HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

Annual Report

2017/018 (2074/075)

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PREFACE

Following the Educational Quality Assurance and Accreditation Regulations, 2074, the University Grants Commission (UGC) Nepal has formed Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council (HEQAAC), as a functionally autonomous body under the UGC and also issued Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Directives, 2018 (2074) to manage its activities. This is the first annual report of HEQAAC published to inform all stakeholders about its status and activities. This annual report consists of five parts. Part I covers the information on QAA context, system and structure in Nepal; Part II presents annual QAA activities, Part III deals with concerns on key issues, challenges and way forward of the QAA system and Part IV discusses the future plan. The last part of the report lists different supporting activities completed so far.

Quality of higher education is a global concern today. Higher Education Institutions need to maintain their quality in order to permeate through competitive environment and sustain. Systems are developed to assure quality with the approach emphasizing on quality self-assessment and peer review for validation and quality accreditation by authorized agency. Regular quality audit, monitoring and feedback for improvements are essential measures for continuous enhancement of quality status of HEIs.

Quality Assurance and Accreditation (QAA) system was introduced in Nepal in 2007 AD under the Second Higher Education Project (SHEP 2007-2014), a priority project of the Government of Nepal supported by the International Development Association (IDA) and implemented by the University Grants Commission (UGC) along with Tribhuvan University and Student Financial Assistance Fund Development Board. Following successful piloting of the system in the SHEP period, and on the basis of its positive attributes regarding higher education reform, especially in transforming higher education institutions the Higher Education Policy of Nepal endorsed by the Government of Nepal in 2015 has emphasized on QAA as one of the major focuses of higher education reforms, making it gradually mandatory for all institutions of higher education in the country. University Grants Commission is currently implementing Higher Education Reforms Project (HERP, 2015-2020) designed to support implementation of the higher education policy also with the financial assistance of the IDA. One of the core components of the project is to help strengthen and expand the system of QAA by establishing a national system of accreditation. Preparation of regulatory framework and guidelines and setting up a functionally autonomous system of Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council (QAAC) is a step in this line and publication of this annual report is one of the attributes of the system development.

Currently, Quality Assurance and Accreditation (QAA) has been taken as a mission for improving quality of higher education in Nepal. The UGC intends to ensure that all higher education institutions in the country are in the process of QAA assessment for accreditation by the next five years.

On behalf of HEQAAC, I would like to express thankful appreciation to all those who have contributed to the development of the QAA system in the country. We would specially like to acknowledge the contributions of the Technical Committee (TC) members, and the support of the Peer Reviewers including the foreign experts. Special acknowledgement also goes to the HERP Technical Adviser Prof. Hridaya Ratna Bajracharya for his contributions since inception of the system establishment. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to National Assessment and Accreditation Council of India, the Asia Pacific Quality Network, and International Network for Quality Assurance in Higher Education for their kind cooperation and support. We would also like to express our grateful appreciation to UGC members for the establishment and execution of the system. High appreciation and thanks go to UGC administration and management including all the divisions and units for their kind cooperation and support. Last, but not the least, thanks to all the staff working at QAA Division for their commendable efforts.

Prof. Bhim Prasad Subedi, PhD
Chairperson, HEQAAC
February 2019

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT

APQN	Asia Pacific Quality Network
AFU	Agriculture and Forestry University
DLI	Disbursement Linked Indicator
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FWU	Far-Western University
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
HERP	Higher Education Reforms Program
HEQAAMIS	Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Management Information System
IDA	International Development Agency
INQAHE	International Network for Quality Assurance in Higher Education
KU	Kathmandu University
LBU	Lumbini Bauddha University
LoI	Letter of Intent
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MWU	Mid-Western University
NHEQAAB	Nepal Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Board
NSU	Nepal Sanskrit University
PokU	Pokhara University
PRT	Peer Review Team
PU	Purvanchal University
QAA	Quality Assurance and Accreditation
HEQAAC	HIgher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council
QAAC	Quality Assurance and Accreditation Committee
QAAD	Quality Assurance and Accreditation Division
SHEP	Second Higher Education Project
SSR	Self Study Report
TC	Technical Committee
TU	Tribhuvan University
UGC	University Grants Commission

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SECTION I

THE CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

The system of Quality Assurance and Accreditation in higher education was formally adopted in Nepal through Second Higher Education Project (SHEP) in 2007 as a project granted and technically supported by International Development Agency (IDA)/The World Bank. University Grants Commission (UGC), the implementing agency of SHEP, formed a 21 member Quality Assurance and Accreditation Committee (QAAC) under the Chair of UGC Chair and established a division to operate the QAA related works formally. Ten years have passed since then and the system has been accepted by the stakeholders as a necessity today.

Initially, the QAA system was introduced on formative basis in nine nationally selected "Scheme A" campuses under SHEP, by providing them financial and technical support from QAAD of UGC. Balkumari College, a community based institution from Bharatpur, Chitwan was the first to receive the accreditation status in July 2009.

The encouraging progress made by the campuses under Scheme-A created interest and enthusiasm in many other community campuses selected for the reform grants program under Scheme B, C and D for entering in to the QAA process. On request of these campuses, UGC extended the QAA program for community campuses under Scheme B, C and D and invited LoI from them (UGC, 2014/015).

Presently, the QAA system is widely accepted by the HEIs in Nepal as a new experience of transformation. Awareness of HEIs towards the QAA system has increased and their participation in this process is increasing day by day. As per the data maintained in QAAD, 314 institutions have formally participated in this process by submitting their Letter of Intent (LoI) and are moving in various stages. Out of 314 institutions, 87 have already submitted SSR to QAAD and the SSR of 19 institutions is under review by Technical Committee (TC), 12 PRT have been formed and pre-visit assessment has been conducted in 25 institutions with 5 already completed the QAA

cycle. Institutions in these stages are much likely to be accredited sooner in comparison to the institutions that are to submit their SSR. Till the date, 26 institutions are already awarded the certificate of accreditation.

Since the ongoing Higher Education Reforms Project (HERP) has major thrust of 'Establishing the Quality Assurance and Accreditation System' as required by Disbursement Linked Indicator (DLI) of Project Agreement Document (PAD), initiatives are being taken in this line. The QAA system's regulations (Educational Quality Assurance and Accreditation Regulations, 2074) has been approved by Ministry of Education and the directives (Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Directives, 2074) has already been developed and approved by UGC. With these guiding documents in hand, the QAA system is expected to be more systematic, organized and functional. This gradual progress is expected to contribute achieving the goal of establishing a functionally autonomous legislative body, namely; Nepal Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Board (NHEQAAB).

STRUCTURE OF QAA SYSTEM IN NEPAL

The Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council was recently transformed and updated as per 'Educational Quality Assurance and Accreditation Regulations, 2074' with additional autonomy that changed its earlier status of a Committee into Council. The Council holds more power and autonomy in terms of setting quality standards and indicators. However, the Council is still working under the University Grants Commission (UGC) Nepal. Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council (HEQAAC) is a functionally autonomous body established to assess and conduct the overall aspects of quality concerns in higher education of Nepal under the umbrella of University Grants Commission (UGC). The 11 member Council is constituted with experts nominated by UGC and also representatives from concerned professional Councils and MoEST as per the provision of Education Quality Assurance

and Accreditation Regulations approved by the Government of Nepal on 07 Baishakh, 2074.

HEQAAC has been more functional and equipped since the implementation of the Educational Quality Assurance and Accreditation Regulations. The Council has also developed its working guidelines, which have created a space for its functional autonomy to operate more systematically. HEQAAC is currently undergoing the process of re-defining the quality standards and indicators, developing a quality framework, re-adjustment in the eligibility criteria, and formation of Peer Review Teams (PRTs) for the assessment of participating higher education institutions. The Council is mainly responsible for taking policy decisions related to higher education quality concerns and issues, and developing related standards and procedures as well as the criteria and indicators for quality assessment.

Since QAA system is being established in Nepal, a formative approach has been adopted to bring HEIs in this process. Awareness and orientation, facilitation and counseling activities have been conducted to this effect.

As per the stated regulations, the number of members (22) in the previous committee has now been reduced (11) to the Council, which is headed by the Chair of UGC. The Composition of the HEQAA Council is as mentioned below:

Chairperson	Chairman, UGC
Members	Member Secretary, UGC
	Three prominent professors nominated by UGC as experts
	Four representatives selected from professional councils (*See Appendix VII*), nominated by UGC
	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST)
Member Secretary	Director, QAA Division

Based on the provision of Regulations, 2074, UGC has formed the 11 member Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council. The full body of the functional during the year is as below:

SN	Name of the Member	Designation	Institutional Involvement
1	Prof. Dr. Parashar Pd. Koirala	Chairperson	Chairman, UGC Nepal
2	Prof. Dr. Dev Raj Adhikari	Member	Member Secretary, UGC Nepal
3	Prof. Dr. Upendra Pradhananga	Member	Retired Professor, TU
4	Prof. Dr. Bharat Jha	Member	VC, Rajarshree Janak University
5	Prof. Dr. Kushum Shakya	Member	Head of the Department, Central Department of Economics, TU
6	Prof. Dr. Dharma Kanta Banskota	Member	Chairperson, Nepal Medical Council
7	Prof. Dr. Satya Narayan Shah	Member	Chairperson, Nepal Engineering Council
8	Prof. Goma Niraula	Member	Chairperson, Nepal Nursing Council
9	Dr. Keshav Dhwaj Joshi	Member	Chairperson, Nepal Pharmacy Council
10	Mr. Surya Prasad Gautam	Member	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, GoN
11	Dr. Shyam Prasad Lohani	Member Secretary	Director, QAA Division, UGC

Technical Committee

A 7 member technical committee (TC) has been formed to work under the council, which is mainly responsible for review and approval of the Self Study Reports (SSR) submitted by the participating institutions to QAAD. Based on the review of the committee, feedback is provided to the participating higher education institutions to incorporate in their final SSRs. Peer Review Teams (PRTs) are formed for the review of the SSR of the institutions only after their SSR is approved by the TC with desired level of standard. The composition of the Technical Committee is as mentioned below:

SN	Name of the Member	Designation	Institutional Involvement
1	Prof. Dr. Shiba Kumar Rai	Coordinator	Research Director, Nepal Medical College, Kathmandu
2	Prof. Dr. Basu Dev Kafle	Member	Retired Professor, TU
3	Prof. Dr. Chandralal Shrestha	Member	Retired Professor, TU
4	Prof. Dr. Mana Prasad Wagle	Member	Retired Professor, KU
5	Prof. Dr. Sunity Hada Shrestha	Member	Retired Professor, TU
6	Prof. Dr. Panna Thapa	Member	Controller of the Examination, KU
7	Dr. Shyam Prasad Lohani	Member Secretary	Director, QAA Division, UGC

Quality Assurance and Accreditation Division

The Quality Assurance and Accreditation Division (QAAD) works as the secretariat of HEQAA Council to translate and implement the policies and guidelines set by the Council. The division is headed by the Director, who also works as the Member Secretary of the Council as well as the TC. The QAAD is currently equipped with six staff:

one program officer and five senior assistants including two QAA experts as consultant.

