



NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCREDITATION

ANNUAL REPORT

1st APRIL 2024 – 31st MARCH 2025



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



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

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1. Preamble

The quality education is the foundation of knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurship that trigger economic growth and prosperity of the individual as well as that of a Nation, which, in turn, contributes and strengthens social, economic and scientific culture of a country. The generation and transmission of knowledge through research, according to a study conducted by the World Bank in 1998, has long been recognized as an essential requirement for a country's long-term growth and competitiveness as well as for creating capacity to solve social problems. A robust accreditation system is a pre-requisite for promoting quality conscious system and ensures excellence through a benchmarking process. It helps in building an education system that ensures availability of human resources responsive to the requirements of institutions, industry and governance.

Accreditation is a process that institutions of higher education undergo to confirm that they meet the required educational standards. Accreditation is earned through accrediting bodies that have been created specifically to assess higher education institutions and programs. The purpose of accreditation is to create a set of standards for assessing and evaluating all institutions of higher education, and to encourage them to be the best. The accreditation aims to ensure accountability of institutions and programs in order to boost public trust and confidence. An institution or a program duly accredited on quality criteria by a reliable accrediting agency is an assurance to the stakeholders of its overall quality.

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programs offered by the technical / professional institutions. NBA uses a multi-pronged approach to ensure that a program seeking accreditation meets international quality standards as defined by the accrediting agencies.

2. Organization

The National Policy on Education 1986 recognized the need for a statutory body at the national level for overseeing the growth and quality of technical education in the country. Accordingly, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1987 with the responsibility of proper planning and coordinated development of technical education in the country, promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system for matters connected therewith. Technical education was defined as programs of education, research and training in engineering, technology, architecture, town & country planning, management, pharmacy, applied arts & crafts and such other programs or areas as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Council, by notification in the official Gazette declare.

The AICTE, as part of its one of the activities, set up the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) in September 1994, to assess the qualitative competence of the programs offered by educational institutions from diploma level to post-graduate level in engineering and technology, management, pharmacy, architecture and related disciplines, which are approved by the AICTE.

NBA came into existence as an independent, autonomous body with effect from 7th January 2010 with the objectives of assurance of quality and relevance to technical education, especially of the programs in professional and technical disciplines, i.e., Engineering and Technology, Management, Architecture, Pharmacy and Hospitality, through the mechanism of accreditation of programs offered by the technical institutions. The Memorandum of Association and Rules of

NBA were amended in April 2013, to make it completely independent of AICTE, administratively as well as financially. The NBA conducts evaluation of programs of technical institutions on the basis of laid down norms. This may include, but not limited to institutional missions and objectives, organization and governance, infrastructure facilities, quality of teaching and learning, curriculum design and review, support services (library, laboratory, instrumentation, computer facilities, etc.) and any other aspect as decided by the General Council and / or the Executive Committee of NBA, which will help the graduates produced by the institutions as per the industry requirements.

3. Objectives

Major objectives of the NBA are as follows:

- To assess and accredit the technical education programs;
- To evolve standards and parameters for assessment and accreditation in line with the parameters laid down by the appropriate statutory regulatory authority for co-ordination, determination and regulation of standards in the concerned field of technical education;
- To promote excellence through a benchmarking process, which is helpful in determining whether or not an institution is able to achieve its mission and broad-based goals, and in interpreting the results of the outcomes of assessment process;
- To promote quality conscious system of technical education where excellence, relevance to market needs and participation by all stakeholders are prime and major determinants;
- To build a technical education system as facilitator of human resources, that will match the national goals of growth by competence, contribution to economy through competitiveness and compatibility with societal development;
- To set the quality benchmarks targeted at global and national stockpile of human capital in all fields of technical education;
- To conduct evaluation of self-assessment of technical institutions and/or programs offered by them on the basis of guidelines, norms and standards specified by it; and
- To contribute to the domain of knowledge in quality parameters, assessment and evaluation.

4. Authorities

The NBA is empowered by its Memorandum of Association (MoA). The governance of NBA is affected through the following statutory committees enshrined in its MoA:

4.1. The General Council (GC)

The General Council is the principal authority of the NBA, and is responsible for its overall activities and affairs. It gives policy directions/guidelines to the Executive Committee, which takes steps for managing the activities and affairs of the NBA accordingly. The composition of GC (as per Clause 5 of the MoA) as of 31st March, 2025 is given in **Appendix-I**.

4.2. The Executive Committee (EC)

The affairs of the NBA are managed, administered, directed and controlled as per Rules and By-laws approved by the Executive Committee (EC) and ratified by the General Council (GC). The composition of EC (as per Clause 18 of the MoA) as of 31st March, 2025, is given in **Appendix-II**.

4.3. Finance Committee (FC)

The Finance Committee of the NBA is constituted as per Clause 40 of the Memorandum of Association and Rules. The Finance Committee considers the revised estimates and the budget estimates for the following financial year in August and December of the calendar year, respectively. The composition of FC as of 31st March, 2025, is given in **Appendix-III**.

4.4. Academic Advisory Committee (AAC)

The Academic Advisory Committee of the NBA is constituted as per Clause 41 of the Memorandum of Association and Rules. It monitors and promotes the activities of NBA with reference to its various activities like assessment, accreditation, publications, selection and shaping of instruments for assessment and accreditation, modalities of operations in-charge, the rules, regulations and guidelines. The composition of AAC as of 31st March, 2025, is given in **Appendix IV**.

4.5. Other Committees and Sub-committees

Besides the above-mentioned core committees, the NBA also have the following other committees and sub- committees for each discipline:

4.5.1. Sub Committees of Academic Advisory Committee (AAC)

The Sub-Committees of the AAC are constituted as per Clause 42 of the Memorandum of Association and Rules. Sub-committees of AAC are constituted on each discipline, i.e. Engineering, Management and Pharmacy, which functions separately to evolve standards for assessment and accreditation in their respective fields, forms assessors' panel to lay down guidelines for assessor and to evaluate and approve the recommendations of the Evaluation and Accreditation Committee (EAC). These sub-committees meet as frequently as required. The composition of Sub-Committees of the AAC for disciplines of Engineering, Management and Pharmacy, as of 31st March, 2025, is enclosed as **Appendix V - VII**.

4.5.2. Evaluation and Accreditation Committees (EACs)

The EACs are constituted for each discipline. Academicians of eminence having wider experience in their respective professions and accreditation process head these Committees. These Committees consider the reports of the visiting teams of expert volunteers with respect to the evaluation of programs for the purpose of accreditation and make a recommendation to the Sub-Committee of the Academic Advisory Committee. The composition of Evaluation and Accreditation Committees for disciplines of Engineering (Tier I and Tier II), Management and Pharmacy, as of 31st March, 2025, is enclosed as **Appendix-VIII-XI**.

4.5.3. Appellate Committee

Appellate Committee is headed by a senior academician/professional. It considers the appeals filed by the institutions against the decision on accreditation of a program by NBA and gives its recommendations to the Academic Advisory Committee (AAC) for further disposal. The composition of Appellate Committee as of 31st March, 2025 is enclosed as **Appendix-XII**.

5. Officers of NBA

As per the provisions of the revised MoA and Rules of the NBA, officers of the NBA include i) Chairperson of Executive Committee; ii) Member Secretary; and iii) such other officers as may be declared by the Executive Committee. The NBA has appointed Officers and Staff on fixed-term basis as per the Bye-laws and Rules of the Centre. The list of Officers and Staff appointed on fixed-term basis is given in **Appendix-XIII**.

Besides, the Member Secretary, NBA hires contractual manpower either directly or outsourced through a manpower agency. NBA is currently using services of M/s BECIL for outsourcing its manpower requirements.

Member Secretary is the Executive Authority of NBA.

6. Highlights of the Year and New Initiatives

6.1. International Engineering Alliance Meetings 2024

The International Engineering Alliance (IEA) is the Secretariat for the Washington Accord and India has been a Permanent Signatory to the Washington Accord since 2014 onwards. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) is representing India as a Permanent Signatory to the Washington Accord since 13th March, 2014. The IEA Meetings are attended by all permanent signatories to the Washington Accord from across the countries, as well as by its provisional members, where members review policies and procedures and also consider review reports of permanent signatories, etc.

The IEA meetings, conducted once every year, are an opportunity for the organizations that make up the alliance to consider strategic issues relating to best practices in accreditation, discuss policies and procedures, hear accreditation reviews, and make decisions on applications for membership. National Board of Accreditation (NBA) being a signatory of the Washington Accord has hosted the International Engineering Alliance Meetings (IEAM) 2024 from 9th to 14th June 2024 on behalf of IEA. The meetings were attended by 151 delegates and 21 partners from 42 organizations of 34 countries which includes 4 new countries as GRI Members, namely, Mauritius (8 members), Botswana (2 members), Zambia (5 members), and Nepal (1 member).



Fig. 1: Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, NBA welcoming Prof. Elizabeth Taylor, President, International Engineering Alliance during the IEAM 2024 held at The Leela Ambience, Gurugram, India from 09th to 14th June, 2024



Fig.2: Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, NBA delivering his address during the inaugural function of IEAM 2024 held at The Leela Ambience, Gurugram, India from 09th to 14th June, 2024



Fig. 3: Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa, Member Secretary, NBA delivering his address during the inaugural function IEAM 2024 held at The Leela Ambience, Gurugram, India from 09th to 14th June, 2024



Fig. 4: View of delegates of IEAM 2024 held at The Leela Ambience, Gurugram, India during 09th to 14th June, 2024



Fig. 5: Group photo of delegates of IEAM 2024 held at The Leela Ambience, Gurugram, India during 09th to 14th June, 2024



Fig. 6: Group photo of NBA Team for the IEAM 2024 held at The Leela Ambience, Gurugram, India during 09th to 14th June, 2024

6.2. India Rankings 2025 using National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)

The NBA continued to coordinate and execute all activities for ranking of institutions of higher education in India for the years 2025 under the aegis of the Ministry of Education. NBA invited applications for registration of institutions for ranking in various disciplines as well as for ranking in Overall Category. NBA coordinated with its collaborators to execute all aspects of the ranking, including finalization of discipline-specific parameters in consultation with the domain experts and with INFLIBNET Centre – its main collaborator. Details of India Rankings 2025 are given at point 9 in this report.

7. Accreditation

Accreditation is a process of quality assurance and improvement, whereby a programme in an approved institution is critically appraised to verify that the institution or the programme continues to meet and/or exceed the norms and standards prescribed by the regulator from time-to-time. It is a kind of recognition that indicates that a programme or institution fulfills certain standards.

The NBA accreditation is a quality assurance scheme for higher technical education. It is open to all institutions in India that provide technical education to students in Engineering and Technology, Management, Architecture, Pharmacy and other related fields. It accredits only those programs that are approved by the respective regulatory body.

7.1. Why Accreditation?

The purpose of the accreditation by NBA is to promote and recognize excellence in technical education in colleges and universities at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Institutions, students, employers, and the public at large all benefit from the external verification of quality provided through the NBA accreditation process. They also benefit from the process of continuous quality improvement that is encouraged by the NBA's developmental approach to promote excellence in technical education. Through accreditation, the following main purposes are served:

- ☞ Support and advice to technical institutions in the maintenance and enhancement of their quality of provision;
- ☞ Confidence and assurance on quality to various stakeholders including students;
- ☞ Assurance of the good standing of an institution to government departments and other interested bodies;
- ☞ Enabling an institution to state publicly that it has voluntarily accepted independent inspection and has satisfied all the requirements for satisfactory operation and maintenance of quality in education.

7.2. Impact of Accreditation

The purpose and impact of accreditation goes far beyond quality assurance of an institution and its programs. Major impacts of accreditation system are summarized below:

- ☞ Encourages quality improvement initiatives by institutions;
- ☞ Improves student enrolment both in terms of quality and quantity;
- ☞ Helps the institution in securing necessary funds;
- ☞ Enhances employability of graduates;
- ☞ Facilitates trans-national recognition of degrees and mobility of graduates and professionals;
- ☞ Motivates faculty to participate actively in academic and related institutional / departmental activities; and
- ☞ Helps create sound and challenging academic environment in the institution, and contributes to social and economic development of the country by producing high quality technical manpower.

