

PROCEEDINGS OF ONE DAY NAAC SPONSORED SEMINAR ON  
**REVISED ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK :**  
**UNDERSTANDING AND CHALLENGES**

30<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 2021

Editors

**-Dr Nikunj Bhatt**

**-Dr Charudutt Gurjar**



Organised By

**Charutar Vidya Mandal's**

**Vitthalbhai Patel and Rajratna P.T. Patel Science College**

**Vallabh Vidyanagar. 388120, Phone: 02692-230011**

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**Revised Accreditation Framework: Understanding and  
Challenges  
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**Coordinator IQAC**

**Dr Charudutt Gurjar**

**Organizing Secretary of Seminar**

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College with Potential For excellence [CPE]*

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<p><b>Paper Submission Guidelines</b></p> <p><b>Font:</b> Times New Roman <b>Size:</b> 12pt <b>Spacing:</b> 1.5 <b>Content:</b> Title, Name of Author(s), Author's Affiliation with email, Main Article and References.</p> <p>Full length paper should be submitted online before <b>January 25, 2021</b> E-mail: <a href="mailto:vpjqac@gmail.com">vpjqac@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>Committee</b></p> <p><b>Patron</b> Er. Bhikhubhai Patel Chairman, CVM Mr. Manishbhai Patel Vice-President, CVM</p> <p>Dr. S. G. Patel Hon. Secretary      Prin. R. C. Talati Hon. Secretary</p> <p><b>Convener</b> Dr. Bhavesh Patel Principal</p> <p><b>Coordinator</b> Dr. Nikunj Bhatt IQAC Coordinator</p> <p><b>Organizing Secretary</b> Dr. Charudutt Gurjar</p> <p><b>Advisory Committee</b> Dr. Ganesh Hegde Adviser &amp; Regional Coordinator, NAAC</p> <p>Dr. A.V. Prasad Assistant Advisor, NAAC</p> <p><b>Organizing Committee</b> Dr. H. N. Patel Mr. P. A. Lashkari Dr. J. P. Patel Dr. B. C. Dixit Dr. P. M. Patel Dr. P. M. Patel (IC) Mr. R. H. Sadhu Dr. Rajiv Z. Bhatti Mrs. Divyangi Thakar Ms. Urvi Dave</p> <p><b>I.T. Assistance</b> Dr. Navtej Bhatt</p>	<p>NAAC Sponsored National Seminar On <b>Revised Accreditation Framework: Understanding and Challenges</b></p> <p><b>January 30, 2021</b></p> <p><b>:: Organized by ::</b> Internal Quality Assurance Cell [IQAC] Vithalbhair Patel and Rajratna P.T. Patel Science College Vallabh Vidyanagar. 388120 Phone: 02692-230011</p> <p><b>Managed By:</b> Charutar Vidya Mandal <b>Re- Accredited "A" By NAAC "A+" By AAA- KCG. Four-Star by GSIRF</b></p> <p><b>College with Potential For excellence [CPE]</b></p>    <p>Workshop will be conducted using online platform</p>
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**Vitthalbhai Patel and Rajratna P. T. Patel Science College**  
**Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat.**

**NAAC Sponsored National Seminar [Webinar]**  
**On**

**“Revised Accreditation Framework: Understanding and Challenges”**

**Programme Schedule**

**30<sup>th</sup> January 2021**

<b>09.55 AM</b>	<b>Prayer and College song</b>
<b>10.00 AM-10.10 AM</b>	<b>Welcome Note and Introduction By Dr. Charudutt Gurjar</b>
<b>10.10 AM-10.15 AM</b>	<b>About the Seminar By Dr. Nikunj Bhatt, IQAC Coordinator.</b>
<b>10.15 AM -10.30 AM</b>	<b>Inaugural Talk By Chief Guest, Prin. R C Talati, Hon. Jt Sec., CVM</b>

**Session 1**

<b>10.30 AM -11.30 AM</b>	<b>Expert Talk</b> <i>Revised Accreditation Framework and Understanding DVV</i> <b>Dr. Ganesh Hegde</b> <b>Advisor and Coordinator western Region, NAAC.</b>
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**Session 2**