Flow Chart for Institutional Accreditation Process

The HEQAA Council has adopted the following process for the institutional accreditation in Nepal:
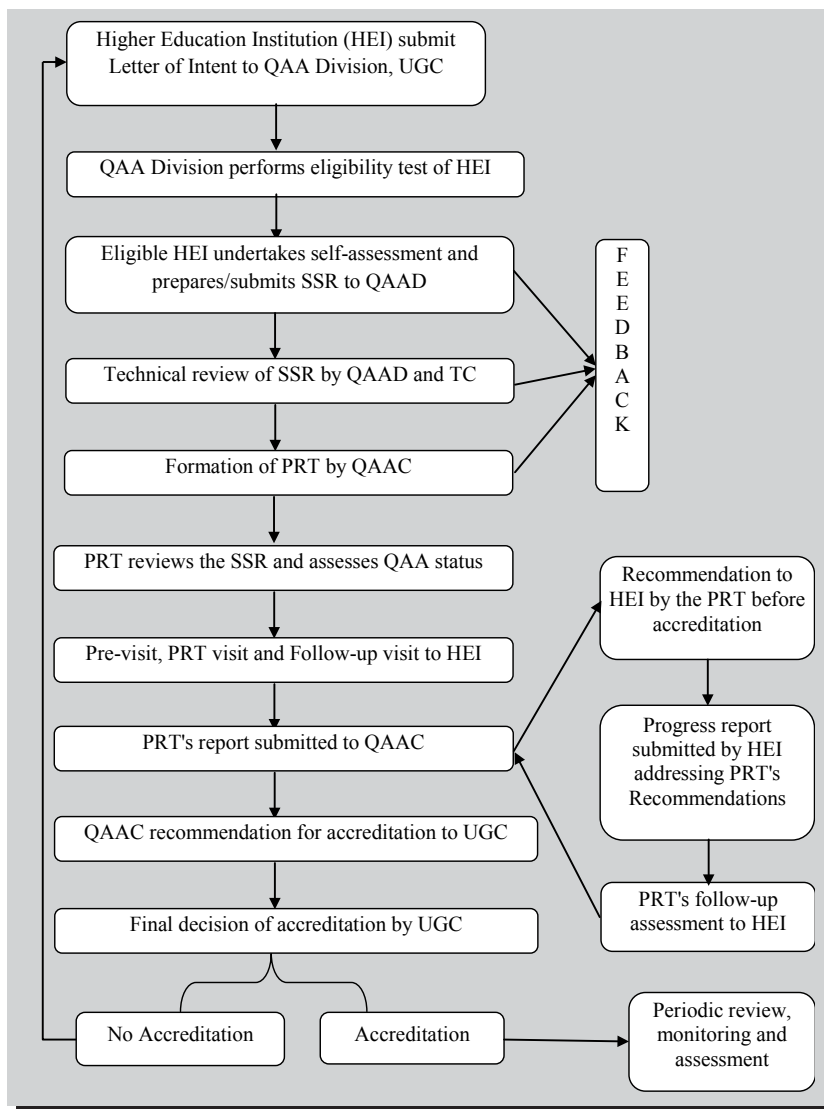
ACCREDITATION POLICIES OF THE QAA

The important operational policies of QAA in Nepal are:

Policy 1:

Accreditation is a voluntary process for institutions and programs. However, those are not undergoing such process may have to face negative consequences in the long run.

Policy 2:

The HEQAAC defines the generic benchmarks with the involvement of academicians, specialists (experts) and other stakeholders.

Policy 3:

Weightage on each of the generic benchmarks for a particular institution/program are allocated, and guidelines are developed to identify criteria in marking the progress.

Policy 4:

Evaluation of the institutions and programs shall be made, based on the pre-defined generic and specific benchmarks.

Policy 5:

The HEQAAC recommend for any formal decisions on accreditation and its results are based on explicitly published criteria.

Policy 6:

Accreditation procedures for a particular institution/program are designed by the respective unit of the council to ensure the fitness of the institution/program's objective and originality.

Policy 7:

Accreditation processes for a particular institution/program are developed and published two weeks prior to the start of the activities.

Policy 8:

Peer Review Team for a program or institution shall consist of 4 to 6 members, who will be selected from the HE QAAC from "Register of Reviewers". However, concerns of the respective institutions shall be considered to avoid possible conflict of interests. One of the members will be panel coordinator and the other members both

nominated by the council. The secretary will be the staff member of QAAD.

Policy 9:

HEQAAC develops a "Register of Reviewers" for peer review committee based on the pre-defined criteria for reviewers.

Policy 10:

QAAC takes responsibility to avoid the conflict of interest while nominating review member to a particular peer review team. A format will be developed where the panel members are obliged to declare formally to council any matters that could influence or be perceived to influence their ability to serve effectively on the panel. QAAD staff in their role as review member may also experience the same categories of conflict of interest and are obliged to declare any such matters to the Director.

Policy 11:

HEQAAC shall evaluate the particular institution or program putting it in one of the two categories as "**accredited", or "assessed and found not qualified for accreditation".**

Policy 12:

HEQAAC publishes accreditation report with wide accessibility to its intended readers. However, if any of the accrediting institutions raise concern on the confidentiality of institutional information such as some personal, institutional or commercial information, it shall be respected with due consideration. Nonetheless, the council publishes the report as agreed between the review panel and the institution on issues of confidentiality. Before finalizing the peer review report, the team also contacts the Campus Chief/Head/CEO of the institution/program and make sure that there are no factual errors in the report.

Policy 13:

HEQAAC publishes an institution's accreditation report approximately after two years of the establishment; the particular institution is required to publish a progress report outlining actions it has taken in response to the recommendations made by the Accreditation Report.

Policy 14:

External observers on review panel will be accepted subject to the agreement of QAAD's Director, the review Chairperson and the institution's/program's representative.

Policy 15:

For participating in peer review team appointed by council, the members of the review panel shall be provided, as decided by the UGC, with airfares, hotel accommodations and an honorarium. In addition, the meeting allowances will be provided for the peer review team members as decided by the UGC.

Policy 16:

Accreditation of institutions/programs should be undertaken on a cyclical basis. The length of the cycle and the review procedures for each cycle shall be clearly defined and published in advance.

Policy 17:

HEQAAC shall produce from time to time summary reports describing and analyzing the general findings of their reviews, evaluations, assessment etc. HEQAAC shall also publish its annual report.

Policy 18:

Various professional councils are functioning in Nepal. For programs within the purview of respective professional councils, they may play a facilitating role to agree on a set of performance indicators. In case if some of the councils will function as accrediting agencies, HEQAAC may function as a recognizing body based on the requirements fulfilled by these agencies. However, this shall be a subject of mutual consent between the HEQAAC and respective councils.

Policy 19:

HEQAAC will define its relationship with other prospective accrediting agencies in the country based on their activities and performance indicators. Such indicators will be defined by HEQAAC as and when required. Linkage with internal accrediting bodies will also be made to enhance the capability of the council.

Policy 20:

HEQAAC recognizes accreditation's *public policy* roles on four significant relationships: i) accreditation and government, ii) accreditation and private sector, iii) accreditation and student and general public, and iv) accreditation and universities, institutions, colleges. HEQAAC considers these relationships to be instrumental to fuel for self regulation for quality enhancement and accreditation.

Policy 21

The HEQAAC Review Team members are not permitted to accept gifts from the college/program. Hospitality provided to the Review Team during the visit should be moderate.

GOALS OF QAA IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEPAL

The goals of the Quality Assurance and Accreditation (QAA) system in Nepal are to –

i. provide information to the stakeholders including government, students and employers as to which academic institutions meet the standard for quality provision,
ii. provide an instrument for comparing bachelor's and master's programs within the country as well as internationally, and
iii. promote quality improvement at all levels (Program, institution, and university) of higher education system in the country.

APPROACH TO QAA

The approach of QAA considered in the context of higher education in Nepal, is to leverage the quality of higher education in the country through –

• Motivating the institutions to voluntarily participate in the QAA system,
• Periodic evaluation and accreditation of institutions and their academic programs,
• Criterion of inspiring academic environment for the promotion of quality of teaching-learning and research,
• Encouragement for institutional accountability, autonomy and innovation,
• Collaboration with other stakeholders of higher education for quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance, and
• Establishment of the linkage with international agencies of quality assurance and accreditation

SCOPE OF QAA IN NEPAL

The scope of QAA covers quality audit, quality assurance and accreditation based on voluntary participation of various higher education institutions including public and private institutions. There are basically two modes of accreditation in practice:

i.   QAA of bachelor's, master's and other research level programs (Program Accreditation), and

ii. QAA of the institutions, such as central departments, schools, campuses, academies and universities (Institutional Accreditation).

The QAA process starts with quality assurance/ audit, which gives the institution information about its (current) status. The institutions/ programs with good performance may apply for accreditation. In general, quality product or service is aimed to fulfilling or exceed stakeholder's expectations.

SECTION II

ANNUAL ACTIVITIES

Number of activities has been carried out throughout the year to expedite the pace of QAA process. As the primary objective of HEQAAC is to assess the HEIs of the nation, QAAD remained busy throughout the year mostly on execution of assessment and accreditation activities. Some of the notable activities of QAAD were building the capacity of the institutions through orientation and facilitation and orientation to peer reviewers, conduction of meeting of technical committee and HEQAAC, arrangement of several pre-assessment and PRT assessment visits and organization of award ceremonies. Gradually, the QAA system is gaining momentum by inviting and increasing the involvement of campuses in this process. Out of total 1408 campuses (*EMIS Report, 2015/16, UGC*) of Nepal, 314 have participated in the QAA system by submitting Letter of Intent (LoI) to QAAD. Out of the participating number of campuses, 87 are in the post SSR stage. It means various stages have to be passed through up to accreditation after the submission of Self Study Report (SSR).

QAA Cycle
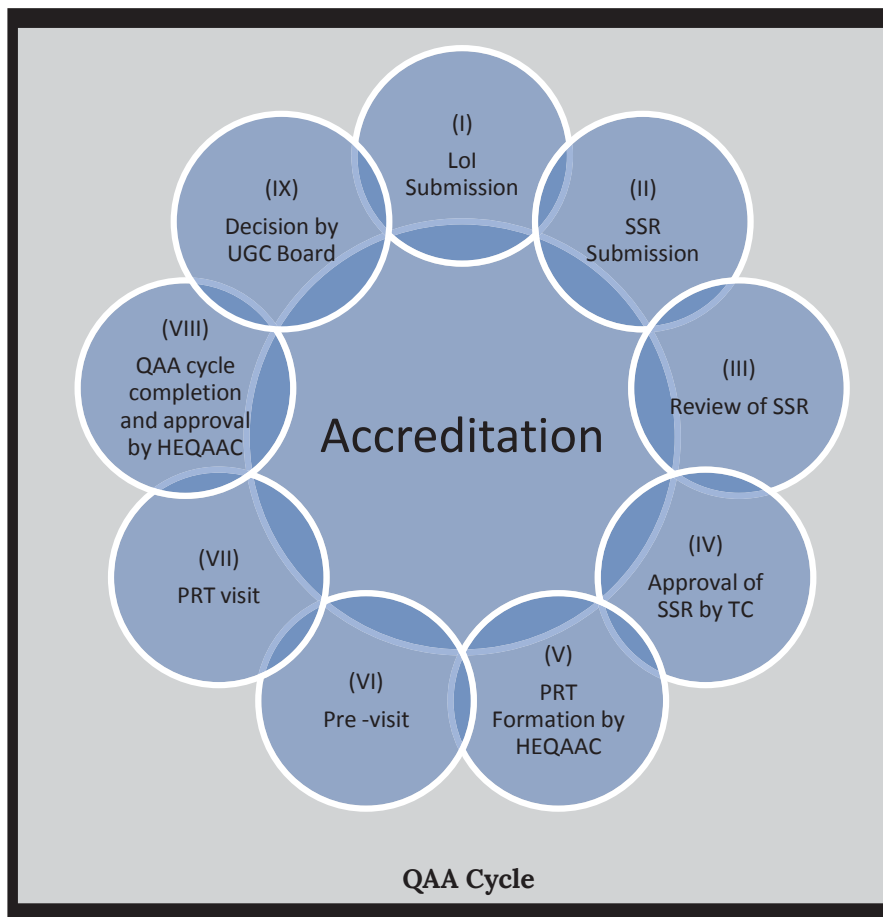
Comparatively Speaking, community campuses have a significant presence in reaching the final stage of QAA. A total of 18 community campuses are accredited, whereas 4 schools (KU), 2 departments (TU), 3 constituent campuses (one of TU and 2 of FWU) and one private campus have received the certification of accreditation. Likewise, 4 community campuses and one private campus have completed the QAA cycle. Similarly, 16 community campuses, 3 departments/schools, 5 constituent campuses and one private college are in a stage of pre-visit completion.