7.3. Benefits of Accreditation

Accreditation is a tool that stakeholders use to monitor, assess and evaluate the standards and quality of the education a student receives at a college, university or other institution of higher learning. Some of the major benefits the students receive by attending an accredited institution / program are as follows:

- ☞ Accredited institution / program offers the highest quality education available;
- ☞ Employers value degrees of an accredited program the most;
- ☞ Accreditation helps institutions to know their strengths, weaknesses and opportunities, pushes them to continuously improve their programs and give them a new sense of direction, identity and targets; and
- ☞ Accredited institution / program demonstrates accountability to the public and commitment to excellence and continuous quality improvement.

7.4. Who Gets Accredited?

Individuals, courses, and institutions are not accredited. NBA only accredits programs in Engineering, Computer Applications, Pharmacy, Management, Hotel Management and Catering Technology.

7.5. Accreditation Policy

7.5.1. General Information on Accreditation

The following general policies are the guiding principles for accreditation of programs offered by various technical institutions:

- i) NBA accredits selected technical Programs of institutions and not the institutions or its Departments / Centres as a whole.
- ii) Institutions are invited to apply for accreditation through eNBA portal as per norms prescribed by NBA from time-to-time.
- iii) Programs to be accredited should be offered by an educational institution, which has been formally approved by the AICTE or the concerned regulatory authority.
- iv) Programs from which at least two batches of students have graduated are considered for accreditation. The program should continuously be running without break with approval of the concerned regulatory authority during the whole duration of last two batches (for example: 5 years for UG engineering, 3 years for PG engineering, etc.).
- v) The institution is required to pay accreditation fee as prescribed by NBA from time-to-time. The application fee is payable in two phases – 10 per cent at the time of submission of Pre-Qualifiers and balance 90 per cent fee at the time of submission of SAR, once the Pre-Qualifiers are approved.
- vi) The institution must submit Self-Assessment Report (SAR) online through e-NBA portal in the prescribed format in respect of each program proposed for accreditation.
- vii) The title of a program to be accredited must be the same as shown on the graduating student's degree and the approval letters of the concerned regulatory authority.
- viii) Visiting Team, while evaluating the programs, should ascertain overlapping of resources and faculty for programs in an institution where AICTE has granted approval for 1st shift and 2nd shift.
- ix) Part-time programs are not considered for accreditation.
- x) Programs are evaluated in accordance with the accreditation criteria as specified by NBA.
- xi) Institutions are required to represent the accreditation status of each program accurately and without ambiguity. If accreditation is withdrawn or discontinued or expires, the institution should no longer refer to the program as accredited.
- xii) A two/three day's onsite visit is a part of the accreditation process. A Visiting Team appointed by the NBA carries out the evaluation of the program. The institution is required to propose such sets of dates for the visit when the regular classes and all academic activities of the program applied for are going on.

- xiii) Institutions have the option of withdrawing a program during the Exit Meeting of the visit. The institution shall handover a written request to the Team Chair during the Exit Meeting. No communication regarding withdrawal will be accepted after the Visiting Team has left the institution. No fee would be refunded in such cases.
- xiv) The final decision made by the NBA is communicated to the educational institution, together with comments detailing strengths, weaknesses and scope for improvement.
- xv) In the event of non-accreditation of a program, reasons for the same are also communicated by NBA to the institution.
- xvi) If an institution is not satisfied with the decision of NBA regarding accreditation status, it may appeal against the decision to the Appellate Committee (AC) of NBA within 30 days of receipt of the communication.
- xvii) Commencement of Accreditation Period: The period of accreditation shall commence from 1st January of the relevant calendar year. The calendar year is determined based on the Current Academic Year (CAY) considered for the evaluation of a program. For example, if the CAY is 2025–26, accreditation will be granted for a duration of 3 or 6 calendar years, as applicable, starting from 1st January 2026. The same rules apply when determining the validity period of accreditation in appeal cases as well.
- xviii) If a program is ‘not accredited’ or withdrawn during the visit, a fresh application for accreditation of the same program can be considered one year after the date of the previous visit of the Visiting Team.
- xix) If an institution requests postponement of the visit of the Expert Team after the team has already been constituted for the purpose, an additional fee of 25% shall be required to be paid before the visit is rescheduled. If the institution causes cancellation of the visit after the team has already been constituted for the purpose, there would be a cancellation fee of 25% deducted from the fee paid by the institution.
- xx) For the consideration of accreditation of the Post Graduate program, it is mandatory that the corresponding Under Graduate program should have a valid accreditation. However, this does not apply in cases for special PG programs that may not have a corresponding UG program. The special PG programs will be considered on case-to-case basis.

7.6. Outcome-Based Education and Accreditation

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

Outcome-based education is targeted at achieving desirable outcomes (in terms of knowledge, skills, attitudes and behavior) at the end of a program. Teaching with this awareness and making the associated effort constitutes outcome-based education. This entails a regular methodology for ascertaining the attainment of outcomes, and benchmarking these against the program outcomes consistent with the objectives of the program.

7.7. Graduate Attributes

Graduate Attributes (GAs) represent a set of clearly defined, assessable outcomes that reflect a graduate's potential to acquire the competence required for professional practice at the appropriate level. These attributes serve as exemplars of the qualities expected from graduates of accredited programs. The International Engineering Alliance (IEA), through its Accords and Agreements, has approved the revised Graduate Attributes and Professional Competencies (GAPC) Version 4.0 as international benchmarks, which are to be implemented by all member countries by 2026. In alignment with these global standards, the NBA has accordingly revised the Program Outcomes for undergraduate engineering programs as follows:

- i) **PO1: Engineering Knowledge:** Apply knowledge of mathematics, natural science, computing, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialization as specified in WK1 to WK4 respectively to develop to the solution of complex engineering problems.
- ii) **PO2: Problem Analysis:** Identify, formulate, review research literature and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions with consideration for sustainable development. (WK1 to WK4).
- iii) **PO3: Design/Development of Solutions:** Design creative solutions for complex engineering problems and design/develop systems/components/processes to meet identified needs with consideration for the public health and safety, whole-life cost, net zero carbon, culture, society and environment as required. (WK5).
- iv) **PO4: Conduct Investigations of Complex Problems:** Conduct investigations of complex engineering problems using research-based knowledge including design of experiments, modelling, analysis & interpretation of data to provide valid conclusions. (WK8).
- v) **PO5: Engineering Tool Usage:** Create, select and apply appropriate techniques, resources and modern engineering & IT tools, including prediction and modelling recognizing their limitations to solve complex engineering problems. (WK2 and WK6).
- vi) **PO6: The Engineer and The World:** Analyze and evaluate societal and environmental aspects while solving complex engineering problems for its impact on sustainability with reference to economy, health, safety, legal framework, culture and environment. (WK1, WK5, and WK7).
- vii) **PO7: Ethics:** Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics, human values, diversity and inclusion; adhere to national & international laws. (WK9).
- viii) **PO8: Individual and Collaborative Team work:** Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse/multi-disciplinary teams.
- ix) **PO9: Communication:** Communicate effectively and inclusively within the engineering community and society at large, such as being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations considering cultural, language, and learning differences.

- x) **PO10: Project Management and Finance:** Apply knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and economic decision-making and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, and to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.
- xi) **PO11: Life-Long Learning:** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability for i) independent and life-long learning ii) adaptability to new and emerging technologies and iii) critical thinking in the broadest context of technological change. (WK8).

7.8. Two-tier System of Accreditation for Technical Programs

The NBA has a two-tier system of accreditation for undergraduate engineering programmes. The Tier-I system of accreditation is applicable to the engineering programmes offered by academic autonomous institutions having financial autonomy, university departments and constituent colleges of the universities authorized to change the curricula and conduct its own assessment and evaluation of students as per the requirement of NBA. The Tier-II system of accreditation is for the non-autonomous institutions, i.e. those colleges and technical institutions, which are affiliated to a university and as such, depends on university for any change in the curriculum as well as for its implementation.

In both Tier-I and Tier-II system of accreditation, the same sets of criteria have been prescribed for accreditation. In the Tier-I document, the criteria which are based on outcome parameters, namely, program outcomes and program educational objectives have been given more focus, whereas in the Tier-II system of accreditation, the focus is on the output-based criteria namely, student performance, facilities and technical support and continuous improvement. Also the criteria for Tier-I format is more stringent.

7.8.1. TIER-I: Undergraduate Engineering Programs

Universities, deemed universities, university departments and autonomous institutions that offer undergraduate engineering / technology programs, qualify for Tier I accreditation by the NBA. These institutions have freedom to design, develop and update curricula and also have complete academic autonomy. Only the Undergraduate Engineering programs offered by Tier-I institutions which are accredited by NBA fall under the ambit of Washington Accord (WA). Categories of institutions that qualify for Tier I accreditation through NBA are given below:

- ☞ Institutions of National importance (Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Indian Institutes of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM) and Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs).
- ☞ National Institutes of Technology (NITs).
- ☞ Central Universities (Universities established by or under Act enacted by Parliament of India).
- ☞ State Universities (Universities established by or under legislation enacted by the legislature of the concerned States).
- ☞ Private Universities (Universities established by or under legislation enacted by the State legislature but promoted by private trusts, societies, companies under Section 25 of Indian Companies Act).
- ☞ Deemed-to-be-Universities (Institutions declared as Deemed-to-be-Universities by the Ministry of Education).
- ☞ Institutions declared as autonomous by a competent empowered authority.
- ☞ The accreditation status that is granted by NBA under Tier –I as per the defined process are:

- Full Accreditation of the program for Six years
- Accreditation of the program for Three years
- No Accreditation of the program.

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

7.8.2. TIER-II: Engineering / Technical Program

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

Non-Autonomous institutions affiliated to a University include:

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

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

- ☞ Full Accreditation of the program for Six years
- ☞ Accreditation of the program for Three years
- ☞ No Accreditation of the program.

7.9. Standing Committee Meetings and Status of Accreditation

During the period (April 2024 – March 2025) under report the NBA has conducted following meetings:

- 01 Meeting of the Academic Advisory Committee
- 20 Meetings of the Evaluation and Accreditation Committee
- 11 Meetings of the Sub-committees of Academic Advisory Committee
- 02 Meetings of the Appellate Committee

During this period under report 1198 programs of various disciplines were considered for accreditation from Engineering / Pharmacy / Management institutions across the country out of which 1079 programs got accredited and 119 programs were not accredited. 1079 programs that were accredited include 954 programs in Engineering, 89 program of Management, 29 programs in Pharmacy and 7 programs in MCA. The detailed information on the programs considered for accreditation during 2024-25 is provided in the **Appendix-XIII**.

The Table 1 and Fig. 1 given below provides data on number of programs considered for accreditation as well as programs that were accredited, not-accredited and withdrawn. Increase in number of programs accredited signify increase in demand for accreditation soon after NBA was recognized as permanent signatory to accreditation. Drop in number of programs accredited in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 was because of paradigm shift in the process of accreditation from output-based accreditation to outcome-based accreditation that required complete revision of all accreditation documents. Mere 2.96% increase in number of institutions considered for accreditation in 2021-2022 was due to Covid 19 pandemic because of which all visits had to be

called off from Mid-February 2020 onwards. Likewise, conspicuous drop of 42.13% in number of programs accredited during the Financial Year 2020-21 is also attributable to the continued effect of Covid 19 Pandemic. However, number of programs considered for accreditation during the Financial Year 2021-22 peaked to the maximum of 1461 programs, registering an increase of 90.98% and 10.51% over Financial Years 2020-2021 and 2019-2020 respectively. In the financial Year 2022-23 there is an increase of 75.70% over a period of 10 years i.e. from F.Y. 2013-14 to F.Y. 2022-2023.

