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National Board of Accreditation
New Delhi

Annual Report

April 1st 2014 to March 31st 2015



National Board of Accreditation
New Delhi

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Vision

To be an accrediting agency of international repute by ensuring the highest degree of credibility in assurance of quality and relevance of professional education and come to the expectations of its stakeholders, viz., academicians, corporate, educational institutions, government, industry, regulators, students, and their parents.”



Mission

To stimulate the quality of teaching, self -evaluation and accountability in higher education and facilitate the Institutions in realizing their academic objectives, adopt teaching practices that enable them to produce high quality professionals and to assist them in continuously contributing to the domain of knowledge through innovations & research.

Objective

- ✓ To conduct evaluation of technical institutions or Programmes periodically on the basis of publically specified and notified guidelines, norms and standards.
- ✓ To develop quality conscious systems of technical education where excellence, relevance to market needs and participation by all stakeholders are prime and major determinants.
- ✓ Through the process of accreditation to help institutions/universities to produce graduates with skills required by the trade and industry.
- ✓ To strive to build a technical education system that will match the Indian industry requirement leading to inclusive growth of the economy and also acceptable globally as equivalent to similar qualifications across.
- ✓ To provide the quality benchmarks targeted at the global and national level.
- ✓ To streamline and put in place an online interactive and time bound accreditation process for eligible institutions.
- ✓ To create awareness about outcome based education by conducting Master class Sessions.

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CHAPTER 1

1. Introduction

1.1 Preamble

Education is considered to be a quality education when it provides all learners with the capabilities that make them economically productive, contribute in building a peaceful and democratic society, maintain a sustainable livelihood and enhance individual and society wellbeing. The learning outcomes may vary according to the context but at the end of education cycle it must include the knowledge, life skills, innovation and entrepreneurship in each individual student. To have quality education system in place which is relevant to the needs of the society and economy and nurture qualities of creative thinking, innovation, learning by experimenting, etc. we need to have a robust accreditation system in the country.

Accreditation is a process that institutions of higher education undergo to confirm that they meet the required educational standards. Accreditation is earned through accrediting bodies that have been created specifically to assess higher education institutions and programs.

The purpose of accreditation is to create a set of standards for all institutions of higher education, and to encourage institutions to be the best. The accreditation aims to ensure accountability of institutions and programs in order to boost public trust and confidence. When an institution or program is properly accredited, students are able to gauge its overall quality without conducting a detailed analysis on their own.

National Board of Accreditation (NBA), accredits programs offered by the technical/professional institutions, uses a multi-pronged approach to ensure quality standards are being met by a program seeking accreditation. First, an institution must apply for accreditation and submit a Self-Assessment Report (SAR) which is based on the standards and criteria set by the NBA. After that, a panel of experts visits the institution to verify and assess various parameters, standards and processes in accordance with the SAR. The panel of experts is required to submit a report to NBA based on their observations during the visit. Subsequently, the final decision on accreditation of a program is taken after going through a well-defined decision making process.

Benefits of Accreditation

Accreditation is a tool that stakeholders use to monitor, assess and evaluate the standards and quality of the education a student receives at a college, university or other institution of higher learning. Here are some of the main benefits enrolled students receive by attending an accredited institution/program. Accredited institution/program offers the highest quality education available.

- ❖ Accredited institution/program offers the highest quality education available.
- ❖ Employers value degrees of an accredited program the most.
- ❖ Accreditation pushes institutional programs to continually improve.

1.2 The Organization

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA), India was initially established by AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education) under section 10(u) of AICTE Act, in the year 1994, to periodically conduct evaluation of technical institutions or programs on the basis of guidelines, norms and standards specified by it and to make recommendation to it, or to the Council, or to the Commission or to other bodies, regarding recognition or de-recognition of the institution or the program.

NBA does the accreditation of the programs offered by technical institutions and facilitates the enhancement of the quality of technical education and help in establishing the relevancy of technical education as per the needs of the industry and the society at large.

NBA became Autonomous in January 2010 and in April 2013 the Memorandum of Association and Rules of NBA were amended to make it completely independent of AICTE, administratively as well as financially. NBA now independent in its functioning: decision making as well as financially and does not receive any grant either from the government or from any regulatory body of technical and higher education.