<b>11.30 AM -12.15 PM</b>	<b>Expert Talk</b> <i>Challenges of new Accreditation Methodology</i> <b>Dr. Bhavesh Patel, Principal</b> <b>Vitthalbhai Patel and Rajratna P T Patel Science College</b>
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**Session 3**

<b>12.15 PM -01.00 PM</b>	<b>Role of IQAC and Documentation</b> <b>Dr. Nikunj Bhatt, IQAC Coordinator</b> <b>Vitthalbhai Patel and Rajratna P T Patel Science College</b>
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**Lunch Break**

**Session 4**

<b>02.00 PM Onwards</b>	<b>Presentations by Participants [5 minutes each maximum]</b> <b>In alphabetical order of presentations attached.</b>
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**Session 4**

<b>04.00 PM -04.30 PM</b>	<b>Valedictory function and Vote of Thanks by Dr. Charudutt Gurjar</b>
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**Principal**  
**Dr. Bhavesh Patel**

**IQAC**  
**Coordinator**  
**Dr. Nikunj Bhatt**

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## Use of ICT in English Language Teaching And Learning

Prof.Pawar Anita Dattatray

Head, Dept. of English

K. K. Wagh Arts , Commerce, Science and Computer Science College B. Nagar (Pimplas R)

**Abstract:** Language is a unique and a very effective means of communication used by human beings. It performs many functions. Language is the important part of our life. Language is the mirror of human life , which delineates the life of human. With the help of language we are able to communicate with each other and express our ideas and thoughts. Not only has the use of English language but also ICT become an essential part and parcel in our everyday life. As like Globalization ICT is a broad concept and everybody is aware of it. English language has become a global language of its numerous functions. For ex. Informative function, Expressive function, Directive function , Phatic function. As the same way ICT has become a global term. English language and ICT has become the window to the World. This language is playing a major role in every field such as Research, Education, Science, Art and law , medicine etc. As like change is the cycle of Nature as the same way in the changing world, there must be changes in language learning. But the synchronous bump of globalization, the expanse ( or amplification ) of English and Technological development have transformed our learning and teaching English . In every aspect of human life, ICT is playing a vital role. In the field of education the technological developments have started a new page in the modern era.

21<sup>st</sup> century, is the century of Information and Technology. ICT has become a tool for making the learners innovative and also became a source for motivating the learners towards learning.

**Key words:** Globalization, ICT, Bump, role of ICT

### **Introduction:**

“21st century is the century of ICT “.

Walter McKenzie has defined ICT as “A new age demands a new paradigm”

Further Craig R. Barrett has also describe the effects of ICT as

“With the help of technology, teachers will be the leaders in the transformation of education around the world “

ICT means Information and Communication Technology. According to Kent, “ICT in education point of view refers to Information and Communication Technology such as computers , communication facilities and features that variously support teaching learning and a range of activities in education { QCA scheme of work for ICT in Kent Country Council, 2004 }

Today, ICT, Bio-Technology, Nana-Technology have become upsurge of interest in the world.

ICT is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application , encompassing: radio , television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software , satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them, such as Video-conferencing and distance learning. It is similar to Information Technology (IT), but primarily focuses on communication technologies, ICT covers all forms of computer and communications equipment and

software use to create, design, store, transmit, interpret and manipulate information in its various formats. Personal computers, laptops, tablets, mobile phones, transport systems, televisions, and network technologies are just some examples of the diverse array of ICT tools. According to the European Commission, the importance of ICT lies less itself than in its ability to create greater access to information and communication in underserved populations.

In Education, especially in language teaching IVT and language teaching have walked hand to hand for a long time and contributed as teaching tools in the language and second language classroom.

ICT has become essential tool in educational world and has been used from preschool through to university that could facilitate students and teacher in teaching and learning process. ICT has been publicized as potentially powerful tool for educational change and reform. The computers play significant role in the learning process especially in learning language.

