



# Manual for Review of Undergraduate Study Programmes of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions



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## Manual for Review of Undergraduate Study Programmes of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions

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Previously published by the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Directors (CVCD) and the UGC as the Quality Assurance Handbook for Sri Lankan Universities, July 2002.

This is an adjunct manual to the Manual for Institutional Review of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions (2015) published by the UGC and the HETC.

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The Manual for Review of Undergraduate Study Programmes of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions was developed for the University Grants Commission by the following:

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### Foreword

Policy makers and other stakeholders in the higher education sector across the world agree that traditional academic controls are not adequate for today's challenges and that more explicit assurance about quality are needed especially in the context of massification and globalization of Higher Education. The critical task for regulators in the sector in facing these challenges is to focus on the quality of education provision and standards of awards. Developing a system of quality assurance will be a major task for every country. Such an effort requires collective action by all stakeholders; universities, regulators and other governmental agencies, etc. It is necessary to develop greater clarity and consensus on the types of new structures that will be appropriate for assessing the quality of education provision and standards of awards. In this context, we are indeed happy to present the Manual for Review of Undergraduate Study Programmes of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions (HEI) jointly developed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of Sri Lanka and the Higher Education for 21<sup>st</sup> Century (HETC) Project of the Ministry of Higher Education.

The quality assurance of the higher education sector as a special subject came to the limelight of relevant authorities of this sector in Sri Lanka about two decades ago. The first cycle of Institutional Reviews and Subject Reviews in Sri Lankan Universities and HEIs was undertaken from 2004 to 2013 by the Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council (QAAC) of the University Grants Commission based on the guidelines of the Quality Assurance Handbook for Sri Lankan Universities jointly published by the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Directors (CVCD) in 2002.

This manual is an effective revision of the Subject Review section of the QA Handbook (2002) based on the experience gained during the aforementioned first cycle of the Institutional Reviews and Subject Reviews. It provides useful guidance to Universities and HEIs who wish to get their academic programmes reviewed under the Quality Assurance Framework of the UGC. We are sure that such preparation by Universities and HEIs itself will help improving the quality of the educational programmes and standards of awards by those institutions. In future as a responsible regulator, the UGC wishes to see that all universities and institutions under its preview adhere to the guidelines of this manual as an integral part of the quality assurance process of their academic programmes.

It is not an easy task to compile a manual of this nature accommodating views of many stakeholders. We appreciate the contribution of all the resource persons and the HETC project staff in compiling this manual which will be an effective aid to the process of quality assurance in the Higher Education Sector of the country.

Prof. Mohan de Silva Chairman University Grants Commission Prof. P.S.M. Gunarathne Actg. Director-HETC Project Vice Chairman-UGC

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## List of Abbreviations / Acronyms

CEOs	Chief Executive Officers	
CPD	Continuous Professional Development	
CVCD	Committee of Vice Chancellors and Directors	
DE	Distance Education	
EDP	External Degree Programmes	
ELTU	English Language Teaching Unit	
EQA	External Quality Assurance	
GEE	Gender Equity and Equality	
HEIs	Higher Education Institutions	
HETC	Higher Education for Twenty First Century	
ICT	Information & Communication Technology	
ILOs	Intended Learning Outcomes	
IQA	Internal Quality Assurance	
IQAU	Internal Quality Assurance Units	
IQAC	Internal Quality Assurance Cells	
MIS	Management Information System	
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education	
MOUs	Memoranda of Understanding	
OBE	Outcome-Based Education	
OBE-SCL	Outcome-Based Education and Student-Centred Learning	
ODL	Open and Distance Learning	
OER	Open Educational Resources	
PG	Post Graduate	
	r ost Graduate	
QA	Quality Assurance	
QA	Quality Assurance	
QA QAAC	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council	
QA QAAC R&D	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development	
QA QAAC R&D SBS	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development Subject Benchmark Statements	
QA QAAC R&D SBS SCL	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development Subject Benchmark Statements Student-Centred Learning	
QA QAAC R&D SBS SCL SDC	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development Subject Benchmark Statements Student-Centred Learning Staff Development Centre	
QA QAAC R&D SBS SCL SDC SER	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development Subject Benchmark Statements Student-Centred Learning Staff Development Centre Self-Evaluation Report	
QA QAAC R&D SBS SCL SDC SER SGBV	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development Subject Benchmark Statements Student-Centred Learning Staff Development Centre Self-Evaluation Report Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	
QA QAAC R&D SBS SCL SDC SER SGBV SLMC	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development Subject Benchmark Statements Student-Centred Learning Staff Development Centre Self-Evaluation Report Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Sri Lanka Medical Council	
QA QAAC R&D SBS SCL SDC SER SGBV SLMC SLQF	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development Subject Benchmark Statements Student-Centred Learning Staff Development Centre Self-Evaluation Report Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Sri Lanka Medical Council Sri Lanka Qualifications Framework	
QA QAAC R&D SBS SCL SDC SER SGBV SLMC SLQF SOP	Quality Assurance Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council Research and Development Subject Benchmark Statements Student-Centred Learning Staff Development Centre Self-Evaluation Report Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Sri Lanka Medical Council Sri Lanka Qualifications Framework Standard Operational Procedures	

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### Introduction

#### **Purpose of the Manual**

The Manual for Review of Undergraduate Study Programmes of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions has been developed to provide guidance to Universities and other Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) who wish to submit their programmes of study for review, under the Quality Assurance Framework of the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE). It is to be read in conjunction with the Manual for Institutional Review of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions by the UGC/Higher Education for the Twenty First Century (HETC) project (2015) and should be considered as an adjunct manual.

It will effectively replace the section on Subject Review in the Quality Assurance (QA) Handbook for Sri Lankan Universities published by the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Directors (CVCD) and UGC in 2002 which served this purpose up to now.

The experiences gained during the first cycle (2004-2013) of Institutional and Subject Reviews by the Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council (QAAC) of the UGC have contributed to the preparation of this manual and it is meant to be more relevant within the present context of higher education in Sri Lanka.

This Manual is meant for review of undergraduate programmes of study (Programme Review) in both state and non- state universities and other HEIs, and not for postgraduate programmes and other extension courses. Programme of Study is defined as a stand-alone approved curriculum followed by a student, which leads to the award of a degree. It will be applicable for review of programmes of study in conventional universities and HEIs where the principal mode of delivery is face to face. There is a specific manual for review of External Degree Programmes (EDP) offered by conventional universities, namely the Manual for Quality Assurance of External Degree Programmes and Extension Courses of State Universities by UGC/HETC (2014). Programmes of study in HEIs dedicated to the Open and Distant Learning (ODL) mode offered by the Open University of Sri Lanka will continue to be evaluated using the Quality Assurance Toolkit for Distance Higher Education Institutions by the Commonwealth of Learning (2009).

#### Who will find this manual useful?

The primary target groups of this manual are the academics and administrators in the universities and other HEIs. It will be essential reading for members of the Internal Quality Assurance Units (IQAUs) and Internal Quality Assurance Cells (IQACs), Heads of Departments, Deans of Faculties, Registrars and Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of other HEIs. The manual will serve as a practical guide for Faculties and Institutes to prepare the Self-Evaluation Report (SER) with respect of the study programme to be reviewed, which is a pre-requisite for programme review.

It will also be useful for all reviewers and potential reviewers of study programmes in universities and other HEIs in both state and non-state sectors as well as administrative staff of the QAAC and other external review agencies. It will help the reviewers to conduct an effective review within a given time frame and to prepare a report.

Furthermore, it will be a useful reference for other stakeholders such as students, parents, funding agencies in state or private sector, international agencies, employers of graduates, professional bodies, professional accrediting agencies and policy makers.

The Programme Review Reports (PRR) prepared by review teams based on this manual, will enter the public domain through the website of the UGC/QAAC. It will provide access to the findings of the review to all stakeholders mentioned above.

#### How the manual is organized

The manual consist of three parts. Part one deals with the respective roles of internal and external QA mechanisms, the importance of external quality assessment, the unit for assessment, and the difference between institutional and programme and subject review. It also describes the purpose and scope of Programme Review (PR), the pre-requisites for PR, the review process and review outcome.

The theoretical concepts regarding quality assurance, its evolution in Sri Lanka and the Quality Assurance Framework have been dealt with extensively in the Manual for Institutional Review of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions (2015) and will not be duplicated in this manual.

Part two deals with important theoretical and practical considerations in objectively assessing quality of a study programme through peer review and consists of two chapters, chapter two and three.

Chapter two defines quality 'Criteria' that encompass the key aspects of the programme operations including inputs, the processes that facilitate achievement of outputs and outcomes. Eight criteria have been identified for programme review. Under each criterion, the recommended/ proven procedures and practices that contribute to enhance the quality of the

programs of study are listed as 'best practices'. Faculties/ Institutes are expected to adopt and internalize the best practices into their programmes.

Chapter three lists the specific and measurable statements/indicators as 'standards'. The reviewers are expected to objectively scrutinize and assess the performance of the programme of study by capturing the degree of internalization of best practices and the level of achievement of respective standard/s and assign a score for each standard on a four point scale. This chapter also describes the procedure for assessment of standards, computation of the final score and assignment of a grade for performance.

Part three consists of three chapters, chapter four, five and six, and deals with the practical aspects of the review process and the programme review report.

Chapter four describes the format of the SER to be prepared for the programme of study to be reviewed, and provides a detailed guidelines to Faculties/ Institutes on the preparation of the SER in relation to the expected standards listed in chapter three.

Chapter five describes the review process in detail from selection of peer reviewers, composition of the review team, profile and the conduct expected of reviewers, pre- review arrangements, review visit and review process.

Chapter six provides guidelines for writing the programme review report including its purpose, structure, and the review judgment on the overall performance of the study programme, observations and recommendations. It will also describe the procedure for submission of the report.

Appendix giving a template for the SER, Glossary and Bibliography are included at the end.

## Part I

## **External Quality Assurance**

### **Chapter One**

### **External Quality Assurance - Programme Review**

External Quality Assurance (EQA) or review is an important component of the Quality Assurance (QA) framework of any higher education system. Its main objectives are to ensure the quality of education provision and standards of awards. This is to be achieved by inculcating a quality culture within the institutions and promoting continuous quality improvement in all spheres of higher education, facilitated through periodic review and feedback.

When the system of higher education was relatively small with a few institutions catering to a small number of students, the internal mechanisms for safeguarding quality of education and standards of awards were conventionally monitored by the University Senates/ Academic syndicates. With both global and local expansion in higher education with greater intra- and international competition, it has become essential to assure quality through a reliable national mechanism. External quality assurance by peer review, commissioned by the national quality assurance system has now gained worldwide acceptance as an effective method to ensure quality and standards of education.

The unit of assessment for external review could be the Institution as a whole or individual Subjects/Departments / Programmes within the Institution. The aspects or criteria which will be assessed would differ based on the unit of assessment. During the first cycle of external review, both Institutional reviews and Subject/Programme reviews were conducted in parallel. During this cycle, the focus will be on the Institution as a whole (refer Manual for Institutional Review of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions, 2015) and review of programmes of study.

#### 1.1 Distinction between Institutional Review, Programme Review and Subject Review

Institutional review analyses the effectiveness of an institution's processes for managing and assuring the quality of academic activities undertaken by the institution. It evaluates the extent to which internal quality assurance schemes can be relied upon to maintain the quality of provision of educational programmes over time.

Programme review evaluates the effectiveness of Faculty's or Institute's processes for managing and assuring quality of study programmes, student learning experience and standards of awards within a programme of study. It is about management and assurance of quality at programme level.

On the other hand, Subject Review evaluates the quality of the undergraduate student learning experience at a subject/departmental level. It is about management and assurance of quality at subject/ departmental level, rather than programme of study as a whole.

In the first cycle of subject reviews, the primary focus was on the undergraduate programmes to which the subject/ department provided its contribution. However, postgraduate and extension courses too were considered in the evaluation of the subject/department. This led to a dilution of the primary purpose of reviewing the quality of an undergraduate study programme. Another weakness of this approach was that programmes of study to which several subjects/ departments contributed especially the General degree programmes, were not evaluated holistically. The only exception was Health Science study programmes such as Medicine, Dental Science and Veterinary Science where programme reviews were done in addition to subject reviews.

Evaluation of the quality of education at subject/departmental level is normally a part of the university's internal quality assurance, and hence it could be done internally. Assurance of quality of the award at the end of an undergraduate degree programme, however is of higher priority in terms of social accountability and national need. This is also of greater relevance in a context where accreditation of HEIs and study programmes is being contemplated. Accreditation is usually offered to programmes of study and not to subjects/departments.

Therefore, in this cycle of review it is proposed that review of programmes of study, rather than the review of subjects is done. Through this approach, the focus will be on programmes of study and not on departments of study. However, due consideration will be given to the subjects offered for the programme under several of the eight criteria identified in this manual. The contribution of modules and courses offered by each department as well as methods of teaching and learning and assessment in achieving the programme learning outcomes will be carefully scrutinized.

This external review process that is referred to as Programme Review (PR) constitutes the focus of this adjunct manual. The logistics of this exercise in the present national context are described below.

#### **1.2 Programme Review – Purpose**

Programme review is concerned with how a Faculty/ Institute assures itself and the wider public that the quality and standards of its programmes of study are being achieved and maintained. Programme review is distinct from, though still closely linked to, Institutional review. Institutional review is concerned with university-wide processes, which maintain an

appropriate environment for delivery of quality programmes of study. Programme review on the other hand evaluates the quality of student learning at programme level in greater depth focusing on curriculum, course and module planning and delivery and student support and assessment in finer detail.

The overall purpose of programme review is to achieve accountability for quality and standards, and by using a peer review process to promote adopting and internalizing good practices, inculcating quality culture and facilitating continuous improvement of the study programme. It is also meant to instill confidence, achieve accountability, provide information, promote improvement and showcase innovation in respect of the programme of study.

#### **1.3 Programme Review – Scope**

The scope of the programme review has been carefully determined. The criteria prescribed for scrutiny of programmes of study in this manual have been selected by giving due consideration to the feedback received from the academia based on their experience from the first cycle of external review. Information gained by careful study of several documents were taken into consideration, including the previous Quality Assurance Handbook for Universities (2002), the Quality Assurance Toolkit for Distance Higher Education Institutions (2009), and Manual for Institutional Review of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions (2015) and the views obtained at the stakeholder consultation. Some criteria which were considered separately in the first cycle of subject reviews such as student feedback and peer observation and research have been included within Teaching and Learning and where relevant under Innovative and Healthy Practices.

Considering all of the above, the focus of the programme review has been captured in the eight criteria listed below;

- Programme Management
- Programme Design and Development
- Human and Physical Resources
- Course/Module Design and Development
- Teaching and Learning
- Learning Environment, Student Support and Progression
- Student Assessment and Awards
- Innovative and Healthy Practices

In designing the quality framework and dimensions for study programme review, due consideration was given to the different permutations prevailing in the university system for design and delivery of the study programmes.

For example, there are some Faculties/ Institutes which offer Bachelors degrees as well as Bachelors (Honours) degrees which were previously referred to as General degrees and

Special degrees, respectively. In such Faculties/ Institutes, Bachelors degree is offered by different combinations of Departments depending on the subject combination selected by the student. Usually one department contributes to a major portion of the Bachelors (Honours) degree, particularly in the latter part of the study programme, while a few other departments contribute-during the first part of the study programme.

In addition there are Faculties/Institutes which offer only Bachelors (Honours) degree including professional degrees where all departments contribute to one programme of study. In such Faculties/ Institutes there may be instances where few departments collectively offer one or several programmes of study. In addition, there may be instances where compulsory core modules are offered by all departments of study in the first part of the study programme while the specialization/ advanced module in one subject area is handled by one department of study during the latter part of the programme.

Rarely a Bachelors (Honours) degree may be delivered jointly by more than one Faculty. Even in this instance one Faculty usually plays the dominant role.

Therefore, in planning a programme review, it is necessary to identify the organizational structure for delivery of study programmes within the Faculty/ Institute. Arrangements may differ according to University, Faculty and Institution and whether the Programme is in the state sector or private sector.

The complexity of the combinations of Faculties/Departments which may be involved in the delivery of one programme of study is not a deterrent to the concept of Programme Review. It would be up to the Faculty/ Institute which hosts the programme to identify the delivering departments/units in conjunction with the IQAU and QAAC and to manage the logistics of the review accordingly.

During the first cycle of Subject review the focus was on verifying compliance with minimum standards in respect of quality. However, during the second cycle of Programme review the scope has been expanded by prescribing wide range of best practices and standards under the respective criteria and assessing the adaptation/ internalization of those best practices and level of attainment of the respective standards to recognize the excellence in educational provision. In addition, the criterion of Innovative and Healthy Practices has been included to encourage and reward those Faculties/ Institutes which have introduced innovations into their education provision.

#### **1.4 Programme Review– Requirements**

Programme review is offered to all undergraduate (Bachelors/Bachelors Honours)degree programmes which have completed at least one cycle or graduated at least one batch of students. The programmes need to be aligned to Level 5 or 6 of the Sri Lanka Qualification Framework (SLQF). Further, there has to be willingness by programme staff to critically self-evaluate their programme under the given criteria and gather evidence of achieving the required

standards. Internal Quality Assurance Units (IQAU) and the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) have a major role to play in facilitating the process.

#### **1.5 Preparation for Programme Review**

#### 1.5.1. Preparation by the Faculty/Institute

Three to six months before the intended Programme Review, the Faculty/Institute responsible for delivering the programme of study should begin to compile the Self-Evaluation Report (SER) in liaison with the IQAC of the Faculty/ Institute. Details of SER preparation and the format are given in Chapter four of this manual.

#### 1.5.2 Preparation by the QAAC, IQAU and the Review Team

The QAAC shall liaise all activities through the IQAU with regard to external review of study programmes.

The Faculty/ Institute which offers the study programme/s has to intimate to the QAAC through the IQAU regarding their intention and readiness for programme Review. This request should preferably accompany the Self-Evaluation Report (SER).

The QAAC will select the review team from the pool of accredited reviewers and identify one of them as the Review Chair. The details of the review team will be forwarded to the Faculty/ Institute for their concurrence through the IQAU. About four to six weeks before the intended review, the dates for the review visit are decided upon by mutual agreement of the team and the Faculty/Institute. Upon finalizing the logistics and dates, the SER will be sent to the selected review team members at least four weeks prior to the review visit.

Upon receipt of the SER, individual members of the review panel have to peruse the document to make a preliminary assessment/ observation and make notes on any further information that may be required prior to/during the review visit (more details in chapter four).

A pre-review meeting among the review panel, IQAC Chair, and the QAAC representative will be organized by the QAAC about two weeks before the scheduled visit. The broad scope of the review process, including the range of documentation to be made available and the timetable for the visit will be intimated to the Faculty/Institute by the QAAC.

At this meeting the review team will collectively agree on the assessments made and the lines of inquiry and any further information they need to see in advance. They will also identify individuals and groups that they wish to meet during their visit, and delegate specific areas to individual reviewers.

#### 1.6 The Review Visit

The IQAC in liaison with the IQAU and the QAAC should make necessary arrangements to receive the review team and facilitate the review process. Details are given in Chapter four of this manual.

The Review Team upon completion of the preliminaries during the visit, will

- examine and verify (as far as possible) the claims in the programme's SER with the Faculty/ Institute of any specific concerns arising from previously conducted programme/subject reviews and/or reviews conducted by professional bodies.
- gather any further evidence necessary to enable them to form a view on the quality of educational provision, experience of the students, and the degree of achievement of the intended learning outcomes; and
- assess to what extent the recommendations and criticisms made by the previous subject and programme reviews have been addressed.

The review team will also consult documentation provided by the Faculty/ Institute. It will endeavour to keep to a minimum the amount of documentation it requests during the visit. The aim is to consider evidence provided by the Faculty/Institute and to focus on discussions with staff and students to get a clear picture of the processes in operation. The review team should always seek to read and use all information provided.

Programme review is evidence-based. The judgments made by the review team emerge from consideration of the evidence and collective consideration. They should not rest on unsupported views or prejudice. Most evidence for review will come from information and documentation provided by the Faculty/ Institute itself. In addition, and as available, review teams will draw on other relevant material such as (professional body quality assessment/accreditation reports, UGC standing committee reports etc.) where appropriate.

All reviews will draw upon the following principal sources of evidence:

- The SER prepared for the review.
- Evidence referenced in the SER
- Degree of internalization of best practices as prescribed in the Programme Review Manual which had been developed by incorporating relevant rules, regulations, codes of practices and other national benchmarks and guidelines in higher education.
- Information gathered by the review team during the review visit.

The visit should conclude with a meeting with the Dean of the Faculty/Director of the Institute, Chairpersons of the IQAU and IQAC, Heads of Departments and other relevant senior academic and administrative staff. The review team will give a general indication of its conclusions based on the review and including strengths and weaknesses identified. The Faculty/ Institute will be given an opportunity to correct any obvious errors of fact or misinterpretations at this point.

#### 1.7 The Review Report and Process Prior to Publication

The outcome of programme review is a published report. Its purpose is to inform the Faculty/ Institute and external parties of the findings of the review and to provide a reference point to support and guide staff in their continuing quality enhancement activities. In particular, the report will give an overall judgment on the reviewer's assessment of the quality of educational provision and student experience within the programme and the standard of the award supported by a commentary on its strengths and weaknesses.

There will be a statement on the level performance of the programme under the Grading of A, B, C or D, based on the Study Programme Score expressed as a percentage (refer chapter three). The commentary will include commendations on excellence and recommendations on aspects which need further improvement based on the scores achieved on different criteria and respective standards.