National Board of Accreditation (NBA) started its accreditation process as the input/output base, where the resources (students, faculty and other infrastructural facilities) are as inputs were passed through a defined process of teaching with the help of a defined curriculum to produce an output (graduates). The NBA has since put in an internationally accepted outcome based accreditation framework in the country, where on decisions about the curriculum content is based on the attainments of the learning outcomes of the program which are set based on the demands of the diverse segments of the economic system. The broad objective of frameworks for different disciplines is to ensure high quality standards for technical education in the country to meet the national and global requirement. This, also, is one of the parameters of the Washington Accord.

NBA is working towards becoming a permanent member of the Washington Accord, which was signed, first, in 1989 among accreditation agencies in order to recognize substantial equivalence in the accreditation of the qualification (usually earned after successful completion of four years of course work) in professional engineering. As of now, there are 15 nations which have become permanent members of the Washington Accord. As of now, India is a provisional member of the Washington Accord since 2007.

Washington Accord recognizes the substantial equivalency of UG Engineering qualifications accorded by different member countries which effectively implies that the said qualifications are not equal but substantially match one another in substance and outcome/results.

The NBA, in its present form, has come into existence as an autonomous body with effect from January 7, 2010, under the aegis of AICTE, with the objective of assurance of quality and relevance of technical education, through the mechanism of accreditation of programs offered by the technical institutions. The NBA conducts evaluation of programs of technical institutes on the basis of laid down norms. This may include, but not limited to Institutional Missions and Objectives; Organization and Governance; Infrastructure Facilities; Quality of Teaching and Learning; Curriculum Design and Review; Support Services (Library, Laboratory, Instrumentation, Computer Facilities, etc.) and any other aspect as decided by the Academic Advisory Committee, which will help the graduates produced by the institutions as per industry requirements.

1.3 Authorities of NBA

At present, the NBA has the following authorities.

- i. The General Council,
- ii. The Executive Committee, and
- iii. Such other authorities as may be constituted and/or declared by the General Council

General Council

The General Council is the principal authority of the NBA, and responsible for its overall activities and affairs. It gives policy directions/guidelines to the Executive Committee, which takes steps for managing the activities and affairs of the NBA accordingly.

Sl. No.	Name and address	Nominated as
1	Dr. Surendra Prasad, [Former Director, IIT Delhi], Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16.	Chairperson
2.	Sh. Ashok Thakur, Secretary, Deptt. of Higher Education, Ministry of HRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi – 10003	Member (ex-officio)
3.	Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education, 7th Floor, Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi-11000	Member (ex-officio)
4.	Prof. Ved Prakash Chairman, University Grants Commission Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi -110 002	Member (ex-officio)
5	Prof. R. B. Lal President, Association of Indian Universities, 16, Kotla Marg, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002	Member (ex-officio)
6.	Prof. Dilip K. Bandyopadhyay, 607, Gaur Heights, Sec- 4, Ghaziabad, UP - 201010	Member (Nominated)
7.	Prof. Rajeev Sangal Director, IIT (BHU), Varanasi - 221 005	Member (Nominated)
8.	Prof. S. C. Sahasrabudhe, [Former Deputy Director IIT Mumbai], Director, DAIICT, Near Indroda Circle, Gandhinagar - 382 007, Gujarat	Member (Nominated)
9.	Mr. T. V. Mohan Das Pai, Director, Manipal Universal Learning, 5th Floor, Manipal Towers 14, Old Airport Road, Bangalore 560025	Member (Nominated)
10.	Dr. R. K. Shevgaonkar Director, IIT Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110016	Member (Nominated)