Sl. No.	Year	Accredited	Not Accredited	Withdrawn	Total	% Increase
1	2013-14	550	190	0	740	
2	2014-15	510	99	2	611	-17.43
3	2015-16	341	52	1	394	-35.52
4	2016-17	739	146	2	887	125.13
5	2017-18	867	200	9	1076	21.31
6	2018-19	1080	198	6	1284	19.33
7	2019-20	1110	210	2	1322	2.96
8	2020-21	738	27	0	765	-42.13
9	2021-22	1411	50	0	1461	90.98
10	2022-23	2357	203	7	2567	75.70
11	2023-24	1483	190	2	1675	-34.75
12	2024-25	1079	119	0	1198	-28.48

Table 1: Number of Programs considered for Accreditation, Accredited, Not-Accredited, and Withdrawn

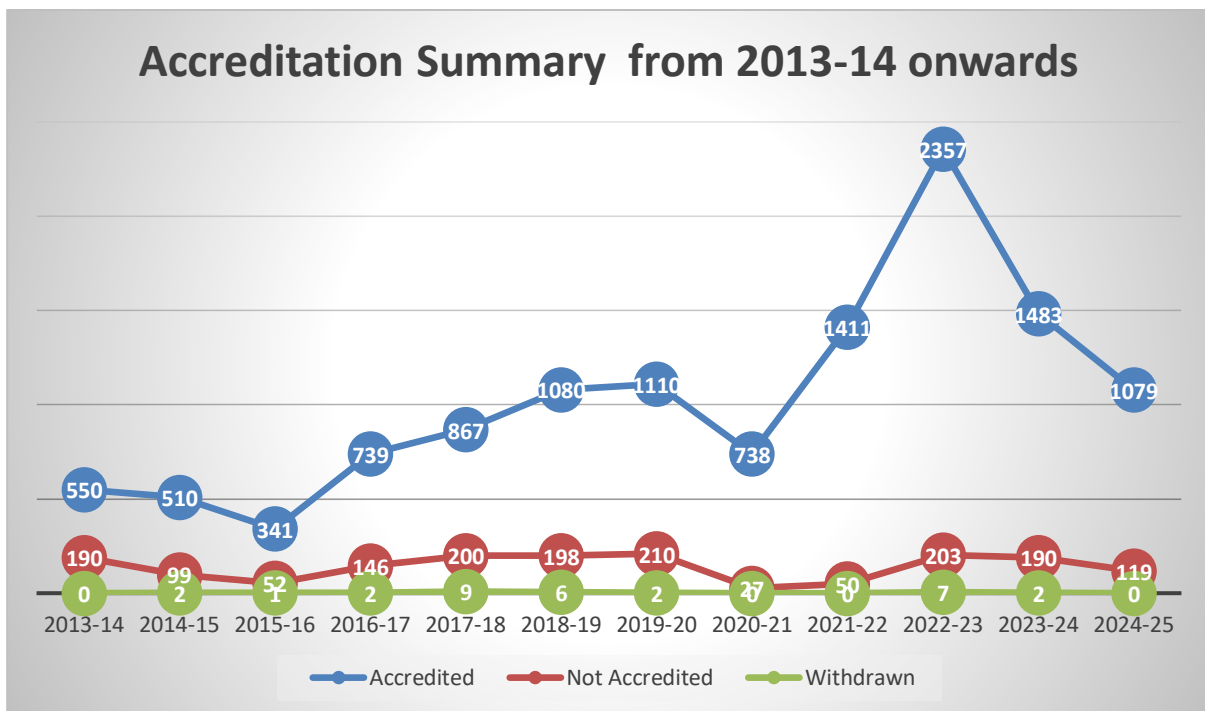


Fig. 7: Number of Programs considered for Accreditation, Accredited, Not-Accredited and Withdrawn



Fig. 8: NBA Visit to Shri Ram Murti Smavak College of Engineering & Technology, Bareilly, UP during 26th to 28th April, 2024



Fig. 9: NBA Visit to E.G.S Pillay Engineering College, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu during 5th to 7th July, 2024



Fig. 10: NBA Visit to Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College, Ludhiana during 13th to 15th September, 2024



Fig. 11: NBA Visit to Galgotias Institute of Management & Technology, Grater Noida, UP during 22nd to 24th November, 2024



Fig. 12: NBA Visit to Marwadi University, Rajkot during 6th to 8th December, 2024



Fig. 13: NBA Visit to Jharsuguda Engineering School, Jharsuguda during 13th to 15th December, 2024



Fig. 14: NBA Visit to BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore during 20th to 22nd December, 2024



Fig. 15: NBA Visit to Vel Tech R&D Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai during 20th to 22nd December, 2024



Fig. 16: NBA Visit to NIT, Rourkela during 10th to 12th January, 2025



Fig. 17: NBA Visit to Anna University, Chennai during 14th to 16th February, 2025



Fig. 18: NBA Visit to KCG College of Technology, Karapakkam, Chennai during 21st to 23rd February, 2025



Fig. 19: NBA Visit to C.V. Raman Polytechnic, Odisha during 28th to 30th March, 2025

7.10. International Recognition: International Engineering Agreements

7.10.1. Washington Accord

The NBA became a provisional member of the Washington Accord (WA) in 2007 and was given the status of Permanent Signatory on 13th June 2014, which was further extended for 6 years in June 2020. As of now, 25 Nations are signatories of the Washington Accord. As per the Washington Accord Agreement, recognition of programs by other signatories applies only to programs accredited by NBA that are offered by education providers accepted by NBA as Tier 1 Institutions.

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

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

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

7.10.2. Membership of Network of Accreditation Bodies for Engineering Education in Asia (NABEEA)

Membership of the Network of Accreditation Bodies for Engineering Education in Asia (NABEEA) is a network of accreditation bodies in Asia. The network promotes engineering education and develops mutual cooperation toward a better accreditation system in Asia. NBA acquired the membership of NABEEA in 2011.

8. Training & Development

The need for orientation and awareness programs amongst the faculty members of various institutions has assumed greater importance with the adoption of outcome-based accreditation by NBA. The NBA conducts orientation and awareness programs for faculty members and education administrators of various institutions. The awareness programs target faculty members and educational administrators and aim to create awareness and adoption of outcome-based education and impart knowledge on the preparation of the Self-Assessment Report (SAR). The orientation programs target senior faculty members as prospective evaluators and assessors and aim at imparting knowledge to them on the process of NBA accreditation, guidelines for conducting accreditation, benefits, and advantages of the Washington Accord, and evolving concepts, practices, perspectives, and approaches to accreditation. These programs also strive to enable participating faculty to develop a sound knowledge base, collaborative analysis, and ability to appreciate the varied views of a vibrant peer group. The training pedagogies in these programs are aptly aligned to their specific needs and foster a more effective comprehension through participative learning.

8.1. Orientation Workshop on Outcome-Based Education & Accreditation (OBE&A)

Training of assessors plays a critical role in the process of accreditation. It is an intensive program that prepares the assessors to undertake accreditation activities/assignments specific to their

expertise. The quality of assessment to a large extent can be linked to the efficiency of the assessors. Since assessors come from varied domains and experience, it is imperative to train them on the standards, parameters, methodology, and procedures for the assessment of programs. On completion of a training program, a faculty member is expected to have gained knowledge on the following aspects of accreditation:

- ☞ NBA Accreditation – Introduction, Awareness Methodology, Guidelines, Benefits, Washington Accord Benefits and its Advantages.
- ☞ Outcome-Based Accreditation System – Developing Internal Methods for Assessment of Outcomes and Continuous Quality Improvement Systems and Processes.
- ☞ How to prepare the SAR and effect improvements during the process?

An Orientation Workshop on Outcome Based Education and Accreditation for the Team Chairs and PEVs was held India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 10th October, 2024. The Workshop was attended by 142 delegates.



Fig. 20: Dignitaries on dais during the Q/A Session of Orientation Workshop on OBE&A for the Team Chairs and PEVs held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 10th October, 2024



Fig. 21: View of delegates of Orientation Workshop on OBE&A for the Team Chairs and PEVs held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 10th October, 2024

8.2. Awareness Workshops on Outcome Based Education and Accreditation during the year 2024-2025.

The following Awareness Workshops on Outcome Based Education & Accreditation (OBE&A) were organized during the Financial Year 2024 - 2025, for the stakeholders including Vice-Chancellors, Directors, Principals, Head of the Departments, Senior Faculty Members and NBA Coordinators for the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra. These workshops benefitted a total number of 819 participants.

Sl. No.	Collaborating Institution	State	Date of Awareness Workshop	No. of Participants
1.	NITTTR Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	20 th January, 2025	156
2.	Anna University, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	09 th February, 2025	225
3.	JNTUH, Hyderabad	Telangana	19 th March, 2025	623
4.	MSRUAS, Bengaluru	Karnataka	22 nd March, 2025	357
5.	GTU, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	29 th March, 2025	327



Fig. 22: Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa, Member Secretary, NBA delivering his address during the Awareness Workshop on OBE&A for the Engineering Colleges in Madhya Pradesh held at NITTTR Bhopal on 20th January, 2025



Fig. 23: View of delegates of Awareness Workshop on OBE&A for the Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu held at Anna University on 09th February, 2025



Fig. 24: Lighting of Lamp Ceremony during the Awareness Workshop on OBE&A for the Engineering Colleges in Telangana held at JNTUH, Hyderabad on 19th March, 2025



Fig. 25: Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, NBA delivering his address during the Awareness Workshop on OBE&A for the Engineering Colleges in Karnataka held at MSRUAS, Bengaluru on 22nd March, 2025



Fig. 26: Dignitaries on dais during the Awareness Workshop on OBE&A for the Engineering Colleges in Gujarat held at GTU, Ahmedabad on 29th March, 2025

9. India Rankings 2024 and India Rankings 2025 using NIRF

9.1 India Rankings 2024

India Rankings 2024 was released on 12th August 2024 by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Dr. Sukanta Majumdar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Education, Shri K Sanjay Murthy, Secretary (HE), Prof. M Jagadesh Kumar, Chairman, UGC, Prof. T.G. Sitharam, Chairman, AICTE, Prof. Anil Sahasrabuddhe, Chairman, NETF and NBA, Dr. Abhay Jere, Vice Chairman, AICTE and Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa, Member Secretary, NBA were present on this occasion along with vice chancellors and directors of institutions of higher education.

9.1.1 India Rankings 2024: Participation Profiles

In order to encourage larger participation in India Rankings, all institutions that had applied in the previous year, were pre-registered for India Rankings 2024 and were invited to participate in the ranking exercise. In addition, other institutions desirous of participating in the India Rankings 2024 were invited to register on the NIRF Web portal through a public advertisement. All institutions were requested to submit their applications online for ranking under Overall category as well as for ranking in one or more disciplines along with relevant data in a prescribed format. Table 2 provides number of institutions that were pre-registered as well as those who registered themselves voluntarily. Table 3 provide number of participating institutions in different categories.

Description	Registered	Submitted
Pre-registration	5777	5294
Registration	1845	1223
Total	7622	6517

Table 2: Participation Numbers for Pre-registration and New Registration

Category / Discipline	Total Number of Institutions
Overall	2781
Engineering	1463
Management	876
Pharmacy	467
Architecture & Planning	115
College	3371
Medical	182
Law	195
Research	242
Dental	184
Agriculture and Allied Sectors	145
Innovation	808
Open Universities	12
Skill University	4
Total	10845

Table 3: Participation Numbers for Overall Category and Domain-specific Ranking

This is the ninth consecutive edition of the India Rankings of HEIs in India. The major changes that were introduced in India Rankings 2024 are as follows:

- i. Introduction of new parameters and methodology for ranking institutions on Innovation.
- ii. Addition of three new categories: Open Universities, Skill Universities and State Public Universities.
- iii. Incorporation of G20 Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) by introducing parameters related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and new initiatives under the Overall category.

With the addition of new categories, the existing portfolio of India Rankings has increased to 16 categories and subject domains that have been ranked in India Rankings 2024.