The draft report will be submitted to the QAAC by the review team. The QAAC will send a copy of the draft report to the Faculty/ Institute for their perusal. This will provide an opportunity to Faculty/ Institute to peruse the draft report and if there are concerns to make it known to the QAAC. QAAC will facilitate a meeting between the review team and the Faculty/ Institute to resolve the concerns by discussion before finalizing the report.

#### **1.8 Outcome of Programme Review**

After the Faculty/ Institute accepts the programme review report, it will enter the public domain through the QAAC website so that all stakeholders including students, graduates, prospective employers, grant providing agencies, educationists and policymakers have access to it. The UGC and MoHE will receive a copy through the QAAC. Outcome of this report especially the recommendations will be of value to the UGC and MoHE in allocating resources particularly in the context of rectifying the identified shortcomings/ deficiencies.

The most important follow up actions have to be undertaken at the Faculty/ Institute itself. Upon receipt of the Programme Review Report (PRR), it should be discussed in depth at the Faculty Board and relevant standing committees including IQAC and the Curriculum Development & Evaluation committee. The PRR should also be sent to the Senate and Council for perusal along with the outcome of these discussions.

Along with that, a comprehensive follow up action plan for quality enhancement has to be drawn up and integrated into the Internal Quality Enhancement action plan which shall be implemented by the Faculty/Institute. The IQAU/ IQAC and other relevant committees should continue to monitor the progress in implementing remedial measures / activity plans. Internal quality enhancement activities should take place on a continuous basis until the next cycle of EQA.

## Part II

**Quality Assessment** 

**Criteria, Best Practices and Standards** 

### **Chapter Two**

#### **Criteria and Best Practices**

The desired attributes of quality assessment in higher education are objectivity, transparency and comparability. As detailed in the Manual for Institutional Review of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Education Institutions (UGC/HETC, 2015), these attributes are assured by defining a quality framework comprising dimensions for quality and an assessment structure against which a judgment on quality could be made. Adopting the same principle and approach, Part II of this Manual for Review of Undergraduate Study Programmes has defined a quality framework and assessment structure for the review of study programmes offered by Universities/HEIs. The quality framework consists of eight 'criteria' for study programmes, and corresponding 'best practices' and 'standards' for each criterion. This Chapter describes the 'criteria' and respective 'best practices.

#### 2.1 Criteria

The criteria reflect the key aspects of a study programme. Accordingly, eight criteria encompassing key aspects of a programme were identified as most appropriate for study programme review after careful study of several documents including the previous Quality Assurance Handbook for Universities (UGC/CVCD, 2002), the Toolkit for Quality Assurance of Distance Higher Education Institutions and Extension Programmes (CoL, 2009), Manual for Institutional Review of Sri Lankan Universities and Higher Educational Institutions (UGC/HETC,2015), and QA Manuals adopted by QA Agencies of other countries. Furthermore, wide stakeholder consultation was sought prior to finalizing the manual. In programme review process, the performance of study programme as a whole. The eight criteria selected for Study Programme Review are listed below:

- Criteria 1: Programme Management
- Criteria 2: Human and Physical Resources
- Criteria 3: Programme Design and Development
- Criteria 4: Course/ Module Design and Development
- Criteria 5: Teaching and Learning
- Criteria 6: Learning Environment, Student Support and Progression
- Criteria 7: Student Assessment and Awards
- Criteria 8: Innovative and Healthy Practices

#### **2.2 Best Practices**

For each of the above criteria, quality principles are stated as 'best practices'. The 'best practices' are related to inputs, processes and outcomes of respective criteria. In principle, any institutional approach, policies, strategies, operations, procedures, etc., become qualified as 'best practices' only if such 'practices' had resulted in value addition to any aspect of operations in the study programme. These are derived empirically and are considered as forerunners of the "standards" that are used as sign posts of excellence, and hence are expected to facilitate the study programme (s) in achieving excellence. Brief descriptions of best practices and/or processes with respect to the eight 'Criteria' are given below.

#### 2.3 Criteria and Corresponding Best Practices

#### Criterion 1 - Programme Management

- The Faculty/Institute has an organizational structure which is adequate for effective management and execution of its core functions such as programme design, development and delivery; student support; research and outreach activities.
- The Action Plan of the Faculty/ Institute is up to date, designed and developed in alignment with the University's/HEI's corporate plan. The Action Plan reflects the Faculty/ Institute's vigilance on new trends in the educational sphere nationally and globally, and its activities demonstrate the Faculty/Institute's readiness to embrace innovative initiatives for progressive development; Action Plan is implemented as planned and the progress is regularly monitored.
- The Faculty/ Institute is committed to improve its governance and management; it complies fully with national and institutional administrative and financial regulations and guidelines in effecting general administration and financial management; these are documented as Standard Operational Procedures/Manual of Procedures/Management Guide, and circulated among all relevant stakeholders to ensure compliance.
- The Faculty/ Institute recognizes the value of stakeholder commitment and allegiance to the institution; stakeholder consultation is assured through participatory approach promoted through a mix of formal and informal mechanisms such as standing committees, ad-hoc committees, units, etc., which encourage wider stakeholder participation, teamwork, transparency, responsibility and accountability.
- The Faculty/Institute has the policy and practice to adhere to the annual academic calendar enabling the students to complete the programme and graduate at the stipulated time.

- The Faculty/Institute publishes a Handbook which provides general information on the history and current status of the Faculty/Institute, brief descriptions of study programme(s) offered, learning resources, student support services, disciplinary procedures, welfare measures, students' rights and responsibilities, and grievance redress mechanisms; the Handbook is distributed among the students at the time of enrollment.
- The Faculty/ Institute publishes a study programme Prospectus which provides relevant information on the curricula of the study programme(s) and courses offered, options available to exit at different levels, compulsory and optional courses, examination procedures and grading mechanisms, graduating requirements, examination by-laws, etc.; the Prospectus is distributed among the students at the time of enrollment.
- The Faculty/Institute maintains an up-to-date website, which provides information about the Faculty/Institute and links to all publications such as Handbook, study programme Prospectus(s), by-laws, special notices, announcements, etc.
- Faculty/Institute conducts an induction/ orientation programme for all new students to facilitate their transition from school to university environment, and provide information on the University and Faculty, facilities and resources available, support services and the study programme.
- The Faculty/Institute securely maintains and updates permanent records of all students accessible only to authorized personnel, with provision to secure backups of all files.
- The Faculty/ Institute uses Information and Communication Technology (ICT) platform for programme management, teaching and learning, research and community engagement; the Faculty/ Institute data bases maintain links with University Management Information System (MIS) and provide relevant inputs in a regular manner.
- The Faculty/Institute has adopted the University approved Code of Conduct /Charter for Students; it is communicated to all students at the point of enrollment with measures in place to ensure the adherence by students with the conditions prescribed therein; violators are promptly dealt with and deterrent measures are taken as and when required.
- The Faculty/ Institute has clearly defined list of duties, work norms and codes of practice for all categories staff in compliance with national and/or institutional guidelines; these are communicated, implemented, monitored and remedial measures taken as and when required.

- The Faculty/ Institute implements a performance appraisal system prescribed by the University/HEI, and the appraisal outcomes are considered for annual increments and promotions of the staff.
- The Faculty/Institute has adopted a policy and strategy to enhance the performance of staff by providing regular training and rewarding high performers.
- The Faculty/ Institute considers quality as a strategic objective and has established an internal quality assurance cell (IQAC) as per the guidelines issued by the UGC and the operational by-laws/guidelines approved and adopted by the University/HEI; the IQAC undertakes regular monitoring of all aspects of the study programme and reports to the Faculty Board on a regular basis; in executing its functions, the IQAC liaises with the internal quality assurance unit (IQAU) of the University/HEI.
- The Faculty/ Institute strives to improve and maintain the quality and relevance of study programmes, and thereby the employability of its graduates; it has put in place an effective organizational arrangements such as curriculum development committee (CDC) and IQAC for regular monitoring, revision and updating of curriculum of study programme and courses, teaching and learning methods in response to stakeholder feedback, labour market projections and emerging global higher educational trends.
- The Faculty/Institute adopts the policy to consider the guidelines and standards prescribed in the Sri Lanka Qualifications Framework (SLQF) and Subject Benchmark Statements (SBSs) in designing and development of curricula of study programmes and courses.
- The Faculty/ Institute adopts the policy on, and procedures for facilitating internalization of outcomes-based education and student-centered learning (OBE-SCL) approach in educational provision; all academic staff members are trained and equipped with knowledge and skills to apply OBE-SCL tools and techniques in the design and development of curricula, and modify teaching, learning and assessment procedures.
- The Faculty/Institute has put in place the policy on and procedure for programme approval, implementation, and discontinuation; introduction of revised/updated curricula commences only after giving adequate notice and with a new batch of students; similarly, a programme is terminated after giving adequate notice to ensure the students enrolled into the programme complete their education without any disruption.
- The Faculty/Institute has the policy and procedures for monitoring the implementation of curriculum; obtaining student feedback, peer observation, graduate satisfaction

surveys at exist point, employability studies, employer feedback surveys, etc., and using the findings for effecting continuous improvement of the study programme.

- The Faculty/ Institute recognizes the value of collaboration with national and international partners; it has established collaborative partnerships with national and foreign universities/HEIs/organizations for academic and research cooperation.
- The Faculty/Institute has put in place mechanisms to optimize the learning environment through provision of student support mechanisms such as academic counseling/mentoring system, student counseling system, access to health care services and recreational and sports facilities, and security and safety measures.
- The Faculty/Institute has approved by-laws pertaining to examinations, student discipline and appropriate guidelines for student unions; those are made widely available to both staff and students; violators are promptly dealt with and effective remedial and deterrent measures are taken as and when required.
- The Faculty/Institute offers special support and assistance services for students with special needs or differently-abled students.
- The Faculty/Institute complies fully with the institutional policy to promote gender equity and equality (GEE) and deter any form of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); it adopts appropriate strategies and executes activities to promote GEE and deter SGBV amongst all categories of staff and students.
- The Faculty/Institute adopts the policy of zero-tolerance to ragging; it adheres fully with institutional by-laws on students' discipline and implements necessary measures through coordinated efforts involving academics, faculty student counselors, and proctors, marshals and security staff to prevent and deter any form of intimidation/harassment among students.

#### Criterion 2 - Human and Physical Resources

- The Faculty/ Institute ensures the availability of adequate human resources equipped with required qualifications and competencies for design and development and delivery of academic programme(s) and courses, and to undertake associated functions such as research, innovations, counseling and outreach activities.
- The Faculty/ Institute ensures that its human resources profile is comparable with national and international norms with high percentage of academics having doctoral degrees, research grants and scientific communications in national and international referred/indexed journals.

- The Faculty/Institute requires all newly recruited academic staff to undergo an induction programme which helps them to acquire minimum competencies required to perform satisfactorily in their assigned roles; proactively encourages all newly recruited academic staff to acquire required post-recruitment qualifications and competencies as soon as possible to perform their core duties, and to work towards progressing into higher grades at the prescribed points of time in their service without undergoing stagnation; the capacity of all staff is continuously upgraded and enhanced through provision of in-service, continuing professional development (CPD) programmes of which the impact is monitored, and remedial actions are taken as and when required.
- The Faculty/ Institute has appropriate, and adequate infrastructure facilities such as lecture rooms, laboratories, libraries and reading rooms, studios, field stations/practice areas, transport facilities, ICT resources, common amenities etc. for teaching and learning; these facilities are well maintained and regularly upgraded.
- The Faculty/Institute that offers professional or honours study programmes has put in place specialized training facilities as appropriate; students are provided with adequate access to and training in such specialized training facilities.
- The Faculty/ Institute motivates the staff and students to adopt outcome-based education and student-centered learning (OBE-SCL) approach and provides adequate facilities to practice OBE-SCL approach in education provision.
- The Faculty/ Institute ensures that students have access to library facility which is networked, and holds up to date print and electronic forms of titles, electronic data bases and provides other facilities such as reprography, internet, inter-library loan mechanism, etc., along with a user-friendly service.
- The Faculty/ Institute has put in place sufficient ICT facilities including access to computer terminals and internet connectivity and technical guidance as and when required for students to acquire ICT skills.
- The Faculty/ Institute has a well-resourced English Language Teaching Sub-unit or Cell or Centre (ELTC) that provides students with instructional training and practical guidance in learning and use of English as a second language (ESL) in their academic activities.
- The Faculty/ Institute ensures that the students are provided with training opportunities to acquire 'soft skills'/'life skills' required to succeed in the 'word of work' through regular career guidance programmes conducted by the Career Guidance Unit (CGU) of the University, and by embedding those skills into the curricular activities.

• The Faculty/ Institute has coordinating structures and mechanisms to encourage and facilitate students to engage in multicultural programmes to promote social harmony and ethnic and cultural cohesion among students of diverse backgrounds.

#### Criterion 3 - Programme Design and Development

- The Faculty/Institute adopts a participatory approach inclusive of academic staff, nonacademic/ technical staff, students, alumni and external stakeholders (e.g., industry and professional bodies) at key stages of the design and approval of programme and courses.
- A programme/ curriculum committee and/or an equivalent body responsible for the planning, design, organization, and improvement of the programme/ curriculum is in place. The committee consists of faculty and other relevant stakeholders including representatives from key employers/industry/ profession.
- Programme is consistent with the mission, goals and objectives of the University/ HEI. It is designed to meet the needs of all stakeholders, national, regional and global requirements, and to reflect latest developments and practices in the field of study.
- Programme complies with the SLQF with respect to the title of the award, volume of learning, level descriptors and qualification descriptors, and is also guided by other external reference points such as Subject Benchmark Statements and requirements of relevant professional bodies.
- The programme ILOs are developed in alignment with graduate profile. ILOs are realistic, deliverable and feasible to achieve.
- Programme design and development procedures take into consideration entry and exit pathways including fallback option.
- Outcome based education (OBE) approach is practiced where teaching learning activities and assessment strategies are aligned with course ILOs.
- Curriculum is enriched by incorporating vocational, professional/ semi-professional, interdisciplinary, and multidisciplinary courses either as core and/or optional/ elective components.
- Where relevant, curriculum recognizes diversity among students and addresses issues of gender, cultural and social diversity, equity, social justice and ethical values.

- Programme is organized as courses/modules which incorporate required sequential core and optional elements and maintains an appropriate balance of theoretical, practical, and experiential knowledge aiming to impart competencies at the appropriate level of study as per SLQF.
- Courses/ modules of the programme are structured in a manner to progressively increase the challenges on students intellectually in terms of skills, knowledge, conceptualization and autonomy of learning, to promote progression of students from one level to the other.
- Where work-based placement/ internship is a part of a programme of study, the Faculty/Institute ensures that ILOs are clearly identified; contribute to the overall and coherent aims of the programme; appropriately assessed jointly by the Faculty/Institute and the workplace using a structured marking scheme where relevant. Faculty/ Institute informs the students of specific responsibilities relating to their work-based placement/ internship prior to the assignment.
- Curriculum of the programme encourages creative and critical thinking, independent and lifelong learning, interpersonal and communication skills; appropriate strategies such as experiential and reflective learning, collaborative learning, and self-learning are incorporated into the curriculum of the programme and courses/modules.
- The Faculty/Institute has identified key outcome-based performance indicators for the programme, such as student progress and success rates, students' satisfaction with the programme, cost-effectiveness of the programme, and employability of graduates, admission rates to advanced degree programmes and scholarship / fellowship awards.
- The programme offered is duly approved by Faculty/Senate/Council /UGC or relevant regulatory agencies. The programme approval criteria include the design principles underpinning the programme (e.g., outcome based and student centered learning approach), title of the award, volume of learning, level descriptors and qualification descriptors, course contents, teaching/ learning and assessment strategies, physical and human resources and learner support, monitoring, evaluation and review arrangements and other relevant details.
- The Faculty/Institute ensures that the principles to be considered when programmes are designed (such as balance of the programme, awards, and titles, resources available to support the programme) as well as the roles, responsibilities, and authority of different individuals/ bodies involved in programme design and approval, are clearly defined and communicated to them, so that they are clear about the design principles, sequence of the procedures and the final authority for approval.

- Programme specifications are published with course specifications which include the ILOs in terms of knowledge, skills, attitudes and mindset; teaching learning methods that enable the outcomes to be achieved; assessment methods that enable the outcomes to be demonstrated; teaching learning resources; and compatibility of the programme with the SLQF and to any other relevant professional accreditation requirements.
- The programme information package/prospectus is made available and accessible in print and/or electronic forms. It is comprehensive and includes the entry requirements (including lateral entry if applicable), programme specification along with course specifications, credit hours, course contents, and recommended and supplementary readings. The information is accurate and up to-date.
- Academic programmes are regularly monitored, evaluated and reviewed by the IQAC as a part of the IQA process, to ensure that the programme remains current and valid in the light of emerging knowledge in the discipline, effective in delivery and assessment; information is used for continuous quality improvement.
- The Faculty/Institute annually collects and records information about students' destination after graduation (tracer studies) and uses this data for continuous improvement of the programme.

#### Criterion 4 – Course/ Module design and Development

- The Faculty/Institute adopts a participatory (course team) approach inclusive of academic staff, non-academic/ technical staff, students, alumni and external stakeholders (e.g., industry and professional bodies) at key stages of the design, development and approval of courses; each member is made aware of their respective roles and responsibilities.
- Content in a programme is organized into focused courses/ modules with the ILOs aligned with the programme ILOs.
- Courses are designed to reflect latest developments and practices in the field of study.
- Course/ module design is in alignment with the SLQF and reflects the expectations of the SBS, requirements of statutory/ regulatory bodies.
- Faculty/ Institute develops standardized formats/templates/ guidelines for course/module design and development of courses for effective instructional design and efficient course development.

- Course ILOs are mapped against Programme ILOs to ensure that programme is coherent and comprehensive. Courses are designed to support students in achieving the programme ILOs. Course content, teaching and learning and assessment strategies are constructively aligned with the course ILOs.
- Courses are designed based on student-centred principles with teaching-learning and assessment strategies and appropriate use of ICT; these are clearly stated in the course specifications, communicated to and discussed with students.
- Course ILOs, content, teaching learning and assessment strategies, learning resources, credit weight, etc., are contained in course specification which is made accessible to all students.
- Each individual course has a credit value, designated number of study hours (notional hours) which include direct teaching hours, learning activities, assignments, tutorials, laboratory/clinical work, project work, self-learning, use of library, revision and examinations as described in the SLQF.
- Courses/modules have ample scope for encouraging and developing creative and critical thinking, independent and lifelong learning, communication, interpersonal and team working skills.
- Faculty/institute takes into account the needs of differently abled students when designing courses.
- Choice of media and technology are integrated into the course design.
- Courses have appropriate breadth and depth in learning content and activities to stimulate and challenge students intellectually.
- The work load for students with respect to courses complies with the SLQF guidelines and facilitates completion of each course within the intended period of time.
- Courses/ modules of the programme are structured in a manner to progressively increase the challenges on students intellectually in terms of knowledge, skill, conceptualization and autonomy of learning.
- The Faculty/ Institute provides prior training and necessary inputs to the staff involved in instructional design and development.
- The Faculty/Institute ensures that relevant staff are informed of the criteria against which the course proposals/specifications are assessed in the course approval process.

- The Faculty/ institute ensures provision of adequate physical and human resources for course design, approval, monitoring and review processes.
- Course approval decision is taken after full consideration of design principles, academic standards, and appropriateness of the available learning opportunities, monitoring and review arrangements and the course specification.
- Regular course evaluation is undertaken through internal monitoring by the IQAC, and the findings are used to improve the course content, delivery and assessment processes.
- Course/ module evaluation at the end of each course/module includes assessment of its content appropriateness, effectiveness of teaching, measurement of student learning outcomes and feedback; it is used for further improvement of the courses/modules.

#### Criterion 5 - Teaching and Learning

- The teaching and learning processes are based on the mission of the Faculty/Institute, goals and values, and curriculum requirements.
- The Faculty/ Institute provides course specification and timetable before the commencement of the programme/ course.
- The Faculty/Institute ensures that course/module ILOs, teaching learning strategies and assessment strategies are meticulously planned to be closely aligned with each other (constructive alignment) and are also appropriate and accessible to differently abled students if the programme caters to such students.
- The Faculty/Institute promotes the use of blended learning to maximize student engagement with the curriculum.
- Faculty/Institute ensures that the staff draw upon their research, scholarship, or professional activity to enhance teaching.
- Teaching engages students as partners in learning in ways that develop curiositydriven investigative approaches, and maximizes each student's personal and professional development; draws on real world scenarios so that the students comprehend the application of knowledge; capitalizes on formative assessment and feedback as key components of teaching and learning.
- Teachers use information gained from assessment of students to improve teaching.