11.	Prof. Ramakrishana Ramaswamy Vice - Chancellor, University of Hyderabad, Prof. C.R Rao Road, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500 046	Member (Nominated)
12.	Prof. Piyush Trivedi Vice Chancellor, Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya Bhopal 462 036, Madhya Pradesh	Member (Nominated)
13.	Prof. A. K. Agarwal Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Technological University, L. D College of Engineering Campus, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Member (Nominated)
14.	Prof. B.S. Sahay Director, Indian Institute of Management Studies, Raipur, Government Engineering College Campus, Sejbahar, Raipur	Member (Nominated)
15.	Prof. Ajay Khare Director, School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal, 1st Floor, Sports Complex MANIT, Bhopal	Member (Nominated)
16.	Lt. Gen. S. P. Kochhar [Lt Gen (Retd)] 9 BR Mehta Lane, KG Marg, New Delhi - 110 001	Member (Nominated)
17.	Dr. Sunil Rai Director, Goa Institute of Management, Poriem, Sattari, Goa 403505	Member (Nominated)
18.	Sh. Ramesh Kumar Safaya, Principal, Bastu Kala Academy of Architecture, New Delhi 9/1, Institutional Area, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi	Member (Nominated)
19.	Sh. S. K. Kak, Vice Chancellor, Mahamaya Technical University, C – 22, Sector – 62, Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar, UP	Member (Nominated)
20.	Dr. Preeti Bajaj, Director, G. H. Rasoni College of Engineering, Nagpur, Maharashtra	Member (Nominated)
21.	Dr. Anil K. Nassa, Member Secretary, National Board of Accreditation, 4th Floor, East Tower, NBCC Place, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110 003	Member Secretary (ex-officio)

Executive Committee

The affairs of the NBA are managed, administered, directed and controlled as per Rules and Bylaws approved by the Executive Committee (EC) and ratified by the General Council (GC).

Sl. No.	Name and address	Nominated as
1	Dr. Surendra Prasad [Former Director, IIT Delhi] Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Delhi, HauzKhas, New Delhi - 110 016	Chairperson
2.	Chairman All India Council for Technical Education, 7th Floor, Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi-110 001	Member (ex-officio)
3.	Additional Secretary (T), Department of Higher Education, MHRD, Government of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.	Member (ex-officio)
4.	Prof. Ved Prakash Chairman, University Grants Commission Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi Pin:110 002	Member (ex-officio)
5	Dr. Sanjay Chahande Principal Secretary, Higher & Technical Education, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai – 400032	Member (ex-officio)
6.	Sh. H. Mohan Secretary, Department of Technical Education & Training, Government of West Bengal, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091	Member (ex-officio)
7.	Sh. Bharat Lal Meena Principal Secretary, Dept. of Higher & Technical Education, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore - 560 001	Member (ex-officio)
8.	Sh. R. K. Verma Secretary, Department of Technical Education, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh - 160 017	Member (ex-officio)
9.	Prof. Dilip K. Bandyopadhyay, 607, Gaur Hights, Sector - 4, Vaishali , Ghaziabad - 201 010	Member (Nominated)

10.	Prof. B. B. Ahuja, Deputy Director, Government College of Engineering Pune 411 005, Maharashtra	Member (Nominated)
11.	Prof. Manoj Datta, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi – 110 016	Member (Nominated)
12.	Dr. Tarun Jha Professor Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Jadavpur University, Raja S.C. Mullick Road, Kolkata-700032	Member (Nominated)
13.	Ms. Rekha Sethi, Director General, All India Management Association, Management House, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003	Member (Nominated)
14.	Mr. Rajesh Uppal Executive Director (IT) & CIO Maruti Udyog Limited Palam Gurgaon Road, Gurgaon- 122 015	Member (Nominated)
15.	Mr. Vibhas Joshi, Corporate Head, Moser Baer India Ltd., 43 B Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi	Member (Nominated)
16.	Mr. T. V. Mohan Das Pai, Director, Manipal Universal Learning, 5 th Floor, Manipal Towers 14, Old Airport Road, Bangalore 560025	Member (Nominated)
17.	Sh. M. Gopalkrishna, IAS (Retd.), 'Bhramare' # 12-2-823 A/23, Santhoshnagar, Mehdipatnem, Hyderabad - 500 028, Andhra Pradesh	Member (Nominated)
18.	Prof. Rajeev Sangal, Director, Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi	Member (Nominated)
19.	Prof. S. C. Sahasrabudhe, Director, DAIICT, Near Indroda Circle, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Member (Nominated)
20.	Dr. Anil K. Nassa Member Secretary, National Board of Accreditation, 4th Floor, East Tower, NBCC Place, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110 003	Member Secretary (ex-officio)

Other Authorities constituted by the General Council

a) Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee of the NBA is constituted as per clause 40 of the Memorandum of Association and Rules. The Finance Committee considers the revised estimates and the budget estimates for the following financial year in August and December of the calendar year respectively.