During the maiden year of India Rankings 2016, rankings were announced for Universities as well as for three domain-specific rankings, namely Engineering, Management and Pharmacy institutions. Over the period of nine years, seven new categories and five new subject domains have been added to bring the total tally to eight categories, namely Overall, University, Colleges, Research Institutions, Innovation, Open Universities, Skill Universities and State Public Universities and 8 subject domains,

namely Engineering, Management, Pharmacy, Architecture & Planning, Medical, Law, Dental and Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

9.1.2 Five Broad Categories of Parameters and Weightage

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched in November 2015 by the Ministry of Education, was used for this edition as well as for the previous seven editions of India Rankings released for the years 2016 to 2024. Five broad categories of parameters identified in the NIRF and their weightage on scale of 10 are given below:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcome	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Each of these five parameters have 2 to 5 sub-parameters. A total number of 16 – 19 sub-parameters are used for ranking of HEIs in different categories and subject domains. Institutions are ranked based on total sum of marks assigned for each of these five broad groups of parameters. In addition to parameters used for Overall category, the following two additional sub-parameters were included for ranking institutions under “Research Institutions”: i) Research Papers published in journals covered in the First Quartile of Journal Citation Report (JCRQ1); and ii) H Index.

Besides, sourcing data on various parameters from applicant institutions, third party sources of data have also been used, wherever possible. Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) were used for retrieving publications and citations data. Derwent Innovation was used for retrieving data on patents. Data retrieved from these sources was shared with the institutions for transparency with a provision to give their inputs.

9.1.3 Increase in Number of Applicants for India Rankings from 2016 to 2024

A total of 6,517 unique institutions offered themselves for ranking under “Overall”, category-specific and/or domain-specific rankings for India Rankings 2024. In all, 10,845 applications for ranking were made by these 6,517 unique institutions under various categories/domains, including 2,781 in the Overall Category, 1,463 in Engineering, and 3,371 in General Degree Colleges. A noticeable increase in institutional participation in the rankings exercise this year indicates its recognition amongst institutions of higher education in India as a fair and transparent ranking exercise. Number of unique applicants to India Rankings has increased from 2,426 in 2016 to 6,517 in 2024, whereas total number of applications for ranking in various categories has increased from 3,565 in 2016 to 10,845 in 2024, i.e., total increase of 4,091 (168.63% increase) in number of unique institutions and 7,280 (204.20% increase) in total number of applicants.

9.1.4 Increase in Number of Institutions Ranked in India Rankings from 2016 to 2024

Maintaining the credibility of the India Rankings requires meticulous attention to various details. Historically, 100 institutions have been ranked in the Overall, Universities and Engineering categories since the inception of these rankings. In addition, 100 institutions each are ranked in the Overall and Universities categories in two rank bands of 50 each. 200 additional institutions each are ranked in Engineering and Colleges in three rank bands consisting of two rank bands of 50 each, i.e. 100-150 and 151-200 and one rank band of 100 each i.e. 201-300. In Management and Pharmacy, the number of ranked institutions was increased from 75 to 100 each from 2022 onwards, with an additional 25 institutions each ranked in these two disciplines in a rank band of 25 each.

For subject domains such as Architecture & Planning, Law, Medical, Dental, Research Institutions, Agriculture & Allied Sectors, the number of ranked institutions ranges from 40 to 50. As far as newly introduced categories are concerned, 50 State Public Universities are ranked this year, with an additional 50 in the rank band of 51-100. However, only three institutions each are ranked in the Open Universities and Skill Universities categories. In case of Innovation Institutions, while 10 institutions are ranked, an additional 40 institutions are ranked in rank bands of 11-50.

9.1.5 Key Highlights of India Rankings 2024

- Indian Institute of Technology Madras retains its 1st position in the Overall Category for the sixth consecutive year, i.e. 2019 to 2024 and in Engineering for the ninth consecutive year, i.e. from 2016 to 2024.
- Top 100 in the Overall category consists of 46 CFTIs/ CFUs, 24 state universities, 24 deemed universities, 5 private universities, and 1 agriculture and allied sector institution.
- Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, tops the Universities Category for the ninth consecutive year, i.e. from 2016 to 2024. It stood first in the Research Institutions Category for the fourth consecutive year, i.e. from 2021 to 2024.
- IIM Ahmedabad tops in Management subject, retaining its first position for the fifth consecutive year, i.e. from 2020 to 2024. It was ranked amongst the top two in Management subject of the India Rankings from 2016 to 2019.
- All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, occupies the top slot in Medical for the seventh consecutive year, i.e. from 2018 to 2024. Moreover, AIIMS is ranked at the 7th position in Overall.
- Jamia Hamdard held the top position for four consecutive years (2019–2022). In 2023, it was ranked second, but in 2024, the university regained its No. 1 ranking.
- Miranda House retains the 1st position amongst Colleges for the eighth consecutive year, i.e. from 2017 to 2024.

- ☛ IIT Roorkee stands at 1st position in the Architecture subject for the fourth consecutive year, i.e. from 2021 to 2024.
- ☛ National Law School of India University, Bengaluru retains its first position in Law for the seventh consecutive year, i.e. from 2018 to 2024.
- ☛ Colleges in Delhi maintained their dominance in the ranking of Colleges with six colleges out of the first 10 colleges from Delhi.
- ☛ The Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences takes the top slot for the third consecutive year in Dental.
- ☛ Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi takes the top slot for the second consecutive year in Agriculture and Allied Sectors.
- ☛ Indian Institute of Technology Bombay tops in the Innovation category.

Rankings of institutions in various categories and subject domains are available on the NIRF website at <https://www.nirfindia.org/2024/Ranking.html>

Detailed report on India Rankings 2023 is available at:

https://www.nirfindia.org/nirfpdfcdn/2024/pdf/Report/IR2024_Report.pdf

9.2 India Ranking 2025

The Ministry of Education has assigned the responsibility of coordinating and executing India Rankings 2025 using National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) to the NBA under the overall guidance of the Ministry. This is the tenth consecutive year for NBA to execute India Rankings, i.e. from 2016 to 2025. Like in the past nine years, INFLIBNET Centre is the main collaborator in this exercise. The Online registration interface for India Rankings was opened for participants from 14th October to 3rd December, 2024. A total of 14,163 institutions have registered themselves for ranking in different categories and subject domains for India Rankings 2025. India Rankings 2025 is scheduled for release in August/September 2025.



Fig. 27: Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, NBA delivering his address during the NIRF Round Table Meeting held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 13th April, 2024



Fig. 28: Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa, Member Secretary, NBA delivering his address during the NIRF Round Table Meeting held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 13th April, 2024



Fig. 29: Release of NIRF Booklet 2024 by the Hon'ble Minister of Education, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi on 12th August, 2024



Fig. 30: View of delegates during the release of India Rankings 2024 held at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi on 12th August, 2024

10. Right to Information (RTI) Act

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) (b) of RTI Act, the NBA has hosted information and guidance for the stakeholders and the general public on the website of NBA at <http://www.nbaind.org>. In terms of Section 5(2) of the Right to Information Act 2005. The Member Secretary of NBA is designated as Appellate Authority / Nodal Officer for all matters concerned with the NBA. The detailed information about RTI and responsible officers appointed for this purpose is available on the NBA's website.

The Central Information Commission (CIC) has created the NBA account on CIC Portal and the requisite quarterly RTI Report is being submitted on the CIC Portal since April, 2021.

The Third Party Audit of suo-motto disclosures under Section – 4 of the RTI Act for the year 2023-2024 was conducted by Prof. (Dr.) Sunil Dutt, Nodal Officer under RTI Act 2005 and Prof. Dept. of Education and Educational Management, NITTTR, Chandigarh.

11. Financial Status

An extract of Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account of NBA for the Financial Year 2024-2025 is given below:

NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCREDITATION
NBCC PLACE, EAST TOWER, 4th FLOOR,
BHISHAM PITAMAH ROAD, PRAGATI VIHAR, NEW DELHI-110003

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2025

SOURCES OF FUNDS	SCH	AMOUNT IN RUPEES	
		31-03-2025	31-03-2024
CORPUS CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES			
CORPUS/ CAPITAL FUND	1	6,00,00,000.00	6,00,00,000.00
RESERVES & SURPLUS	2	2,63,92,32,992.54	2,47,06,88,869.10
CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS	3	3,07,06,595.75	92,26,708.29
Total		2,72,99,39,588.29	2,53,99,15,577.39
APPLICATION OF FUNDS	SCH	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
FIXED ASSETS	4		
Tangible Assets		55,96,799.67	59,75,299.57
Intangible Assets		3,66,001.67	6,14,545.69
INVESTMENT FROM EARMARKED / ENDOWMENT FUNDS	5	-	-
INVESTMENT - OTHERS	6	2,09,25,76,426.00	2,01,11,03,439.00
CURRENT ASSETS	7	7,10,64,959.28	5,42,79,953.05
LOANS, ADVANCES & DEPOSITS	8	56,03,35,401.65	46,79,42,340.08
Total		2,72,99,39,588.29	2,53,99,15,577.39
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	23		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS	24		

For Gaurav K Arora & co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.: 025889N

Gaurav Arora
Proprietor
Membership No. 519054
Place: New Delhi
Date:
UDIN: -

(Dalip Kapur)

Drawing & Disbursing Officer

(Dr. A.K. Nassa)

Member Secretary

Dr. A. K. Nassa
Member Secretary
NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCREDITATION
4th Floor, East Tower, NBCC Place
Bhisham Pitamah Marg, New Delhi-110003

NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCREDITATION
NBCC PLACE, EAST TOWER, 4th FLOOR,
BHISHAM PITAMAH ROAD, PRAGATI VIHAR, NEW DELHI-110003

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2025

PARTICULARS	SCH	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
A. INCOME			
Fees/ Subscriptions	9	32,87,10,000.00	29,93,50,000.00
Grants/ Subsidies	10	-	-
Income from Investments	11	14,75,14,023.40	12,85,07,102.00
Interest Earned	12	12,79,546.00	10,34,407.00
Other Income	13	38,03,418.74	1,129.00
Prior Period Income	14	-	-
Total (A)		48,13,06,988.14	42,88,92,638.00
B. EXPENDITURE			
Staff Payments & Benefits (Establishment Expenses)	15	5,12,19,838.36	3,48,32,797.00
Academic Expenses	16	-	-
Other Administrative Expenses	17	2,80,13,763.99	2,55,31,431.97
Travelling Expense	18	22,99,63,480.60	28,61,81,373.00
Repair and Maintenance	19	24,89,870.46	13,30,384.69
Finance Costs	20	1,500.00	35,546.48
Depreciation	4	10,76,576.74	12,64,802.68
Other Expenses	21	-	-
Prior Period Expenses	22	-	-
Total (B)		31,27,65,030.15	34,91,76,335.82
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)		16,85,41,957.99	7,97,16,302.18
Transfer to Special Reserve			
Transfer to / from General Reserve			
Balance being surplus/ (Deficit) carried to Corpus/ Capital Fund		16,85,41,957.99	7,97,16,302.18
Significant Accounting Policies	23		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes to Accounts	24		

For Gaurav K Arora & co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.: 025889N

Gaurav Arora
Proprietor
Membership No. 519054
Place: New Delhi
Date:
UDIN: -



(Signature)
(Dalip Kapur)

Drawing & Disbursing Officer

(Signature)
(Dr. A.K. Nassa)

Member Secretary

Dr. A. K. Nassa
Member Secretary
NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCREDITATION
4th Floor, East Tower, NBCC Place
Bhisham Pitamah Marg, New Delhi-110003

General Council (GC) (as on 31st March, 2025)

1. Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe
Chairman, National Board of Accreditation
New Delhi
2. Shri Vineet Joshi
Secretary
Deptt. of Higher Education
Ministry of Education, Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi
3. Prof. T.G. Sitaram
Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
New Delhi
4. Prof. Ar. Abhay Vinayak Purohit
President, Council of Architecture, New Delhi
5. Prof. (Dr.) Vinay Kumar Pathak
President, Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi
6. Shri Yogi Sriram
Consultant Strategic HR
Ex Sr. Vice President and Member of ExCom
L&T Group, Mumbai
7. Prof. Manoj Tiwari
Director
Indian Institute of Management, Mumbai
8. Dr. Navin Sheth, Former VC
Gujarat Technological University, Ahmadabad
9. Mr. R.R. Deshpande
Joint Managing Director
Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited, Pune
10. Prof. P. L. Patel
Director
Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology
Nagpur
11. Dr. Yogesh Singh
Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi
12. Prof. J.P. Saini
Vice Chancellor
Madan Mohan Malviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur

13. Dr. Rajul K. Gajjar
Vice Chancellor
Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad
14. Dr. Vinita S. Sahay
Director
Indian Institute of Management Bodhgaya
15. Prof. (Dr.) Ramesh Srikonda
Director, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada
16. Dr. K. Prakasan
Principal, PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore
17. Dr. Gopal Krishna Rao
Principal, Goa College of Pharmacy, Goa
18. Prof. (Dr.) B.B. Pradhan
Principal
Centre for Computers and Communication Technology, South Sikkim
19. Dr. Anil K. Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Executive Committee (as on 31st March, 2025)

1. Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe
Chairman, National Board of Accreditation
New Delhi
2. Prof. T. G. Sitharam
Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
3. Shri Govind Jaiswal, IAS
Joint Secretary (TEL)
Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Education, New Delhi
4. Shri Narayan Konwar, IAS
Secretary
Department of Higher Education
Govt. of Assam
5. Shri Anupam Rajan, IAS
Principal Secretary
Department of Higher Education
Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
6. Shri Aravind Agrawal, IAS
Commissioner-Cum-Secretary
Department of Higher Education
Govt. of Odisha
7. Shri Pradeep Yadav, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary
Department of Higher Education
Govt. of Tamil Nadu
8. Prof. J.P Gupta
Former Member Secretary AICTE
9. Dr. Navinchandra Sheth
Former VC, Gujarat Technological University
Ahmedabad
10. Prof. Manoj Tiwari
Director
Indian Institute of Management Mumbai
11. Prof. Avinash Kumar Agarwal
Director
Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur
12. Mr. R.R. Deshpande
Joint Managing Director
Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited, Pune

13. Shri M S Unnikrishnan,
Chief Executive Office (CEO)
IITB-Monash Research Academy, IIT Bombay, Powai, Mumbai
14. Shri Yogi Sriram
Consultant Strategic HR
Ex. Sr. Vice President and Member of ExCom L&T Group, Mumbai
15. Shri V. Kovaichelvan,
Mentor, Academy for Business Excellence
Indian Foundation for Quality Management, Bengaluru
16. Dr. Rajul K. Gajjar
Vice Chancellor
Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad
17. Dr. P. N. Razdan
Principal Adviser
M.S. Ramaiah Nagar, MSRIT Road, Bangaluru
18. Dr. Anil K. Nassa
Member Secretary,
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-III**Finance Committee (as on 31st March, 2025)**

1. Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe
Chairman, National Board of Accreditation
New Delhi
2. Shri Sanjog Kapoor
Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor, IFD
Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Education, New Delhi
3. Prof. J.P. Saini
Vice Chancellor
Madan Mohan Malviya University of Technology
Gorakhpur
4. Dr. Navinchandra Sheth
Former VC
Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad
5. Shri Navin Soi
Former Joint Secretary (Finance)
Ministry of Education, New Delhi
6. Dr. Anil K. Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-IV**Academic Advisory Committee
(as on 31st March, 2025)**

1. Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe
Chairman, (NETF) and
Chairman, National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi
2. Shri Yogi Sriram
Consultant Strategic HR
Ex Sr. Vice President and Member of ExCom
L&T Group, Mumbai
3. Sh. Suresh Mhatre
Former Vice President
TCS, Mumbai, Maharashtra
4. Dr. U. Chandrasekhar
Former Program Director
Wipro 3 D, Bangalore
5. Prof. Sudhakar Yedla
Professor
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, Maharashtra
6. Ms. Shalini S. Sharma
Assistant Secretary General
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
7. Prof. M. C. Govil
Director
NIT Sikkim, South Sikkim Distt.
8. Prof. Usha Natesan
Director
NITTTR, Chennai
9. Prof. Manoj Tiwari
Director
IIM Mumbai
10. Prof. S.S. Bhosale
Professor
COEP Technological of University, Pune
11. Dr. Rajul Gajjar
Vice-Chancellor,
Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad
12. Prof. A. H. Kalro
Prof. Emeritus, Ahmedabad University and
Chairman, BOG, IMT-G, IMT-N, IMT-CDL

13. Prof. Devi Singh
Former Director, IIM, Lucknow
Former Director, MDI, Gurgaon and
Former Vice-Chancellor, FLAME University
14. Prof. Bhimaraya Metri
Director
IIM Nagpur, Nagpur
15. Prof. Raj K Mittal
Vice Chancellor, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow and
Member UGC
16. Ms Vaishali Kulkarni
Former Ecosystem Lead
Intelligent Service Network, TCS, Pune
17. Ms. Rekha Sethi
Director General
All India Management Association, New Delhi
18. Prof. Rajendra Srivastava
Novartis Professor of Marketing Strategy and Innovation
Indian School of Business, Hyderabad
19. Prof. Sanjay Singh
Vice Chancellor
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
20. Prof. Shailendera Saraf
Professor, University Institute of Pharmacy
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur
21. Dr. Ashwin Dudhrejiya
Principal
B K Mody Govt. Pharmacy College, Rajkot
22. Prof. Navin Sheth
Former Vice Chancellor
Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad
23. Prof. Ramesh Goyal
Ex - Vice Chancellor
DPSRU, New Delhi
24. Dr. Ujwala Chakradeo
Vice-Chancellor,
Shrimati Nathibhai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Mumbai
25. Dr. Habib Khan
Ex- President,
Council of Architecture, New Delhi

26. Prof. Rajiv Mishra
Principal
Sir J.J. School of Architecture, Mumbai

27. Prof. Ajay Khare
Former Director
School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

28. Dr. Kavita Daryani Rao
Vice Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Hyderabad

29. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-V**Sub-Committee of Academic Advisory Committee for Engineering (SCAAC-Engg.)
(As on 31st March, 2025)**

1. Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe
Chairman, (NETF) and
Chairman, National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi
2. Shri Yogi Sriram
Consultant Strategic HR
Ex Sr. Vice President and Member of ExCom
L&T Group, Mumbai
3. Sh. Suresh Mhatre
Former Vice President
TCS, Mumbai
4. Dr. U. Chandrasekhar
Former Program Director
Wipro 3 D, Bangalore
5. Prof. Sudhakar Yedla
Professor
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai
6. Ms. Shalini S. Sharma
Assistant Secretary General
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
7. Prof. M C Govil
Director
NIT Sikkim, South Sikkim Distt.
8. Prof. Usha Natesan
Director
NITTTR, Chennai
9. Prof. Manoj Tiwari
Director
IIM Mumbai, Mumbai
10. Prof. S.S. Bhosale
Professor
COEP Technological University, Pune
11. Dr. Rajul Gajjar
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat Technological University, Ahmadabad
12. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary,
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-VI**Sub-Committee of Academic Advisory Committee for Management (SCAAC-Management)
(As on 31st March, 2025)**

1. Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe
Chairman, (NETF) and
Chairman, National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi
2. Prof. A. H. Kalro
Prof. Emeritus, Ahmedabad University and
Chairman, BOG, IMT-G, IMT-N, IMT-CDL
3. Prof. Devi Singh
Former Director, IIM, Lucknow
Former Director, MDI, Gurgaon and
Former Vice-Chancellor, FLAME University
4. Prof. Bhimaraya Metri
Director
IIM Nagpur, Nagpur, Maharashtra
5. Prof. Raj K. Mittal
Vice Chancellor, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow and
Member UGC
6. Ms. Vaishali Kulkarni
Former Ecosystem Lead
Intelligent Service Network, TCS, Pune
7. Ms. Rekha Sethi
Director General
All India Management Association, New Delhi
8. Professor Rajendra Srivastava
Novartis Professor of Marketing strategy and Innovation
Indian School of Business, Hyderabad
9. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-VII**Sub-Committee of Academic Advisory Committee for Pharmacy (SCAAC-Pharmacy)
(as on 31st March, 2025)**

1. Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe
Chairman, (NETF) and
Chairman, National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi
2. Prof. Sanjay Singh
Vice Chancellor
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
3. Prof. Shailendera Saraf
Professor, University Institute of Pharmacy
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
4. Dr. Ashwin Dudhrejiya
Principal
B K Mody Govt. Pharmacy College, Rajkot Gujrat
5. Prof. Navin Sheth
Former Vice Chancellor
Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad
6. Prof. Ramesh Goyal
Ex - Vice Chancellor
DPSRU, New Delhi
7. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-VIII**Sub-Committee of Academic Advisory Committee for Architecture
(SCAAC-Architecture As on 31st March, 2025)**

1. Prof. Anil D. Sahasrabudhe
Chairman, (NETF) and
Chairman, National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi
2. Dr. Ujwala Chakradeo
Vice-Chancellor
Shrimati Nathibhai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Mumbai, Maharashtra
3. Dr. Habib Khan
Ex- President
Council of Architecture, New Delhi
4. Prof. Rajiv Mishra
Principal
Sir J.J. School of Architecture, Mumbai
5. Prof. Ajay Khare
Former Director
School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal
6. Dr. Kavita Daryani Rao
Vice Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Hyderabad
7. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-VIX**Engineering Evaluation & Accreditation Committee (EEAC) (TIER - I)
(as on March 31, 2025)**

1. Prof. Ashwini Kumar
Former Professor & Deputy Director, IITK, and
Former Visiting Professor, IIT Gandhinagar
2. Dr. S. T. Vagge
Professor
COEP Technological University, Pune
3. Prof. J.P Gupta
Former Member Secretary AICTE
4. Prof. Shyam Sundar Pattnaik
Vice-Chancellor
Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur
5. Prof. O. G. Kakde
Former Director
IIIT Nagpur, Maharashtra
6. Dr. K. Mallikharjuna Babu
Vice Chancellor
Galgotias University, Greater Noida
7. Dr. Goutam Sutradhar
Director
NIT Jamshedpur
8. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Engineering Evaluation & Accreditation Committee (EEAC) - TIER – II
(As on 31st March, 2025)

1. Prof. Prem Krishna
Former Head and Dean
IIT, Roorkee
2. Prof. Rajat Gupta
Vice-Chancellor
Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr.Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology
Tamil Nadu
3. Prof. S. K. Garg
Professor and Former Pro VC
Delhi Technological University, New Delhi
4. Dr. N V Ramana Rao
Director-NIT Raipur and
Director (I/c), NIT Andhra Pradesh
5. Dr. Makarand Ghangrekar
Director
NIT, Puducherry
6. Prof. K N Subramanya
Principal
RV College of Engineering, Bengaluru
7. Dr. Shailendera Jain
Professor (HAG)
MANIT, Bhopal
8. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-XI**Management Evaluation & Accreditation Committee (MEAC) (As on 31st March, 2025)**

1. Prof. Bharat Bhasker
Director
IIM Ahmedabad,
2. Professor Neelu Rohmetra
Professor
University of Jammu
3. Prof. Ashish Pande
S J Mehta School of Management
IIT Bombay
4. Prof. Furqan Qamar
Chief Advisor to the Chancellor
Integral University, Lucknow
5. Mr. Vibhas Joshi
Former Group President
Supply Chain, Himachal Futuristic Communications Ltd.
New Delhi
6. Prof. Madhulika Kaushik
Vice Chancellor
Usha Martin University, Ranchi
7. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appendix-XII**Pharmacy Evaluation & Accreditation Committee (PEAC) (As on 31st March, 2025)**