Post SSR Stages of Institutions by Type

■ Constituent   ■ Department/School   ■ Community   ■ Private
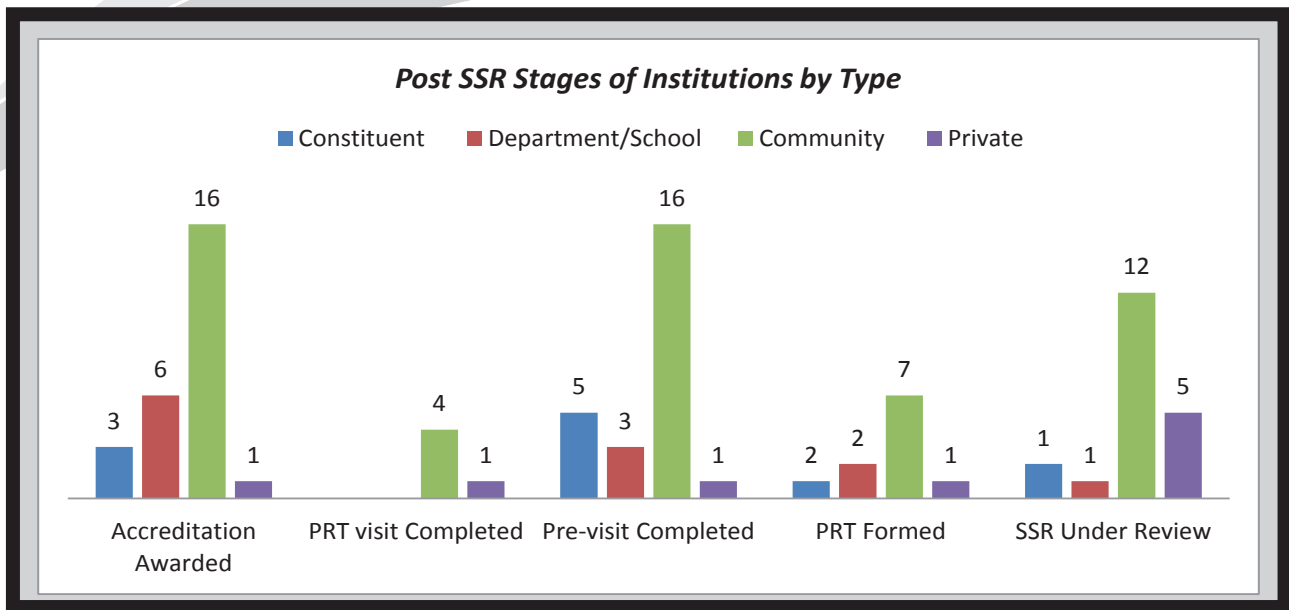
Tribhuvan University's institutions stand ahead of other institutions in terms of participation in QAA process. The data shows that out of 26 accredited institutions, 19 are of TU. Likewise, 4 institutions of TU have completed QAA cycle, 21 institutions have passed the pre-visit stage, PRT has been formed for 9 institutions and 17 other institutions have recently submitted their SSR to QAAD for review.

Kathmandu University owns 4 accredited schools and PRT has been formed for one more School. Similarly, 2 campuses of FWU (earlier affiliated campuses of TU later transformed as constituent of FWU) are accredited. Two other campuses of FWU have completed the stage of pre-visit. The number of accredited PU affiliated (private) campus is one.

Post SSR stage of institutions by university

■ Accreditation Awarded   ■ PRT visit Completed   ■ Pre-visit Completed
■ PRT Formed   ■ SSR Under Review

Universities
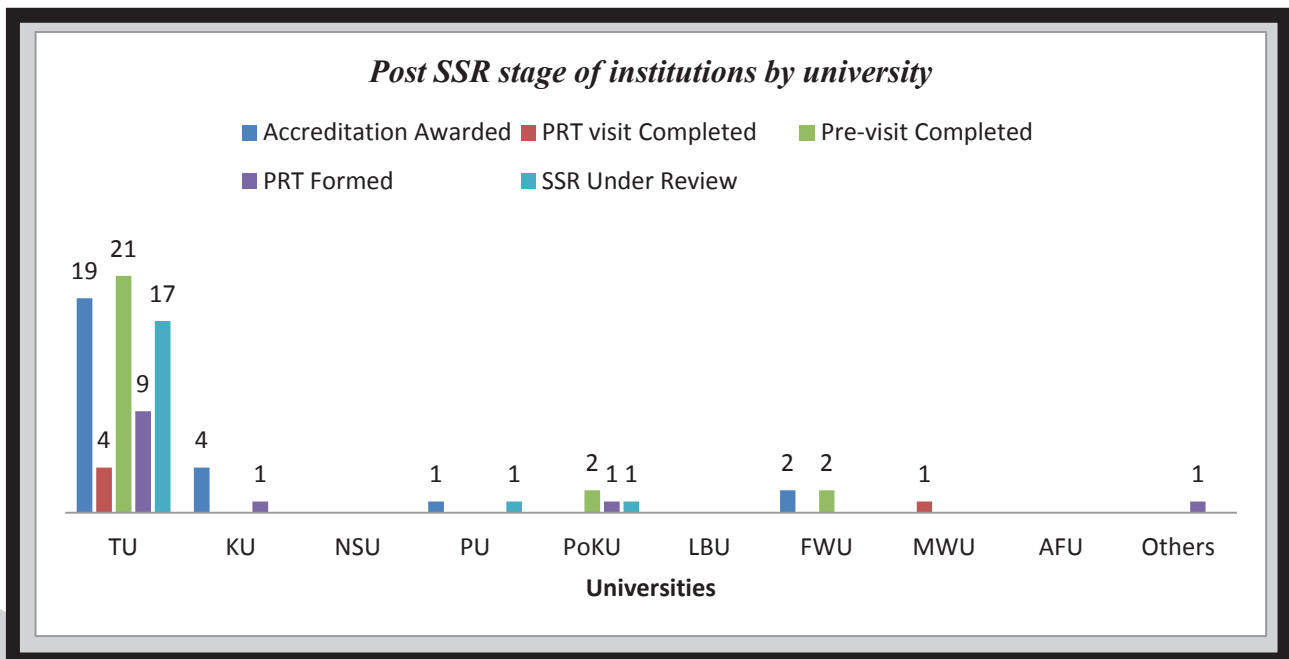
In provincial distribution of post SSR status (passing of various stages after SSR submission and before accreditation), the highest number of institutions is from Province No. 3. It has 26 institutions (43%) in post SSR status followed by Province No. 7 with 10 institutions (16%). Likewise, Province No. 1 and 4 have 7 institutions in each in different stages of SSR. Province No. 2 and 5 have 6 and 5 institutions respectively whereas province no. 6 is yet to find its space in post SSR stage.

Provincial distribution of HEIs in post SSR status

Province	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	7	6	26	7	5	0	10

Provincial share in Post SSR status
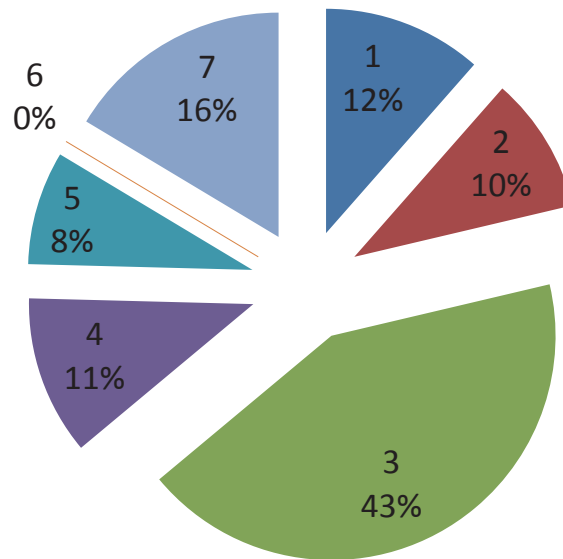
The first QAA certified HEI of Nepal was Balkumari College from Bharatpur, Chitwan, accredited in 2009 AD. It took another 3 years (2012 AD) for the accreditation of other 5 institutions followed by the accreditation of 6 institutions in 2013 AD. In 2015, three other institutions were accredited and two institutions in each year respectively in 2016 and 017 followed by 7 in 2018.

Year-wise Accreditation Number

Accreditation Awarded
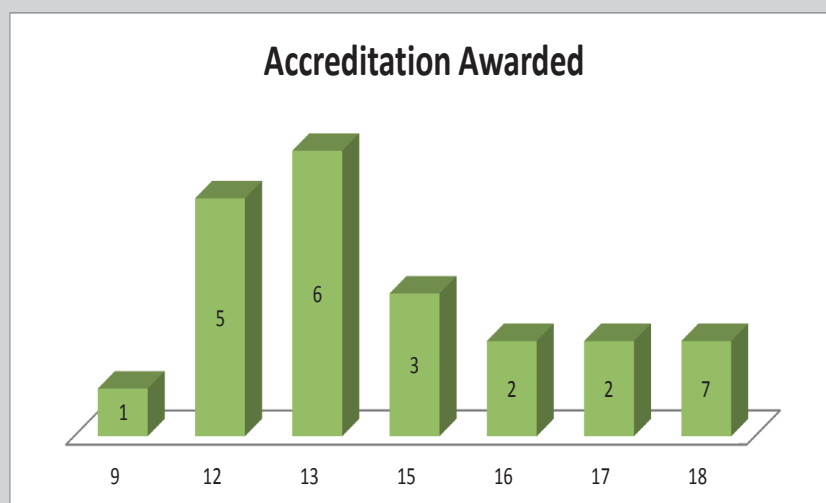
In comparison to the type of HEIs, the share of community campuses in terms of participation in QAA process is high. In the QAA process of HEIs, 42% share goes to community campuses whereas 36% to private and 11% each to constituent and department/ schools.

Share of LoI Submitted Institutions by Type
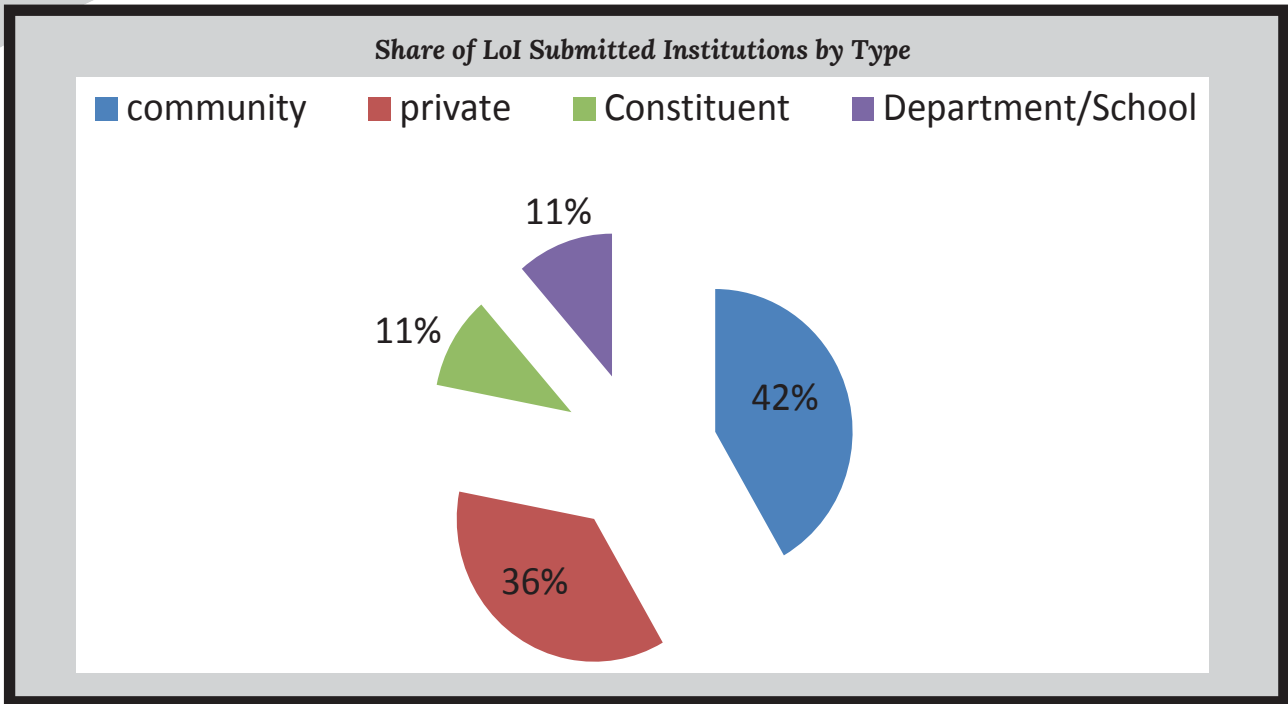
There is still a huge gap between the number of HEIs and QAA participated institutions. from the list of 1408 institutions, 309 only have submitted LoI for participation in the QAA process. The table shows the comparative status of HEIs at the provincial level:

Number of QAA participant HEIs against total No. of HEIs by Province

Provinces	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of QAA participant HEIs	35	15	156	30	31	18	24
Total No. of HEIs	196	126	613	124	197	56	96