Sl. No.	Name and address	Nominated as
1.	Dr. Surendra Prasad [Former Director, IIT Delhi] Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110 016	Chairperson
2.	Shri Yogendra Tripathi, Finance Adviser, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.	Member (ex-officio)
3.	Prof. B. S. Sahay, Director, Indian Institute of Management-Raipur, Government Engineering College Campus, Old Dhamtari Road, Sejbahar, Raipur-2015.	Member (ex-officio)
4.	Sh. M. Gopalkrishna, IAS (Retd.), 'Bhramare' # 12-2-823 A/23, Santhoshnagar, Mehdipatnem, Hyderabad - 500 028, Andhra Pradesh	Member (Nominated)
5.	Dr. Anil K. Nassa, Member Secretary, National Board of Accreditation, 4th Floor, East Tower, NBCC Place, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110 003	Member Secretary (ex-officio)
6.	Sh. R. K. Ganju, SAO (Admn.) National Board of Accreditation	Convener

b) Academic Advisory Committee:

The Academic Advisory Committee of the NBA is constituted as per clause 41 of the Memorandum of Association and Rules. It monitors and promotes the activities of NBA with reference to its various activities like assessment, accreditation, publications, selection and shaping of instruments for assessment and accreditation, modalities of operations in-charge, the rules, regulations and guidelines.

Sl. No.	Name and address	Nominated as
1.	Dr. Surendra Prasad [Former Director, IIT Delhi] Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110 016	Chairperson
2.	Prof. S.C. Sahasrabudhe, Director, DAIICT, Near Indroda Circle, Gandhinagar - 382 007, Gujarat	Member (Nominated)
3.	Prof. Manoj Datta , Department of Civil Engineering, IIT, Hauz Khas, New Delhi – 110 016	Member (Nominated)
4.	Prof Dilip K. Bandyopadhyay Vice Chancellor, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, 607, Gaur Hights, Sector - 4, Vaishali, Ghaziabad Delhi	Member (Nominated)
5.	Prof. A. H. Kalro, [Former Director, IIMK], Vice Chancellor, AES Bungalow #2, Opposite HL College of Commerce, Commerce Six Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Member (Nominated)
6.	Dr. Tarun Jha Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Jadavpur University, Raja S.C. Mullick Road, Kolkata-700032	Member (Nominated)
7.	Sh. Suresh Mahatre, Vice President, Tata Consultancy Services, 10th Floor, Air India Building, Nariman Point, Church Gate Mumbai - 400 021	Member (Nominated)

8.	Mr. P. Dwarakanath (Advisor - Group Human Capital Max India Limited, Max House; 1, Dr. Jha Marg, Okhla Phase III, New Delhi 110020.	Member (Nominated)
9.	Mr. Yogi Sri Ram Senior VP, Corporate HR, L& T, Mumbai, North Block – II, First Floor, Gate No. 1, Powai Campus, Saki Vihar Road, Mumbai – 400 072	Member (Nominated)
10.	Ms. Shalini S. Sharma, Head – Higher Education, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Head – Higher Education, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	Member (Nominated)
11.	Ms. Rekha Sethi Director General, All India Management Association, Management House, 14, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003	Member (Nominated)
12.	Dr. U. Chandrasekhar, Director The Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI) Institution of Engineers Gachi Bowli, Hyderabad	Member (Nominated)
13.	Mr. Ranjit Shahani, Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Novartis India Ltd., Sandoz House, Dr. Anne Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai – 400 018	Member (Nominated)
14.	Prof. B. Suresh, Vice Chancellor, JSS University, Mysore JSS Medical Institution Campus, Sri Shivarathreeshwara Nagara, Mysore – 570 015, Karnataka.	Member (Nominated)
15.	Dr. Anil K. Nassa, Member Secretary, National Board of Accreditation, 4th Floor, East Tower, NBCC Place, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003	Member Secretary (ex-officio)

