commands that organizations defined as “Public Authorities” are obliged to make available information to the community and generate required preparations in order to encourage clearness and liability in the working for each public right. According to it some provisions of this act have come into effect instantly on its performance. An officer has been designated as Public Information Officer (PIO) in pursuance of the Right to Information Act 2005. PIO shall perform the duties and responsibilities as predicted under the act without fail. This kind of information shall be presented to the community at large through the website. The Structure of RTI and works of PIO are available on the website.

The Right to Information Act 2005 was passed by the Parliament on 15th June 2005. The Act mandates that organizations defined as “Public Authorities” are obliged to provide information to the public and create necessary arrangements in order to promote transparency and accountability in

the working of every Public Authority. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has been declared as a “Public Authority” under the Act.

Implementation of ‘The Right to Information Act, 2005’-

‘The Right to Information Act, 2005’ has been enacted by the parliament and has come into force from 15 June, 2005. This Act provides for right of information for citizen to secure access to information under the control of Public Authorities. All universities and colleges established by law made by parliament or by state legislature or by notification or by appropriate government or owned, controlled or substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the Government shall come within the meaning of Public Authority under this Act.

Whereas some provisions of this act have come into effect immediately on its enactment (that is on 15th June 2005), other provisions shall come into effect on 100/120 days of its enactment. In pursuance of the Right to Information Act 2005, an officer has been designated as Public Information Officer (PIO) and he shall perform the duties and responsibilities as envisaged under the act without fail. Necessary steps for implementation of various provisions including proactive disclosure of certain kind of information. Such information shall be made available to the public at large through the website. The addresses of our office and organization structure are available on the website www.naac.gov.in.

Role of Appellate Authority:-

The Appellate Authority will receive the appeals, directly or through the PIO as required under the Act.

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

In pursuance of its action plan for performance, evaluation, assessment and accreditation of quality up-gradation of Institutions of Higher Education, NAAC proposes that every accredited institution should establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) as a post accreditation quality sustenance measure. Since quality enhancement is a continuous process, the IQAC will come a part of the institutions of the goals of quality enhancement and sustenance. The prime task of the IQAC is to develop a system for conscious, consistent and catalytic improvement in the overall performance of institutions. For this, during the post accreditation period, it will channelize all efforts and measures of the institution towards promoting its holistic academic excellence.

Strategies: -

IQAC shall evolve mechanism and procedures for:-

- Ensuring timely, efficient and progressive performance of academic, administrative and financial tasks.
- The relevance and quality of academic and research programs.
- Equitable access to and affordability of academic programs for various sections of society.
- Optimization and integration of modern methods of teaching and learning.
- The credibility of evaluation procedures.
- Ensuring the adequacy, maintenance and functioning of the support structure and services.
- Research sharing and networking with other institutions in India and abroad.

Functions: -

Some of the functions expected of the IQAC are:-

- Development and application of quality benchmarks/ parameters for various academic and administrative activities of the institution.

- Facilitating the creation of a learner centric environment conducive to quality education and faculty maturation to adopt the required knowledge and technology for participatory teaching and learning process.
- Arrangement for feedback response from students, parents and other stakeholders on quality related institutional processes.
- Dissemination of information on various quality parameters of higher education.
- Organization of inter and intra institutional workshops, seminars on quality related themes and promotion of quality circles.
- Documentation of the various programs, activities leading to quality improvement.
- Acting as a nodal agency of the institution for coordinating quality related activities, including adoption and dissemination of best practices.
- Development and maintenance of institutional database through MIS for the purpose of maintaining/ enhancing the institutional qualities.
- Preparation of the Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR) as per guidelines and parameters of NAAC, to be submitted to NAAC

Benefits: -

IQAC will facilitate/ contribute:

- Ensure heightened level of clarity and focus in institutional functioning towards quality enhancement.
- Ensure internationalization of the quality culture.
- Ensure enhancement and coordination among various activities of the institution and institutionalize all good practices.
- Provide a sound basis for decision making to improve institutional functioning.
- Act as a dynamic system for quality change in HEI's
- Build an organized methodology of documentation on internal communication.