- Teachers encourage and facilitate students to take personal responsibility of their learning fostered by appropriate teaching learning methods;
- The teaching approach encourages students to contribute to scholarly and creative work, discovery of knowledge and to relate theory and practice to real life situations through reflection.
- Teachers adopt both teacher-directed and student-centred methodologies, where students learn by actively engaging in and interacting with the content and activities (active learning) with the role of the teacher being more as a guide and facilitator.
- Self-directed learning is encouraged through assignments which require students to refer books, journals, internet and other resources; by incorporating investigative methodology into the learning processes through activities such as literature review, research project, collaborative project work and work-based placements.
- Teachers engage students in research as a part of teaching learning strategy and support students to publish their research.
- Teachers are sensitive to gender, culture, race and religion; they design teaching learning activities that are not discriminative and avoid making derogatory comments.
- Teachers are encouraged to promote innovative pedagogy and introduce ICT into teaching learning practices.
- Teachers engage with peers for continuous improvement of teaching through evaluation and reflective practices that are underpinned by scholarship of teaching and learning.
- Progress in implementing the teaching learning framework across each level of the programme are monitored and reported regularly to Heads of Departments, Dean and programme coordinator, and remedial actions taken when needed.
- Workloads of academics are equally distributed to ensure them to have adequate time to provide effective instruction, advice, conduct assessments, contribute to programme evaluation and improvement, and engage in continuous professional growth, while participating in scholarship and research.
- The Faculty/ Institute uses key indicators such as adoption of outcome based approach in teaching and learning, innovative teaching practices, degree of teacher-student interaction obtained through self-appraisal, peer evaluation and student feedback, for evaluating the performance of teachers for excellence in teaching.

#### Criterion 6– Learning Environment, Student Support and Progression

- Student support provides a suitable learning environment that enables the students to successfully achieve the ILOs. It comprises provision of facilities and learning/information resources (including adequate number of full-time faculty members to support the mission of the institution and to ensure quality and integrity of its academic programmes, technological infrastructure, scientific laboratory facilities, language laboratories, library facilities, studio spaces, clinical practice sites as appropriate to the programmes/ subjects) and offering guidance to students in the ethical use of learning/ information resources.
- The Faculty/Institute provides an inclusive educational environment (Learning Resource Centers; academic/student counselling and mentoring; needy student support; Career Guidance activities; Gender Equity Centers) considering the needs of individual students and diversity of the student body, in enabling student development and achievement.
- The students are clearly conveyed of their rights, responsibilities and conduct for successfully completing the programme through Student Charter/ Code of Conduct.
- The Faculty/ Institute conducts training programmes to provide ongoing training for users (students and relevant staff) of common learning resources and specialized learning resources.
- The Faculty/Institute ensures that student support opportunities are accessible and clearly communicated; it monitors and evaluates the support services and uses the feedback for improvement.
- The Faculty/Institute offers, monitors and improves special support and assistance services for students with special needs (differently-abled students).
- Faculty/Institute has academic counsellors who hold meaningful discussions with students focusing on areas such as student support, choice of courses, assessments, career paths etc. When sharing information, counsellors ensure that confidentiality is maintained to protect the rights of individuals.
- The Faculty/Institute monitors student learning experience, achievement and satisfaction annually to ensure that learning experiences are effective and help in achieving the desired outcomes.
- The Faculty/Institute uses ICT-led tools to facilitate students' access and use of the library efficiently; ensures that the use of library and information resources is integrated into the learning process.

- The Faculty/ Institute facilitates and monitors on a continuous basis, student progression from one level to the next and ensures successful completion of the programme towards gainful employment/ further advanced study; makes necessary improvements and facilitates the students who do not complete the programme successfully, to settle with the fallback options available.
- The Faculty/Institute enhances learning opportunities for students by collaborating with employers who offer work-based learning or placement opportunities.
- Career information, advice and guidance are provided enabling students to make choices about their future. Students are empowered to access relevant information on the local, regional, national and international graduate labor markets, enabling them to make informed career choices.
- Processes are in place for communicating with students throughout the period of study in a structured, clear, concise, and timely manner about opportunities designed to enable their development and achievement towards employment; the effectiveness of these processes are regularly evaluated.
- Career education, networking with alumni, information and guidance, and the development of career management skills along with soft skills are considered as interdependent parts of student support; there is an institution-wide commitment to prepare students for their future careers.
- The Faculty/Institute has strategies to promote employability of students and their ability to articulate their knowledge, skills, attitudes and values through working in partnership with external stakeholders such as employers, societies, local communities.
- Retention, progression, completion/ graduation rate, employment rate and per student cost are regularly monitored and remedial measures taken where necessary.
- The Faculty/Institute regularly and systematically gathers information about student satisfaction with the support services. Information collected is used for improvement of the services.
- The Faculty / Institute has fair, effective and timely procedures for handling student complaints and academic appeals; thus ensures opportunity for students to raise matters of concern without risk of disadvantage.
- The Faculty/Institute implements the policy on gender equity and equality and supports opportunity for student leadership, creative activities and scholarship; promotes active academic/social interaction between the faculty and students.

#### Criterion 7 - Student Assessment and Awards

- Assessment strategy of student learning is considered as an integral part of the programme design with clear relationship between assessment tasks and programme ILOs. The Faculty/Institute reviews and amends assessment strategies and regulations periodically as appropriate and ensures those being fit for purpose.
- Student assessment policies, regulations and processes underpin the setting and maintenance of academic standards with reference to SLQF and SBS, and where applicable, requirements of professional bodies.
- The Faculty/Institute has approved procedures for designing, setting, moderating, marking, grading, monitoring and reviewing the assessment methods and standards of awards.
- The Faculty/Institute provides regular training on methods of assessments to staff and ensures that staff involved in assessing students are competent to undertake their roles and responsibilities, and have no conflict of interest.
- The assessment procedures and the weightage assigned for different components are clearly stated in the programme/course specifications and clearly communicated to students.
- The Faculty/Institute adopts well defined marking scale, marking scheme, various forms of internal second marking and procedures for recording and verifying marks etc, to ensure transparency, fairness and consistency.
- The Faculty /Institute considers involvement of external/second examiner is an essential part of the process of quality control and maintenance of standards. The external/second examiner assesses answers and assigns marks without seeing the marks given by the first examiner (blind marking). There is an established procedure (senate/relevant academic body approved) for reconciling the marks when there is a major discrepancy between the two sets of marks.
- Faculty/Institute and departments have a clear policy on consideration of the external examiners' reports, reporting lines and time frame to ensure that changes recommended in the examiners' reports are implemented. Assessment outcomes including external examiners' report are used to improve teaching learning and assessment methods.
- The Faculty/Institute ensures that policies, regulations and processes relating to assessments are clear and accessible to all stakeholders (students, academic staff, administrative staff, internal and external examiners).

- Assessment and examination policies, practices, and procedures provide differently abled students with the same opportunity as their peers to demonstrate the achievement of learning outcomes.
- Assessment strategies are aligned with ILOs and enable students to provide evidence of achieving the ILOs.
- Assessment methods are integrated into teaching and learning strategies. Formative assessments are used to provide feedback to students to facilitate achieving the ILOs.
- The Faculty/Institute implements and supports systematic and broad-based assessment which incorporates all aspects of learning including industrial training, field-based training, clinical training etc.
- The Faculty/Institute uses both formative and summative assessment to track individual student's learning, and uses this information to ensure the achievement of ILOs; students are provided with regular, appropriate and timely feedback on formative assessment to promote effective learning.
- Assessment is designed and sequenced to provide a reasonable spread of assessment items throughout the course enabling students to monitor and progressively improve their capabilities.
- The Faculty/ Institute ensures the degree awarded complies with the SLQF.
- A complete transcript indicating the courses followed, grades obtained and the aggregate GPA/grade and class is made available to all students at graduation.
- Where a programme leads to registration of a professional/statutory body which issues a license to practice, clear information is made available to staff and students about specific assessment requirements that must be fulfilled for the award of the professional qualification.
- Students are informed before the commencement of the programme/course about the types of assessment, its alignment with the ILOs, timelines for assessment and releasing results, and issue of transcripts. Students are also made aware of code of conduct for preparation and submission of assignments, project work, and for sitting examinations.
- Assessment regulations are strictly enforced and disciplinary procedures are in place for handling breaches of examination regulations by students; malpractices such as plagiarism etc. and violation of codes of conduct.

- Examination boards and panels are responsible for timely release of results, and recording assessment decisions accurately; such records are maintained for a designated period of time.
- The staff carries out all aspects of assessment in a way which ensures the integrity of the assessment process and in turn the integrity of academic standards of each award. Faculty ensures academic integrity of the award by maintaining confidentiality and declaring conflicts of interest where applicable.

#### Criterion 8 - Innovative and Healthy Practices

Note: Innovative and Healthy practices are considered as practices which would lead to enhancement of quality of training and learning experience and the students' outlook. However, it is difficult to prescribe a comprehensive list of best practices that will be applicable across all study programmes. Sample of such best practices which are commonly seen in many academic institutions are listed below for consideration and adoption. Some of these may be widely adopted by most study programmes.

- The Faculty/Institute has policy and established ICT-based platform (i.e.VLE/LMS) to facilitate multi-mode teaching and student-centered learning; uses the ICT-enabled tools and techniques sensibly for delivery of learning material, learner support services and conducting/administering students' assignments and assessments.
- The Faculty /Institute has a policy and strategy to encourage the staff and students to use Open Educational Resources (OER) to complement teaching and learning resources.
- The Faculty/Institute recognizes the complementarity between academic teaching, research and innovations; it has put in place coordinating structures and/or mechanisms to facilitate staff engagement in research and innovation, and interaction with community and industry.
- The Faculty/Institute recognizes the value of imparting basic skills in research, innovation and research communication to undergraduates; accordingly, the study programme contains an undergraduate research project as a part of the teaching and learning strategy; students are encouraged to disseminate the findings of such research through oral presentations and publications.
- The Faculty/Institute recognizes the value of exposing students to the 'world of work' during their undergraduate career; the study programme contains an 'industrial' attachment/ training as a part of the teaching and learning strategy; it is operationalized

through well designed and effective partnerships with 'industrial' establishments/ organizations.

- The Faculty/Institute has put in place appropriate mechanisms and procedures to encourage and facilitate academic staff to establish linkages with 'industry' and community; it uses such linkages to strengthen the reputation of the institution and expose the students to 'world of work'.
- The Faculty/Institute has adopted the policy to engage in income generating activities in order to diversify its sources of income; staff is encouraged and facilitated to engage in income-generating activities such as fee-levying programmes/ courses for external students/ consultancy and advisory services; it commercializes research and innovations, provides advanced laboratory and testing services, and uses such income to compliment the grants received from the Treasury.
- The Faculty/Institute has adopted a policy and procedure for credit-transfer among Faculties and Institutes in conformity with institutional policies; it allows its students to transfer the earned credits among the Faculties/Institutes, provided the ILOs of transferred credits are comparable.
- The Faculty/Institute promotes students and staff engagement in wide variety of cocurricular activities such as social, cultural and aesthetic pursuits, engagement with community and industry-related activities; such pursuits are well supported with physical, financial and human resources.
- The Faculty/Institute has a policy and mechanism for encouraging and rewarding student participation at innovation/ sports/ general knowledge / IQ competitions at regional/national levels without adversely affecting their progression in the academic programme.
- The Faculty/Institute has put in place the policy and strategy to ensure the study programme offered is relevant to the needs of the 'world of work', and its quality is comparable with national and global standards; it is ensured through regular revision of curriculum, close monitoring of its implementation and use of external examiners for moderation and second marking.
- The Faculty/ Institute has put in place the policy and strategy for the students who are unable to complete the programme successfully; provision is allowed for such students to exist at a lower level with a diploma or certificate, depending on level of attainment (fallback option).

# **Chapter Three**

# **Standards for Assessment**

A set of 'standards' corresponding to the 'best practices' prescribed in detail in Chapter 02 is presented in this Chapter. The 'standards' are to be used by study programme managers for self-assessment and by external reviewers to measure qualitatively and quantitatively, the degree of compliance with and internalization of 'best practices' and the level of attainment of the relevant 'standards'.

#### 3.1 Standards

The 'standards' are usually established by an authority as regulations, norms, guidelines or principles through general consensus as a basis for comparison. They define exactly how a task should be carried out or completed or what the level of attainment or performance or what the desired outputs and outcomes should be. Factors such as inputs, process, outputs and outcome, and the factors that affect them have also been taken into account in developing these 'standards'.

The 'standards' defined here are used as reference points or 'sign posts' in quality assessment. In order to facilitate the use of 'standards' in quality assessment, examples of evidence are given against each 'standard'. The self-evaluation report (SER) of a study programme offered by a Faculty/Institute of the University/HEI has to be formatted and presented in line with the 'criteria' and respective 'standards' provided in this Chapter.

The SER shall describe the level of compliance with, and internalization of 'best practices' and the degree of attainment of the corresponding 'standards' with supporting evidence. The peer review team following scrutiny of the documentary evidence presented in the SER at the 'desk review' will proceed to verify the evidence provided for each 'standard' during the site visit, and will assess the level of attainment of the respective standard and give a corresponding score. To arrive at standard-wise assessments, examples of evidence and a score-guide on a 4-point *Likert* scale are provided. However, the given examples of evidence are not exhaustive and a Faculty/Institute may present any other relevant evidence deemed appropriate for a particular standard.

#### 3.2 Criteria, Standards, Sources of Evidence and Score Guide

#### **Criterion 1- Programme Management**

Scope –The following aspects directly related to study programme management are assessed: organizational structure, governance and management procedures; strategic/action plan and implementation; management capacity and procedures; by-laws relating to examinations, disciplinary procedures, student unions; duty lists and Codes of Conduct for staff and Charter for students; curriculum development and internal quality assurance mechanism and procedures; curricula revision process, and adherence to national guidelines / reference points; teaching and learning and assessment procedures; adherence to OBE-SCL approach in education provision; academic counseling, student counseling, welfare mechanisms and procedures; national and international partnerships and national and international visibility; provisions for accommodating and assisting students with special needs; measures to promote gender equity and equality, by-laws to deter any sexual and gender-based harassment; and measures and strategies to adopt the policy of zero-tolerance to ragging.

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
1.1	The Faculty/Institute	Faculty by-laws;	0 1 2 3
	organizational structure is	Organogram; ToRs of	0000
	adequate for effective	Standing & Ad-hoc	
	management and execution of its	Committees; minutes of the	
	core functions.	Faculty Board and other	
		Standing & Ad-hoc	
		Committees.	
1.2	The Faculty/Institute Action Plan	University's /HEI's	0 1 2 3
	is up to date and aligned with the	Corporate/Strategic Plan;	0000
	University's/HEI's Strategic Plan;	Faculty Action Plan and	
	demonstrates readiness to adopt	Annual Plans; minutes of	
	new trends in higher education;	Action Plan Implementation	
	is implemented as planned and	and Monitoring Committee;	
	monitored regularly.	list of new initiatives	
		promoted through the Action	
		Plan.	

The scope of this criterion is captured in the following 'Standards':

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
1.3	The Faculty/Institute adopts	Documented Standard	0 1 2 3
	management procedures that are	Operational Procedures	0000
	in compliance with national and	(SoPs)/Management	
	institutional Standard Operational	Procedures; Annual Internal	
	Procedures (SOPs), and they are	Audit Report; Annual	
	documented and widely	External Audit Report.	
	circulated.		
1.4	The Faculty/Institute adopts a	Minutes of Faculty	0 1 2 3
	participatory approach in its	Board/Management	0000
	governance and management and	Committee/Dean's Advisory	
	accommodates student	Committee meetings;	
	representation on faculty	Stakeholder consultations;	
	committees and student welfare	follow-up action taken; list	
	committees.	of committees with student	
		participation; evidence of	
		student participation in	
		decision making process;	
		stakeholder feedback.	
1.5	The Faculty/Institute adheres to	Evidence of institutional	0 1 2 3
	the annual academic calendar that	mechanism in setting the	0000
	enables the students to complete	timetable; past timetables	
	the programme and graduate at	and records of entry and	
	the stipulated time.	graduation dates of batches	
		of students over the past 5	
		years.	
1.6	The Faculty/ Institute makes	Faculty/Institute Handbook;	0 1 2 3
	available a Handbook to all	Student Disciplinary by-	0000
	incoming students; it provides	laws; Student Charter/ Code	
	general information on the history	of Conduct.	
	and current status of the		
	Faculty/Institute, brief		
	descriptions of study programme		
	(s) offered, learning resources,		
	student support services,		
	disciplinary procedures, welfare		
	measures, the rights and		
	responsibilities of students, and		
	grievance redress mechanisms.		

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
1.7	The Faculty/ Institute makes	Study Programme	0 1 2 3
	available a Study Programme	Prospectus; Study	0000
	Prospectus to all incoming	Programme Curriculum and	
	students; it provides information	Course Curricula/Syllabi of	
	on the curricula of the study	courses; Examination by-	
	programme(s) and courses	laws.	
	offered, options available to exit		
	at different levels, optional		
	courses and electives offered,		
	examination procedures and		
	grading mechanism, graduating		
	requirements, examination by-		
	laws, etc.		
1.8	The Faculty/Institute Website is	Faculty Website and links.	0 1 2 3
	up to date with current		0000
	information and provides links to		
	all publications such as		
	handbooks/prospectus, special		
	notices, announcements, etc.		
1.9	Faculty/Institute offers an	Institutional mechanism of	0 1 2 3
	induction/orientation programme	conducting induction	0000
	for all new students to facilitate	/orientation programme;	
	students' transition from 'school'	outline of the contents of the	
	to 'university' environment.	orientation programme;	
		feedback received from	
		participants.	
1.10	The Faculty/Institute securely	Description of data collation	0 1 2 3
	maintains, updates and ensures	and handling procedures.	0000
	confidentiality of permanent		
	records of all students, accessible		
	only to authorized personnel with		
	provision for secure backups of		
	all files.		

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
1.11	The Faculty/Institute uses an ICT	Inventory of ICT facilities;	0 1 2 3
	platform and applications for all	Evidence of adoption of ICT-	0000
	its key functions and maintains an	based tools in management	
	updated data base which is linked	such as MIS; evidence of	
	to the university Management	adoption of ICT tools for	
	Information System (MIS).	teaching and learning;	
		evidence of installation and	
		operation of LMS.	
1.12	The Faculty/Institute issues a	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	copy of the Code of Conduct/	existence of Student Code of	0000
	Student Charter prescribed by the	Conduct/Student Charter and	
	University to each and every	modes of communication	
	incoming student; it is	and checking for compliance.	
	communicated to all students and		
	students' adherence to the		
	prescribed code of conduct is		
	closely monitored and promoted.		
1.13	The Faculty/Institute implements	Work Norms and duty lists;	0 1 2 3
	duty lists, work norms and Codes	Codes of Conduct of	0000
	of Conduct for all categories of	different categories of staff.	
	staff, communicates those to all		
	and monitors regularly.		
1.14	The Faculty/Institute implements	Guidelines and formats of	0 1 2 3
	the performance appraisal system	Performance Appraisal	0000
	prescribed by the University/HEI;	System; sample of Annual	
	performance of staff is enhanced	Appraisal Reports; CPD	
	through training and rewarding	programmes planned &	
	high performers.	conducted and follow up	
		action taken; reward scheme	
		that is in place and names of	
		recipients over the past 3	
		years.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
1.15	The Faculty/Institute has	Documentary and physical	0 1 2 3
	established an Internal Quality	evidence as regard to	0000
	Assurance Cell (IQAC) with well-	existence of IQAC; by-laws	
	defined functions and operational	and operational procedures	
	procedures; it works in liaison	manual; minutes of the	
	with the Internal Quality	IQAC and IQAU meetings;	
	Assurance Unit (IQAU) of the	evidence of implementing	
	University/HEI and implements	internal quality enhancement	
	internal quality enhancement	system; reports of	
	system.	implementation of the	
		recommendations of EQAs	
		previously concluded.	
1.16	The Faculty/Institute has	Composition and TOR of the	0 1 2 3
	established a Curriculum	CDC or description of	0000
	Development Committee (CDC)	alternative mechanism;	
	or alternative mechanisms for	minutes of the meetings of	
	monitoring, reviewing and	CDC/alternative committee	
	updating the curriculum.	meetings; feedback received	
		from stakeholders and	
		remedial measures	
		undertaken over the past 4	
		years; reports of	
		employability surveys/	
		graduate tracer studies.	
1.17	The Faculty/Institute takes into	Faculty Board minutes;	0 1 2 3
	consideration the SLQF and SBS	minutes of the CDC and	0000
	as reference points and Outcome-	IQAC; reports on the	
	based Education and Student-	curricular revision process;	
	Centered Learning (OBE-SCL)	evidence of using SLQF and	
	approach in academic	SBSs as reference points in	
	development and planning and	developing curricula; Staff	
	education provision.	Development/ CPD	
		Programmes on OBE-SCL	
		conducted; evidence of	
		adoption of guidebooks on	
		OBE-SCL methods;	
		stakeholder feedback.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate 3 - Good
1.18	The Faculty/Institute adopts a	Evidence of mechanism	0 1 2 3
1.10	clear policy and procedure on	adopted in implementing	
	programme approval and	new curricula and in	0000
	implementation and programme	discontinuation of an on-	
	discontinuation to ensure that	going programme.	
	students enrolled into the		
	programme will complete their		
1.10	education without any disruption.	Evidence of monitoring	0 1 0 0
1.19	The Faculty/Institute monitors the implementation of the curriculum	Evidence of monitoring measures - student-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	and the quality of education	feedback, peer observation,	0000
	provision through multiple	graduate satisfaction surveys	
	measures, the findings of which	at exit points, employability	
	are used for continuous	studies, and employer	
	improvement of learning	feedback surveys; evidence	
	provision.	of the use of feedback	
		reports and surveys in	
		affecting the continuous improvement of curriculum,	
		teaching and learning and	
		assessment methods.	
1.20	The Faculty/Institute has	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	established collaborative	nationally and internationally	0000
	partnerships with national and	funded research projects;	
	foreign universities/HEIs/	copies of MOUs/Agreements	
	organizations for academic and	reached; evidence of	
	research cooperation.	implementation/ outcome of the collaboration specified in	
		MoUs.	
L			

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
1.21	Faculty/Institute operates	Institutional mechanism of	0 1 2 3
	academic mentoring, student	student and	0000
	counselling and welfare	academic/mentoring,	
	mechanisms and procedures and	counselling system and	
	ensures that the personnel	welfare mechanism; TORs	
	responsible for the tasks are	for academic mentors, and	
	adequately trained to fulfill their	student counsellors;	
	roles.	description of welfare	
		mechanism and regular	
		activities undertaken; list of	
		training programmes offered	
		to staff undertaking	
		mentoring/counselling work.	
1.22	Faculty/Institute assures that all	Documentary evidence for	0 1 2 3
	its students have access to health	healthcare, sports and	0000
	care services, cultural and	recreational facilities;	
	aesthetic activities; recreational	evidence of students'	
	and sports facilities.	engagement in leisure, sports	
		and cultural activities.	
1.23	Faculty/Institute implements	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	measures to ensure the safety and	safety and security measures	0000
	security of students.	that are in operation within	
		the Faculty/Institute.	
1.24	The Faculty/Institute adopts and	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	practices University/HEI	existence and adoption of by-	0000
	approved by-laws pertaining to	laws for examinations,	
	examinations, examination	student discipline and	
	offences, student discipline, and	student unions.	
	student unions; the adopted by-		
	laws are made widely available to		
	both staff and students.		
1.25	The Faculty/Institute offers	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	special support and assistance for	policy, and strategy and	0000
	students with special needs or	activities aimed at students	
	differently-abled students.	with special needs/differently	
		abled students.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
1.26	The Faculty/Institute practices	Documentary evidence of	
	measures to ensure gender equity	GEE & anti-SGBV policy	0 1 2 3
	and equality (GEE) and deter any	and strategy; inventory of	0000
	form of sexual and gender-based	past and planned measures	
	violence (SGBV) amongst all	and activities; feedback from	
	categories of staff and students.	stakeholders.	
1.27	The Faculty/Institute practices the	Documentary evidence of	
	policy of zero-tolerance to	policy and strategy of anti-	0 1 2 3
	ragging; it adopts strategies and	ragging/harassment; Student	0000
	implement preventive and	Disciplinary by-laws; report	
	deterrent measures through	on the past activities geared	
	coordinated efforts of all	to prevent ragging and	
	stakeholders to prevent ragging	punishments meted out.	
	and any other form of harassment		
	and intimidation.		