c) Sub Committees

The Sub Committees of Academic Advisory Committee of the NBA are constituted as per clause 42 of the Memorandum of Association and Rules. NBA has Sub Committees on each discipline, such as Engineering, Management, Pharmacy and Architecture, etc., which functions separately to evolve standards for assessment and accreditation in their respective fields, forms assessors panel to lay down guidelines for assessor and to evaluate and approve the recommendations of the evaluation and accreditation committee. These sub committees meet frequently as required.

d) Appellate Committee

This Committee is headed by a senior academician/professional. The appeals filed by the institution against the decision of the Sub Committee of Academic Advisory Committee regarding the accreditation of the programme is considered by the Appellate Committee and further disposed of by the Academic Advisory Committee.

e) Evaluation and Accreditation Committee

The NBA has Evaluation and Accreditation Committee for each discipline. These Committees are headed by an academician of eminence having wider experience in her/his profession and accreditation process. These committees consider the report of the visiting teams of expert volunteers with respect to the evaluation of programs for the purpose of accreditation and make a recommendation to the Sub Committee of the Academic Advisory Committee.

Officers of NBA

At present, the following are the officers of the NBA:

- I. Chairperson
- ii. Member Secretary
- iii. Such other officers as may be declared by the Executive Committee.

As per the provision of revised MoA and Rules of the NBA, the Central Government appoints the Chairperson of NBA based on the recommendation of the General Council of NBA and Member Secretary of NBA shall be appointed by the General Council on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

CHAPTER 2

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR AND NEW INITIATIVES

2.1. Important Decisions and Initiatives

- National Board of Accreditation (NBA) has been accorded permanent Signatory status of Washington Accord on June 13, 2014 which brings the benefit to students who will pass out from NBA accredited programmes as their engineering degree would be considered at par with any international engineering degree accredited by these agencies in their respective territories.
- The accreditation format, viz., Tier-I and Tier-II, will be strictly decided by the autonomy status of the institution and cross-accreditation across these two categories will not be allowed. The institutions opting for accreditation under Tier-I must have autonomous status, initially accorded for five years and should be valid at the time of application. However, as an interim measure, if the institution desires for the consideration under tier – I the same may be considered on merit.
- NBA will follow the two-tier systems in respect to UG programs in engineering only and rest other programs in all disciplines (Management, Pharmacy, Architecture etc.) at all levels, viz., Diploma, UG and PG including Diploma in Engineering & Technology should be covered under one format.
- NBA also took into consideration the financial burden on the institutions for making separate applications discipline wise and level wise programmes for accreditation with a maximum of five programmes in one application, and took a decision that the Institutions may make application for various levels in the same discipline with the condition of applying for accreditation for a maximum of five programmes in an application. MBA and MCA programmes may also be applied with Engineering programmes.

CHAPTER 3

3. WASHINGTON ACCORD

The Washington Accord, originally signed among six countries in 1989, is an International Agreement among bodies responsible for accrediting undergraduate engineering degree programs. It recognizes the substantial equivalency of programs accredited by those bodies and recommends that graduates of programs accredited by any of the signatory bodies be recognized by the other bodies as having met the academic requirements for entry to the practice of engineering in the area of their jurisdiction.

The membership of Washington Accord is an international recognition of the quality of undergraduate engineering education offered by the member country and is an avenue to bring it into the world class category. It encourages and facilitates the mobility of engineering graduates at international level. India aimed to become a permanent member of Washington Accord and has become a permanent signatory of Washington Accord on 13th June 2014.

3.1 Applicability of Washington Accord to NBA

National Board of Accreditation (NBA) has been accorded permanent Signatory status of Washington Accord on 13th June 2014. As per the Washington Accord agreement, Recognition of programs by other signatories applies only to programs accredited by NBA that are offered by education providers accepted by NBA as Tier 1 Institutions.