Hartoyo (2008) stated in his book, a computer is a tool and medium that facilitates people in learning a language, although the effectiveness of learning depends totally on the users. The technology in this era has been grown up not only from the quality but also the efficiency. The need of technological innovation has brought the communication revolution and rapid development of technological application in teaching and learning.

This technology made contribution on improving language communication in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia has included ICT as one of the curricula in education. The methodology of English has started a new way of using ICT in teaching. ICT provides more opportunities for communication between peer learners. With the use of ICT there is a two-way process of exchange of knowledge between home and college. The teacher abides key to the successful use of ICT for learning.

### **Objectives:**

- 1) To study the magnitude of English
- 2) To understand the meaning and scope of ICT.
- 3) To explain the role of ICT in the effectiveness of English teaching and learning.
- 4) To suggest measures for effective use of ICT.
- 5) The role of ICT is vital for teachers and students.

According to the JEREMY Harmer, “a word innovation means something new, which means new ideas to change things for better.” He claims that “if we look at all the language teaching methods which are used all over the world by different teachers at, different levels, we cannot say that all of them are 100% successful. Therefore, it is very important to keep looking and searching to find ways to make teaching and learning better”.



Hartoyo (2008) also asserts that English language has been shaped by the search for the ‘one best method’ of teaching the language. Regardless of whether the focus of instruction has been reading, the grammatical rules and vocabulary of the target language ( eg. Grammar Translation Method), Speaking ( how to communicate the target language such as Direct Method, Audio-Lingual Method, Communicative Approach) or other issues, the attempts of teaching profession have been shaped by a desire to find ‘a better way of teaching than the existing method. The latest method that is developing a Computer Assisted Language (CALL ).

**CALL ( Computer Assisted Language Learning ):**

CALL is a broad and an ever-changing discipline. Beatty defines, CALL as “Any process in which a learner uses a computer and as a result improves his or her language and it covers the wide range of current practice in the field. “The internet and different computer applications. Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL ) software, CD-ROMS and Office software applications have become common place in many teaching and learning environments. The computer can act as a stimulus which generates analysis, discussion and writing.

The integration of ICT in the field of language learning is inevitable known that the ICT and language learning are two aspects which support each other like two sides of the coin inseparable. (Hartoyo, 2010)<sup>2</sup>. Some experts and practioners of education learning language in CALL, strongly support the utilization of ICT in language learning to improve efficiency and effectiveness of learning. Fortunately, the use of Computer Assisted-Leaning Language (CALL) has increased noticeably by English teachers.

Consideration of Computer Assisted Language Learning is using Computer. This tool is flexible, rich and interactive. It is flexible in the term of time and place. It has also assumed that more than other media can encourage students in learning language. In addition, CALL, is able to generate interaction and improve communicative competence, including providing authentic material to the class or self-learning. The method focuses in computer utilization to enhance language learning.

**Role of ICT In English Language Teaching:**

We are in the Digital era today,, and this is the age of technological learners. These technological learners. These technological learners know well how to use technological tools without any formal instruction as such. Even if they require instruction, they would be able to grasp and implement it very quickly. These learners interact and communication with others with the help of electronic mediums like mails, internet etc.

With the help of ICT enabled English classes, the faculties would find it more easy to conduct classes. It has been proved to be an excellent method of enhancing the teaching and learning process. This is the technology era and these days.

**ICT tools are as follows:**

There are some kinds of technologies classified into information and communication technology

commonly used in language context, such as:

**Computer:**

Computer can be utilized with other multimedia learning devices or it can stand alone and still serves its basic purpose as an electronic medium of language learning. (Hartoyo,2012)<sup>3</sup> computer is an electronic device which is capable of receiving information ( data) and performing a sequence of logical operations in accordance with a predetermined but variable set of procedural instruction ( program ) to produce results in both form of information or signals based on Oxford Dictionary. It is consisted of CPU,monitor,keyboards and some other apparatus.