1. Prof. (Dr.) Chandrakant Kokate
Former President, PCI
Former VC, Kakatiya University and
Former VC, KLE University
2. Prof. Ramachandra Setty
Former Professor
Govt. Pharmacy College, Bangalore
3. Prof. Chhagan Bhai N. Patel
Principal
Shri Sarvajanic Pharmacy College, Mehsana
4. Prof. G.N. Singh
Advisor to Hon'ble CM
UP Food Safety and Drug Administration
5. Prof. V. K. Dixit
Former Professor
Sagar University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
6. Prof. V. K. Kapoor
Professor Adjunct
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Shoolini University
Solan
7. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Architecture Evaluation & Accreditation Committee (AEAC)
(As on 31st March, 2025)

1. Prof. P.S.N. Rao
Ex-Director
School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
2. Ar. Minaxi Jain
Dean
NIT Hamirpur
3. Prof. Gaurav Raheja
Head
IIT Roorkee
4. Prof. V.S Adane
Former Head
VNIT Nagpur
5. Ar. Ashutosh Kumar Agarwal
Practicing Architect, New Delhi
6. Prof. Preeti Chauhan
Head Dept. of Architecture
Indira Gandhi Technical University for Women, Delhi
7. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

Appellate Committee (As on 31st March, 2025)

1. Prof. S.R. Mahadeva Prasanna
Professor and Dean (Faculty Welfare)
IIT Dharwad, Dharwad, Karnataka
2. Prof. Dinesh Kumar
Vice Chancellor
Gurugram University, Gurugram
3. Prof. S. Narayanan
Former Professor, Professor Emeritus, and Dean Academic Research
IIT Madras
4. Prof. Rajnish Shrivastava
Former Director
NIT Hamirpur
5. Prof. Sreenivasa S. Murthy
Professor (Rtd), IIT Delhi
Adjunct Professor, IIT Ropar
Adjunct Faculty, NIAS INAE Distinguished Visiting Professor to BMSCE & DSCE, Bengaluru
6. Prof. H. P. Mathur
Head & Dean
Faculty of Management Studies
Institute of Management Studies, Banaras Hindu University
7. Prof. Madhu Vij
Former Professor - Finance
Faculty of Management Studies (FMS)
University of Delhi
8. Prof. S. P. Bhatnagar
Former Professor
Dept. of Pharmaceutical Sciences, BITS, Mesra
9. Prof. S. H. Ansari
Former Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Hamdard
New Delhi
10. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa
Member Secretary
National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

List of NBA Officers and Staff as on 31st March 2025

S. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Prof. Anil D Sahasrabudhe	Chairman
2.	Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa	Member Secretary
3.	Dr. Gola Varaprasad	Director (Accreditation)
4.	Dr. Priyanka Singh	General Manager (Accreditation)
5.	Ms. Kanchan Madhwal	Assistant Manager
6.	Mr. Mahavir Singh Negi	Assistant Manager
7.	Ms. Shilpa Khurana	Assistant Manager
8.	Ms. Amrit Kaur Mahal	Assistant Manager
9.	Ms. Jyoti	Assistant Manager
10.	Mrs. Anita	Assistant Manager (EA)
11.	Ms. Omana Rajandran	Assistant Manager (EA)
12.	Ms. K. Seema	Junior Manager
13.	Ms. Archana Singh	Junior Manager
14.	Ms. Ruchi Kandwal	Junior Manager
15.	Sh. Dinesh Kumar	Junior Manager
16.	Ms. Bhumika Sauran	Junior Manager
17.	Ms. Rimpi Dogra	Junior Manager
18.	Ms. Mohini Mal	Junior Manager
19.	Ms. Madhuri	Junior Manager
20.	Ms. Suman Lata Negi	Junior Manager
21.	Sh. Ranjeet Singh	Junior Manager
22.	Sh. Bhupesh	Junior Manager
23.	Sh. Kartik Verma	Junior Manager
24.	Ms. Neha	Junior Manager
25.	Ms. Mukta Rani	Junior Manager
26.	Sh. Rishabh Raghuvanshi	Junior Manager
27.	Sh. Aman	Junior Manager

Accreditation Statistics for 2024-25

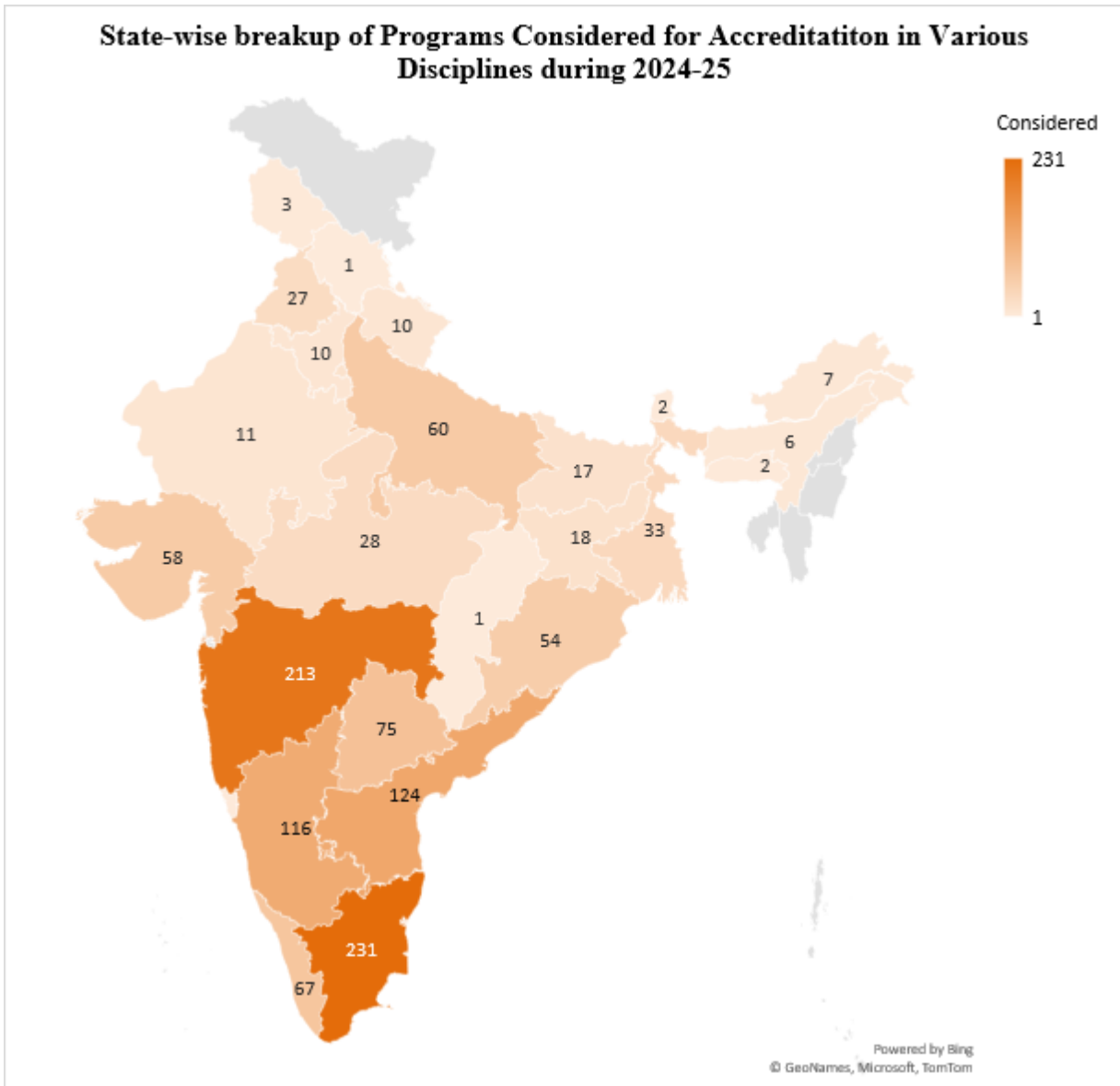


Fig. 31: State-wise breakup of Programs Considered for Accreditation in Various Disciplines during 2024-25

States	Engineering	Management	Pharmacy	MCA	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	119	2	2	1	124
Bihar	17				17
Delhi	8	8			16
Gujarat	51	5	2		58
Jharkhand	13	4	1		18
Karnataka	103	10	1	2	116
Kerala	62	4		1	67
Madhya Pradesh	23	1	4		28
Maharashtra	178	23	11	1	213
Odisha	52	2			54
Punjab	21	3	3		27
Tamil Nadu	209	19	2	1	231
Telangana	61	11	3		75
Uttar Pradesh	42	14	4		60
West Bengal	27	6			33
Other States	53	6	1	1	61
Grand Total	1039	118	34	7	1198

Table 4: State-wise breakup of Programs Considered for Accreditation in Various Disciplines during 2024-25

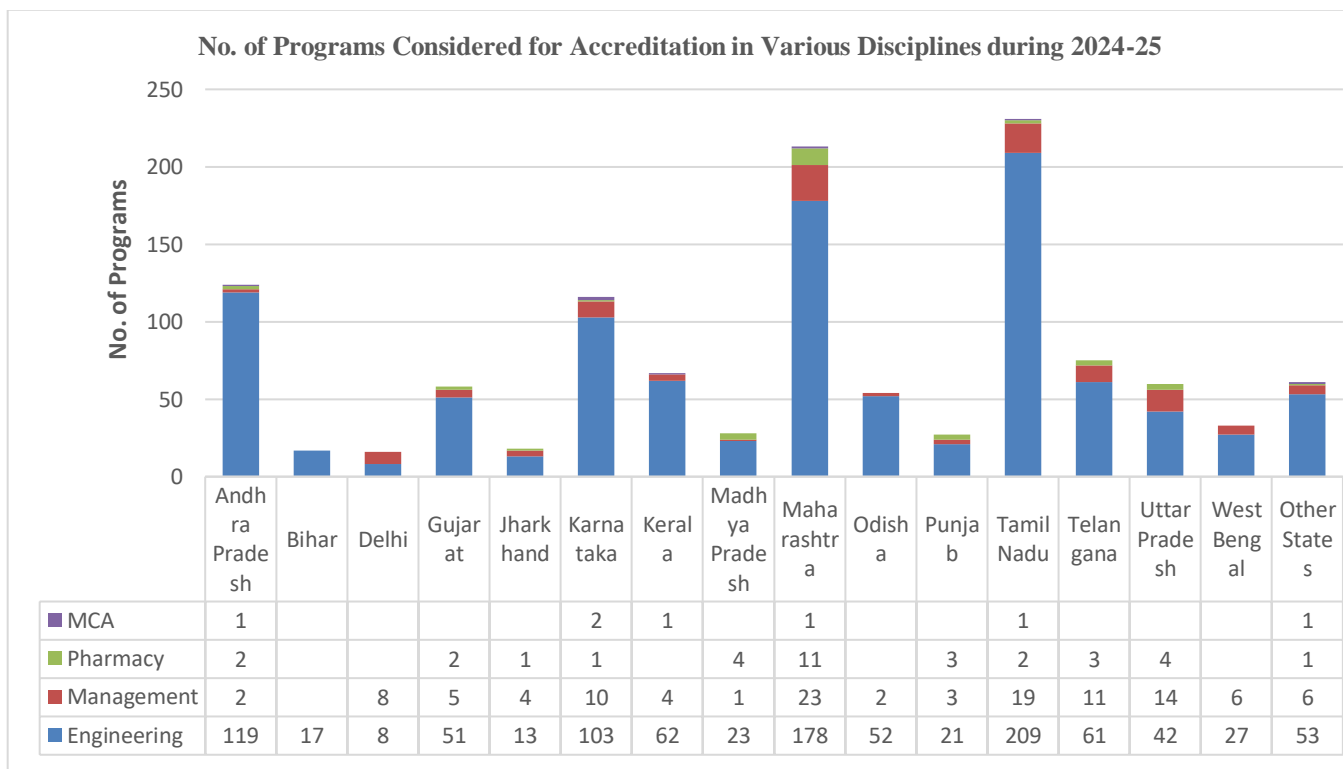


Fig. 32: State-wise breakup of Programs Considered for Accreditation in Various Disciplines during 2024-25