Recognition of graduates of programs accredited by any signatory by registering of licensing bodies in other signatory jurisdictions is subject to the following restriction. The graduate must have completed the program:

- Later than the date of admission of the accrediting signatory; and
- During the period of validity of the accreditation (which may have commenced prior to the date of admission).

Only Students who graduate during the validity period of accreditation of a course will be deemed to have graduated with an NBA accredited degree.

3.2 What is Tier I programs?

Tier I programs are housed in institutions with autonomy to review the content of the curriculum and make changes as and when required. These institutions have the academic independence to engage in nimble continuous improvement actions in the local settings without waiting for the approval of outside bodies unlike the affiliated institutions.

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) is the sole authorized body responsible for accreditation of technical education programs. The membership is an international recognition of the quality of engineering education offered by the member country. It facilitates mobility of engineering graduates and enhances their

opportunities around the world

3.3 What is in it for students?

International mobility brings lots of benefits and opening of jobs for Indian engineering graduates internationally. On the other hand, multinational firms can now employ Indian engineers from accredited programs, with a greater sense of confidence, because of assuring quality. These engineers will be seen as equals of any of their colleagues from other countries, in as far as their degrees are concerned.

Washington Accord is being seen as a two-way exchange of students, talent and workforce. With Indian engineering degrees, acquiring recognition internationally, and students from countries like the US, the UK or Australia would come to India if the quality of engineering education improves in India, and the degrees are regarded of equal value then there is certainly a theoretical possibility of this happening. However, for this to happen on a large scale, there are many other important factors like easy availability of good jobs in the host country, quality of everyday life, etc. But if we can give quality education of international value at a much lower cost, it can open many possibilities.

CHAPTER 4

4.0 ACCREDITATION

The NBA accreditation is the equivalence of a quality assurance scheme for the higher technical education. It is open to all institutions in India which provide technical education to students in Engineering and Technology, Management, Architecture, Pharmacy and other related fields. It accredits the regulatory bodies approved programs of the technical institutions.

4.1 Outcome Based Accreditation

NBA has adopted internationally prevailing outcome-based assessment and accreditation, in which excellence in technical education is evaluated based on the results of the assessment of educational outcomes, rather than on prescriptive input standards. NBA believes that educational quality must be measured by outcomes rather than inputs, because inputs do not necessarily correlate with quality outcomes, since the quality of outcomes is dependent not only on inputs, but also on the processes used by the Institution and its programs to convert inputs into the defined outcomes. The only accurate way to measure excellence in technical education, therefore, is through the assessment of educational outcomes.

Because of the essential role that educational processes play in determining educational outcomes, NBA has developed accreditation principles based on best practices in education. These principles promote excellence through a benchmarking process, which is helpful in determining why an Institution is able to or not able to achieve its mission, broad based goals, and interpret the results of the outcomes assessment process.

4.2 Graduate Attributes

Graduates Attributes (GAs) form a set of individualized assessable outcomes that are the components indicative of the graduate's potential to acquire competence to practice at the appropriate level. The GAs are exemplars of the attributes expected of a graduate from an accredited program. NBA has defined the Graduate Attributes for each discipline. NBA's graduate attributes for undergraduate engineering program are as follows:

- **Engineering Knowledge:** Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.
- **Problem Analysis:** Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyse complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.
- **Design/Development of Solutions:** Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

- **Conduct investigations of complex problems:** The problem that cannot be solved by straightforward application of knowledge, theories and techniques applicable to the engineering discipline.
- **Modern Tool Usage:** Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modelling of complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.
- **The Engineer and Society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal, and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.
- **Environment and Sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions to societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
- **Ethics:** Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.
- **Individual and Team Work:** Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.
- **Communication:** Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.
- **Project Management and Finance:** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.
- **Lifelong Learning:** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadest context of technological change.

The NBA has a two-tier system of accreditation for Technical Programs including undergraduate engineering programs. The Tier-I document is applicable to the engineering programs offered by academic autonomous institutions, university departments and constituent colleges of the universities authorized to change the curricula as per the requirement. The Tier-II documents is for the non-autonomous institutions, i.e.those colleges and technical institutions which are affiliated to a university (depends on university for any change in the curriculum as well as for its implementation).