### Criterion 2 – Human and Physical Resources

Scope –The following aspects are reviewed and assessed under this criterion - staff cadre and adequacy, human resources profile, competency profile of academic staff; staff capacity building programmes, staff appraisal and reward mechanisms; adequacy of teaching and learning facilities; training and learning resource centers for learning English as a second language; ICT resources for academic pursuits, library resources, and career guidance services; and institutional mechanism and facilities for promotion of social harmony and ethnic cohesion.

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
2.1	The staff of the Faculty/ Institute,	Faculty Staff Cadre; list of	0 1 2 3
	in terms of the number,	expertise required to deliver	0 $0$ $0$ $0$
	qualifications and competencies	the curriculum; HR Profile.	
	is adequate for designing,		
	development and delivery of		
	academic programmes, research		
	and outreach.		
2.2	The Faculty/Institute takes timely	HRD policy; Report on the	0 1 2 3
	measures to ensure that its human	recent recruitments; current	0 0 0 0
	resources profile is compatible	HR Profile; Report	
	with its needs and comparable	comparing the expertise	
	with national and international	available with the national	
	norms.	and international norms/	
		benchmarks.	
2.3	The Faculty/Institute adopts and	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	practices the policy requiring the	the policy and records on	0 0 0 0
	new staff to undergo an induction	new recruits undergoing the	
	programme offered by the	induction training;	
	University/HEI as soon as they	Curriculum of the induction	
	are recruited; ensures that the	training programmes offered	
	induction training programme	by the University/HEI.	
	provides an awareness of their		
	defined roles and duties, and		
	imparts minimum knowledge and		
	competencies required to perform		
	the assigned tasks.		

## The scope of this criterion is captured in the following 'Standards':

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
2.4	The Faculty/Institute ensures that	HRD Plan: record of	0 1 2 3
	the capacity of all staff is	induction/ CPD programmes	0000
	continuously upgraded and	offered; documentary	
	enhanced through provision of	evidence of implementing	
	in-service, continuing	staff performance	
	professional development (CPD)	appraisals.	
	programmes; impact of CPD		
	programmes are monitored, and		
	remedial action taken as and		
	when required.		
2.5	The Faculty ensures the	Inventory of infrastructure	0 1 2 3
	availability of adequate and well	facilities; physical	0000
	maintained infrastructure	verification of infrastructure	
	facilities for administration,	facilities such as lecture	
	teaching and learning.	theatres and laboratories;	
		records of utilization of	
		facilities.	
2.6	The Faculty/Institute that offers	Evidence of existence of	0 1 2 3
	professional or honours study	appropriate teaching	0000
	programmes, has put in place the	facilities and laboratories;	
	required specialized training	Guidelines/Manuals on the	
	facilities such as clinical training	use of such teaching	
	facilities, engineering workshops,	facilities.	
	science laboratories, field		
27	training stations, etc.	Inspection of facilities and	
2.7	The staff is provided with required training in outcome-	Inspection of facilities and observation of teaching	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\ \end{array}$
	based education & student-	sessions; stakeholder	0000
	centered learning approach	feedback.	
	(OBE-SCL) and the staff is	recuback.	
	provided with teaching &		
	training facilities to implement		
	OBE-SCL.		
		1	<u> </u>

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	<ul><li>0 - Inadequate</li><li>1 - Barely Adequate</li><li>2 - Adequate</li><li>3 - Good</li></ul>
2.8	The Faculty/ Institute has ensured student access to a well- resourced library facility; it is networked and holds up to date print and electronic forms of titles, coupled with other facilities such as reprography, internet, inter-library loan etc., and provides a user-friendly service.	Report on the library facilities provided; list of inventory of library resources; usage reports; stakeholder views.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2.9	The Faculty/Institute ensures the availability ICT facilities and technical assistance to provide adequate opportunities for students to acquire ICT skills.	Report on ICT facilities available and usage; stakeholder feedback.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2.10	The Faculty ensures the students are provided with guidance in learning and use of English as a Second Language (ESL) in their academic work through a well- resourced English Language Teaching Unit (ELTU) or English Language Training Cell (ELTC).	Physical evidence of operation of ELTU/ELTC at the Faculty; staff strength; records of activities related ESL.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2.11	The Faculty/Institute ensures the students are provided with adequate training on 'soft skills'/'life skills'; it is addressed through the core curriculum as well as through tailor-made programmes offered by the Career Guidance Unit (CGU) of the University.	Report on the emphasis given in the core curriculum to address 'soft skills/'life skills'; graduate profile and curriculum blueprint; documentary evidence of a liaising/ coordinating mechanism with the CGU of the University; list of programmes regularly offered by the CGU to students and evidence of student participation.	0 1 2 3 ○ ○ ○ ○

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
2.12	The Faculty/Institute encourages	Evidence of a coordinating	0 1 2 3
	students to engage in	mechanism to promote	0000
	multicultural programmes to	multicultural activities;	
	promote harmony and cohesion	records of past events	
	among students of diverse ethnic	conducted.	
	and cultural backgrounds.		

#### Criterion 3 - Programme Design and Development

Scope - Programme of study is defined as a stand-alone approved curriculum followed by a student, which contributes to a qualification of a degree awarding body. Where a programme is made up of more than one self-contained, formally structured units, those are referred to as courses/modules.

Academic Programmes of study should reflect University/ HEI's mission, goals and objectives. They are offered according to needs analysis based on an audit of existing courses and programmes, market research, liaison with industry, national and regional priorities and according to approved procedures. Subject Benchmark Statements (SBS) and requirements of professional bodies act as valuable guide/external reference points when formulating a structure and content of a new degree programme. Curriculum is outcome driven and equips students with knowledge, skills and attitudes to succeed in the world of work and for lifelong learning.

Programme design is initiated by describing the graduate outcomes of the programme followed by a clear mapping of course/module outcomes to the programme outcomes. Learning outcomes are developed and described with reference to a particular level of study based on (in compliance with) the Sri Lanka Qualification Framework (SLQF). All programmes outcomes should be clearly aligned with course outcomes, content, teaching / learning and assessment strategies (constructive alignment). Programmes should seek to engage students in a variety of learning activities that would encourage diversity, flexibility, accessibility and autonomy of learning, and produce compatibility between curriculum, student-centred teaching methods, and assessment procedures. Essentially the final curriculum is an interaction between learning outcomes, methods of assessment, teaching methods and content.

Good Practice is to consider not only the curriculum areas of study but also the intellectual, practical, and transferable skills that should be developed and assessed at each level using the level descriptors in the SLQF to establish a standard for each level of study. There should be an effective process for regular monitoring and review of design, development and approval of programmes.

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	S	core	e Gu	ide
		Evidence	0 - I	nade	quat	te
			1 - E	Barel	y Ac	lequate
			2 - A	Adeq	uate	
			3 - 0	Good	l	
3.1	Programme is developed	Curriculum; Curriculum	0	1	2	3
	collaboratively in a participatory	planning documents;	0	Ο	Ο	0
	manner through a curriculum	minutes of curriculum				
	development committee or	planning committee;				
	equivalent body of the Faculty.	Faculty policy/plan on				
		curriculum development.				
3.2.	The Faculty /Institute ensures	Curriculum development	0	1	2	3
	external stakeholder participation	policy and plan; minutes of	0	Ο	Ο	0
	at key stages of programme	programme development				_
	planning, design and development	team and composition.				
	and review.					
3.3.	Programme design process	Employer and stakeholders'	0	1	2	3
	incorporates the feedback from	survey; evidence and reports	0	Ο	Ο	0
	employer/ professional	for feedback from	Ŭ	Ū	•	-
	satisfaction survey.	employers considered				
		during programme design				
		and development;				
		programme specifications.				
3.4	Programme conforms to the	Corporate/strategic plan;	0	1	2	3
	mission, goals and objectives of	programme specification;	0	Ο	Ο	0
	the institution; national needs;	needs survey instruments				
	and reflect global trends and	and feedback; minutes of				
	current knowledge and practice.	programme development				
		committee.				
3.5	Programme design complies with	Senate approved curriculum	0	1	2	3
	the Sri Lanka Qualification	design policy; evidence of	0	0	Ο	0
	Framework (SLQF), and is	possessing and adopting				
	guided by other reference points	SLQF and				
	such as Subject Benchmark	SBS/requirements of				
	Statements (SBS), and	professional bodies in				
	requirements of relevant	programme/course				
	professional bodies.	development, curricula of				
		study programmes.				

# Criterion 3 is evaluated in the following 'Standards':

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide			
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate			
			1 - Barely Adequate			
			2 - Adequate			
	-		3 - Good			
3.6	Programme design and	Faculty policy documents	0 1 2 3			
	development procedures include	on programme design and	0000			
	specific details relating to entry	development; programme/				
	and exit pathways including	course specification				
	fallback options; Intended	template approved by the				
	Learning Outcomes (ILOs);	faculty; curriculum				
	qualification levels criteria, and	development committee				
	qualification type descriptors;	meeting minutes indicating				
	teaching, learning and assessment	the adoption of the				
	processes to enable achievement	procedures.				
	of ILOs that are congruent with					
	the programme mission and					
	goals; alignment with external					
	reference points such as SLQF,					
27	and SBS.					
3.7	Faculty/Institute uses graduate	Faculty	0 1 2 3			
	profile as the foundation for	Handbook/Prospectus with	0000			
	developing learning outcomes at	graduate profile;				
	the levels of programme,	programme/course				
	course/modules.	specifications reflecting				
3.8	II Og of study me memmes and	constructive alignment.	0 1 2 2			
3.0	ILOs of study programmes are realistic, deliverable and feasible	Programme specification listing ILOs; student	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline & & & \hline & & & \hline & & & \hline \end{array}$			
	to achieve.	feedback; external	0000			
	to achieve.	stakeholder feedback;				
		evidence of adopting				
		assessment cycle.				
3.9	The Faculty adopts an Outcome	Evidence of regular training	0 1 2 3			
5.7	Based Education (OBE) where	programmes on OBE and	$\begin{array}{c} 0 1 2 3 \\ 0 0 0 0 \end{array}$			
	programme outcomes are clearly	SCL; guidebooks on OBE				
	aligned with the course/module	and SCL; curricula of				
	outcomes; and the teaching and	programmes/ courses;				
	learning activities and assessment	students' feedback.				
	strategy are aligned with the					
	learning outcomes of each course					
	(constructive alignment).					
1	1	1	1			

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	<ul><li>0 - Inadequate</li><li>1 - Barely Adequate</li><li>2 - Adequate</li><li>3 - Good</li></ul>
3.10	The programme design accommodates supplementary courses such as vocational, professional, semiprofessional, inter-disciplinary & multi- disciplinary to broaden the outlook and enrich the generic skills of students.	Handbook/guidebook/ prospectus; Curriculum of the programme; Programme/course specifications.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\ \end{array}$
3.11	Issues of gender, cultural and social diversity, equity, social justice, ethical values and sustainability are integrated into the curriculum, where relevant.	Faculty policy on curriculum development; Handbook listing combination of courses; evidence of integration of diverse courses in the curriculum of programmes; stakeholder feedback on programme evaluation; university calendar.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3.12	Programme is logically structured and consists of a coherent set of courses/modules while allowing flexibility in students' choices of courses /modules.	Programme specification; university calendar; evidence of core and elective courses in the curriculum; student feedback on choice of courses.	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \end{array}$
3.13	Curriculum promotes progression so that the demands on the student in intellectual challenge, skills, knowledge, conceptualization and learning autonomy increases.	Curriculum matrix showing courses at different levels layered according to demands in the skills; progression rates data; student feedback.	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \end{array}$
3.14	The study programme has clearly defined appropriate measurable process indicators and outcome based performance indicators which are used to monitor the implementation and evaluation of the programme.	Graduation rates, employment rates, admission rates to advanced degree programmes, and participation rates in fellowships, internships, and special programmes.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \end{array}$

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide			ide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate		te	
			1 - Barely Adequ			
				Adeq	•	-
			3 - 0	Good	1	
3.15	The academic standards of the	Evidence of use of SLQF	0	1	2	3
	programme with respect to its	and /or SBS in	0	Ο	Ο	0
	awards and qualifications are	determination of awards and				
	appropriate to the level and nature	qualifications.				
	of the award and are aligned with					
	the SBS (where available) and					
	SLQF.					
3.16	Faculty ensures that programme	Faculty criteria for	0	1	2	3
	approval decision is taken after	programme approval	0	Ο	Ο	0
	full consideration of design	process; minutes of				
	principles, academic standards,	programme approval				
	and appropriateness of the	committee; minutes of the				
	learning opportunities available,	academic authority with				
	monitoring and review	evidence of implementing				
	arrangements and content of the	the approval process.				
	programme specification.					
3.17	The principles to be considered	Evidence adopting	0	1	2	3
	when programmes are designed	principles of programme	0	Ο	Ο	0
	and developed (balance of the	design in programme				
	programme; award and titles;	specification; evidence of				
	resources available to support the	dissemination of				
	programme) are documented and	programme design				
	communicated to all concerned in	guidelines to relevant staff;				
	the programme design.	staff feedback.				
3.18	The Faculty/Institute ensures that	Programme/course	0	1	2	3
	appropriate ILOs are clearly	specifications; MoU	0	Ο	Ο	0
	identified for work based	between the University and				
	placement/Industrial Training/	the Institution providing				
	Internship and informs students of	such training/placements;				
	their specific responsibilities	evidence on timely				
	relating to the above.	information communication.				

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
3.19	Programme design and	Faculty Programme design	0 1 2 3
	development integrates	policy and procedures;	0000
	appropriate learning strategies for	minutes of programme	
	the development of self-directed	development committee;	
	learning, collaborative learning,	programme/course	
	creative and critical thinking, life-	specifications; student	
	long learning, interpersonal	feedback; programme	
	communication and teamwork	evaluation reports over 3	
	into the courses.	years.	
3.20	The Faculty's /Institute's IQAC	Documentary and physical	0 1 2 3
	adopts internal monitoring	evidence of IQAC; minutes	0000
	strategies and effective processes	of IQAC meetings; reports	
	to evaluate, review, and improve	of IQAC.	
	the Programme design and		
	development, and approval		
	processes.		
3.21	Programmes are monitored	Adoption of policies and	0 1 2 3
	routinely (in an agreed cycle) to	procedures in curriculum	0000
	ensure that programmes remain	design, monitoring and	
	current and valid in the light of	improvement of	
	developing knowledge in the	programmes; improvements	
	discipline, and practice in its	made on the results;	
	application.	internal/external review	
		reports; feedback from	
		stakeholders.	
3.22	Faculty/Institute uses the	Evidence of incorporating	0 1 2 3
	outcomes of programme	inputs from survey results.	0000
	monitoring and review to foster		
	ongoing design and development		
	of the curriculum.		
3.23	The Faculty/Institute annually	Evidence of conducting	0 1 2 3
	collects and records information	tracer studies annually;	0000
	about students' destination after	survey data; annual report.	
	graduation and uses it for		
	continuous improvement of the		
	programme.		

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide			ide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate		te	
			1 - I	Barel	y Ao	dequate
			2 - 1	Adeq	uate	
			3 - 0	Good	l	
3.24	The effectiveness of the provision	Adoption of policies and	0	1	2	3
	for students with disabilities is	procedures of monitoring	0	Ο	Ο	$\bigcirc$
	evaluated and opportunities for	and evaluation for provision				
	enhancement identified.	of learning resources for				
		differentially abled students;				
		evidence of remedial action.				

### Criterion 4 - Course/ Module Design and Development

Scope - Courses are components of a programme of study offered in consistence with the programme objectives to culminate in student attainment of ILOs of the respective course. Courses are designed according to approved policies and procedures of the Senate. Course curriculum is an interaction between aims and objectives, learning outcomes, content, teaching methods, and methods of assessment. Course design also takes into account the needs of differently abled students, wherever applicable. Courses have clear course specifications that are accessible to students. Course credits conform to the guidelines prescribed in the SLQF. The Faculty strives to improve courses to enhance learning outcomes and achievements of students through regular monitoring and review processes.

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of		Scor	e Gu	ide
		Evidence	0 - ]	[nade	equat	e
			1 - Barely Adequa		lequate	
			2 - 4	Adeq	uate	
			3 - 0	Good	l	
4.1	Course design and development is	Faculty course design and	0	1	2	3
	by a course team with the	approval policy and	0	0	0	$\bigcirc$
	involvement of internal and	procedures; minutes of				
	external subject experts, and each	Faculty curriculum				
	member is made aware of his/her	development (CDC) and				
	respective roles and	other relevant				
	responsibilities.	committees.				
4.2	The courses are designed to meet	Programme specification;	0	1	2	3
	the programme objectives and	course specifications;	0	0	Ο	0
	outcomes and reflect knowledge	evidence of course design				-
	and current developments in the	showing course ILOs				
	relevant field of study/ subject	aligned with the				
	areas.	programme ILOs.				
4.3	The courses are designed in	Course specification;	0	1	2	3
	compliance with SLQF credit	evidence of compliance	0	0	$\bigcirc$	0
	definition and is guided by other	with SLQF and SBS/				
	reference points such as SBS	professional bodies;				
	where available, and requirements	policy and procedures on				
	of statutory or regulatory bodies.	course design.				

#### Criterion 4 is captured in the following 'Standards':

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
4.4	University approved standard	Evidence of	0 1 2 3
	formats/templates/ guidelines for	Senate/Faculty approved	0000
	course/module design and	course design templates;	
	development are used and	evidence of Faculty using	
	complied with during the design	the template in course	
	and development phases.	design; feedback from	
		course designers during	
		course evaluation	
4.5	Each course is designed in a	Graduate profile of the	0 1 2 3
	manner that contents, learning	Programme; senate	0000
	activities and assessment tasks are	approved documents on	
	systematically aligned with the	teaching learning strategy	
	course outcomes which in turn are	and assessment strategy	
	aligned with the programme	and its alignment with	
	outcomes (constructive alignment).	course/programme ILOs.	
4.6	Course design and development	Programme/course	0 1 2 3
	takes into account student-centred	specifications; standards	0000
	teaching strategies enabling the	prescribed by	_
	students to be actively engaged in	professional bodies;	
	their own learning.	minutes of curriculum	
		development committee;	
		feedback from course	
		evaluation.	
4.7	The courses have a clear course	Programme	0 1 2 3
	specification that provides a	specifications; Course	0000
	concise description of the ILOs,	specifications; Student	
	contents, teaching learning and	Handbook.	
	assessment strategies and learning		
	resources, made accessible to all		
	students.		