State	Engineering	Management	Pharmacy	MCA	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	105		2	1	108
Bihar	17				17
Delhi	8	8			16
Gujarat	46	5	2		53
Jharkhand	13	4	1		18
Karnataka	98	9	1	2	110
Kerala	62	1		1	64
Madhya Pradesh	22		3		25
Maharashtra	165	19	10	1	195
Odisha	47	2			49
Punjab	21	3	2		26
Tamil Nadu	190	11	2	1	204
Telangana	52	9	3		64
Uttar Pradesh	39	11	2		52
West Bengal	22	3			25
Other States	47	4	1	1	53
Grand Total	954	89	29	7	1079

Table 5: State-wise breakup of Programs Accredited in Various Disciplines during 2024-25

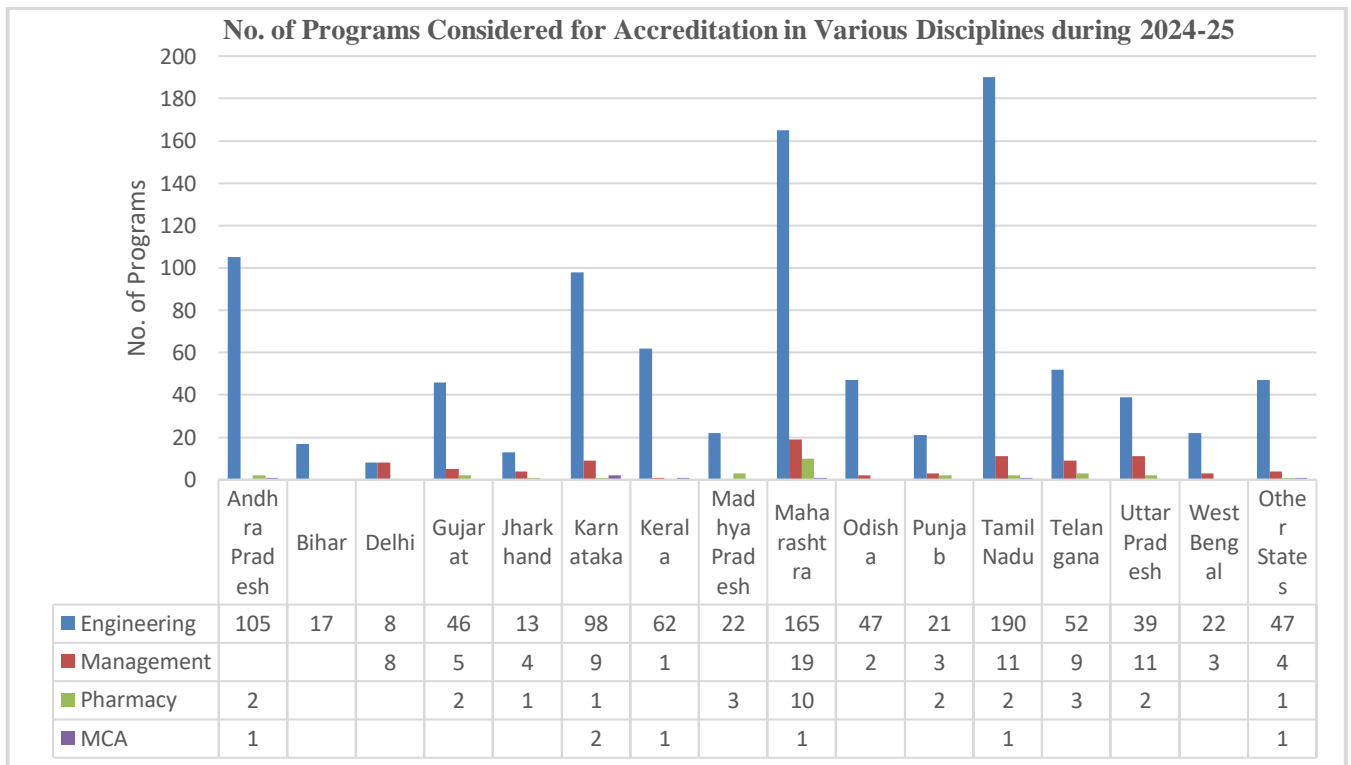


Fig. 33: State-wise breakup of Programs Accredited in Various Disciplines during 2024-25

Region	Accredited	Not Accredited	Grand Total
Central Region	26	3	29
East Region	109	13	122
North Region	126	15	141
Northeast Region	15	2	17
South Region	553	63	616
West Region	250	23	273
Grand Total	1079	119	1198

Table 6: Region-wise Breakup of Programs considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

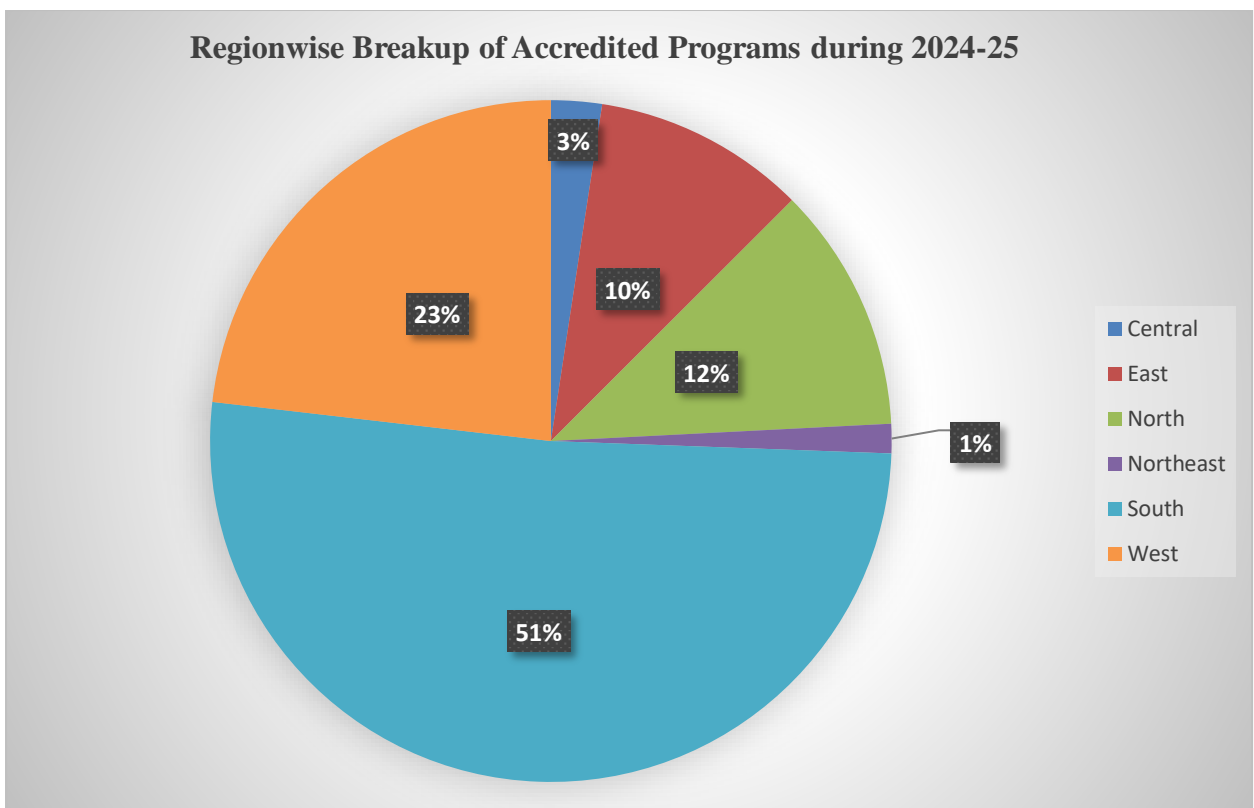


Fig. 34: Region-wise Breakup of Programs considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

Discipline Status →	Accredited	Not Accredited	Grand Total
Engineering	954	85	1039
MCA (PG)	7		7
Management (PG)	89	29	118
Pharmacy (UG + Diploma)	29	5	34
Grand Total	1079	119	1198

Table 7: Discipline-wise breakup of programs considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

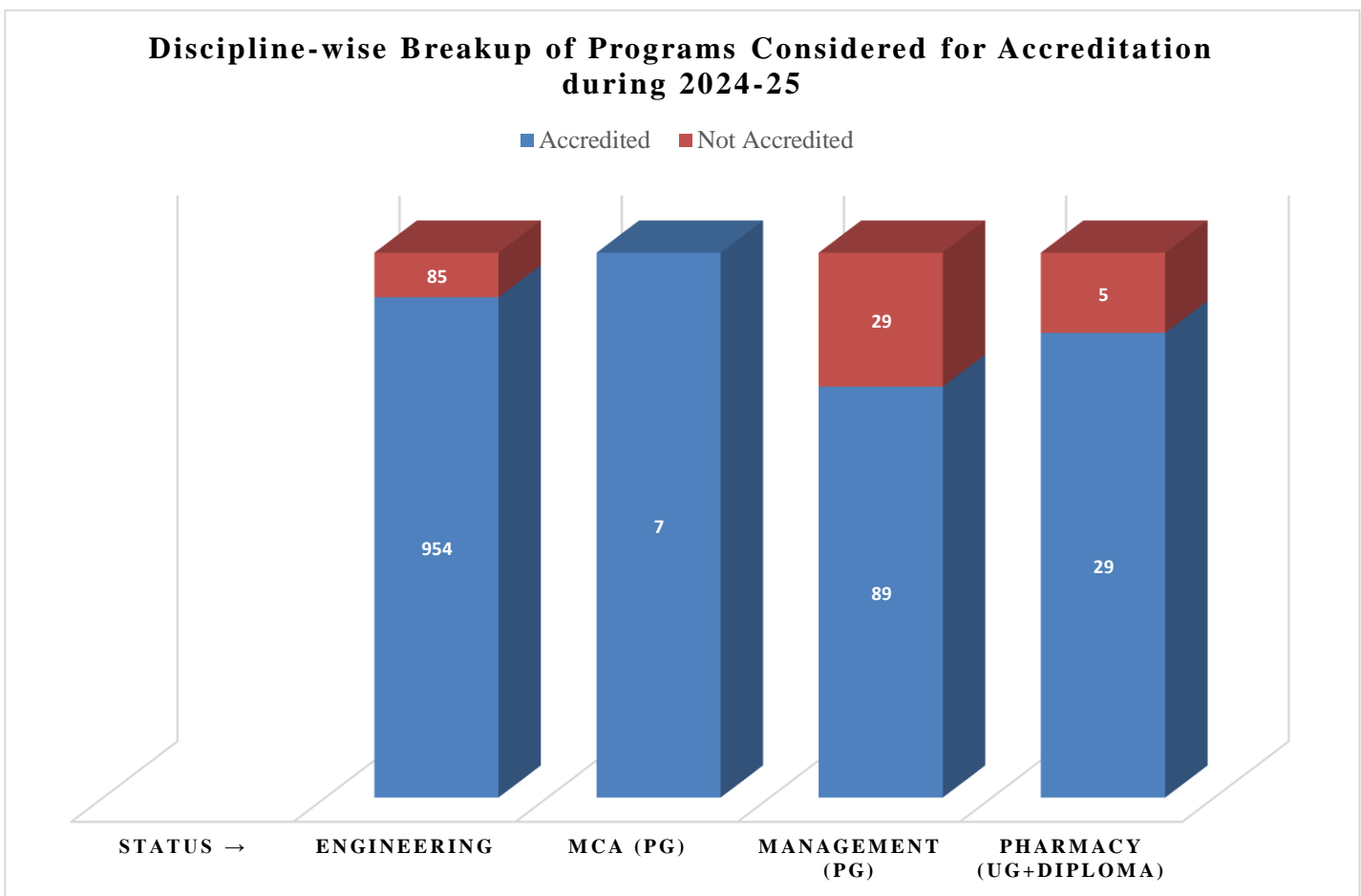


Fig. 35: Discipline-wise breakup of programs considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