In both Tier-I and Tier-II documents, the same set of criteria have been prescribed for accreditation. In the Tier-I document, the criteria which are based on outcome parameters, namely, program outcomes and program educational objectives have been given more focus, whereas in the Tier-II document, the focus is on the

output-based criteria namely, student performance, facilities and technical support and continuous improvement.

4.3 TIER-I: Undergraduate Engineering Programs

- Institutions of National importance (Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Indian Institutes of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER) and Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT).
- National Institutes of Technology (NITs).
- Central Universities (Universities established by or under an Act, enacted by the Parliament of India).
- State Universities (Universities established by or under legislation enacted by the legislature of the concerned States).
- Private Universities (Universities established by or under legislation enacted by the State legislature, but promoted by private trusts, societies as companies under Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act and regulated under the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003).
- Deemed-to-be-Universities (Institutions declared as Deemed-to-be-Universities by Central Government on the recommendation of UGC under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956).
- Institutions declared as Autonomous. UGC Act empowers the UGC to declare, well established and performing affiliated colleges as autonomous college. Such colleges on declaration as autonomous college, enjoys academic autonomy and can develop their own programmes, courses and assessment tools and methods. These could be:
 - Autonomous Government Colleges
 - Autonomous Government Aided Colleges
 - Autonomous Private/Self Financing Colleges

The accreditation status that may be granted by NBA under Tier –I as per the defined process:

- Full Accreditation of the program for five years
- Accreditation of the program may be considered after three months
- Provisional Accreditation of the program for two years
- No Accreditation of the program.

Only the UG engineering programs accredited under Tier –I would come under the ambit of the Washington Accord.

4.4 TIER-II: Engineering/Technical Programs

The affiliated colleges are those colleges which are dependent on its affiliating universities for running the programs as designed by the universities. In other words, affiliated colleges are the colleges which deliver the programs prescribed by the university they are affiliated to and does not enjoy privileges of academic autonomy. And only affiliating university is empowered to examine the enrolled students for award of degree.

Non-Autonomous Institutions affiliated to a University:

- Government Colleges
- Government Aided Colleges
- Private/Self Financing Colleges



Image: Accreditation visit in progress



Image: Accreditation visit in progress

The accreditation status that may be granted by NBA under Tier –II as per the defined process:

- Full Accreditation of the program for five years
- Provisional Accreditation of the program for two years
- No Accreditation of the program.

4.5 Standing Committee Meetings and Status of Accreditation

During the period under report NBA has conducted following meetings:

- Six Moderation Committee meetings;
- Twelve Evaluation and Accreditation Committee meetings;
- Nine Sub-committee of Academic Advisory Committee meetings;
- Two Appellate Committee meeting; and
- Two Sub Committee of GC meetings.

During this period, 614 programs of various disciplines were considered for accreditation from Engineering/Pharmacy/Management institutions across the country, out of which 510 programs got accredited and 102 programs were not accredited. 482 programs of Engineering, 14 programs of Management, 1 program of MCA and 13 Programs of Pharmacy got accredited.

CHAPTER 5

5.0 TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Training programs

With NBA following Outcome Based Accreditation, the need for orientation and awareness in the Faculty members of various institutions was elevated. Given the due consideration, to the large size of technical education in the country, it was decided to conduct the trainings through selected institutions in a partnership/collaboration mode. NBA then identified some good institutions that would act as Nodal Centers for creating awareness and coordinating NBAs training and orientation programmes. Nodal Centers are further responsible for identifying the institutions in their locality as Training Centers and also for coordinating the training programs in Training Centers.

These orientation programmes are aimed at equipping the faculty with the evolving concepts, practices, perspectives and approaches. They also strive to enable participating faculty to develop a sound knowledge base, collaborative analysis and ability to appreciate varied views of a vibrant peer group. The training pedagogies in these programs are aptly aligned to their specific needs and foster a more effective comprehension through participative learning.

On completion of a training program a faculty member is expected to have gained knowledge about the following:

- **NBA Accreditation** – Introduction, Awareness Methodology, Guidelines, Benefits, Washington Accord benefits and its advantages.
- **Outcome Based Accreditation System** – Developing internal methods for assessment of Outcomes and continuous quality improvement systems and processes.
- How to prepare the SAR and effect improvement during the process.