Comparative Status of HEIs at the Provincial Level
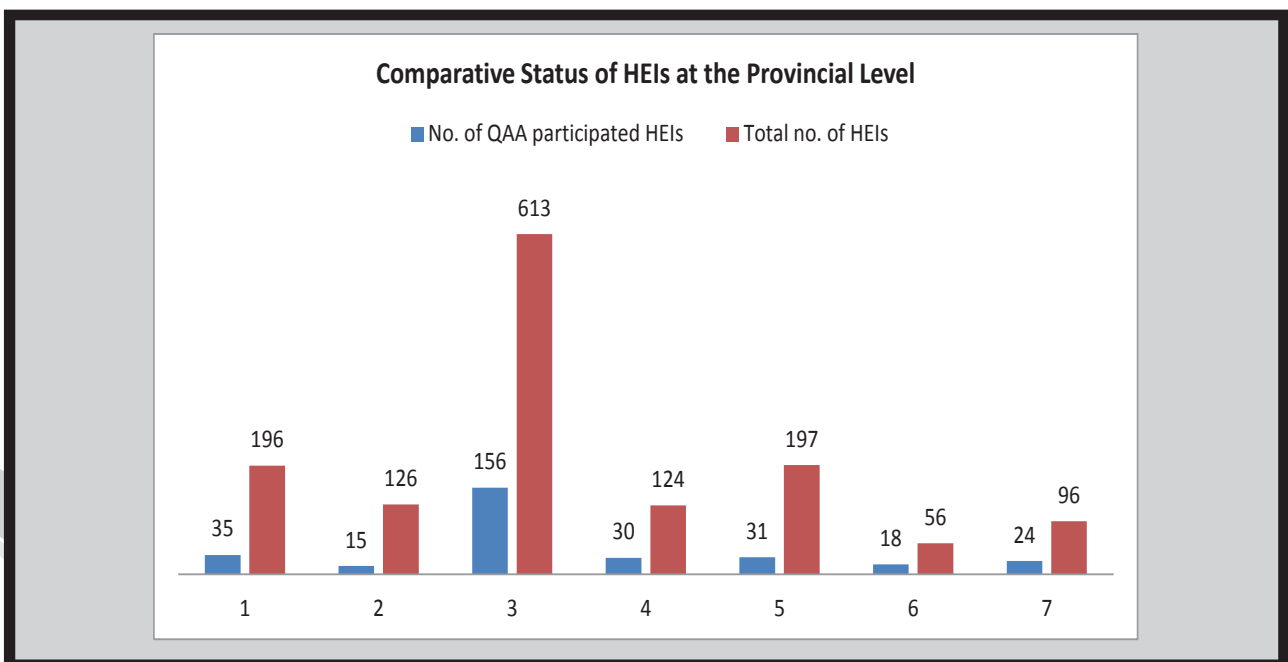
Accreditation

In total, 26 institutions are already accredited including 6 re-accredited for the second cycle of QAA process up to FY 2074/075. In FY 2074/075, 9 institutions were accredited including 6 re-accreditation. As stated earlier the number of accredited community campus is high in comparison to other type of institutions as affiliated 16 community campuses of TU have been accredited with accreditation of only 4 schools of Kathmandu University, 2 Central departments and one constitute campus of Tribhuvan University, two constituent campuses of Far Western University and one private campus of Purvanchal University (PU).

Altogether 19 HEIs of Tribhuvan University, 4 of Kathmandu University, 2 of Far Western University (their affiliation was under TU during accreditation award and later they became a constituent campuses of FWU) and one of Purvanchal University are accredited from UGC.

Share of QAA Accreditated HEIs by University
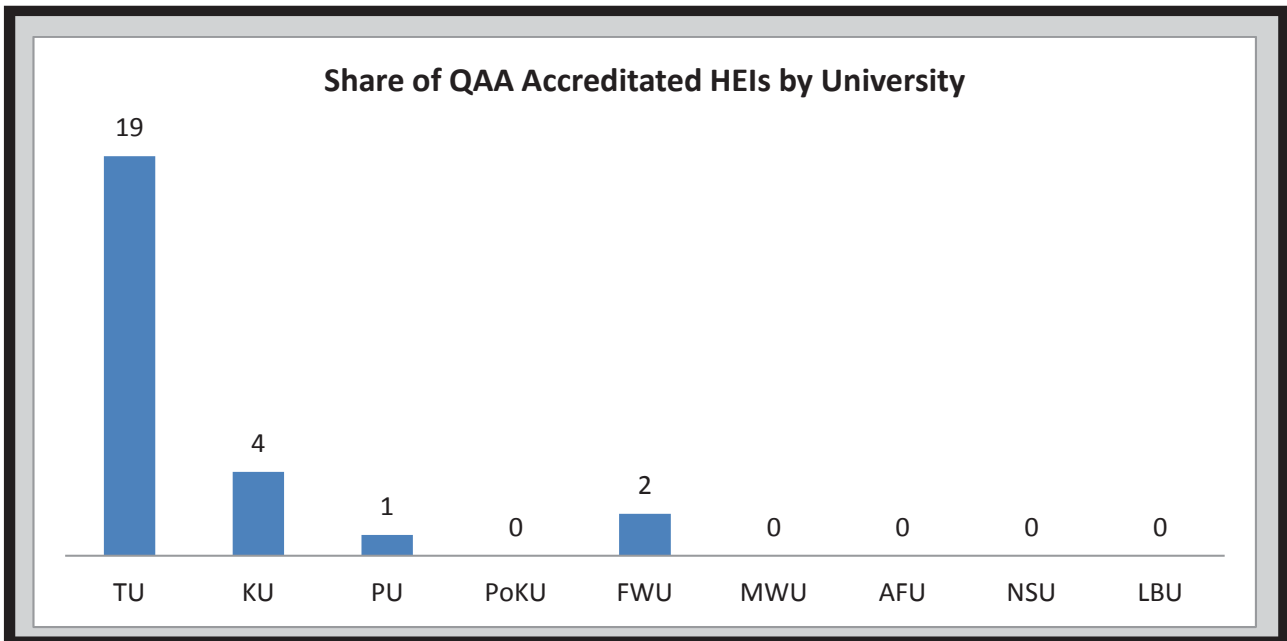
By types, 16 are the community campuses, 6 are central department/schools, 3 are constituent and one is private institution that have awarded the accreditation.

Type of Accredited institutions

Status	Nature/Type of HEIs			
	Constituent Campus	Central Department/School	Community Campus	Private Campus
Accreditation Awarded	3	6	16	1

Community campuses own the share of 62% whereas department/schools share 23%. Similarly, constituent campuses cover 11% of the share and 4% by private institution.

Share of Accreditation by Type of HEIs

■ community   ■ constituent   ■ Department/School   ■ Private

Provencal Distribution of Accredited HEIs
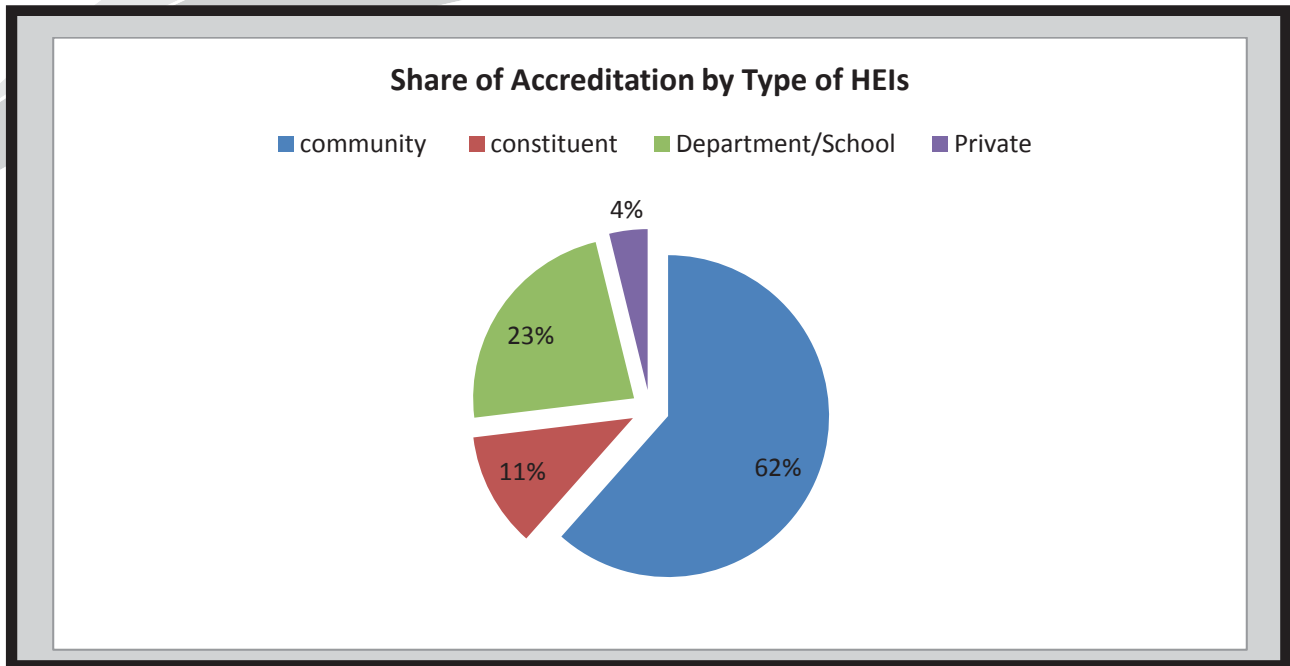
Looking from the provincial distribution of HEIs, Province No. 3 has the highest number of accredited institutions followed by province No. 1 and 5 with 4 accredited institutions in each. Likewise, Gandaki (Province 4) and Sudur Paschim (Province 7) have 3 institutions each. Province No. 2 and 6 are overdue when the number of with accredited institutions is taken into consideration.
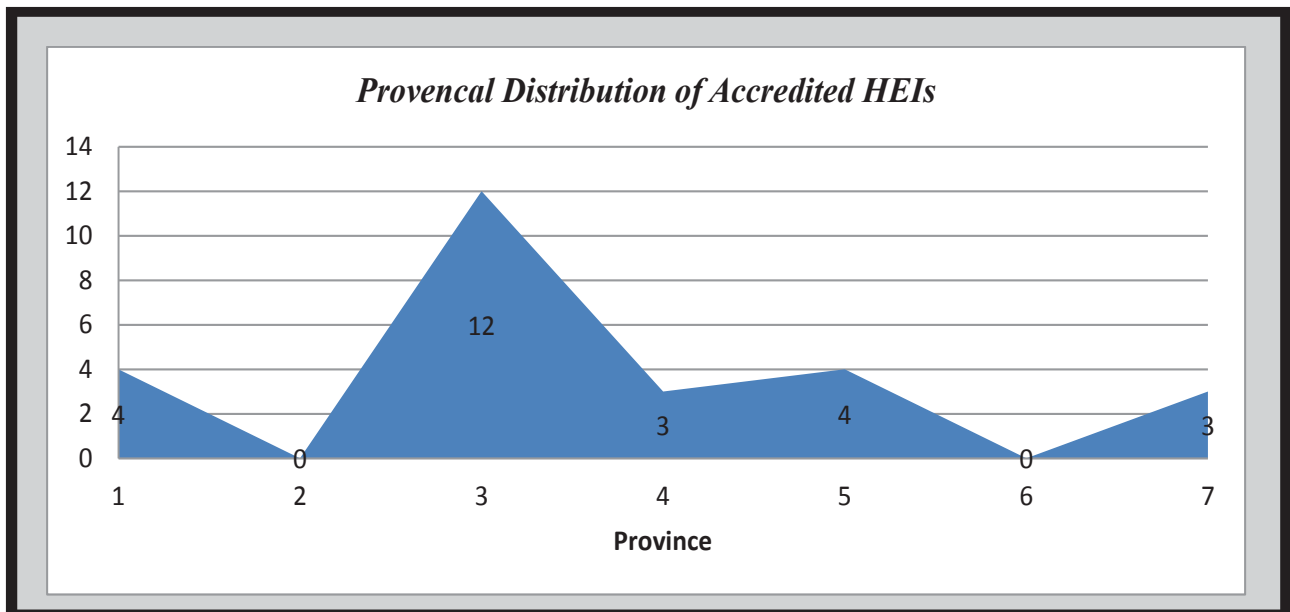
Peer Review Team Assessment

Thirteen Peer Review Team (PRT) assessment visits were conducted in various institutions in FY 2074/075. The PRT visit is also taken as the completion of QAA cycle. Out of the 13 PRT visits, 6 assessments were done for the second cycle of accreditation and the rest 7 for the first cycle.