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide		
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate		
			1 - Barely Adequate		
			2 - Adequate		
			3 - Good		
4.8	Course design specifies the credit	Evidence of possessing	0 1 2 3		
	value, the workload (notional	and using SLQF; course	0000		
	learning hours) as per SLQF,	specifications of the			
	broken down into different types	programme of study;			
	of learning such as direct contact	Evidence of the above in			
	hours, self-learning time,	Handbook/Prospectus,			
	assignments, assessments,	Lecture schedule and			
	laboratory studies, field studies,	time table.			
	clinical work, industrial training				
	etc.				
4.9	Course design and development	Faculty course design	0 1 2 3		
	integrates appropriate learning	policy and procedures;	0000		
	strategies for the development of	minutes of course			
	self-directed learning,	development committee;			
	collaborative learning, creative and	course specifications;			
	critical thinking, life-long learning,	student feedback; course			
	interpersonal communication and	evaluation reports over 3			
	teamwork.	years.			
4.10	Course design and development	Faculty course design	0 1 2 3		
	takes into account the needs of	policy and procedures;	0000		
	differently abled students by	minutes of course			
	employing teaching and learning	development committee;			
	strategies which make the delivery	course specifications;			
	of the course as inclusive as	student feedback; student			
	possible.	satisfaction survey data			
		and reports.			
4.11	With respect to credit weight and	Programme and course	0 1 2 3		
	volume of learning, courses are	specifications; evidence	0000		
	scheduled and offered in a manner	of using SLQF as a guide;			
	that allows the students to	course design plan and			
	complete them within the intended	curriculum map; student			
	period of time.	feedback.			
4.12	Course content has adequate	Faculty course design	0 1 2 3		
	breadth, depth, rigour and balance	policy; minutes of course	0000		
	and the teaching programme can	development committee;			
	be successfully completed within	course evaluation reports;			
	the planned time.	evidence of use of SLQF;			
		Dropout rate.			

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
4.13	Course design, development and	Physical and	0 1 2 3
	delivery incorporates appropriate	documentary evidence of	0 0 0 0
	media and technology.	use of ICT during design,	
		development and delivery	
		of courses; student	
		feedback; course	
		evaluation reports; course	
		specifications.	
4.14	The staff involved in instructional	Training schedules of	0 1 2 3
	design and development have been	staff development center;	0000
	trained for such purposes and	feedback from staff;	
	undergo regular training.	evidence of training been	
		conducted; evidence of	
		using the training in	
		instructional activities;	
		student feedback; peer	
		observation records.	
4.15	Appropriate and adequate	Minutes of the Faculty	0 1 2 3
	resources for course design,	Board and the Curriculum	0 0 0 0
	approval, monitoring and review	Committee; Minutes of	
	processes are made available by	the finance committee	
	the Faculty/Institute.	meetings indicating	
		allocations; evidence of	
		Faculty using its	
		generated funds (if	
		applicable); Faculty	
		budget estimates with	
		evidence of requests.	
4.16	Course approval decisions are	Faculty/ Institute criteria	0 1 2 3
	taken after full consideration of	for course approval	0000
	design principles, academic	process; minutes of	
	standards, and appropriateness of	course approval	
	the learning opportunities	committee; minutes of	
	available, monitoring and review	curriculum development	
	arrangements and content of the	committee with evidence	
	course specification.	of implementing approval	
		process.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of		Scor	e Gu	iide
		Evidence	0 - 2	Inade	equat	te
			1 - 2	Bare	ly Ao	dequate
			2	Adec	luate	
			3 - 0	Good	1	
4.17	Relevant staff are made aware of	Course approval policy of	0	1	2	3
	the criteria against which the	senate/faculty; evidence	0	Ο	$\bigcirc$	0
	course proposals/specifications are	of implementing approval				
	assessed in the course approval	criteria; evidence of				
	process.	communication to all				
		academic staff.				
4.18	The Faculty's/Institute's IQAC	Evidence of internal QA	0	1	2	3
	adopts internal monitoring	policies and plans and	0	Ο	Ο	0
	strategies and effective processes	mechanisms				
	to evaluate, review, and improve	communicated to all staff;				
	the course design and	documentary and				
	development, and course approval	physical evidence of				
	processes.	IQAC; minutes of IQAC				
		meetings; regular				
		previous reports of				
		IQAC.				
4.19	Courses/modules are evaluated at	Comprehensive course	0	1	2	3
	the end of each course/module	evaluation instruments	0	Ο	Ο	0
	with regard to its content,	suitable for feedback				
	appropriateness and effectiveness	from students, teaching				
	of teaching, achievement of	staff; external and				
	learning outcomes and feedback	internal examiners;				
	used for further improvement of	designers of the relevant				
	the course.	course.				

#### Criterion 5 – Teaching and Learning

Scope –Teaching and learning are inherently intertwined and this necessitates a holistic approach. Goal of quality teaching learning is to improve the quality of learning experience of students that would enable them to achieve the intended learning outcomes. The teaching and learning process should be student-centred in keeping with outcome-based education (OBE). Choice of different teaching methods may even be of greater significance to what students learn than the content that is being taught. Faculty should match students' needs with multiple learning opportunities using teaching techniques to engage students actively in the learning process. This would ensure that students are successfully equipped with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values required after they exit. Teaching learning strategies, assessments and learning outcomes are closely aligned so that they reinforce one another. Quality teaching is informed by feedback loops that provide measures of success and proactive measures to overcome difficulties that are identified.

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3- Good
5.1.	Teaching and learning	University's	0 1 2 3
	strategies are based on the	Corporate/strategic plan;	0000
	Faculty's/Institute's mission,	Faculty Handbook and	
	and curriculum requirements.	mission statement; Faculty	
		Action Plan; minutes of action	
		plan; programme/course	
		specifications.	
5.2	The Faculty/Institute provides	Course specifications;	0 1 2 3
	course specifications and	evidence to show that timely	0000
	timetables before the	communication to students	
	commencement of the course.	have been done; student	
		feedback; course evaluation	
		reports.	
5.3	Teaching learning strategies,	Course specifications;	0 1 2 3
	assessments and learning	student evaluation;	0000
	outcomes are closely aligned	Peer review reports; external	
	(constructive alignment).	examiners' reports.	

Criterion 5 is captured in the following 'Standards':

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
5.4	Teaching learning strategies	Evidence of infrastructure and	0 1 2 3
	offered are also appropriate	human resource facilities to	0000
	and accessible to differently	assist differently abled	
	abled students if the	students; evidence of their	
	programme caters for such	accessing them in their	
	students.	learning; course evaluation	
		reports; student satisfaction	
		survey reports.	
5.5	The Faculty/Institute	Course specifications; student	0 1 2 3
	encourages blended learning	feedback; Course evaluations;	0000
	(mixture of diverse delivery	use of LMS.	
	methods) as a way of		
	maximizing student		
	engagement with the		
5.6	programme/courses.	D 1 1	
5.6	Teachers integrate into their	Research committee reports;	0 1 2 3
	teaching, appropriate research	teacher evaluation reports by	0000
	and scholarly activities of their own/others' and current	peers and by students;	
	knowledge in the public	research reports of staff; annual reports.	
	domain.	annuar reports.	
5.7	Teachers engage students in	Course specifications; course	0 1 2 3
2.1	self-directed learning,	development committee	0000
	collaborative learning,	minutes; student feedback;	
	relevant contexts, use of	course evaluation reports.	
	technology as an instructional	1	
	aid while being flexible with		
	regard to individual needs and		
	differences.		
5.8	Teachers encourage students	Student journals/ newsletters,	0 1 2 3
	to contribute to scholarship,	students' research and	0000
	creative work, and discovery	publications; other creative	
	of knowledge to relate theory	activities by students/ student	
	and practice appropriate to	societies; documentary	
	their programmes and the	evidence from Student Affairs	
	institutional mission.	Division; Student feedback;	
		student reflective	
		diaries/portfolios.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
5.9	Teaching learning strategies	Evidence for group activities;	0 1 2 3
	include providing	course specification; evidence	0000
	opportunities for students to	of formal and informal peer	
	work in study groups to	study groups.	
	promote collaborative		
	learning.		
5.10	Teachers engage students in	Minutes of course	0 1 2 3
	research as part of the	development committee;	0000
	teaching and learning strategy	programme/course	
	and encourage / support the	specifications/student	
	students to publish their	publications; awards for best	
	research giving due credit to	research publications.	
	the student.		
5.11	Teaching learning strategies	Policy on gender equity;	0 1 2 3
	ensure that they are not gender	evidence of implementing the	0000
	discriminative and abusive.	policy; student and staff	
		feedback.	
5.12	Teaching and learning	Evidence of monitoring	0 1 2 3
	activities are monitored	instruments; data; monitoring	0000
	routinely for their	reports; student feedback;	
	appropriateness and	student satisfaction survey	
	effectiveness.	reports; course specifications	
		implementation; LMS	
		records.	
5.13	The teachers adopt innovative	Programme/course	0 1 2 3
	pedagogy and appropriate	specifications; evidence of	0000
	technology into teaching	academic staff using	
	learning processes and	technology in teaching;	
	monitor progress in the use of	evidence of staff using	
	technology.	innovative practices in	
		teaching; LMS activity	
<b>.</b>		reports.	
5.14	Teachers adopt both teacher	Course specifications; course	0 1 2 3
	directed and student-centred	development committee	0000
	teaching-learning	minutes; direct teaching	
	methodologies as specified in	practice observation reports;	
	the course specifications.	student feedback.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	<ul><li>0 - Inadequate</li><li>1 - Barely Adequate</li><li>2 - Adequate</li><li>3 - Good</li></ul>
5.15	Teaching learning strategies promote the use of appropriate facilities, amenities and activities to engage in active/deep learning, academic development and personal wellbeing.	Evidence of facilities and resources to encourage active learning; evidence of well- equipped and resourced career guidance unit; evidence of use of the facilities; student satisfaction survey reports.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5.16	The teachers use appropriate tools to obtain regular feedback on the effectiveness and quality of teaching from students, and peers through a coordinated mechanism for improvement of teaching learning.	Physical and documentary evidence of the presence of coordinated mechanism and tools to obtain feedback on effectiveness of teaching; evidence of regular internal monitoring by IQAC; minutes of IQAC; evidence of using results of feedback for improvement.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5.17	The teachers use the information gained from assessment of student learning to improve teaching-learning.	Programme/course specification; course evaluation reports for the past 3-4 years; teacher appraisal reports as evidence of improvement; Student performance statistics and reports; external examiners reports.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5.18	Allocation of work for staff is fair and transparent, and equitable as far as possible.	Documents on work norms and work load of staff; staff feedback.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5.19	The Faculty/Institute uses a defined set of indicators of excellence in teaching to evaluate performance of teachers, identify champions of teaching excellence, and promote adoption of excellent practices.	Senate/Faculty approved indicators for evaluating teachers for excellence in teaching; evidence of using the indicators for evaluation; awards scheme for excellence in teaching; evidence of awards.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

#### Criterion 6 –Learning Environment, Student Support and Progression

Scope – Learner support services address the identified needs of students and enhance a supportive learning environment aimed at student success in higher education. The learner journey from pre-entry to alumnus is characterized by a concern for student access, learning, progress, and success in achieving the programme outcomes. Policies and strategies are in place relating to a range of services that help all students to develop, reflect on, and articulate the skills and attributes they gain through their co-curricular experience. Student support services are systematically assessed using student learning outcomes, faculty and staff input and other appropriate measures in order to improve the effectiveness of these services. The Faculty facilitates the use of technological innovations in educational transaction to enrich the learning experiences it provides to students and staff. Students are supported adequately by provision of a range of opportunities for tutoring, mentoring, counselling, and stimulation of peer support structures to facilitate their holistic progression. The University / HEI provides adequate support for SCL and OBE.

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 – Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3- Good
6.1	The Faculty adopts a student-	Website with FAQs; job	0 1 2 3
	friendly administrative,	description of relevant staff;	0000
	academic and technical	administrative structure	
	support system that ensures a	reflecting interaction	
	conducive and caring	between students and staff;	
	environment, and greater	students feedback; help	
	interaction among students	desk; student satisfaction	
	and staff.	survey reports.	
6.2	The Faculty/Institute identifies	Need analysis data and use	0 1 2 3
	learning support needs for its	of it in strengthening the	0000
	educational programmes and	support service for students;	
	methods of delivery and	physical and documentary	
	provides effective learning	evidence of conducive	
	environment through	environment; student	
	appropriate services and	feedback; student	
	training programmes.	satisfaction survey reports.	

Criterion 6 is captured in the following 'Standards':

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
6.3.	The Faculty/Institute offers all	Programme plan of SDC;	0 1 2 3
	incoming students an	induction and orientation	0000
	induction programme	programmes of the Faculty	
	regarding the rules and	for students; career guidance	
	regulations of the institution,	programme plans; evidence	
	student-centred learning,	of students attending the	
	outcome based education and	programme; evidence of	
	technology based learning.	possession of By-laws by	
		students.	
6.4	The Faculty guides the	Physical and documentary	0 1 2 3
	students to comply with the	evidence of Student Charter	0000
	Code of conduct for students	(Code of Conduct);	
	(Student Charter), discharge	evidence of distribution to	
	their rights and responsibilities	students; student feedback;	
	and utilize services available	student satisfaction survey	
	in a prudent manner.	reports.	
6.5	The Faculty/Institute guides	Evidence of student centred	0 1 2 3
	the students to optimally use	learning approach practice	0000
	the available student support	in the Faculty; evidence of	
	services and empower learners	effective counselling;	
	to take personal control of	evidence of strategies for	
	their own development (self-	motivation of students to	
	directed learning).	develop independent	
		learning; orientation	
		programmes for students.	
6.6	The Faculty/Institute	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	monitors/ evaluates student	monitoring mechanisms;	0000
	support services and use the	monitoring committee	
	information as a basis for	reports; evidence of	
	improvement.	monitoring outcomes being	
		used for improvement of the	
		system; student satisfaction	
		survey reports.	
		• •	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
6.7	The Faculty/Institute provides	SDC training programme	0 1 2 3
	ongoing training for users	plan ; library training plans;	0000
	(students and staff) of	evidence of students /staff	
	common learning resources	attending the training	
	such as library, ICT, and	programmes; training	
	language laboratories.	evaluation reports; student	
		satisfaction survey reports;	
		staff performance appraisal	
6.0	The Ee culture $/1 = -1^{1/2}$	reports.	0 1 2 2
6.8	The Faculty/Institute which	SDC training programme	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	offers professional/science	plan; evidence of	0000
	based programmes, provides ongoing training for users	students/staff attending the training programmes;	
	(students and staff) of	training evaluation reports;	
	specialized learning resources	staff performance appraisal	
	such as clinical facilities,	reports; student satisfaction	
	science based laboratories,	survey reports.	
	engineering workshops etc.	survey reports.	
6.9	The Faculty/Institute has	Faculty policy, strategy and	0 1 2 3
	appropriate infrastructure,	activities aimed at students	0000
	delivery strategies, academic	with special needs.	
	support services and guidance		
	to meet the needs of		
	differently abled students.		
6.10	The Faculty/Institute's library	Evidence of appropriate ICT	0 1 2 3
	and its branches use ICT-led	policy, infrastructure, and	0000
	tools to facilitate the students	plans for application;	
	to access and use information	availability and usage;	
	effectively for academic	stakeholder feedback; report	
	success, lifelong learning and	on library facilities and	
	gainful employment.	usage of ICT by students in	
		the library.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
6.11	The teachers in partnership	Programme/course	0 1 2 3
	with library and information	specification; library	0000
	resources personnel ensure	training /orientation	
	that the use of library and	schedules; evidence of	
	information resources are	students using the library for	
	integrated into the learning	relevant purposes; evidence	
	process.	of teachers /library	
		motivating students to use	
		the library; evidence of	
		collaboration between	
		academics and library staff;	
		minutes of library	
		committee meetings.	
6.12	The Faculty/Institute	Database of students with	0 1 2 3
	maintains up-to-date records	up to date records of student	0000
	on student progress throughout	examination/assessment	
	a programme of study and	results; Evidence of follow-	
	provide prompt and	up on the progression by the	
	constructive feedback about	faculty; evidence of	
	their performance.	feedback given.	
6.13	The Faculty/Institute promotes	Evidence of scheduled	0 1 2 3
	active academic/social	social events in the Faculty	0000
	interaction between the faculty	programme facilitating	
	and students.	interaction between staff	
		and students; student	
		feedback; student	
		satisfaction survey reports;	
		Prospectus; Student Charter.	
6.14	The Faculty/Institute	Evidence of scheduled	0 1 2 3
	recognizes and facilitates	meetings between students	0000
	academic interaction between	and academic staff; student	
	the peer helpers/ mentors/	feedback; Prospectus;	
	senior guides and students.	Student Charter.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
6.15	Co-curricular activities such as	Handbook; Prospectus;	0 1 2 3
	sports and aesthetic	curriculum of individual	0000
	programmes conform to the	programmes; corporate	
	mission of the Faculty, and	plan/strategic plan.	
	contribute to social and		
	cultural dimensions of the		
	educational experience.		
6.16	Students are equipped with	Physical and documentary	0 1 2 3
	career management skills	evidence of CGU and the	0000
	along with soft skills	action plan; evidence of	
	empowering them to make	relevant career advisory	
	informed career choices	activities; student feedback.	
	through the CGU.		
6.17	Learning experience is	MoUs between the two	0 1 2 3
	enhanced through	institutes; feedback from	0000
	opportunities such as	providers; student feedback;	
	industrial placement/	evidence of students	
	internships/ work based	undergoing training.	
	placements.		
6.18	The Faculty/Institute has	Policy document on GEE	0 1 2 3
	internalized the policies on	and SGBV; strategies and	0000
	gender equity and equality and	action plans drawn and	
	ensures that there is no direct	implemented; reports on the	
	or indirect sex discrimination/	progress made in promoting	
	harassment.	GEE and deterring SGBV.	
6.19	The Faculty/Institute regularly	Student satisfaction survey	0 1 2 3
	and systematically gathers	instrument and evidence of	0000
	relevant information about the	gathering data; evidence of	
	satisfaction of students with	use of findings of feedback	
	the teaching programmes/	survey.	
	courses offered and support		
	services and the information is		
	used in improvement.		

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
6.20	The Faculty/Institute is	Survey reports on	0 1 2 3
	proactive in counselling the	progression; employer	0000
	students to facilitate their	survey; evidence of good	
	progression from one level of	learner support to facilitate	
	a programme to another and	progression; student	
	for qualifying for an award	satisfaction surveys;	
	and employment/advanced	Physical and documentary	
	study.	evidence of a 'student	
		counselling unit/service;	
		Activity plan of the unit;	
		evidence of effective	
		counselling; evidence of	
		staff trained at SDC.	
6.21	The Faculty/ Institute	Faculty policy on fall back	0 1 2 3
	facilitates the students who do	options; evidence of	0000
	not complete the programme	implementation.	
	successfully to settle with the		
	fall back options available.		
6.22	The Faculty/Institute regularly	Results of surveys of	
	monitors retention,	employment reports; tracer	0 1 2 3
	progression, completion/	studies; surveys to	0000
	graduation rates, employment	determine numbers	
	rates and per student cost in	obtaining	
	relation to national targets	scholarships/fellowships/	
	where available, and remedial	internships; outcome	
	measures taken where	surveys on benefits to	
	necessary.	society; evidence of	
		admission to advanced	
		studies.	
6.23	Faculty/institute promptly	Disciplinary by-laws for	0 1 2 3
	deals with students'	students; minutes of student	0000
	complaints and grievances,	disciplinary committee; by-	
	and deliver timely responses.	laws for student grievance	
		redressal mechanisms;	
		minutes of grievance	
		committee meetings;	
		complaints received and	
		action taken.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
6.24	The Faculty networks with	Evidence of	0 1 2 3
	alumnus and encourage	University/Faculty alumnus;	0000
	alumnus to assist students in	minutes of alumni	
	preparing for their	committee; handbook;	
	professional future.	evidence of close interaction	
		and active participation in	
		Faculty activities.	

#### Criterion 7 – Student Assessment and Awards

Scope –Assessment of student learning has a central role in both programme design and in the learning environment of the student. Good practices in assessment involve policies and procedures relating to standards of performance as prescribed in the SLQF. Rigorous assessment procedures are a principal resource for the maintenance of standards.

Assessment is used as a tool to promote learning and support the academic development of students. Faculty involved in assessment need to ensure that assessment strategies are linked to the ILOs and that their assessment practices are fair, valid, reliable and feasible with provision for regular and prompt feedback on student progress.

Information about assessment, including ILOs, assessment strategies, processes, methods and schedule of assessment tasks, and criteria for assessment is published in print and online and communicated to all students. The Faculty/Institute ensures that University's Regulations, Rules, By-laws and guidance on assessment procedures are explicit, and consistent while ensuring confidentiality and integrity. Mechanisms are operated to monitor and review Faculty's academic provision in relation to assessment.

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide		Guide	
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate		e	
			1 - I	Barel	y Ac	lequate
			2 - 4	Adeq	uate	
			3- C	lood		
7.1	Assessment strategy of	Institution/ Faculty/ Institute	0	1	2	3
	student learning is considered	policy on outcome based	0	Ο	Ο	0
	as an integral part of	programme design;				
	programme design, with a	Programme and Course				
	clear relation between	specifications; By-laws;				
	assessment tasks and the	examination rules and				
	programme outcomes.	regulations.				
7.2.	Assessment strategy is	Curriculum of	0	1	2	3
	aligned to specified	programme/courses;	0	Ο	Ο	0
	qualification/level descriptors	programme/course				
	of the SLQF and SBS and	specifications; alignment of				
	requirements of professional	assessments to ILOs and				
	bodies.	teaching learning methods; exit				
		survey reports.				