**Internet:**

Internet can be used as a medium of language through email,www (World Wide Web), text, audio and Video- conferencing. The Internet saves our time and energy. We can learn English lessons through internet without the need of travelling and without the need of leaving home

**Audio- devices :**

Audio-devices can be used with other media to form an interactive multimedia. However, it can be utilized separately tool. Audio-devices include speaker, earphone, CD etc.

Baskin and Harris (1995:372) explain “The first literature heard, not read.”

**Audio-books:**

Audio-books are applicable for English Language learners and young people who are craving for learning English with stories. Audio-books develop the four language systems; Phonological, Semantic, Syntactic and pragmatic. Audio-books are recordings on CD or digital-file of a book which are read aloud.

**Mobile Apps:**

Mobile digital devices like laptops, iPods, tablets, smart-phones have made English language learning easier. At present there are so many apps available in the App Store and Play Store ( Android) markets.

These apps furnish students with quizzes, games, dictionaries, podcasts, and tests.

Some mobile apps which are amending English language learning and teaching are Dictionary.com, Hangman, Grammar’s, Quizmaster, 60- Second Word Challenge, Mobile Air Mouse, Ankhi Flash Cards, English Idioms illustrated etc.

**Mobile Phones:**

Mobiles phone has also become very essential tool for learning a language. It is a mini-computer in every one’s pocket.

Mobile phone functions in many ways like the addition of texting, email functions etc. As computers do.

**Web 2.0 application:**

It has come onto light in 2005. It encourages sharing between users. In this we can have variety of

applications such as blogs, social networking websites etc. The learners can write their own blogs. Social networking websites like facebook, bebop, and flicker have become very popular. These can be useful for language learning.

**Language-Laboratory:**

This is the latest innovation in the language teaching. In this we have sound equipments and projectors, computers etc. Which can give the students the practice of listening and speaking?

**Television:**

According to Oxford Dictionary television is a system for converting visual images into electrical signals transmitting them by radio or other means, and displaying them electronically on a screen.

**Application of ICT for effective Teaching and Learning:**

In the context of language learning ICT has an important role as the “media” bridging and enabling the learning process, or direct communication between students and teacher although they are not present in same room or place in certain time.

ICT in language learning used as a reference-book. Computer can store unlimited lessons or references, which can be accessed anytime, anywhere and accurately.

According to Fitzpatrick and Davies (2002) in Hartoyo (2012) sets out the seven ways in which ICT used in language learning:

**1) Presentation:**

Somew material of language learning such as text-based materials, audio-video needs to the present to the learners. Presentation helps learners in understanding the learning material well.

**2) Practice:**

Some of different exercises types are possible to be provided with ICT, incorporating the presentation stimuli in varying combinations of text, audio and video format.

**3) Authoring:**

In applying ICT in language learning, teacher can either purchase ready-made materials or their exercise materials using a variety of authoring tools based on Hartoyo (2012:40).

**4) Computer-Aided Assessment (CAA):**

Computer –Aided Assessment is playing an increasingly important role in foreign language teaching and learning. This media used to testing and assessing students after some courses.

**5) Publishing:**

ICT tools exist to help teachers and learners or students to publishing or linked in their work in a local ares network.

**6) Communications:**

Technology can help learners and teachers to communicate with another.

Examples of ICT tools: Email, computer mediated discussion, web-based learning environment, audio-conferencing, video-conferencing etc.

### **7) Simulations:**

The computer can act as a stimulus which generates analysis, critical thinking, discussion and writing.

### **Advantages of ICT:**

1. The information required will be more quickly and easily accessible for educational purpose.
2. Innovation in learning is growing in the presence of e-learning innovations
3. Progress of ICT will also allow the development of virtual classroom-based teleconference.

### **Conclusion:**

ICT is a form of advanced science technology must be optimized function, especially in the implementation of learning. The use of ICT increases the scope of teaching. It provides quality learning materials and creating autonomy of learning. Learners can share their work which can promote cultural diversity, have positive motivational effects and raise self-esteem. Thus ICT played vital role in teaching and learning English language.

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