Once these institutions succeed in completing the follow up visit, the number of accredited institutions is expected to increase significantly.

Pre – Assessment

All together, 24 institutions are in pre-assessment completion stage. In FY 2074/075, pre-assessment visits were conducted in 17 campuses including

4 in the second cycle of accreditation. These institutions are currently undergoing through a reform process based on the recommendations provided during the pre-assessment visits. Two of them have already submitted their response report to QAAD and sooner, the PRT assessment visit will be conducted in these institutions. Most of these institutions are expected to reach the target of full/final accreditation in the running FY,2075.

Follow – Up

Follow up visits, although not compulsions are conducted in the institutions that have already completed the PRT visit if they feel for such a need. In FY 2074/075, the follow up visits are conducted in four campuses. Progress status on recommendations provided by the PRT during its visit is basically observed during this visit

before taking decision on the accreditation of the campuses.

Orientation/Workshops/Facilitation

Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council is currently promoting the formative process of the QAA system by providing institutions technical support through orientation, workshops and facilitation. Such activities were conducted in 11 institutions based on the need felt by the division itself and as per their demand. Beside this, specific QAAD approaches, orientation, facilitation, monitoring and follow-up activities have been provided through other visiting teams from UGC. The monitoring visit plan and its execution by the Reforms Unit of UGC have been significantly contributed to QAA orientation services provided to the campuses. In addition, two orientations and workshops were conducted for the peer reviewers as well.

SECTION III

KEY ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Although the QAA system in Nepal is gradually making its space through the structure, orientation and expansion, some key issues and challenges have surfaced on the scene of QAAD/UGC in relation to its functions. The challenges exist at various levels: QAAD/C level, the UGC level, the HEIs level within the QAA cycle, the universities level and the ministerial level. In order to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and the outcomes of the QAA process, UGC needs to respond to the following issues and challenges.

Major Issues

Time Taken by HEIs to Complete QAA Cycle: It has been observed that the average time taken by the HEIs to complete the QAA cycle is 2 years. This is quite a long time; however considering the level of management competency, quality awareness, and fulfillment of eligibility criteria by most of the HEIs, the time taken by them to complete the process can be understood. In the same vein, lack of sufficient number of skilled human resources at the level of QAAD/UGC has also prolongs the time to complete the QAA cycle. This is one of the major issues that QAAD is currently experiencing.

Sustainability of QAA within accredited HEIs: Sustainability is more a futuristic approach, and does not seem to be an immediate concern for the many. Sustaining the QAA standards and internal quality (audit) mechanisms uphold to 'Quality' in the long run in the qualified/accredited HEIs is a big issue for QAA. A post accreditation follow-up strategy, plan and provision of appropriate resources for sustainability of the QAA system is what UGC may need to work on immediately in the present context.

Major Challenges

Continuity/Sustainability of QAA after the HERP: Currently, the QAA system is operated basically on formative basis by providing institutions a block grant and facilitation and technical support from QAAD. The grant support has been the main reason of attraction in the QAA system to motivate many campuses toward the QAA process. In this background, sustainability of the system even in the absence of funding schemes has remained one of the key challenges. The challenge is how to accommodate the QAA system in the mainstream system with allocation of sufficient regular budget by UGC/GoN to this effect. The need of establishing an autonomous QAA Board with strong legal/statutory provision may be a milestone to address immediately this challenge.

Increasing Credibility and Integrity of QAA System: The QAA system of Nepal is gradually transforming itself towards a matured and reliable system from the date of its establishment. The initial practices are in a course of revision reflect the operational changes brought by the system. Taking Nepal's QAA system to a global standard by taking reference of international best practices is to be considered to earn additional credibility.

Strengthening the capacity of Division and its Staff: At present, the QAAD is handling larger number of institutions than its capacity, which it had in early days of its establishment. At the same time, UGC has made an appeal to all the HEIs of Nepal to participate compulsorily in QAA process within next five years. In fact, this stands as a challenge to QAAD for its implementation. To help the HEIs to timely completion of their QAA activities to provide adequate facilitation and technical support to these institutions in the QAA process, the capacity of the Division is to be strengthened and the staff should be empowered and equipped with recent trends of QAA process.

Meeting International Standards and Norms of Quality Accreditation: Although UGC has an MoU with NAAC, India for a mutual exchange of experts in relation to QAA process, particularly in the stage of PRT, it is very difficult to gauge the impact of this process as a contribution of this collaboration in skill transfer and capacity building of the QAAD staff. UGC has to develop its skill and capacity to bring it into the international norms and standards of QAA. Although, the MoU with NAAC has outlined the need to exchange experts in relation to QAA process, it seems that only the NAAC experts have been coming to Nepal with no Nepali experts reciprocating the same to gain expertise with NAAC experts in India. Similarly, the agreement of UGC with APQN for exchange of staff for internship arrangements starting February 2013 can be of benefit in capacity building of QAAD but this has brought into friction. The need for developing good number of national experts as QAA specialists and widening cooperation and collaboration with other related agencies remains as a challenge to be addressed by UGC.

Way Forward

Integrating QAA in the Agenda and System of Affiliation Providing Universities: Giving affiliation to new institutions and new programs of the existing HEIs falls under the domain of the universities; therefore it becomes an imperative to bring the QAA concerns within the considerations of the affiliation providing universities. In the absence of a clear regulatory framework that requires the affiliation providers to take the QAA considerations as seriously as a requirement for providing affiliation to new HEIs or to new programs, scaling up the QAA concept and effort among the HEIs of different types will not be possible. In this connection, the condition that a campus needs to be QAA certified in order to be eligible to apply for running the new and professional program, as required by the university may

be a commendable effort. UGC spending resources for QAA for the existing HEIs and universities granting affiliations to new program or new institutions without QAA Accreditation is not a desired act for the QAA initiative under SHEP. So far, any proactive interests from any affiliation providing universities have not been expressed or demonstrated to UGC for internalizing and institutionalizing the QAA process within their operation system.

Ownership by the Universities: Establishing the internal quality assurance system in universities to audit the quality of their affiliated and constituent campuses and departments/schools periodically has to be made a part of the national QAA system. Universities should own the national QAA system requiring their institutions to come under this process.

SECTION IV

PLANS FOR FY 2075/076 (2018/019)

1. Developing a website for HEQAAC

HEQAAC expects to develop its own website that places all the required information of Quality Assurance and Accreditation system of Nepal in the portal in FY 2075/076. Currently, the QAA related information is disseminated through the website of UGC itself i.e. www.ugcnepal.edu. np with its own website, the council expects a regular flow of information in an organized and detailed way. In the long run, this website will have a unique feature of tracking system, where HEIs will be able to track the status of their file submitted to the Division.

2. Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Management Information System (HEQAAMIS)

HEQAAC also has another plan for developing software based data recording and maintenance system namely, 'Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Management Information System (HEQAAMIS)' with its web link. This will open a space for regular communication between HEQAAC and participating HEIs with systematic data recording and analysis. data will be more integrated nature and authentic as well as delivery of services will be efficient and effective. Development of this system, which is also included in annual program and budget of UGC, will be started by this year.

3. Digitization of QAA Information

Converting all the files received in QAAD to electronic form and recording these files digitally is another plan. The process has already started. With this process in motion, it is expected that the service delivery system of QAAD will be further effective and efficient.

4. Revision of Documents

HEQAAC has a plan to revise all its working documents. These documents include Comprehensive QAA Framework, LoI format, SSR format, QAA Guidelines, QAA Directives, profile of accredited HEIs and so on.

ANNEXES

Annex- 1
Accredited "Scheme A" Campuses of SHEP

SN	Name of Institution	Address	Date of First Accreditation	Remarks
1	Balkumari College, Chitwan	Bharatpur, Chitwan	22-Nov-09	Accredited for second cycle
2	Damak Multiple Campus, Jhapa	Damak, Jhapa	11-Jan-12	
3	Siddhanath Multiple Campus, Kanchanpur	Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur	11-Mar-12	
4	Lumbini Banijya Campus, Rupandehi	Butwal, Rupandehi	12-Apr-12	
5	Kailali Multiple Campus, Kailali	Dhangadi, Kailai	29-May-12	
6	Makawanpur Multiple Campus, Makawanpur	Hetauda, Makwanpur	29-May-12	
7	Janapriya Multiple Campus, Kaski	Pokhara, Kaski	23-Feb-13	Cycle completed for accreditation of second cycle
8	Sahid Smriti Multiple Campus, Chitwan	Chitwan	26-Jun-13	After the completion of the first cycle, the campus has applied for the second cycle
9	Tikapur Multiple Campus, Kailali	Tikapur, Kailali	30-Dec-13	

Annex–2
List of Accreditation Awarded Institutions (FY 2074 –075)

SN	Cycle	Name of the Institution	Address	Date of Accreditation
1	First	Saptagandaki Multiple Campus	Bharatpur, Chitwan	2074/08/07
2	First	Mahakavi Devkota Campus	Sunwal, Nawalparasi	2074/09/19
3	First	Rupandehi Campus	Bhairahawa, Rupandehi	2075/03/03
4	First	Dibyajyoti Multiple Campus	Bardghat, Nawalparasi	2075/03/03
5	Second	Damak Multiple Campus	Damak, Jhapa	2074/08/27
6	Second	Balkumari College	Bharatpur, Chitwan	2075/03/03
7	Second	Lumbani Banijya Campus	Butwal, Rupandehi	2075/03/03
8	Second	Makwanpur Multiple Campus	Hetauda, Makwanpur	2075/03/03
9	Second	Kailali Multiple Campus	Dhangadi, Kailali	2075/03/03

Annex – 3
List of Peer Review Assessed Institution (FY 2074 -075)

SN	Cycle	Name of Institution	Address	Assessment Dates	Peer Review Team
1	First	Mahakavi Devkota Campus	Sunwal, Nawalparasi	8 -12 October, 2017	Prof. Dr. Ishwar Prasad Upadhyay (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Sunity Shrestha Hada (Member) Prof. Dr. Bal Mukunda Bhandari (Member) Prof Dr, Kaushik Raval (Member/ Foreign Expert) Dr. Shyam Prasad Lohani (QAA Director) Mr. Narayan Bhandari (QAAD Staff member)
2	First	Janata Multiple Campus	Itahari, Sunsari	11- 15, February, 2018	Prof. Dr. Mana Wagley (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Shalikram Koirala (Member) Prof. Dr. Indu Acharya (Member) Prof. Dr. Sudha Rao (Member/Foreign Expert) Mr. Narayan Bhandari (QAAD Staff Member)
3	First	Harikhetan Multiple Campus	Birjung, Parsa	26 -30 March, 2018	Prof. Dr. Ishwar Prasad Upadhyay (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Sunity Shrestha Hada (Member) Prof. Dr. Ram Krishna Vyas (Member/Foreign Expert) Prof. Dr. Ramesh Prasad Bhattarai (Member) Ms. Mamata Prajapati (QAAD Staff Member)
4	First	Triyuga Janata Multiple Campus	Udaypur	7-11 May, 2018	Prof. Dr. Shiba Kumar Rai (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Sushman Acharya (Member) Prof. Dr. Ram Chandra Dhakal (Member) Prof. Dr. Suraj Prakash Malhotra (Member/Foreign Expert) Mr. Sitaram Bhattarai (UGC Staff Member)
5	First	Babai Multiple Campus	Gulariya, Bardiya	27-31 May, 2018	Prof. Dr. Prem Raj Pant (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Ranjana Gupta (Member) Prof. Dr. Shiva Sharan Maharjan (Member) Prof. Dr. Himendu Prakash Mathur (Member/Foreign Expert) Mr. Gopal Acharya (QAAD Staff Member)
6	First	Dibyajyoti Multiple Campus	Bardghat, Nawalparasi	8-12 May, 2018	Prof. Dr. Jai Raj Awasthi (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Kamal Deep Dhakal (Member) Prof. Dr. Indu Acharya (Member) Prof. Dr. Manaharlal Patel (Member/foreign Expert) Mr. Narayan Bhandari (QAAD Staff Member)
7	First	Siddhartha Gautam Buddha Multiple Campus	Butwal, Rupandehi	10-14 July, 2018	Prof. Dr. Basudev Kafle (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Kamal Deep Dhakal (Member) Prof. Dr. Indu Acharya (Member) Prof. Dr. Kaushik Raval (Member/ Foreign Expert) Mr. Narayan Bhandari (QAAD Staff Member) Ms. Sita Dumre (QAAD Staff Member)
8	Second	Damak Multiple Campus	Damak, Jhapa	10-14 October, 2017	Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Kusum Shakya (Member) Prof. Dr. Ramesh Prasad Bhattarai (Member) Prof. Dr, PN Gajjar (Member/ Foreign Expert) Dr. Shyam Prasad Lohani (QAA Director) Mr. Gopal Acharya (QAAD Staff Member)
9	Second	Balkumari College	Bharatpur, Chitwan	13 -17 March, 2018	Prof. Dr. Panna Thapa (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Sushma Acharya (Member) Prof. Dr. Ram Chandra Dhakal (Member) Prof. Dr. Shailendra Nigam (Member/Foreign Expert) Mr. Narayan Bhandari (QAAD Staff Member)