#### Criterion 7 is captured in the following 'Standards':

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
7.3	The Faculty/Institute has	Evidence of policy on	0 1 2 3
	procedures for designing,	assessment strategies, Minutes	0000
	approving, monitoring and	of review meetings; by-laws	
	reviewing the assessment	rules and regulations;	
	strategies for programmes	curriculum evaluation	
	(incorporating all aspects of	committee minutes; senate	
	training including industrial	minutes; council minutes.	
	training, clinical training etc)		
	and awards.		
7.4	The Faculty/Institute reviews	Minutes of review meetings;	0 1 2 3
	and amends assessment	amended by-laws, rules and	0000
	strategies and regulations	regulations; curriculum	
	periodically as appropriate	development committee	
	and remains fit for purpose.	minutes.	
7.5	The Faculty/Institute ensures	Policy on weightage relating to	0 1 2 3
	the weightage relating to	different components of	0000
	different components of	assessments; course	
	assessments are specified in	specifications;	
	the programme/course	Handbook/Prospectus.	
	specifications.		
7.6	The Faculty/Institute adopts	Policy documents on	0 1 2 3
	policies and regulations	appointments of external	0000
	governing the appointment of	examiners; by-laws of	
	both internal and external	examinations; senate minutes;	
	examiners and provides them	appointment letters to	
77	with clear ToRs.	examiners.	
7.7	Faculty/Institute ensures that	Manual of examiners	
	the reports from external	procedures; by-laws on	
	examiners are considered by the examination board in	examinations; records of	
		taking into consideration	
7 0	finalizing the results.	external examiners' reports.	0 1 2 2
7.8	Students are assessed using	Examinations By-laws;	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	published criteria, regulations, and procedures that are	regulations and rules; curriculum development	
	adhered to by the staff and	committee minutes; manual of	
	communicated to students at	examination procedures;	
	the time of enrollment /	student's Handbook.	
	recruitment.		

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	<ul><li>0 - Inadequate</li><li>1 - Barely Adequate</li><li>2 - Adequate</li><li>3 - Good</li></ul>
7.9	The Faculty/Institute ensures that staff involved in assessing the students are competent to undertake their roles and responsibilities and have no conflict of interest.	Evidence of knowledge about manual of examination procedures; by-laws, rules and regulations; SDC's training programme schedule. Manual for conduct of examinations.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\ \end{array}$
7.10	Appropriate arrangements/adjustments/ facilities are made available by the Faculty/Institute regarding examination requirements for students with disabilities wherever relevant.	Faculty policy of dealing with differently abled students; evidence of making facilities available to them.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
7.11	Students are provided with regular, appropriate and timely feedback on formative assessments to promote effective learning and support the academic development of students.	By-laws on examinations; manual of examination procedures; use of feedback to promote student learning.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
7.12	The Faculty/Institute adopts well defined marking scheme, various forms of internal second marking (open marking, blind marking) and procedures for recording and verifying marks etc, to ensure transparency, fairness and consistency.	Manual of examination procedures; by-laws on examinations; records of complying with the above; staff feedback; student feedback; sample answer scripts and mark sheets; evidence of second marker's reports.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
7.13	Graduation requirements are ensured in the degree certification process and the transcript accurately reflects the stages of progression and student attainments.	By-laws on examinations; manual of procedures; sample transcripts; student feedback	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of		Sco	ore (	Guide	
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate		e		
			1 - Barely Adequate		lequate		
			2 - Adequate				
			3 - 0	Good	1		
7.14	A complete transcript	Sample transcripts; by-laws on	0	1	2	3	
	indicating the courses	examinations, manual of	0	Ο	Ο	0	
	followed, grades obtained and	examination procedures;					
	the aggregate GPA/grades,	evidence of students receiving					
	and class (where appropriate)	transcripts at graduation.					
	is made available to all						
	students at graduation.						
7.15	Examination results are	Manual of examination	0	1	2	3	
	documented accurately and	procedure; by-laws on	0	Ο	Ο	0	
	communicated to students	examinations; evidence of					
	within the stipulated time.	ensuring accuracy in					
		recording; evidence of timely					
		issue of results; student					
		feedback.					
7.16	The Faculty ensures that the	SLQF in possession; evidence	0	1	2	3	
	degree awarded and the name	of staff awareness and use of	0	Ο	Ο	0	
	of the degree complies with	SLQF during course					
	the guidelines (qualification	development;					
	descriptor), credit	programme/course					
	requirements and competency	specifications.					
	levels (level descriptor)						
	detailed in the SLQF.						
7.17	The Faculty/Institute ensures	Examination by-laws;	0	1	2	3	
	the implementation of	evidence of Faculty staff and	0	Ο	Ο	0	
	examination by laws	examination unit's awareness					
	including those on academic	of the by-laws; senate minutes;					
	misconduct, and strictly	evidence of implementation					
	enforces them according to	and strict enforcement;					
	the institutional policies and	evidence of results released on					
	procedures, in a timely	time (within 3 months);					
	manner.	student discipline by-laws;					
		student Charter.					

#### Criterion 8 – Innovative and Healthy Practices

Scope – The institutional policy and strategy for promoting and fostering innovative and healthy practices and the extent of use of such practices are assessed. Innovative and Healthy practices are considered as practices which would lead to enhancement of quality of training and learning experience and the students' outlook. However, it is difficult to prescribe a comprehensive list of healthy and innovative practices that will be applicable across all study programmes.

Examples of such practices are stated here: use of ICT-platform to facilitate multi-mode delivery and student-centered learning; use of Open Educational Resources (OER) to complement undergraduate teaching; institutional mechanism to promote faculty engagement in research, innovation and postgraduate research, and its contribution to enhance quality of undergraduate training; performance appraisal system and reward mechanisms for staff, international collaborations and exchange of students and staff; student participation in co-curricular activities and institutional national level competition in sports, aesthetic activities and innovations; faculty-industry linkages and use of work-based and industry placement as a part of learning for undergraduates; adoption of policy and practice of credit transfer mechanism; strategies adopted for maintaining academic standards of the study programme; organizational arrangement to promote community and industry engagement/social mobilization programmes, and income generation initiatives to diversify sources of funds.

This list by no means is exhaustive and if the Faculty/Institute practices any other innovative or healthy practice, they could include them in the SER with supportive evidence.

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
8.1	The Faculty/Institute has	Inventory of teaching and	0 1 2 3
	established and operates ICT-	learning methods adopted;	0000
	based platform (i.e. VLE/	physical evidence of	
	LMS) to facilitate multi-	presence of VLE/LMS;	
	mode teaching delivery and	physical verification of use	
	learning.	of VLE/LMS; number of	
		courses /documents uploaded	
		into LMS; student feedback.	

The scope of this criterion is captured in the following 'Standards':

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
8.2	The Faculty /Institute	Faculty Board approved	0 1 2 3
	encourages the staff and	policy and guidelines on the	0000
	students to use OER to	use OER; evidence of use of	
	supplement teaching and	OER by teachers and	
	learning.	students.	
8.3	The Faculty/Institute	Document reflecting Faculty	0 1 2 3
	recognizes complementarity	policy and strategy on R&D	0000
	between academic training,	report on the benefits	-
	research and development	accrued for undergraduate	
	(R&D), innovations, and	training from R&D records	
	industry engagement as core	on institutional and national	
	duties of academics.	recognitions received by	
		academics.	
8.4	The Faculty/Institute has	Evidence of existence of an	0 1 2 3
	established coordinating and	organizational entity or	0000
	facilitating mechanisms for	entities to promote and	
	fostering research and	coordinate R&D and	
	innovation and promoting	outreach activities; manual	
	community and industry	of procedures/documented	
	engagement.	guidelines on conducting	
		R&D and outreach activities;	
		Strategic Plan/Action Plan of	
		the Faculty/Institute.	
8.5	The Faculty/Institute	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	implements reward system to	staff reward schemes for	0000
	encourage academics for	academic and research	
	achieving excellence in	excellence; records of past	
	research and outreach	rewards conferred.	
	activities.		
8.6	The study programme	By-laws/guidelines relating	0 1 2 3
	contains an undergraduate	student research project	0000
	research project as a part of	management; sample of	
	the teaching and learning	student projects conducted	
	strategy and encourages	and students theses	
	students to disseminate the	submitted; evidence of	
	findings.	publication of student project	
		reports as research	
		communications.	

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
8.7	The study programme	Guidelines on 'industrial	0 1 2 3
	contains an 'industrial'	attachment' (IA); list of	0000
	attachment/training as a part	places the Faculty/Institute	0000
	of the teaching and learning	has established formal links	
	strategy; it is operationalized	with, for operationalizing the	
	through formal partnerships	IA; sample of reports	
	with 'industrial'	submitted by students	
	establishments/organizations.	following completion of IA.	
8.8	The Faculty/Institute has	List of academic and	0 1 2 3
0.0	5		
	established and	research collaboration	0000
	operationalized strong links	established and	
	with various international,	operationalized with outside	
	national, governmental and	agencies; list of activities	
	non-governmental agencies	conducted through such	
	and industries, and uses such	collaborations.	
	linkages to build the		
	reputation of the institution		
	and expose students to the		
	'world of work' and to		
	promote staff and student		
	exchange.		
8.9	The Faculty/Institute has	List of income generating	0 1 2 3
	diversified its sources of	activities conducted; Reports	0000
	income to complement the	on the benefits accrued	
	grants received through	through such activities;	
	Government by engaging in	Physical verification of	
	income-generating activities.	income generating activities.	
8.10	The Faculty/Institute	University approved policy	0 1 2 3
	practices a credit-transfer	and guidelines/by-laws	0000
	policy in conformity with	regarding credit transfer;	
	institutional policies that	evidence of students making	
	allows its students to transfer	use of this option.	
	credits to another Faculty/		
	Institute or submit credits		
	earned from another Institute		
	to the Faculty concerned.		
			1

No.	Standards	Examples of Sources of	Score Guide
		Evidence	0 - Inadequate
			1 - Barely Adequate
			2 - Adequate
			3 - Good
8.11	The Faculty/Institute	Documentary evidence of	0 1 2 3
	promotes students and staff	institutional mechanism to	0000
	engagement in a wide variety	promote and facilitate co-	
	of co-curricular activities	curricular activities; report	
	such as social, cultural and	on the co-curricular activities	
	aesthetic pursuits,	conducted.	
	community and industry-		
	related activities, etc., and		
	such pursuits are well		
	supported with physical,		
	financial and human		
	resources.		
8.12	Faculty/Institute encourages	Faculty Board approved	0 1 2 3
	student participation at	policy and guidelines	0 0 0 0
	regional/national level	relating to granting	0000
	competitions (such as IQ,	permission to participate at	
	innovation, sports, general	outside competitions; reward	
	knowledge, etc.) and rewards	mechanism to give	
	outstanding performers.	recognition to outstanding	
		performers.	
8.13	The academic standards of	Institutional procedure for	0 1 2 3
	the study programme is	curricula development,	0 0 0 0
	assured through regular	approval, and monitoring	
	revision of curriculum, close	mechanism; by-laws relating	
	monitoring of its	to examinations; mechanism	
	implementation and use of	of appointing external	
	external examiners for	examiners; list of external	
	moderation and second	examiners.	
	marking.		
8.14	The Faculty/Institute	University approved policy	0 1 2 3
	implements a mechanism for	and guidelines on fallback	0000
	the students who do not	option; evidence of	
	complete the programme	implementing fallback	
	successfully to exit at a lower	option.	
	level with a diploma or		
	certificate, depending on		
	level of attainment (fallback		
	option).		

#### 3.3. Procedure for Use of Standards for Assessment of Performance of the Programme

This procedure will describe how the standards of the eight criteria based on the evidence given against each standard by the Faculty/ Institute and the score guide are used by the external peer review team in arriving at the final assessment of performance of a study programme offered by Faculty/ Institute. The Faculty/ Institute may also use this procedure in self-assessment of the performance of their study programme. The terms mentioned below will be used in the validation and the subsequent judgement on assessment of the Faculty/ Institute.

- Standard-wise judgement giving 'standard-wise score'
- Criterion-wise judgement giving 'raw criterion-wise score'
- Application of weightages to obtain 'actual criterion-wise score'
- Calculation of 'Overall Study Programme score'
- Grading of overall performance of the Programme of Study

The procedure is described in a series of steps.

*Step 1* - The evidence given against each standard by the Programme of Study are carefully and objectively analyzed and assessed.

Step 2 - Based on the evidence, assessment of the extent to which each standard has been achieved by the Programme of Study is recorded by placing a tick in the appropriate circle against each standard on a 4 point scale from 0-3. (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1 – 9	Score (	Guide	for	Each	Standard
---------------	---------	-------	-----	------	----------

Score	Descriptor	Explanation of the Descriptor	
3	Good	No issues/concerns about the strengths	
		and quality of the evidence provided	
2	Adequate	Few issues/concerns about the strengths	
		and quality of the evidence provided	
1	Barely Adequate	Major issues/concerns about the	
		strengths and quality of the evidence	
		provided	
0	Inadequate	No relevant evidence provided	

Each standard will receive a score from 0-3 (standard –wise score).

Step 3 - Performance of each Criterion is derived by totalling the scores gained in all the standards in respect of the Criterion. The value obtained is the 'raw criterion-wise score'.

#### **3.4.** Weightages of Criteria

Recognizing the variance in their relative importance in a Programme of Study, different criteria have been allotted differential weightages on a thousand scale. The weightages given in Table 3.2 will be used for calculating the 'actual criterion-wise score'.

Criterion	Assessment Criteria	Weightage on a
No.		thousand scale
1	Programme Management	150
2	Human and Physical Resources	100
3	Programme Design and Development	150
4	Course/ Module Design and Development	150
5	Teaching and Learning	150
6	Learning Environment, Student Support and	100
	Progression	
7	Student Assessment and Awards	150
8	Innovative and Healthy Practices	50
	Total	1000

 Table 3.2 – Differential weightages of Criteria

Step 4 - Based on the weightages listed in Table 3.2 and the formula given in Box 1, the 'raw criterion-wise score' is converted into an 'actual criterion-wise score'.

Taking Criterion 8 which has 14 standards as an example, and a fictitious value of 24 for the raw criterion score given by the review team, the actual criterion-wise score for Innovative and Healthy Practices (Criterion 8) is estimated as 29. (Box 1)

#### Box 1 - Formula for converting 'raw score' to 'actual score' on the weighted scale

Maximum raw score for each criterion = total number of standards for the respective criterion x 3 which is the maximum score for any criterion.

Raw criterion-wise score x weightage in a 1000 point scale = 'actual criterion-wise score'

Example: Criterion 8 with weightage of 50 (Table 3.2) and 14 standards

*Raw criterion-wise score* (given by the peer team) = 24

Maximum Score = (14 standards x 3) = 42

Weightage on a 1000 scale = 50 (as in Table 3.2)

Actual criterion-wise score = (24/42)\* 50 = 28.6

Step 5 - The **Overall Programme of Study** score is derived by totalling all the 'actual criterionwise scores' of the ten criteria and converting the total to a percentage as exemplified in Table 3.3.

No	Criteria	Weighted minimum score*	Actual criteria- wise score
			wise score
1	Programme Management	75	75
2	Human and Physical Resources	50	80
3	Programme Design and Development	75	70
4	Course/ Module Design and	75	50
	Development		
5	Teaching and Learning	75	60
6	Learning Environment, Student	50	70
	Support and Progression		
7	Student Assessment and Awards	75	65
8	Innovative and Healthy Practices	25	29
	Total on a thousand scale		499
	%		49.9

 Table 3.3 – Programme of Study Score Conversion to Percentage

\*Represents 50% of the values given in Table 3.2

Overall Performance of a Study Programme is graded as shown in Table 3.4

Study Programme	Actual criteria- wise score	Grade	Performance descriptor	Interpretation of descriptor
score%				
≥80	Equal to or more than the minimum weighted score for each of all eight criteria (Table 3.3).	A	Very Good	High level of accomplishment of quality expected of a programme of study; should move towards excellence
≥ 70	Equal to or more than the minimum weighted score for seven of the eight criteria (Table 3.3)	В	Good	Satisfactory level of accomplishment of quality expected of a programme of study; requires improvement in a few aspects
≥ 60	Equal to or more than the minimum weighted score for six of the eight criteria (Table 3.3)	С	Satisfactory	Minimum level of accomplishment of quality expected of a programme of study; requires improvement in several aspects
<60	Irrespective of minimum weighted criterion scores.	D	Unsatisfactory	Inadequate level of accomplishment of quality expected of a programme of study: requires improvement in all aspects

 Table 3.4 Grading of Overall Performance of a Study Programme

#### 3.5. Final Assessment of the Performance of a Programme of Study

For a **Programme of Study** to receive an 'A' Grade, the following conditions are applicable.

i) Overall **Programme of Study** Score of  $\ge 80\%$ 

and

ii) A score equal to or more than the weighted minimum score for each of all eight criteria (Table 3.3).

For a **Programme of Study** to receive a 'B' Grade, the following conditions are applicable.

- i) Overall **Programme of Study** Score of  $\geq$  70% and
- ii) A score equal to or more than the weighted minimum score for at least seven out of the eight criteria (Table 3.3).

For a **Programme of Study** to receive a 'C' Grade, the following conditions are applicable.

- i) Overall **Programme of Study** Score of  $\geq 60\%$  and
- ii) A score equal to or more than the weighted minimum score for at least six out of the eight criteria (Table 3.3).

For a **Programme of Study** to receive a 'D' Grade, the following conditions are applicable.

i) Overall **Programme of Study** Score of < 60% irrespective of weighted minimum criterion scores. (Table 3.3)

# Part III

# **Quality Assessment Guidelines on**

# **Self-Evaluation and the Review Process**

## **Chapter Four**

## **Self-Evaluation Report**

The Self-Evaluation Report (SER) for a Programme Review is a document prepared by a Faculty/ Institute with regard to each study programme that it offers. The SER reflects the self-assessment of the Faculty/ Institute of the quality of the study programme and its strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement. The SER is prepared by a team appointed by the Faculty/ Institute in liaison with the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), and in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The SER becomes a key document that provides the point of reference for the review team to understand the Faculty/ Institute and the programme of study.

This chapter provides guidance on preparation of the SER of the programme of study, with the aim of ensuring comprehensiveness and maintaining uniformity in SERs prepared by all Faculties/ Institutes.

#### 4.1 Purpose of the Self Evaluation Report (SER)

The purpose of the SER is to provide the review team with an account of the performance of the programme of study with respect to the eight criteria and the standards thereof. The SER should describe the degree of internalization of best practices and the level of achievement of standards, substantiated with relevant evidence. This would reflect the effectiveness of the ways in which the Faculty/ Institute discharges its responsibility for maintaining quality of academic standards and awards.

#### 4.2 Scope of the Self-Evaluation Report (SER)

The SER reflects the following aspects pertaining to the particular programme of study:

- Degree of internalization of best practices and level of achievement of Standards
- Degree to which the claims are supported by documented evidence
- Accuracy of the data and statements made in the SER

#### **4.2.1** Degree of Internalization of Best Practices and Level of Achievement of Standards:

The SER accomplishes the above mentioned purpose by demonstrating the degree of internalization of best practices by the Faculty/ Institute and the level of achievement of Standards set out under eight Criteria prescribed in Chapters 2 and 3 of this Manual. In doing so, the SER would demonstrate the commitment of the Faculty/ Institute to uphold its mission of producing graduates with desired attributes. Where relevant, the SER should also reflect its commitment for the promotion of student-centered and outcome-based teaching and learning. This will also include the ways in which the study programme has responded to national policy and guidelines and human resource needs, and requirements of professional bodies where relevant. Furthermore, the SER should also indicate how the study programme has responded to the recommendations of previous programme / subject reviews.

#### 4.2.2 Degree to which the claims are supported by documented evidence:

Every claim of compliance and level of attainment has to be supported with multiple sources of documentary evidence. Citation of all pertinent evidence becomes a major requirement of the SER. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Faculty/ Institute to furnish all relevant documents. Claims not supported by documented evidence will not be considered by the review team. Section 3.2 of this Manual provides examples of sources of evidence relevant to each standard and the template given in the Annex demonstrates the way the evidence should be coded and presented.

#### **4.2.3.** Accuracy of the data and statements made in the SER:

It is imperative that the claims of compliance and evidence mentioned in the SER are accurate and verifiable. In instances where changes are in progress and evidence not yet available, the Faculty/ Institute should state so. In such situations, the Faculty/ Institute should indicate why the changes were necessary, how it is managing the process of change, and the expected outcome/s of the changes.

#### 4.3 Guidelines for Preparation of the SER

Study programmes are expected to prepare the SER according to the following structure with four sections;

Section 1. Introduction to the study programme Section 2. Process of preparing the SER Section 3. Compliance with the Criteria and Standards Section 4. Summary

The contents of each section are outlined next.

#### Section 1. Introduction to the Study Programme

The Introduction section begins with an overview of the Faculty/ Institute and an outline of the establishment and major milestones in the development of the programme of study. This will be followed by a description (preferably in tabular form) of the following topics arranged under separate sub-headings:

- Graduate profile and intended learning outcomes of the study programme.
- Number of Departments contributing to the programme.
- Number of students enrolled and their choices of subject combinations
- Numbers and profile of the academic, academic support and non-academic staff.
- Learning resource system (library, ELTU, laboratories, computer facilities etc.)
- Student support system and management

The Introduction should also contain a description of the context in which the Faculty/ Institute operates by providing an analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) pertaining to the study programme. Furthermore, it should describe the major changes initiated/ implemented since the last review, and how the changes have impacted on the quality of the programme. This information will help the review team to contextualize the study programme and plan the review process.