NBA conducted 17 workshops, creating awareness and training evaluators on outcome based education which saw a participation of approximately 500 people

Special Evaluators Training Programs

I. Orientation Workshops on Outcome Based Education and Accreditation for Evaluators during 2014-15:

S. No.	Venue	Region	Date	No. of Participants
1.	IIT Bombay	Selected faculty members from IIT Bombay, VJTI Mumbai and ICT Mumbai	6 th September 2014	22
2.	IIT Delhi	Selected faculty members from IIT Delhi, NSIT Dwarka, DTU Bhawana and IIIT Delhi	27 th September 2014	41
3.	IHC Delhi	Selected Active evaluators in accreditation process were invited to attend the Brainstorming session on effective evaluation for PEVs	24 th February 2015	58

ii. Awareness Workshop on Outcome Based Education and Accreditation for Institutions during 2014-15:

S. No.	Venue	Region	Date	No. of Participants
1.	VJTI, Mumbai	Faculty members from institutions in and around Mumbai	27 th September 2014	110

5.2 Other Activities

- i. A one day Seminar on Volunteer Training, Philosophy, Process and Best Practices in accreditation in association with ABET was held on February 25, 2015 in Delhi.

The seminar was presented by Dr. Michael K. J. Milligan, Executive Director, ABET and was attended by approximately 100 participants who are actively involved in the NBA's Accreditation process. The seminar was aimed to highlight the best practices being followed by ABET in its accreditation process, which will ultimately help in upgrading NBA's Accreditation process.



Image: Dr. Michael K. J. Milligan, Executive Director, ABET, presented one day Seminar on Volunteer Training, Philosophy, Process and Best Practices in Accreditation in February, 2015.

- ii. Visit of British Columbia Delegation to NBA Office, New Delhi on December 2, 2014.



Image: Canadian Delegation Visit to NBA in December 2014

- iii. Participation of NBA Delegation in 3rd International Conference on Transformation in Engineering Education in January, 2015.
- iv. Visit of Chinese Association for Science & Technology (CAST) to NBA Office on March 18, 2015.



Image: China Association for Science and Technology visit in March, 2015.

CHAPTER 6

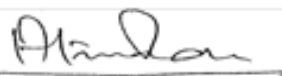
6.0 FINANCE

NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCREDITATION
NBCC PLACE, EAST TOWER, 4th FLOOR,
BHISHAM PITAMAH ROAD, PRAGATI VIHAR, NEW DELHI-110 003

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2013

PLAN & NON-PLAN FUND (CONSOLIDATED)

PARTICULARS	31-03-2015	31-03-2014
A. INCOME		
Income from Sales & Services		-
Grants/ Subsidies		-
Fees/ Subscriptions	27,39,20,354.00	27,09,00,068.96
Income from Investments		-
Income from Royalty, Publications etc.		
Interest Earned	7,00,03,065.00	5,16,23,439.00
Other Income	42,437.60	60,160.00
Total (A)	34,39,65,856.60	32,25,83,667.96
B. EXPENDITURE		
Establishment Expenses	1,60,75,009.00	1,56,75,877.50
Other Administrative Expenses	97,39,930.23	2,14,46,175.03
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	-	-
Travel Expenses	9,04,43,149.00	11,66,03,322.00
Other Expenses		
Depreciation	1,27,57,268.00	1,93,24,059.00
Income Tax for the Financial Year-2011-12	-	-
Income Tax for the Financial Year-2012-13		
Total (B)	12,90,15,356.23	17,30,49,433.53
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)	21,49,50,500.37	14,95,34,234.43
Transfer to Special Reserve		
Transfer to / from General Reserve		
Balance being surplus/ (Deficit) carried to Corpus/ Capital Fund	21,49,50,500.37	14,95,34,234.43
Significant Accounting Policies		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes to Accounts		



(Atma Ram)
Drawing & Disbursing Officer





(Dr. A.K. Nassa)
Member Secretary

National Board of Accreditation

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