10	Second	Lumbini Banijya Campus	Butwal, Rupandehi	24-28 January, 2018	Prof. Dr. Ishwar Prasad Upadhyay (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Indu Acharya (Member) Prof. Dr. Muni Raj Chhetri (Member) Prof. Dr. Pratapsinh Chauhan (Member/Foreign Expert) Ms. Mamata Prajapati (QAAD Staff Member)
11	Second	Makwanpur Multiple Campus	Hetauda, Makwanpur	29 Jan – 2nd February, 2018	Prof. Dr. Prem Raj Pant (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Indu Acharya (Member) Prof. Dr. Poonam Agrawal (Member/Foreign Expert) Dr. Shyam Prasad Lohani (QAA Director) Ms. Mamata Prajapati (QAAD Staff Member)
12	Second	Kailali Multiple Campus	Dhangadi, Kailali	6 -10 May, 2018	Prof. Dr. Panna Thapa (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Madhav Raj Koirala (Member) Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka (Member) Prof. Dr. ThumThummuluri Siddaiah (Member/Foreign Expert) Dr. Jagat Krishna Pokharel (Observer, TU IQAC, Director) Mr. Gopal Acharya (QAAD Staff Member)
13	Second	Janapriya Multiple Campus	Pokhara, Kaski	7-11 June, 2018	Prof. Dr. Basudev Kafle (Coordinator) Prof. Dr. Geeta Pradhan (Member) Prof. Dr. Tek Nath Dhakal (Member) Prof. Dr. PN Gajjar (Member/Foreign Expert) Mr. Narayan Bhandari (QAAD Staff Member)

Annex – 4
List of QAA Cycle Completed Institutions

S.No	Cycle	Name of the Institution	Address
1	First	Janata Multiple Campus	Itahari, Sunsari
2		Harikhetan Multiple Campus	Birjung, Parsa
3		Triyuga Janata Multiple Campus	Udaypur
4		Babai Multiple Campus	Gulariya, Bardiya
5		Siddhartha Gautam Buddha Multiple Campus	Butwal, Rupandehi
6		Global College of Management	Old Baneshwor, Kathmandu

Annex – 5
List of Pre- Assessment Completed Institutions (FY 2074 -075)

SN	Cycle	Name of the Institution	Address	Assessment Dates
1	First	Central Department of Biotechnology, TU	Kirtipur, Kathmandu	20-21 Poush 2074
2		Central Department of Environmental Science, TU	Kirtipur, Kathmandu	21-23 Bhadra 2074
3		Divya Jyoti Multiple Campus	Nawalparasi	21-23/09/2074
4		Ghodaghodi Multiple Campus	Ghodaghodi, Kailali	4-6 Baisakh 2075
5		Janajyoti Multiple Campus	Lalbandi, Sarhalai	26-28 Kartik, 2074
6		J.S. Murarka Multiple Campus	Lahan, Siraha	18-20 Asadh 2075
7		Kavre Multiple Campus	Kavre	2-4 Jestha 2075
8		School of Arts, KU	Hattiban, Lalitpur	17-19 Ashad, 2075
9		Manthali Sahid Smrita Multiple Campus	Manthali, Ramechhap	2-4 May, 2018
10		Siddhartha Gautam Buddha Campus	Butwal, Rupandehi	21-23 Chaitra 2074
11		Tej Ganga Multiple Campus	Panauti, Kavre	25-27 Magh 2074
12		Thakur Ram Multiple Campus	Birgunj, Parsa	20-22 Falgun 2074
13		Triyuga Janata Multiple Campus	Gaighat, Udaypur	6-8 Poush 2074
14	Second	Damak Multiple Campus	Damak, Jhapa	07-10/05/2074
15		Kailali Multiple Campus	Dhangadhi, Kailali	27-29 Poush 2074
16		Lumbini Banijya Campus	Butwal, Rupandehi	10-13/04/2074
17		Makwanpur Multiple Campus	Hetauda, Makwanpur	04-06/08/2074

Annex – 6
List of Follow Up Visit Completed Institutions (FY 2074 -075)

SN	Name of the Institution	Address	Assessment Dates
1	Balkumari College	Bharatpur, Chitwan	7- 8 Chaitra, 2075
2	Mahakavi Devkota Campus	Sunawal, Nawalparasi	26-29 Kartik, 2074
3	Saptagandaki Multiple Campus	Bharatpur, Chitwan	31 Bhadra – 02 Ashoj, 2074
4.	Damak Multiple Campus	Damak, Jhapa	13-15 Mangsir, 2074

Annex -7
List of PRT Formed Institutions (FY 2074 -075)

SN	Name of the Institutions	Address	PRT Formation
1	Janapriya Multiple Campus	Simalchaur, Pokhara	Chaitra 7, 2074
2	Divya Jyoti Multiple Campus	Nawalparasi	Kartik 17, 2074
3	Ghodaghodi Multiple Campus	Ghodaghodi, Kailali	Chaitra 7, 2074
4	International School of Tourism and Hotel Management	Gyaneshwor, kathmandu	Jestha 27, 2075
5	J.S. Murarka Multiple Campus	Lahan, Siraha	Jestha 27, 2075
6	Kanchan Bidhya Mandir, Multiple Campus	mahendraanagar, Kanchanpur	Jestha 27, 2075
7	Kathmandu University School of Education	Hattiban, Lalitpur	Kartik 17, 2074
8	Kathmandu University School of Management	Kharibot, Lalitpur	Magh 11, 2074
9	Kathmandu University School of Arts	Hattiban, Lalitpur	Jestha 27, 2075
10	Pokhara University, School of Health Science	Lekhnath, Kaski	Chaitra 7, 2074
11	PoKU , School of Business	Lekhnath, Kaski	Chaitra 7, 2074
12	Purchaudi Multiple Campus	Haat, Baitadi	Magh 11, 2074
13	Sahid Narayan Pokharel Ramapur Campus	Rupanedhi	Jestha 27, 2075
14	Siddhartha Gautam Buddha Campus	Butwal, Rupandehi	Magh 11, 2074
15	Drabya Shah Multiple Campus	Laxmibazar, Gorkha	Kartik 17, 2074

Annex -8
List of HEIs that have Submitted SSR in FY 2074/075

SN	Name of the Institutions	Address	SSR Submission
1	Janapriya Multiple Campus	Simalchaur, Pokhara	Poush 6, 2074
2	School of Science, KU	Dhulikhel, Kavre	Ashad 11, 2075
3	Tikapur Multiple Campus	Kailali	Jestha 20, 2075
4	Divya Jyoti Multiple Campus	Nawalparasi	Bhadra 11, 2074
5	Aishwarya Multiple Campus	Dhangadi, Kailali	Ashad22, 2075
6	Dhangadhi Engineering Campus/NAST	Kailali	Jestha 15, 2075
7	Gaurishankar Multiple Campus	Bhimeshwor, Dolakha	Ashad 15, 2075
8	Ghodaghodi Multiple Campus	Ghodaghodi, Kailali	Kartik 19, 2074
9	International School of Tourism and Hotel Management	Gyaneshwor, kathmandu	Falgun 30, 2074
10	J.S. Murarka Multiple Campus	Lahan, Siraha	Falgun 16, 2074
11	Kanchan Bidhya Mandir	Mahendraanagar, Kanchanpur	Jestha 2, 2075
12	Karfok Vidya Mandir Multiple Campus	Panchakanya, Illam	Jestha 18, 2075
13	Kathmandu University School of Management	Kharibot, Lalitpur	Bhadra 8, 2074
14	School of Development and Social Engineering, PoKU	Lekhnath, Kaski	Ashad 29, 2075
15	School of Business, PoKU	Lekhnath, Kaski	Magh 9, 2074
16	Purchaudi Multiple Campus	Haat, Baitadi	Poush 25, 2074
17	Sahid Narayan Pokharel Ramapur Campus	Rupanedhi	Jestha 14, 2075
18	Siddhartha Gautam Buddha Campus	Butwal, Rupandehi	Bhadra 21, 2074
19	Thapathali Campus	Thapathali, Kathmandu	Ashad 15, 2075
20	Rammani Multiple Campus	Rupandehi	Ashad 9, 2075

Annex –9
Details of QAA Facilitation Visit

SN	Campuses	Address	Visiting Team	Date
1	Dibyajyoti Multiple Campus	Nawalparasi	Prof. Dr. Dev Raj Adhikari	2074/5/28 -31
2	Mahakavi Devkota Campus	Nawalparasi	Prof. Dr. Hridaya Ratna Bajracharya	
3	Siddhartha Gautam Buddha Campus	Rupandehi	Mr. Narayan Prasad Bhandari	
4	Babai Multiple Campus	Bardiya	Prof. Dr. Dev Raj Adhikari	
5	Kanchan Bidhya Mandir Campus	Kanchanpur	Prof. Dr. Hridhaya Ratna Bajracharya	2075/2/27-29
			Prof. Dr. Chandra Lal Shrestha	
			Ms. Mamata Prajapati	
			Ms. Punita Upadhyay	
6	Birjung Nursing Campus	Parsa	Prof. Dr. Chandra Lal Shrestha	2075/2/20-21
			Ms. Mamata Prajapati	
7	Birjung Public Campus	Parsa	Prof. Dr. Dev Raj Adhikari	2074/12/28-2075/01/01
8	Hetauda Campus	Makwanpur	Mr. Sitaram Bhattarai	
			Mr. Narayan Prasad Bhandari	
9	Myagdi Multiple Campus	Myagdi	Mr. Dinesh Prajapati	2075/02/13-17
10	Gupteshwor Multiple Campus	Parbat	Mr. Narayan Bhandari	
11	Prithvi Narayan Campus	Kaski	Mr. Narayan Bhandari	

Annex –10
Status of Participating HEIs after Submitting SSR

SN	Name of Institution	Address
Post SSR Status: Position of Institutions (21, Aug 2018)	
	Accreditated	
1	Siddhanath Multiple Campus	Kanchanpur
2	Janapriya Multiple Campus	Kaski
3	Kathmandu University School of Science	Kavre/Re-accreditation
4	Kathmandu University School of Engineering	Kavre
5	Sahid Smriti Multiple Campus	Chitwan
6	Aadikavi Bhanubhakta Campus	Tanahun
7	Tikapur Multiple Campus	Kailali/Re-accreditation
8	Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus	Illam
9	Sukuna Multiple Campus	Morang
10	Sindhuli Multiple Campus	Sindhuli
12	Madhyabindu Multiple Campus	Nawalparasi
13	Saptagandaki Multiple Campus	Chitwan
14	Damak Multiple Campus	Jhapa/Re-accreditation
15	Mahakabi Devkota Campus	Nawalparasi
16	Balkumari College	Chitwan/Re-accreditation
17	Makwanpur Multilple Campus	Makwanpur/Re-accreditation
18	Lumbini Banijya Campus	Rupandehi/ Re-accreditation