#### Section 2. Process of preparing the SER

This section should contain an account of the process of preparation of the SER and may include the following:

- Appointment of SER writing team with the ToR
- Composition and responsibilities of working teams in charge of the chapters and criteria
- Familiarization of the programme review manual and the methodology of the review process
- Activity schedules of the working teams and methods of collection of information
- Collation of data and evidence and analysis and synthesis of the draft report by the working groups
- Compilation into a draft SER by the Chairperson of the writing team
- Forum to discuss the draft report
- Finalizing the report and submission

#### Section 3. Compliance with the Criteria and Standards

In this section, the SER describes the extent to which the study programme complies with the standards of the eight criteria described in Chapters 2 and 3 of this Manual. Therefore, Chapter 3 of the Manual should be used as a guide in compiling this section.

This section should be structured as eight sub-sections under the eight criteria in the same order as prescribed in the manual. It is advised to prepare each sub-section of this section in tabular form using the template given in the Appendix. Under each criterion, column 01 should carry the serial number of the standard, column 02 the Study Programme's claims of compliance, column 03 the documentary evidence to support each claim of compliance, and column 04 the codes of the evidence used.

At the end of each sub-section, a summary statement on how the programme has complied with the Standards of the respective Criterion should be made in the appropriate box assigned for the purpose.

#### Section 4. Summary

The summary should convey to the review team the effectiveness of the ways in which the Faculty/ Institute discharges its responsibility for maintaining academic standards prescribed in the Programme Review Manual and quality of the awards of its programme of study. This section should reflect the degree to which the Faculty/Institute has internalized the best practices given in the manual, and the internal monitoring mechanism (IQAC) used for continuous quality enhancement. It should also indicate the deficiencies/gaps and the actions taken/planned to address those deficiencies/ gaps.

#### 4.4 Length of the SER

The self-evaluation report should be concise and analytical, self-explanatory and readily understandable, with references to all relevant evidence. It should not exceed 8,000 words (using Times New Roman in 12 point font size with 1.5 line space on A 4 size pages) excluding appendices. Appendices should provide only the pertinent information to the main text.

## **Chapter Five**

## **Review Team and the Review Visit**

The knowledge, experience and professional standards of the members of the review team and its Chairperson are crucial to the conduct of an objective and candid Programme Review. It is also of equal importance that reviewers and the Faculties/Institutes are aware of each other's roles and responsibilities in order to ensure that the review process takes place in a timely manner without any obstacle or conflict. This chapter will provide guidelines on the selection of reviewers, composition of the review team, profile of reviewers, profile and role of review chair, conduct of reviewers, pre- review arrangements, and the review visit.

#### **5.1 Selection of Reviewers**

The QAAC will maintain a pool of study programme reviewers from which it will select and appoint reviewers for each review. The reviewers will be senior academics in the relevant discipline (which may include retired academics who have had an exemplary career and are still active in academic activities); and nominees from relevant professional bodies. The following criteria will be considered in the selection of study programme reviewers:

- Qualifications and experience.
- Active involvement in study programme development and programme administration.
- Involvement in internal quality monitoring.
- Broad vision of higher education and expectations of the world of work.
- Acceptability to the Faculty and Institute being reviewed.
- Prior training as a reviewer.

In addition, each reviewer should sign a self-declaration of non-involvement with the particular Faculty/Institute so as to avoid any conflict of interest.

#### **5.2** Composition of the Review Team

The review team should be composed of minimum of three members with adequate discipline -representation. In respect of professional programmes, it is desirable to have one member from outside of academia to look at issues from a more industry-related or professional perspective. Adequate gender representation should be ensured. The QAAC will identify the review chair from among the members selected for the review team.

#### **5.3 Profile of Reviewers**

Credibility of the entire review process depends on the attributes and conduct of the reviewers. Their qualities as individuals and professionalism and integrity of review teams are vital to the success of an external review process. Reviewers should be well informed, constructive, and act as ambassadors for promoting quality culture in the Faculty/ Institute.

The 'reviewer profile' below, describes the attributes expected of Study Programme Reviewers:

- High level of academic achievement in the respective discipline.
- High degree of professional integrity.
- An enquiring disposition.
- Ability to act as an effective team member.
- Good individual time management skills.
- Ability to readily assimilate a large amount of disparate information.
- Good command of data analysis, reasoning and sound judgment.
- High standard of oral and written communication
- Experience in academic management and quality assurance

#### **5.4 Review Chair – Profile and Role**

In addition to possessing the attributes stated in 5.3, the Review Chair is expected to have managerial skills to lead a team of experts effectively and efficiently. He/she should be able to communicate effectively in face-to-face interaction; to work within given timescales and adherence to deadlines; delegate responsibilities to the team members; facilitate writing of the relevant sections; and compilation and editing to produce clear and succinct reports.

#### **5.5 Conduct of Reviewers**

Reviewers will strive to uphold the highest standards of professional practice throughout the review process, exemplified by

- respectful, professional conduct towards staff and students at all times;
- application of good practices provided through reviewer training on the conduct of peer observation of teaching;
- acceptance of privacy of the review process;
- acceptance of individual responsibility for assigned tasks within the review team; and
- acceptance of collective responsibility for the review team's judgments.

#### **5.6 Pre- Review Arrangements**

The requirements for the review visit and the responsibilities of the respective parties to facilitate clarity, consistency and effectiveness of the review process are outlined below.

# 5.6.1 Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council (QAAC)/ University Grants Commission

- QAAC/UGC in consultation with the respective Faculty/Institute appoints the Review team and Review Chair;
- Informs the Dean or Head of the Faculty/ Institute and the Director of the IQAU of the University and the Chair of the IQAC of the Faculty/Institute of the review team members and their contact information naming the Review Chair as the focal point of contact.
- Organizes a pre-review meeting among the panel of reviewers, and the IQAU chair to discuss desk review findings and to plan the review visit.
- Makes arrangements for transport from the places of residence of reviewers to destined Faculty/Institute and accommodation.
- Assigns one member of the UGC/QAAC to be present on the first day of the review visit.

#### 5.6.2 Faculty/ Institute

- Designation of the Chair/Secretary of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of the respective Faculty/ Institute as the focal point of contact to co-ordinate communications between the Faculty/ Institute and the review team and to provide logistical support, and inform the QAAC/UGC of the contact information of the focal point of contact.
- Decide on the date of the review visit and the review visit schedule in consultation with the Review Chair, the Dean of the faculty and Chair of the IQAC.
- Allocation of a room with a computer, printer, and multimedia facility and adequate space for display of documentary evidence and for team members to hold discussions and meetings.
- Provision of secretarial assistance and arrangements for refreshment and meals by the Chair of the IQAC
- Provision of internal transport by The Faculty/ Institute.

#### 5.6.3 Review Chair & Members

• Review members come for the pre-review meeting after thorough desk evaluation of the SER, with notes on required additional information, and the tentative outcomes of desk evaluation.

- Review Chair assigns the responsibilities to the team members at the pre-review meeting.
- Review Chair makes a list of additional inputs required by the review team for the review visit and informs the Faculty through the focal point of the Faculty/ Institute

#### 5.7 Review Visit

Review team shall arrive at the Faculty/ Institute on the pre-determined date and time. The first meeting of the Review team will be with the Vice-Chancellor of the University / Head of the Institute, Dean of the relevant Faculty, Head/ Coordinator of the study programme, Director of the IQAU, and the Chair of the IQAC of the relevant faculty. This would be followed by a meeting at the Faculty/ Institute with the Dean, Heads and all relevant academic and administrative staff involved in programme management. Following this meeting the review should proceed according to schedule.

#### **5.8 Review Process**

The review process will involve the following activities:

- Scrutinizing documentary evidence
- Meetings/ discussions with staff and students
- Observation of teaching learning sessions and facilities
- Debriefing

#### 5.8.1 Scrutinizing documentary evidence

The aim is to consider evidence furnished by the institution to verify the claims made in the SER. The review team will carefully read the documentation provided by the institution as evidence. It will endeavor to keep to a minimum the amount of documentation it requests during the visit. The review team should always seek to use all information provided in arriving at judgments.

#### 5.8.2 Meetings/ discussions with staff and students

The aim is to get a clear picture of the institution's processes in operation, and to clarify the claims made in the SER. The review team should ensure having meetings with individuals/ small groups of the following stakeholders along with scrutinizing documented evidence and observing facilities and teaching learning sessions.

- Academic staff of the Faculty/Institute/Department/Unit/Division;
- Members of the IQAC;
- Members of the non-academic staff;
- Students or student representatives;

• Representatives of alumni and other stakeholders such as moderators/ external examiners, extended faculty, visiting staff, employers, industry, community representatives involved with the Faculty activities, where relevant.

### 5.8.3 Observation of teaching-learning sessions, learning resources, and facilities

Direct observation of selected on-going teaching-learning activities and field/ laboratory work should be arranged in conjunction with the focal point of contact. The team may also request a tour of the main campuses, though the extent and purpose of this should be judged in the light of the team's view of its main lines of inquiry.

## 5.8.4 Debriefing

At the conclusion of the visit, an interactive meeting will be held between the Review Team and the following:

- Dean of the Faculty
- Heads of the Departments
- Academic Coordinators
- Senior members of the academic staff
- Chair and members of the IQAC,
- Student Representatives of the Faculty Board.
- Representatives from Academic Support Staff.

At this meeting the Review Chair will present the highlights of the findings and facilitate an interactive discussion. Within 2-4 weeks of the review visit, the Review Chair along with the members should prepare the Review Report and submit to the QAAC/UGC.

# **Chapter Six**

# **Programme Review Report**

The Programme Review Report (PRR) is the final outcome of an external peer review of a programme of study. The PRR, following acceptance by the Faculty/Institute concerned and final approval of the QAAC, will enter the public domain through the UGC website.

The PRR is expected to provide a concise account of the peer review process, the findings of the review, documents perused, analysis of the evidence provided, facilities available, teaching learning processes observed, issues identified, and discussions held. The report will conclude with the review team's reflections and conclusions on the level of accomplishment by the Faculty/Institute with regard to the quality and standard of the programme that has been reviewed. The report will also include commendations on the accomplishments by the Faculty/Institute and recommendations for quality enhancement.

## 6.1 Purpose of the Programme Review Report (PRR)

The purpose of the PRR is

- to inform the Faculty/Institute and other stakeholders, the findings of the external peer review with regard to the quality of the training and learning experiences provided to students by the programme and the standard of the award;
- to provide a reference point to support and guide the Faculty in continuing quality assurance activities towards quality enhancement and excellence.

## 6.2 Scope of the Report

The PRR will cover the following aspects pertaining to the particular programme that has undergone the external peer review.

- A brief introduction and review context of the University/HEI, Faculty/Institute and the Programme of Study.
- A brief description of the review process (schedule of meetings as an appendix).
- The review team's observations on the Self-Evaluation Report (SER).
- Overview of the approach to quality assurance by the Faculty/Institute.

- Assessment of performance of the programme based on the standard-wise scores and the actual criteria-wise scores.
- Final judgment of performance of the programme based on the programme score.
- Commendations and recommendations

### **6.3 Review Judgments**

The Programme Review Manual prescribes eight core areas (criteria) that will be scrutinized during the external peer review process that all study programmes in universities and other HEIs in Sri Lanka will be subjected to at regular intervals of time (3-4 year cycle in general). Programme Review involves analysis of claims made in the SER and validation of the evidence presented during the site visit with respect to the eight criteria and standards in a programme of study. Based on an objective analysis of the criteria and standards of the programme under review as described in chapter 3, the review team will arrive at a collective judgment on the performance of the study programme.

Following reflection on the review visit, the review team will arrive at firm judgments and recommendations. Judgments should not be negative but constructive and supported by evidence. Recommendations should not be prescriptive but stated in a manner whereby the Faculty/Institute will be able to build upon what is already in place and strive towards quality improvement.

## 6.4 Format of the Programme Review Report (PRR)

The PRR will be structured under eight broad sections as given below.

- Section 1 Brief introduction to the programme
- Section 2 Review team's observations on the Self Evaluation Report (SER)
- Section 3 A brief description of the Review Process
- Section 4 Overview of the Faculty's/Institute's approach to Quality and Standards
- Section 5 Judgment on the eight criteria of Programme Review
- Section 6 Grading of Overall Performance of the programme
- Section 7 Commendations and Recommendations
- Section 8 Summary

### Section 1 –Brief introduction to the programme

This section will start with a brief introduction to the programme and its relevance in the local/international context. It will give a history of the Faculty/Institute offering the programme, the strength, qualifications and experience of academic staff, number of students enrolled, staff student ratio, infrastructure and facilities available for student support as given in the SER and observed by the peer review team during the review visit. This would enable the reader to get an idea of the context of the Faculty/Institute, its strengths and weaknesses

and any constraints faced by the Faculty with regard to delivery and sustainability of the programme.

This section will include a comment on the response of the Faculty/Institute to the recommendations made at previous Programme/Subject reviews.

### Section 2 - Review team's observations on the Self-Evaluation Report (SER)

This section will indicate whether the SER has been prepared according to the guideline given in the Programme Review Manual using a participatory approach involving all constituents of the Faculty/Institute. The review team will comment on whether the evidence has been presented alongside the standards and criteria as shown in the template provided in the Appendix.

The review team could comment on the analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) as given in the SER and whether documents such as the Corporate Plan/Strategic Management Plan and any other relevant documents had been submitted alongside the SER. The team will make its observations on the extent to which the programme reflects the mission, goals and objectives set out in its corporate plan and whether studentcentred learning and outcome-based education approach has been adopted along with a clearly laid down graduate profile. The team will see whether the standards and quality are in accordance with agreed national guidelines such as the Sri Lanka Qualifications Framework (SLQF) and the Subject Benchmark Statements (SBS) if available.

The review team will comment on whether remedial measures have been implemented to rectify deficiencies identified at previous programme/subject reviews and if not, what actions the Faculty/Institute is making towards implementation of the recommendations. Any obstacles encountered in the implementation of previous recommendations and constraints under which the programme is currently functioning could be mentioned in this section.

### Section 3 – A brief description of the Review Process

This section will describe the steps involved in preparation for the programme review by the review team and by the Faculty/Institute/Department. This section will outline details of the review visit such as the schedule of meetings with different constituents of the Faculty/Institute (which could be provided as an appendix), the personnel interviewed, processes observed, evidence examined and meetings of the review team at intervals during the review visit. It will also mention the review team's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the arrangements made to facilitate the conduct of the review visit in a cost effective manner. The degree of commitment of the Faculty/Institute to openness, transparency, communications and logistical support could be recorded in this section.

### Section 4 - Overview of the Faculty's/Institute's approach to Quality and Standards

This section will present the review team's observations on the overall approach of the University/Faculty to quality assurance and management. It should state whether the Faculty/Institute has a well-established Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) that works in liaison with the University's/HEIs Internal Quality Assurance Unit (IQAU) in accordance with the Internal Quality Assurance Manual (2013) of the UGC and the IQA circular of 2015. Comment will be made as to whether internal quality assurance is an ongoing process with best practices built into the day to day routine activities, thus ensuring that the quality culture is well entrenched within the Faculty/Institute.

This section will describe the key features of the Faculty's/Institute's approach to quality assurance and its capacity to implement measures to remedy weaknesses and seek quality improvement. This section could include the review team's impression of the Faculty's/Institute's commitment towards quality enhancement and excellence.

### Section 5 - Judgment on the eight criteria of Programme Review

This section will present the review team's judgment of the level of attainment of quality under each of the eight criteria of the study programme. Standard-wise scores and raw criterion-wise scores will be estimated based on the scoring system given in chapter 3. Actual criterion-wise scores for each criterion based on the allocated weightage will be calculated using the formula given in Box 1 in chapter 3. The sum of the eight actual criterion-wise scores will be converted to a percentage score for the study programme. In this section of the report, the above values should be presented in tabulated form using Table 3.4. The review team should provide its observations on the strengths and weaknesses of each criterion and make recommendations for enhancement of quality.

### Section 6 - Grading of Overall Performance of the programme

This will set out the review team's assessment of the level of accomplishment of quality expected of an academic programme based on the grading of overall performance under the categories of Grade A,B,C, or D as indicated in Chapter 3 under Procedure for Use of Standards for Assessment of Performance of the Programme of Study. Table 3.4 from Chapter 3 is reproduced below for convenience of the reader and members of the review team.

Study	Actual Criteria-	Grade	Performance	Interpretation of descriptor
Programme	wise score		descriptor	
Score				
expressed				
as a %				
$\geq 80$	Equal to or more	A	Very Good	High level of
	than the minimum			accomplishment of quality
	weighted score for			expected of a programme of
	each of all eight			study; should move towards
	criteria (Table 3.3).			excellence
≥70	Equal to or more	В	Good	Satisfactory level of
	than the minimum			accomplishment of quality
	weighted score for			expected of a programme of
	seven of the eight			study; requires improvement
	criteria (Table 3.3)			in a few aspects
≥60	Equal to or more	С	Satisfactory	Minimum level of
	than the minimum			accomplishment of quality
	weighted score for			expected of a programme of
	six of the eight			study; requires
	criteria (Table 3.3)			improvement in several
				aspects
<60	Irrespective of	D	Unsatisfactory	Inadequate level of
	minimum weighted			accomplishment of quality
	criterion scores.			expected of a programme of
				study: requires improvement
				in all aspects

### Section 7 - Commendations and Recommendations

This section will list the commendations on excellence such as the Faculty's/Institute's policy and procedures in programme management; human and physical resources; programme design and development; course design and development; teaching and learning; learning environment and learner support; student assessment and awards; and healthy and innovative practices. This list is not all inclusive and any comments on quality pertaining to excellence in programme development and delivery could be included under commendations. This section will also make recommendations for remedial actions needed to bring about quality enhancement leading to excellence.

### Section 8 – Summary

This will be a summary of the review team's main findings as given under the different sections of the report and will be no longer than 1000 words.

### 6.5 Compilation of the PRR

The review chair will take the responsibility for preparing the report for submission to the QAAC. The chair will discuss the review findings with other members of the review team and request them to undertake writing different sections of the report. The Chair will assemble the different sections and compile and edit the final comprehensive draft report agreed to by the team. The final draft report should not exceed 6000 words.

### 6.6 Procedure for Submission of the Report

The chair of the review team will submit the draft report to the QAAC. The QAAC will send a copy of the draft report to the Faculty/Institute concerned for observations and comments.

### 6.6.1 Request for Discussion

The review team would have given an indication of its conclusions at the final meeting held after the review visit, with the Dean of the Faculty/ Director of the Institute, Chairpersons of the IQAU and IQAC, Heads of Departments and other relevant senior academic staff responsible for the programme. This meeting would have given the Faculty/Institute/ Department an opportunity to sort out any factual errors and misinterpretations made by the review team. However, on receiving the draft report from the QAAC, the university may ask for a further discussion with the review team about the contents of the report, prior to publication. The university should notify the QAAC of its wish to take up this opportunity within two weeks of receipt of the first draft of the report, highlighting the particular areas it wishes to discuss.

The meeting to discuss any clarifications should take place within six weeks of the university making the request. The meeting should be chaired by a member of the QAAC. The chair of the meeting should not be a member of the university concerned, nor should he or she have any other close links with it. Detailed notes of the meeting should be taken by a representative of the QAAC. Others present at the meeting will be members of the review team (all if possible, but at least two), and representatives chosen by the university, who are likely to be staff who prepared the SER and those who participated in the review visit. The discussion will be for the purpose of clarifying the veracity of one or more of the statements in the draft report and deciding on the need for making necessary changes.

Based on the outcome of the discussions and decisions arrived at during the meeting, the final draft report will be prepared by the Chair of the Review Team and submitted to the QAAC. It will then be published on the UGC website with the consent of the Faculty/Institute. Follow up actions by the Faculty/Institute, the University/ HEI, the UGC and the MoHE are dealt with in Part I, Chapter 1.

# Appendix

# **Template for Section 3 of the Self-Evaluation Report**

It is suggested that the SER writers will use the following template in tabular form when compiling the eight sub-sections of Section 3 on 'Compliance with the Criteria and Standards' of the SER as described under 4.3 of this Manual. As recommended therein, for each criterion, a separate table should be used, so that the Section will comprise of eight tables. It will be more convenient to use the landscape layout for this section.

standard andintentionits number asPropertiesstated in theach	escribe degree of ernalization of Best actices and level of	(Mention the titles of all documents that you will	(Mention the code No. you
the Tables in (Co Section 3.2 of 08 the Manual, in a pp. 35-78). of a Sec	hievement of andards ompliance with the Criteria mentioned the second column the Tables in ction 3.2 of the anual, pp. 35-78).	produce for the Review Team to substantiate the claims you have mentioned in Column 2. Examples of Evidence are mentioned in the third Column of the Tables in Section 3.2 of the Manual, pp. 35-78).	have given to each document mentioned in the third Column of this Table.

An example for Standard 4, under Study Programme Management is given overleaf.