Level Status →	Accredited	Not Accredited	Grand Total
Diploma	201	20	221
Undergraduate	669	64	733
Postgraduate	84	1	85
Grand Total	954	85	1039

Table 8: Levels Breakup of Engineering Programs considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

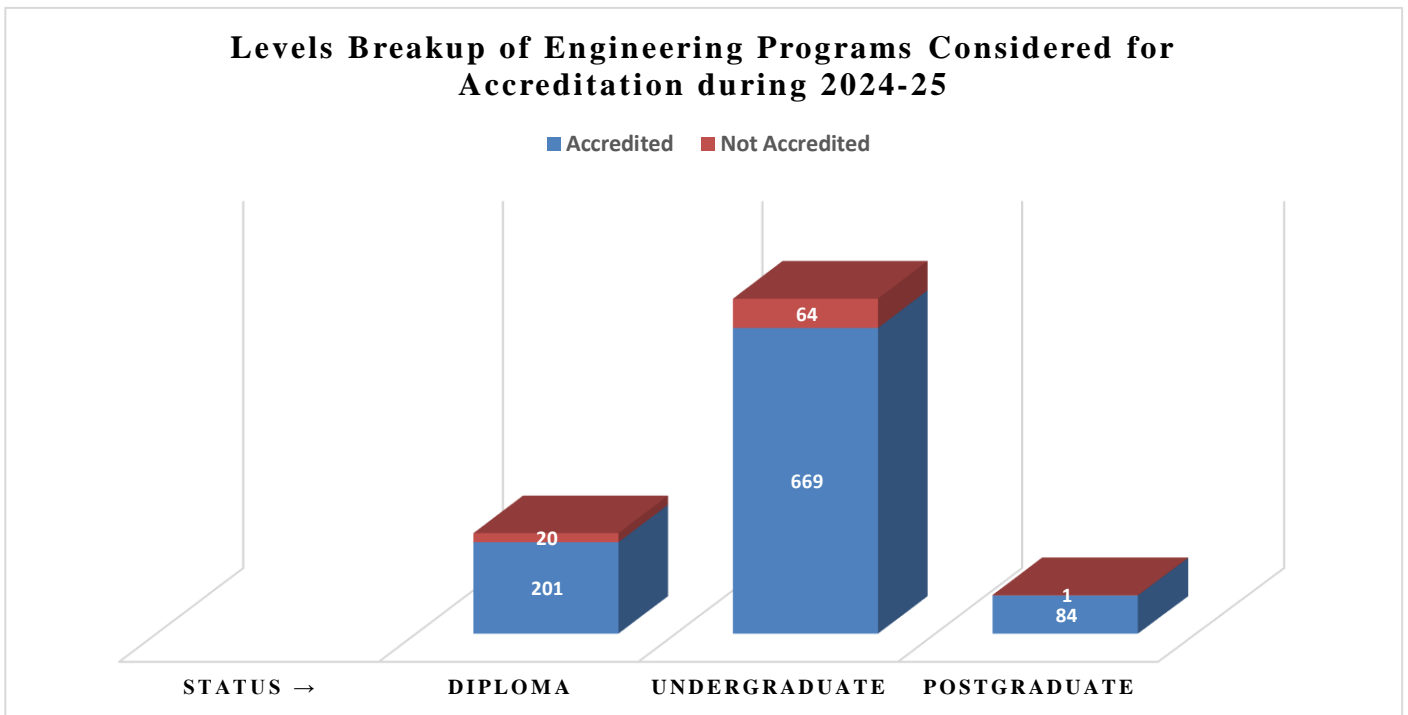


Fig. 36: Levels Breakup of Engineering Programs considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

Tier Status →	Accredited	Not Accredited	Grand Total
Tier I	256	15	271
Tier II	413	49	462
Grand Total	669	64	733

Table 9: Tier-wise Breakup of Undergraduate Engineering Programs considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

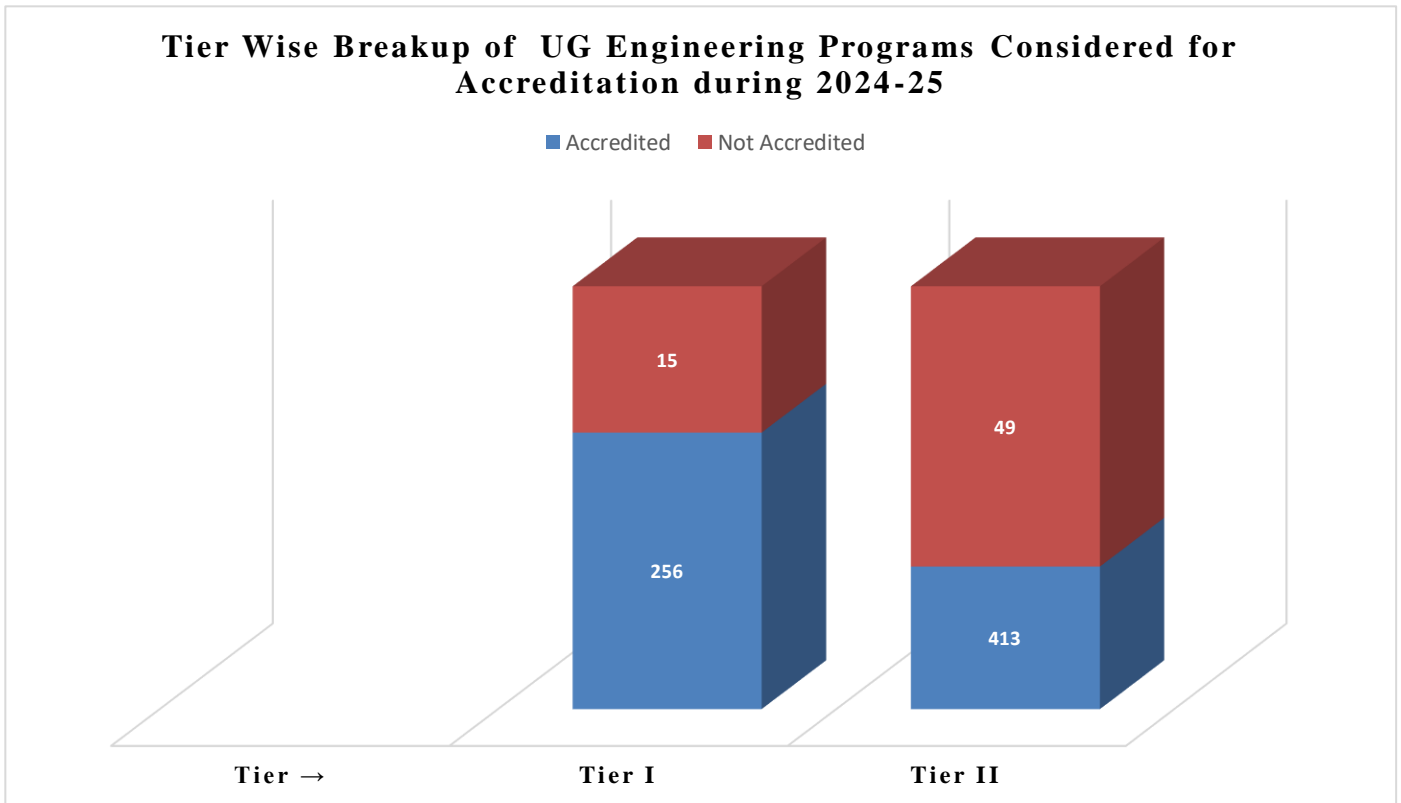


Fig. 37: Tier-wise Breakup of Undergraduate Engineering Programs considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

States/ Level→	Diploma	PG	UG	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	15	1	103	119
Bihar	10	5	2	17
Gujarat	41		10	51
Karnataka	13	12	78	103
Kerala	6	21	35	62
Madhya Pradesh			23	23
Maharashtra	78	6	94	178
Odisha	21	7	24	52
Punjab		2	19	21
Tamil Nadu	19	14	176	209
Telangana	4	10	47	61
Uttar Pradesh		2	40	42
West Bengal	2		25	27
Other States	12	5	57	74
Grand Total	221	85	733	1039

Table 10: State and Level-wise Breakup of Engineering Program considered for Accreditation during 2024-25

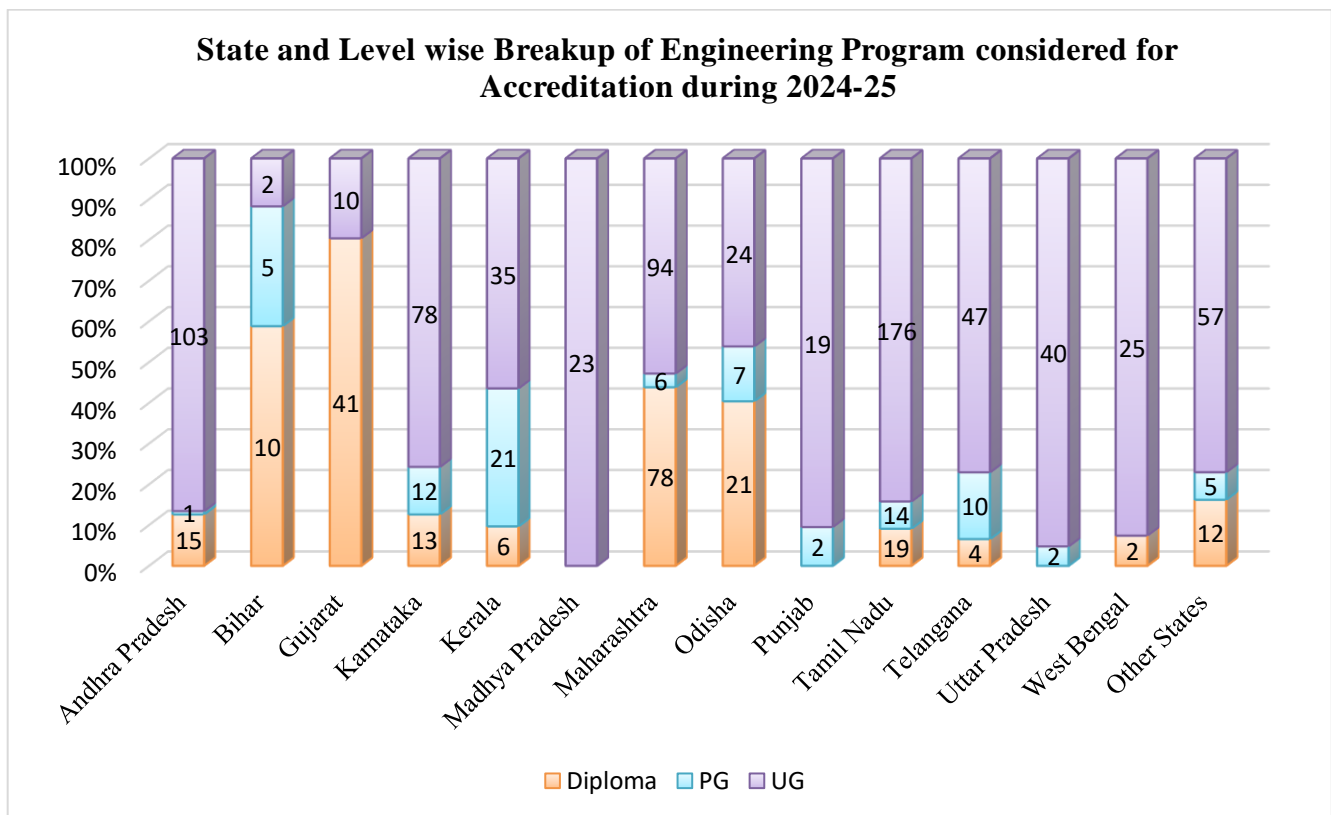


Fig. 38: State and Level wise Breakup of Engineering Program considered for Accreditation during 2024-25



National Board of Accreditation

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