19	Kailali Multiple Campus	Kailali/Re-accreditation
20	Rupandehi Campus	Rupandehi
21	Dibyajyoti Multiple Campus	Nawalparasi
QAA Cycle Completed		
22	Janata Multiple Campus	Sunsari
23	Global College of Management	Kathmandu
24	Hari Khetan Multiple Campus	Parsa
25	Triyuga Janata Multiple Campus	Udaypur
26	Babai Multiple Campus	Bardiya
27	Central Department of Environmental Sciences, TU	Kathmandu
28	Central Department of Bio Technology, TU	Kathmandu
29	Siddhartha Gautam Buddha Multiple Campus	Rupandehi
Preparatory Visit Completed		
30	Lampantar Multiple Campus	Sindhuli
31	Siddhajyoti Multiple Campus	Sindhuli
32	Chautara Multiple Campus	Sindhupalchowk
33	Darchula Multiple Campus	Darchula
34	Mechi Muliple Campus	Jhapa
35	Urlabari Multiple Campus	Morang
36	Jagannath Multiple Campus	Baitadi
37	Central Department of Botany	Kathmandu
38	Myanglung Multiple Campus	Terhathum
39	Janajyoti Multiple Campus	Sarlahi
40	Tej Ganga Multiple Campus	Kavre
41	Ghodaghodi Multiple Campus	Kailali
42	Kavre Multiple Campus	Kavre
43	School of Education, KU	Lalitpur
44	Thakurram Multiple Campus	Parsa
45	Manthali Sahid Smriti Multiple Campus	Ramechhap
46	Kanchan Bidhyamandir Multiple Campus	Kanchanpur
47	Saheed Narayan Pokharel Multiple Campus	Rupandehi
48	JS Murarka Multiple Campus	Siraha
50	Faculty of Business, PoKU	Kaski
51	School of Arts, KU	Lalitpur
Pre-visit Response Submitted		
52	Janamaitri Multiple Campus	Kathmandu
53	Mangalbare Multiple Campus	Illam
PRT Formed		
54	Nuwakot Adarsha Multiple Campus	Nuwakot
55	Kathmandu Shikshya Campus	Kathmandu
56	Drabya Shah Multiple Campus	Gorkha
57	Purchaudi Multiple Campus	Baitadi
58	School of Management, KU	Lalitpur
59	International School of Tourism and Hotel Management	Kathmandu
60	Dhangadi Engineering College/NAST	Kailali
61	Prithvi Narayan Campus	Kaski

62	Thapathali Campus	Kathmandu
63	Aishworya Multiple Campus	Kailali
SSR Under TC Revision		
64	Indreshwor Campus	Kavre
65	Chaitnya Multiple Campus	Kavre
66	Southwestern State College	Kathmandu
67	Bajura Campus	Bajura
68	Birjung Nursing Campus	Parsa
SSR with Forwarded Back to Institution		
69	Ramanandan Bisheshwor Campus	Mahottari
70	Marsyangdi Multiple Campus	Lamjung
71	Apex College	Kathmandu
72	Jaya Prithvi Multiple Campus	Bhajhang
73	Birendra Vidhyamandir Multiple Campus	Kailali
74	Kathmandu Bernhardt College	Kathmandu
Revised & Received		
75	Karfok Bidhya Mandir Multiple Campus	Illam
78	School of Development and Social Engineering, PoKU	Kaski
79	Nilkantha Multiple Campus	Dhading
82	Resunga Multiple Campus	Gulmi
Newly Received SSR		
76	Golden Gate International College	Kathmandu
77	Gaurishankar Multiple Campus	Dolakha
80	Pathari Multiple Campus	Morang
81	Rammani Multiple Campus	Rupandehi
Up Coming SSR (in near future)		
83	Pulchowk Engineering Campus	Lalitpur
84	Oxford College of Engineering and Management	Nawalparasi
85	Thames College	Kathmandu
86	Megha College	Kathmandu
87	Myagdi Multiple Campus	Myagdi
88	Waling Multiple Campus	Syangja
89	Siddhartha Multiple Campus	Kapilvastu
90	Yagyodaya Dudhnath Tharu Multiple Campus	Rupandehi
91	Kanya Campus	Kaski
92	Kalika Multiple Campus	Kaski
93	Gupteshwor Mahadev Multiple Campus	Kaski
94	Koteshwor Multiple Campus	Kathmandu
95	Maiya Devi Girls Campus	Chitwan
96	IoE Paschimanchal Campus	Kaski
97	Forestry Campus	Kaski

Annex –11
List of LoI Approved Community Campuses

SN	Name of the Institutions	Address	SN	Name of the Institutions	Address
1	Achham Multiple Campus	Achham	29	Galyang Multiple Campus	Galyang, Syangja
2	Adarsha Multiple Campus	Dhading	30	Gauradaha Multiple Campus	Gauradaha, Jhapa
3	Aishwarya Multiple Campus	Dhangadi, Kailali	31	Gaurishankar Multiple Campus	Bhimeshwor, Dolakha
4	Amrit Campus	Thamel, Kathmandu	32	Gramin Aadarsha Multiple Campus	Nepaltaar, Kathmandu
5	Babai Multiple Campus	Gulariya, Bardiya	33	Gupteshwor Mahadev Multiple Campus	Pokhara, Kaski
6	Badimalika Campus	Naubis, Bajura	34	Gupteshwor Multiple Campus	Kushma, Parbat
7	Bageshowri M Public Campus	Kohalpur, Banke	35	Hetauda Campus	HEtauda, Makwanpur
8	Bagiswori College	Bhaktapur	36	Indreshwor Campus	Panauti, Kavre
9	Bajura Campus	Martadi, Bajura	37	Ishaneswar Campus	Bhorletar, Lamjung
10	Balewa Paiyupata Multiple Campus	Balewa, Baglung	38	Jaljala Multiple Campus	Liwang, Rolpa
11	Baneshwor Campus	Baneshwor, Kathmandu	39	Jana Adarsha Campus	Birendranagar, Chitwan
12	Bardibas Janata Multiple Campus	Bardibas, Mahottari	40	Janabhawana M Campus	Chapagaun, Lalitpur
13	Barun Multiple Campus	Barun vally, Sankhusabha	41	Janata Multiple Campus	Punarwas, Kanchanpur
14	Bheri Gyanodaya Campus	Khalanga, Jajarkot	42	Jay Prithivi M Campus	Bhopur, Bajhang
15	Bhuwanishankar Multiple Campus	Khairhani, Chitwan	43	Jaya M Campus	Gokarneshwo, Kathmandu
16	Birendra Bidhya Mandir Multiple Campus	Tikapur, Kailali	44	Kalika Multiple Campus	Pokhara, Kaski
17	Birendra Namuna Campus	Chandragadi, Jhapa	45	Kankai Multiple Campus	Surunga, Jhapa
18	Buddhilal Bidhya Munar Campus	Badahari, Saptari	46	Kanya Campus Pokhara	Pokhara, Kaski
19	Chaitanya Multiple Campus	Banepa, Kavre	47	Kapilvastu M Campus	Taulihawa, Kapilvastu
20	Chamunda College	Dailekh	48	Kathmandu Shikshya Campus	Kathmandu
21	Chaturbhujeshwor Janata Multiple Campus	Banepa, Kavre	49	Kavre Multiple Campus	Banepa, Kavre
22	Chaturdev Hira Surendra Purna Campus	Ratapani, Mugu	50	Khwopa College	Dekocha, Bhaktapur
23	Chautara Multiple Campus	Chautara, Sindhupalchowk	51	Koteswor Multiple Campus	Koteshwor, Kathmandu
24	Chure Campus	Bangaha, Bardiya	52	Kumarwati M. Campus	Kawaoti, Nawalparasi
25	Devdaha Adarsha Multiple Campus	Devdaha, Rupandehi	53	Lamjung Campus	Lamjung
26	Dronachal Campus	Dullu, Dailekh	54	Lamki Multiple Campus	Lamki, Kailali
27	Dumarwana Campus	Gadimai, Bara	55	Lampantar Multiple Campus	Lampantar, Sindhuli
28	Durgalaxmi Multiple Campus	Attariya, KAilali	56	Letang Campus	Letang, Morang

SN	Name of the Institutions	Address	SN	Name of the Institutions	Address
57	Liladhar Ghimire Chhapiya Janata College	Dayanagar, Rupandehi	85	Saraswati Multiple Campus	Dudhauli, Sindhuli
58	Madan Bhandari Memorial College	Kathmandu	86	Saraswati Multiple Campus	Dhangadhi, Kailali
59	Madhya Rautahat Multiple Campus	Bairaya, Rautahat	87	Sarlahi Campus	Malangwa, Sarlahi
60	Maharjgunj Medical Campus, TU	Kathmandu	88	Shaheed Smarak Multiple College	Sharadanagar, Chitwan
61	Maiya Devi Girls' College	Bharatpur, Chitwan	89	Shaheed Smriti Multiple Campus	Ratnanagar, Chitwan
62	Manilek Campus	Kanda, Manilekh Baitadi	90	Shankhuwasava Multiple Campus	Chainpur, Shankhuvasabha
63	Mirmee Multiple Campus	Mirmee, Syangja	91	Shikharapur Campus	Dakshinkali, Kathmandu
64	Motilal Multiple Campus	Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	92	Shramik Shanti Campus	Chyasal, Lalitpur
65	Musikot Khalanga Multiple Campus	Musikot, Rukum	93	Shree Bramhchari Damodarandad College	Mircharya, Siraha
66	Myagdi Multiple Campus	Beni, Myagdi	94	Shree Gokuleshwor Multiple Campus	Gokuleshwor, darchula
67	Narayan Campus	Rampur, Dailekh	95	Shree Jana Prakash Multiple Campus	Bhandardhik, Kaski
68	Nawajagaran Multiple Campus	Madhyabindu, Nawalparasi	96	Shree raghunath Adarsh Multiple Campus	Bauniyan, Kailali
69	Nuwakot Aadarsha Multiple Campus	Battar, Nuwakot	97	Siddhajyoti Shikshya Campus	Phosretaar, Sindhuli
70	Palhi Multiple Campus	Ramgram, NAwalparasi	98	Siddhartha Campus	Badganga, Kapilbastu
71	Panchthar Multiple Campus	Phidim, PAnchthar	99	Sitaramesh Multiple Campus	Buddhashanti, Jhapa
72	Panini Multiple Campus	Sandikharka, Arghakhachi	100	Solokhumbu Multiple Campus	Salleri, Solukhumbu
73	Pashupati Multiple Campus	Chahabil, Kathmandu	101	Sunsari Multiple Campus	Inaruwa, Sunsari
74	Pathari Multiple Campus	Pathari, Morang	102	Swargadwari Multiple Campus	Pyuthan
75	Pathivara Multiple Campus	Taplejung	103	Tribhuvan Aadarsha Multiple Campus	Putalibazar, Syangja
76	People's Campus	Paknajole, Kathmandu	104	Tribhuvan Campus	Beltari, Nawalparasi
77	Purchaudi Multiple Campus	Haat, Baitadi	105	Tribhuvan Multiple Campus	Tansen, Palpa
78	Ram Raja Multiple Campus	Kalaiya, Bara	106	Tridev Mutiple Campus	Charali, Jhapa
79	Ramanandar Bisheshwor Mahendra Campus	Jaleshwor, Mahottari	107	Triveni Multiple Campus	Jogbuda, Dadeldhura
80	Rammani Multiple Campus	Rupandehi	108	Urlabari Multiple Campus	Urlabari, Morang
81	Rapti Babai M Campus	Tulsipur, Dang	109	Waling Multiple Campus	Waling, Syangja
82	Resunga Multiple Campus	Tamghas, Gulmi	110	Yagyodaya Dudhnath Tharu Multiple Campus	Ramawapur, Rupandehi
83	Saheed Multiple Campus	Rampur, Palpa	111	Tribhuvan Trishuli Multiple Campus	Trishuli, Nuwakot
84	Salyan Multiple Campus	Salyan			