# Sample for Criterion 1, Standard 1.4

Criterion 1. Pro	gramme Management		
Criterion 1. Pro Standard	gramme ManagementClaim of the degree of internalization of BestPractices and level of achievement ofStandardsRegular communication with students and staff is 	Documentary Evidence to Support the Claim Minutes of the meetings of the Faculty Board; Students' Handbooks; samples of printed notices displayed in the past; hard copies of notices posted on the website of the HEI; samples of /or links to notices published in the print and electronic	Code No. of the Document 3. FB/Hum/2013/3 4. FB/Hum/2013/4 8. FB/Hum/2013/4 11. SHB/2014 12. SHB/2015 26. Notice/14/9 26. Notice/15/3 15. Web/March/3 23. Paper Advert/ Daily News 2014/4/18 27. TV/ITN/News/ 2013/6/
1.5 1.6		media	
Summary of how Criteria No. 1	the Study Programme has int	ernalized the Best Prac	tices under the

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# Glossary

Term	Definition
Academic calendar	the schedule of planned events of an institution for the academic year giving details such as scheduled dates of re- opening for the academic year, commencement of semesters, holidays, examinations, release of results, convocation, etc.
Academic quality	the overall level of performance of the academic unit in the context of its mission as measured by the extent of accomplishment of the unit's intended learning outcomes, operational outcomes and broad-based goals; describes how well the study programme is designed and administered, and learning opportunities available help students to achieve the intended learning outcomes and awards. It encompasses provision of relevant curricula, effective teaching, learning support, assessment and learning opportunities.
Academic standards	the level of achievement a student has to reach to gain an academic award.
Access	the arrangements that an educational or training system makes with respect to entry requirements and provisions in order to offer greater opportunities for a much wider range of applicants in flexible terms than the traditional system.
Accreditation	formal process of enquiry against a set of agreed criteria and standards/benchmarks, undertaken by a formally constituted body and will lead, if successful, granting a formal status (i.e., an accredited institution or accredited programme or accredited degree).
Action plan	description of specific activities related to short and long term strategic objectives including outcomes and outputs with detailed roadmap, planned milestones or key performance indicators, details of resource commitments and time lines.
Active learning	interactive instructional techniques that engage students in such higher-order thinking tasks such as analysis, synthesis, evaluation and reflection. Students engaged in active learning might use resources beyond the faculty. They may demonstrate their abilities to analyze, synthesize, and evaluate through projects, presentations, experiments, simulations, internships, practicum, independent study projects, peer teaching, role playing, or written documents.

Appeal mechanism	documented procedure for dealing with challenges to a rule or decision, or for reviewing a judgement or decision made on behalf of the institution. This also includes the constitution, roles, responsibilities and ethical practices of the committees or authority established for the purpose.
Assessment	the measurement of aspects of a learner's performance in terms of knowledge, skills and attitudes. It can be formal or informal and formative or summative.
Assignments	student-centred learning exercises given during a course at pre-determined intervals and according to defined criteria to achieve in fulfillment of assessment requirements. Work submitted by the learners may be assessed and feedback given.
Award	a certificate or title conferred by an academic institution signifying that the recipient has successfully completed a prescribed course of study that leads to a qualification such as a degree, diploma or certificate or other formal recognition.
Code of conduct	expectations of behaviour mutually agreed upon by the institution and its constituent members.
Benchmarking	measurement of the quality of an organization's policies, programs, strategies, etc., and their comparison with standard measurements, or similar measurements of its peers.
Blended learning	a formal education program in which a student learns at least in part through delivery of content and instruction via digital and online media with some element of student control over time, place, path, or pace.
Collaboration	the process by which people/organizations work together to accomplish a common mission.
Collaborative learning	method of teaching and learning in which students team together to explore a significant question or create a meaningful project.
Community engagement	a working relationship between an institution and one or more community groups to help both to understand and work together to meet the needs in a mutually beneficial manner.
Competencies	ability to apply to practical situations the essential principles and techniques of a particular subject.

Compliance	a state of being in accordance with established guidelines, specifications, requirements or legislation.
Constituencies	key branches/departments/units/entities in an institution which need act together in coherent and complementary manner.
Continuous improvement	a management process whereby the procedures, services, content, material, teaching/learning processes of study programmes are constantly evaluated in the light of their efficiency, effectiveness and flexibility, and approipriate and timely improvements are made on a continual basis to achieve the desired benchmark/ excellence.
Continuous quality improvement	a philosophy and process for analyzing capabilities and processes and improving them on a continual basis to achieve the stated objectives and stakeholder satisfaction.
Counselling	the provision of academic, personal and emotional support and guidance to learners.
Course	a planned series of learning experiences in a particular subject/discipline offered by an institution; a self-contained, formally structured unit of a programme of study.
Course completion rate	percentage of students in the total enrollment for the course/programme who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed requirements of a given course/programme.
Course materials	materials in print or electronic format which are provided to the learner to support the achievement of the intended learning outcomes.
Course specification	a concise description of a course with respect to its aims(s), objectives, intended learning outcomes, volume of learning in terms of credits, course contents/synopsis, teaching and learning methods, assessment procedures, learner support available, recommended reading material, including the information on the programme for which the course is prescribed, department responsible for offering it, and prior- learning requirements.
Credit	a unit used in the expression and calculation of the academic value/volume of learning of the courses taken by a learner. The value of a credit is normally determined by the number of notional learning hours required to provide face to face instructions, assignments, practical, clinical, research and assessments, and self-study by students. According to SLQF norms 1 credit is equivalent to 50 notional hours.

- Credit transfer procedure of granting credit to a student for educational experiences or courses undertaken at another institution.. This not only facilitates smooth transfer of learners from one programme to another and from one institution to another nationally but also enables transnational mobility.
- Culture of the institution norms, values, beliefs and behaviours inherent in an institution and reflected in the functioning of the institution and its staff. The top management of the institution defines and creates the necessary environment and sets norms and standards for evolving and sustaining the institutional culture.
- Differently abled learners learners who have a physical or mental impairment which effect their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
- Distance Education an educational process and system in which all or a significant proportion of the teaching is carried out by someone or something removed in space and time from the learner. Distance education requires structured planning, welldesigned courses, special instructional techniques and methods of communication by electronic and other technology, as well as specific organizational and administrative arrangements.
- Distance learning a system and a process that connects learners to distributed learning resources. All distance learning, however, is characterized by separation/distance of place and/or time between instructor and learner, amongst learners, and/or between learners and learning resources conducted through one or more media.
- Drop out A term used for learners who cease to be active in a particular programme/course.
- Dual mode institution an institution that offers learning opportunities in two modes: one using traditional classroom-based methods, the other using distance methods.
- Equity in education the absence of differences in educational opportunity or achievement based on social class, ethnicity, caste, gender, disability, area of residence which are clearly preventable and unfair.
- Ethics the practice of applying a mutually agreed code of conduct based on moral principles to the day-to-day actions of individuals or groups within any organization.

Evaluation	a periodic assessment of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness impact and/or sustainability of an activity or intervention.
Experiential learning	learning acquired through workplace or other previous experience.
Extension programmes/courses	educational training/courses provided by HEIs to individuals who are not enrolled as regular students.
External quality Assurance (EQA)	assessment performed by an organization external to the institution to assess the status and standards of operation of the institution or its programmes to see whether it meets the pre-determined standards/benchmarks.
Feedback to learners	formative and evaluative comments made to individual learners by their tutors in response to tasks or written assignments that enable learners to improve their learning.
Feedback mechanism	systems for obtaining information from participants in a process that contributes to the assessment of its quality and effectiveness.
Formative assessment	assessment of learning that is carried out during a course to provide feedback to students.
Formative evaluation	evaluation that occurs while a project or course is in progress, with the aim of identifying short-comings in the course.
Generic skills	skills that can be applied across a variety of subject domains; skills that are fundamental to a class of activities and are transferable from one job or activity to another. Lists of generic skills usually include basic/fundamental skills such as literacy, numeracy, analytical skills, technical skills: people- related skills; conceptual skills; learning-to-learn skills; personal skills and attributes; innovative and entrepreneurial skills; entertainment skills etc.
Goal	a result, milestone or checkpoint in the future which will indicate significant progress towards achieving the institutional mission. A goal should be specific, measurable, critical for success and benchmarked.
Governance	managing an organization based on pre-determined policy, rules, regulations and standards; providing leadership and standards, managing and coordinating the use of physical and human resources, effecting procedures and processes, in a transparent and efficient manner to successfully achieve the vision of the organization.

Grievance redressal mechanisms for receiving, processing and addressing dissatisfaction expressed, complaints and other formal requests made by learners, staff and other stakeholders on the institutional provisions promised and perceived. Handbook a publication produced by a Faculty/HEI for prospective students giving details about the institution, its resources, its programmes/course offered including and admission requirements, codes of conduct for students, students by-laws relating to discipline, etc.; this may also be referred as Student handbook provided by an HEI for registered students of an institution containing information on all matters relevant to students for their academic progress in the institution. Independent learning instructional system in which learners are encouraged to carry out their studies by themselves beyond the classroom instruction so as to prepare them for lifelong learning. Independent study mode of learning in which learners work through their study materials independently of other learners. Induction/ Orientation the process by which learners are introduced to a new programme organization/ environment; the learners are informed of their responsibilities, commitments, the study programme, facilities provided, expected conduct and behavior, etc. Innovation new knowledge/ technique/ tool generated through experimentation that add value will to product/tool/techniques or improve efficiency of а process/techniques/service. products, services and prepared materials used to produce the Inputs desired outcomes/outputs. Institutionalization formalization or internalization or adoption of a practice/ guidelines/ values/ norms which would add value to the institutional procedures and practices. Instructional design process of designing instructional materials in a way that helps learners to engage in learning effectively. Instructional package all essential instructions, guidelines, study materials of a course. Interdisciplinary study an integrative approach in which information from more than one discipline is used in interpreting the content of a subject, phenomenon, theory or principle.

Internal Quality internal system of monitoring to ensure that policies and mechanisms are in place and to make sure that it is meeting its own objectives and pre-determined standards.

Internal review Internal assessment or review process commissioned regularly by HEIs to assure internalization of best practices and achieving the standards/benchmarks with respect to its governance and management, and study programmes and allied activities.

Learner-centred a system of education where the learner is at the centre of education with responsibility for learning while the teacher functions as the facilitator of learning.

Learner support a supportive network of preparatory courses, skill development opportunities, personal and academic counselling to meet learners needs through a flexible approach to resources including individualized support from the teacher/facilitator.

Learner support services physical and academic facilities made available to enable every learner to achieve the stated ILOs through online support, tutor support, library and information services, laboratories and administrative support.

- Learning activities tasks designed and assigned to help learners to engage in analysis, synthesis by themselves, come up with explanations/solutions, constructively develop an argument, draw inferences, engage in critical review and relate their own ideas and experience to a topic.
- Learning environment the place and setting where learning occurs. A virtual learning environment is one in which a student is provided with tools and resources to learn both independently and with a virtual cohort of learners.
- Learning Management System (LMS) a software application for the administration, documentation, tracking, reporting and delivery of electronic educational technology (also called e-learning) courses or training programs. Typically, a learning management system provides an instructor with a way to create and deliver content, monitor student participation, and assess student performance.
- Learning outcomes statements of what a learner is expected to know and/or be able to do at the end of a period of learning.
- Learning resources the resources of the learning process which may be used by a learner (in isolation or with other learners) to facilitate learning.

- Lifelong learning a philosophical concept in which learning is viewed as a long term process beginning at birth and lasting throughout life; a conceptual framework within which the learning needs of people of all ages, educational and occupational levels may be met, regardless of circumstances; a process of accomplishing personal, social and professional development throughout the lifespan of individuals by learning to enhance the quality of life.
- Lifelong learning skills knowledge and skills which improve learners' competence and commitment at the time of learning and facilitate continuous learning throughout life.

Management Information a computerized integrated information collection, collation, analysis and reporting system to support institutional management and decision making processes.

Market research fact finding activities undertaken by an institution/individual to determine the demand for its programmes/ services/products.

Mission the overall function or purpose of an institution.

Module a separate and coherent block of learning; a self-contained, formally structured unit of a programme of study.

Modular curricula courses offered in units which are complete in themselves.

- Monitoring a management tool that operates during programme implementation to carry out a continuous or on-going collection and analysis of information about implementation, and to review programmes with a view to correcting problems as they arise.
- Multimedia learning technologies that involve the whole range of audio, visual, text and graphics media available, integrated into a package that has been effectively designed from an instructional perspective.
- Needs analysis a process of identifying the learning and training needs of a particular group or population.
- Outcome-based an educational theory that bases teaching learning and Education assessment components of an educational system around intended outcomes to ensure achievement of the ILOs by every student at the end of the educational experience; a process that involves the restructuring of curriculum, assessment and reporting practices in education to reflect the achievement of high order learning and mastery rather than the accumulation of course credits" (Tucker, 2004).

Open and Distance Learning	a way of providing learning opportunities characterized by the separation of teacher and learner in time and/or place; learning that is certified in some way by an institution or agency; the use of a variety of media, including print and electronic; two-way communications that allow learners and tutors to interact; the possibility of occasional face to face meetings between tutor and learners; and a specialized division of labour in the production and delivery of courses.
Open learning resources	educational resources offered freely and openly for anyone to use and under some licenses to re-mix, improve and re- distribute.
Organizational chart / Organogram	a diagram that shows the structure of an organization and the relationships and relative ranks of its parts and positions/jobs.
Organizational structure	a framework that shows the divisions of an organization and reveals vertical responsibilities and horizontal linkages, and may be represented by an organization chart
Orientation	a process through which a new student or employee is integrated into an institution, learning about its culture, policies and procedures, and the specific practicalities of his or her programme of study or job.
Outputs	products, materials, services or information arising out of a particular process.
Outreach	the provision of programmes, services, activities and /or expertise to those outside the traditional university community. Outreach is a one-way process in which the university is the provider either on a gratis basis or with an associated charge.
Outreach activities	a systematic attempt to provide services beyond the conventional limits of institutional provision to particular segments of a community e.g. educational programmes for illiterate adults.
Participatory management	a system of institutional management in which every member of the institution is involved at one stage or the other in the decision making and implementation processes.
Partner institutions/organizations	key institutions/organizations which are working in collaboration with another institution to achieve a common goal or to improve performance.

	between the university and another major provider that engenders cooperation for the benefit of both parties and the student population at large.
Peer assessment	a method of assessment that is based on the consensus opinion of a peer group of learners on the respective contributions made to the work of the group by each individual.
Performance appraisal	a systematic assessment of an employee's performance in order to determine his/her achievement of assigned tasks, training needs, potential for promotion, eligibility for merit increment etc, and training needs to enhance performance.
Performance indicators	criteria used by educational institutions in self-evaluation and by external evaluators when judging the quality of educational provision.
Policy	a statement of principles or intentions which serve as continuing guidelines for management in accomplishing the institution's mission, goals and objectives.
Print media	printed materials, as distinguished from broadcast or electronically transmitted communications.
Prior learning	what has been learnt by an individual prior to enrollment in a particular programme by means of knowledge or skills acquired in an educational institution or previous experience gained from a workplace.
Process	a set of interrelated work activities characterized by a set of specific inputs and activities to achieve specific outputs/tasks.
Programme	structured teaching and learning opportunities which lead to an award; Refers to all activities that engage students in learning.
Programme of study	a stand- alone approved curriculum followed by a student, which contributes to a qualification of a degree awarding body.
Programme specification	a general overview of the structure and other key aspects of the programme, including concise description of the programme with respect to its aims, objectives, intended learning outcomes, volume of learning in terms of credits, courses, course contents, recommended readings, teaching, learning assessment procedures, responsible department, grading system, learner support, entry requirements, fallback options, requirements for the award of the degree.

Progression	vertical movement of learners from one level of education to the next higher level successfully or towards gainful employment.
Prospectus	a publication produced by an institution for prospective students giving details about itself, its programmes, courses and admission requirements.
Quality	the fitness for purpose of a product or service according to a set of required standards, with minimum cost to society.
Quality Assessment	a process of evaluation of performance of an institution or its unit based on certain established criteria.
Quality Assurance	the policies and procedures by which the universities can guarantee with confidence and certainty that standard of its awards and quality of its education provision and knowledge generation are being maintained. It also refers to the process of maintaining standards reliably and consistently by applying criteria of success in a course, programme or institution.
Quality review (external)	a systematic, independent examination by a third party to determine whether the institutional practices with respect to its governance and management, physical and human resources, academic development and planning, academic programmes and courses, teaching and learning, and assessment, learner support services and other allied activities and provisions comply with predefined quality dimensions (i.e. criteria, best practices and standards).
Quality enhancement	continuous institutional effort to achieve higher level of performance and quality that is understood to be reasonably better than which prevailed earlier. It is also defined as enhancing performance efficiency of a HEI/ystem.
Reflective practice	thoughtfully considering one's own experiences in applying knowledge and / or skills to practice.
Regulatory agencies	government or quasi government agencies with responsibility for the overall planning and monitoring of the educational provision of institutions commonly under their purview.
Research	rigorous intellectual activity which involves systematic investigation to generate new knowledge/ products/ services.
Self-appraisal	individual's or institution's evaluation of own performance.

- Self-assessment a process in which learners answer questions or carry out prescribed activities to determine whether expected learning has occurred.
- Self-Evaluation Report (SER) a document prepared by the Faculty/ Institute providing a description and analysis with supporting evidence of the effectiveness with which the Faculty/Institute discharges its responsibility for academic standards and adherence to good practices in ensuring the quality of the study programme.
- Sri Lanka Qualification Framework (SLQF) a comprehensive document published by the Ministry of Higher Education, outlining a nationally consistent framework for all higher education qualifications offered in Sri Lanka, recognizing the volume of learning of students and identifying the learning outcomes that are to be achieved by qualification holders. Its objective is to have a uniform system in naming a qualification, the designators, and qualifiers of each qualification awarded by HEIs in Sri Lanka.
- Staff development skills development, refresher programmes or other training provided for staff within or outside the institution to enable them to continuously update their knowledge and skills for effective and efficient performance and career advancement.
- Standards measurable indicators that provide the basis of comparison for making judgements concerning the performance of an instructional activity, programme or institution.
- Standard Operational operational procedures developed and adopted by the governing authority/council of the university/higher educational institution by adhering to Acts, Ordinances, Circulars, Establishment Codes and letters issued by Parliament, Ministries and regulatory agencies, as the case may be,to guide the stakeholders to undertake their core functions; these are essential perquisites for ensuring good governance and management.
- Strategic plan a specific and action-oriented, medium or long-term plan of the University/HEI to progress towards achieving a set of institutional goals as dictated by its mission and vision.
- Student Charter Student Charter sets out the general principles of the partnership between students, the HEI. It applies to all registered students of the HEI following taught or research programmes, whether studying on or off campus; student charter outlines values, principles, functions, responsibilities of the institution towards students and the students responsibilities and codes of practices, and also the consequences of breach disciplines.

Student-centered learning	methods of teaching that shifts the focus of instruction from
	the teacher to the student; also known as learner-centered
	education; aims to develop learner autonomy and
	independence by putting responsibility for the learning path
	in the hands of students; focuses on skills and practices that
	enable lifelong learning and independent problem-solving.

- Students' Feedback gathering and analyzing feedback from students at the end of a study program or an individual course unit for improving and refining the education that the HEI provides; the strategies for gathering feedback from students may range from informal discussions with students to the use of feedback forms containing a mix of free-responses and quantitative questions using *Likert* scales.
- Subject Benchmark Statement (SBS) reference point that provides a description of a particular subject/discipline describing its general academic characteristics and standards, and articulating the attributes that a graduate should be able to demonstrate. It describes expectations about standard of awards in a subject/discipline and what gives a subject/discipline its coherence and identity. Subject Benchmarks are used when developing or revising course syllabi.
- Summative assessment assessment of learning that takes place on completion of the learning activity or activities.

Summative evaluation evaluation that occurs at the completion of a course or project, which provides a summary account of its effectiveness and the extent to which it meets its goals and objectives.

- Transparency institutional processes that are characterized by openness, communication and clearly assigned accountability.
- Tracer Studies Information gathering methods/ studies conducted by an HEI to evaluate the relevance of their educational programmes in terms of employability and professional development of its graduates; obtain information about the state of employment of former graduates, labour market signals, professional success for retrospective evaluation of study programmes, curricular development, continuing education etc.
- Tutoring an interactive approach to disseminating knowledge that helps students to improve their learning in order to promote empowerment and independent learning.
- Validation process of confirming appropriateness; determination of the effectiveness of instructional materials or system by the use of appropriate summative evaluation techniques.

Virtual Learning	a Web-based platform for the digital aspects of courses of
Environment (VLE)	study, usually within educational institutions. VLE is a system for delivering learning materials to students via the web. These systems include assessment, student tracking, and collaboration and communication tools. This is also defined as a set of teaching and learning tools designed to enhance a student's learning experience by including computers and the Internet in the learning process. This is also referred as LMS
Vision	a short memorable statement that paints a vivid picture of an ambitious, desirable future state aligned with institutional values. Its purpose is to inspire and act as a guide for decision- making and planning.

# **Notes on Authors**

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Professor Uma Coomaraswamy is Emeritus Professor, former Vice-Chancellor and former Dean of Natural Sciences of the Open University of Sri Lanka; served Sri Lanka University System for over forty years, as an academic and administrator; served as a QA consultant, ADB/Distance Education Modernization Project 2006-2009; developed QA tools and systems for Distance Higher Education at a national level and spearheaded the preparation of the "QA Toolkit for Distance Higher Education : Institutions and Programmes" published by the Commonwealth of Learning, Canada (2009); working in the field of QA from 2002; current involvements " QA Manual for External Degree Programmes"; Manual of Best Practices, Standards and Guidelines for External Training Institutions" to be published by the UGC (2014); chapter to "Quality Assurance of Distance Education and e-learning: Challenges and Solutions from Asia" (2013) IDRC, Canada; External Reviewer of Quality on COL RIM for universities in South Asia 2014-2015. She currently functions as an External Reviewer of Quality on COL RIM for Universities in South Asia.

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