Annex –12
List of LoI Approved Private Campuses

SN	Institution	Address	SN	Institution	Address
1	Aberdeen International College	Jawalkhel, Lalitpur	28	Kantipur City College	Kathmandu
2	Active Academy College	Kathmandu	29	Kantipur College of Business Management and Humanities Studies	New Baneshowr, Kathmandu
3	Advanced College of Engineering and Mangement	Lalitpur	30	Kathford International College	
4	Aims College	Rupandehi	31	Kathmandu BernHardt College	Bafal, Kathmandu
5	Alliance For Innovative Management and Social Studies College	Biratnagar, Morang	32	Kathmandu Model College	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
6	Apex College	Baneshwor, Kathmandu	33	Kathmandu School of Law	Duwakot, Bhaktapur
7	Ashirbad College	Samakhusi, Kathmandu	34	Kist College of Management	Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu
8	Asian College of Higher Studies	Ekantakuna, Lalitpur	35	Kshitiz Internal College	Butwan, Rupandehi
9	Asian School of Management and technology	Samakhushi, Kathmandu	36	Kumari M Campus	Boudha, Kathmandu
10	B.S.T College	Tokha, Kathmandu	37	Lincoln College	Gyongabu, Kathmandu
11	Birgunj Public College	Birgunj, Parsa	38	Lumbini Academic College	Chuchchepati, Kathmandu
12	Brihaspati College	Siddharthanagar, Rupandehi	39	Lumbini Vocational College	Gaidakot, Nawalparasi
13	British College Pvt. LTd (BGC)	Bansbari, Kathmandu	40	Mega National College	Kumaripati, Lalitpur
14	College of Applied Business (CAB)	Tangal, Kathmandu	41	Mid-western university School of Management	Surkhet
15	College of Applied Food and Dairy Technology	Minbhawan, Kathmandu	42	Millenium M Campus	Tansen Palpa
16	College of Biomedical Engineering and Applied Sciences	Kathmandu	43	Milton International College	Minbhawan, kathmandu
17	College of Business Management	Dillibazar, kathmandu	44	Morgan College	Basundhara, Kathmandu
18	DAV College of Mangement	Bhanimandal, Lalitpur	45	Morgan International College	Basundhara, Kathmandu
19	Dhangadhi Engineering Campus	Kailali	46	Nasa International College	Tinkune, Kathmandu
20	Godawari College	Itahari, Sunsari	47	National Colleg of Computer Studies	Paknajol, Kathmandu
21	Gorkha Campus	Gorkha	48	National College	Lainchour, Kathmandu
22	Greenfield National College	Bafal, Kathmandu	49	National Multiple College	Bakhundole, Lalitpur
23	Henry Ford International College	Kalanki, Kathmandu	50	Nepal College of Management	Lalitpur
24	Hetauda School of Management	Hetauda , Makawanpur	51	Nepal College of Travel and Tourism Management	Ratopul, Kathmandu
25	Himalaya College of Engineering		52	Nepal Institute of Health Sciences	Jorpati, kathmandu
26	IoM Nursing Campus	Marahajung, Kathmandu	53	Nepal Institute of management and science (NIMS)	Kanibahal, lalitpur
27	Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management	Shankhamul, Kathmandu	54	Nepal Kasthamandap College	Kalanki, kathmandu

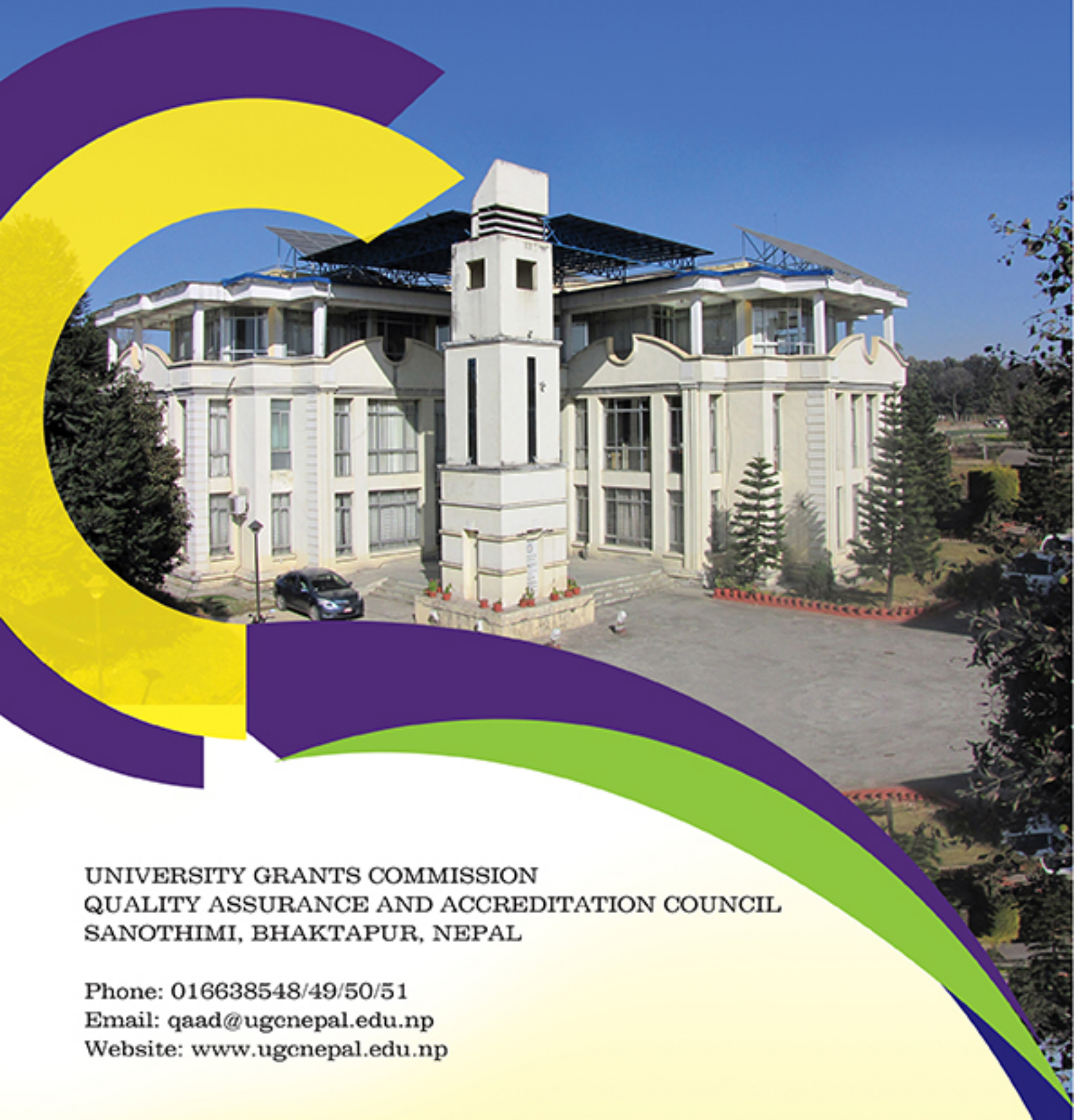| SN	Institution	Address	SN	Institution	Address
55	Nepal Medical College	Jorpati, Kathmandu	71	Thames International College	Old Baneshwor, Kathmandu
56	Nepal Mega College	Babarmahal, Kathmandu	72	The TImes International College	Kathmandu
57	Nesfield International College	Lagankhel, Lalitpur	73	Tila Karnali Multiple Campus	Manma, Kalikot
58	New Summit College	Old Banewshor, Kathmandu	74	Trinity International College	Dillibazar, Kathmandu
59	Newton International College	Chabahil, Kathmandu	75	Triton International College	Tinkune, Kathmandu
60	Nicholson College	Sallaghari, Bhaktapur	76	Unique College of Management	Lalitpur
61	Orchid International College	Gaushala, Kathmandu	77	United College	Lalitpur
62	Oxford college of Engineering and Management	Nawalparasi	78	Whitefield Int'l College	Khushibu, Kathmandu
63	Pinnacle College	Lagankhel, Lalitpur	79	Xavier International College	Kalopul, Kathmandu
64	Pioneer International College	Dhumbarahi, Kathmandu	80	Capital College and Research Centre	Koteshwor, Kathmandu
65	Prime College	Nayabazaar, Kathmandu	81	Capital Hill College	Teku, Kathmandu
66	Rapti Engineering College	Saniambapur, Dang	82	Everest College	Thapathali, Kathmandu
67	Sunsari Technical College	Dharan	83	Everest Florida College	Shantinagar, Kathmandu
68	Surkhet Model college	Birendranagar, surkhet	84	Everest International College	Kalimati, Kathmandu
69	Swoyambhu Int'l College	Newbaneshor, Kathmandu	85	St. Xavier's College	Maitighar, Kathmandu
70	Texas International College	Mitrapark, Kthamndu			

Annex –13
List of LoI Approved Central Departments/Schools of the Universities

SN	Institution	Address	SN	Institution	Address
1	Central Campus of Engineering	Birendranagar, Surkhet	20	Pokhara University Faculty of Science and Technology	Lekhnath, Kaski
2	Central campus of Humanities and social sciences	Birendranagar, Surkhet	21	Pokhara University, faculty of Health Science	Lekhnath, Kaski
3	Central Campus of Management	Surkhet	22	PoKU , School of Business (Faculty of Management Studies)	Lekhnath, Kaski
4	Central campus of Science and Technology	Birendranagar, surkhet	23	PokU Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences	Lekhnath, Kaski
5	Central Campus of Technology	Dharan, Sunsari	24	Purvanchal University Center of Arts/ Law/Education	Biratnagar, Morang
6	Central Department of Biotechnology	Kirtipur, Kathmandu	25	Purvanchal University Centre for Population and Development	Biratnagar, Morang
7	Central Department of Botany	Kirtipur	26	Purvanchal University Management Campus	Biratnagar, Morang
8	Central Department of Chemistry	Kritipur	27	Purvanchal University School of Engeenering and Technology (PUSET)	Biratnagar, Morang
9	Central Department of Environmental Science	Kirtipur	28	Purwanchal Campus, Institute of Engineering, TU	Dharan, Sunsari
10	Central Department of Home Science, TU	Bagbazar, Kathmandu	29	School of Engineering, KU	Dhulikhel, Kavre
11	Central Department of Library and Information Science	Kirtipur, Kathmandu	30	School of Environmental Science and Management (ScHEMS)	Kathmandu
12	Central Department of Rural Development	Kritipur, Kathmandu	31	School of Mathematical Sciences, TU	Kirtipur, Kathmandu
13	Central Department of Sociology		32	School of Science, KU	Dhulikhel, Kavre
14	Central Department of Zoology	Kirtipur, Kathmandu	33	Tribhuvan University Central Department of Geology	Kirtipur, Kathmandu
15	Faculty of Animal Science, Veterinary Science and Fisheries	Rampur, Chitwan	34	Tribhuvan University Central Department of Hydrology & Meterology	Kirtipur, Kathmandu
16	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science, Paklihawa Campus	Siddharthanagar, Rupandehi	35	Tribhuvan University Central Department of Management	Kirtipur, Kathmandu
17	Kathmandu University School of Education	Hattiban, Lalitpur	36	Tribhuvan University Central Department of Microbiology	Kirtipur, Nepal
18	Kathmandu University School of Management	Kharibot, Lalitpur	37	Tribhuvan University Central Department of Physics	Kritipur, Kathmandu
19	School of Arts, KU	Hattiban, Lalitpur			

Annex –14
List of LoI Approved Constituent Campuses

SN	Institution	Address	SN	Institution	Address
1	Ayurbed Campus	Kirtipur, Kathmandu	16	Nepal Commerce Campus	Minbhawan, Kathmandu
2	Bhairahawa Multiple Campus	Bhairahawa, Rupandehi	17	Padma Kanya Campus	Bagbazar, Kathmandu
3	Bhaktapur Multiple Campus	Doodhpati, Bhkatapur	18	Paschimanchal Campus	Pokhara, Kaski
4	Birendra Multiple Campus	Bharatpur, Chitwan	19	Patan Multiple Campus	Patan, Lalitpur
5	Birendranagar Multiple Campus	Birendranagar, Surkhet	20	Post Graduate Campus	Biratnagar, Mornag
6	Birgunj Nursing Campus	Birjung, Parsa	21	Prithvi Narayan Campus	Pokhara, Kaski
7	Dhawalagiri Multiple Campus	Baglung	22	Prithvi Narayan Campus	Pokhara, Kaski
8	Doti Multiple Campus	Silgadhi, Doti	23	Pulchowk Campus, Institute of Engineering	Pulchowk, Lalitpur
9	Forestry Campus, Pokhara	Pokhara, Kaski	24	Shankar Dev Campus	Putalisadak, kathmandu
10	Mahendra Morang Adarsha M. Campus	Biratnagar, Morang	25	Siddhanath Science Campus	Mahendranagar
11	Mahendra Multiple Campus	Dharan, Sunsari	26	Terathum Multiple Campus	Aatharai, Terathum
12	Mahendra Multiple Campus	Nepalgunj, Banke	27	Thakur Ram M. Campus	Birgunj, Parsa
13	Mahendra Ratna Campus	Tahanchal	28	Tri-Chandra M. Campus	Kathmandu
14	Institution for Masters Program in Social Work	Kritipur, Kathamndu	29	Paschimanchal Campus,TU	Lamachour, Kaski
15	Mechi Multiple Campus	Bhadrapur, Jhapa			

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