

State-wise Analysis of Accreditation Reports – Andhra Pradesh



राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

P. O. Box No. 1075, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072 India

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PREFACE

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), in its twelve years of existence since establishment, has successfully completed the Assessment and Accreditation of nearly 3,000 Higher Education Institutions, spread all over the country.

In an attempt to realise the state-wise trends in accreditation, NAAC has been regularly publishing the State-wise analysis of Accreditation Reports. Hitherto, nine such state-wise analysis reports have been published covering the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and one analysis covering the entire North-east zone (of seven states thereof), but with a focus of the state of Assam. Such state-wise/region-wise analysis of accreditation reports are invaluable not only to understand the state-level scenarios of quality assurance in higher education, but also help the State Governments/Departments of collegiate education/universities to plan their future activities regarding quality assurance and enhancement, based on the recommendations that emanate from such analyses.

This document is the tenth in the series, covering the State of Andhra. The document covers seven university-level institutions and 121 colleges. The 'in house' analyses of the data as analysed and presented here by Prof. Katre Shakuntala (Senior Academic Consultant, NAAC) and Dr. Latha Pillai (Adviser, NAAC), was also supplicated with additional information from the Andhra Pradesh State Council of higher education (APSCHE) as well as the State Quality Assurance Cell of Andhra Pradesh. The efforts of all concerned in the data analyses and compilation of the document are gratefully acknowledged. It is envisaged that this document would be of invaluable help to the State, and its higher education institutions, as a base document, in their quest for quality enhancement in higher education.



(V. S. Prasad)
Director

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ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Introduction

1.1 Profile of the State

The state of Andhra in South India, was first formed in 1953, with 11 districts drawn from the then Madras state, with Kurnool as its capital. After the reorganization of states in 1956, Andhra Pradesh (AP) was formed with Hyderabad as its capital. Now, AP lies between 12° 41' and 22° N latitude and 77° and 84° 40' E longitude, bordered by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Orissa in the North, the Bay of Bengal in the East, Tamil Nadu, in the South and Karnataka in the West. AP broadly consists of three regions namely (A) Coastal Andhra ('Kosta'); (B) Rayalaseema and (C) Telangana.

- 'Kosta' occupies the coastal plain, between the Eastern Ghats ranges, which run the length of the state, and the Bay of Bengal, and includes nine districts.
- Rayalaseema lies in the South East of the state, on the Deccan plateau, in the basin of the Pennar river. It is separated from 'Kosta' (A) by the Eastern ghats, and from Telangana (C) by the Erramala hills, and includes four districts.
- Telangana lies West of the Ghats on the Deccan Plateau. The Godavari River and the Krishna Rivers rise in the Western Ghats of Karnataka and Maharashtra and flow east across Telangana, to drain into the Bay of Bengal in a combined river Delta. This region includes ten districts (Collage of the three maps of A, B & C)

1.2 Area, Population and Literacy profile of the State

Andhra Pradesh is the fourth largest state in India by area and the fifth largest by population. The geographical area of AP is 270,068 sq. km., which is 8.22 % of that of the country (32,87,000 sq. km.). The state traversed and widely irrigated by major rivers has earned a distinction of being called the "Rice bowl" of India.



As per the national census of 2001, the total population of AP is 75,727,541 (India: 1,027,015,247). The Literacy profile of AP as compared with that of the country is presented in the table below.

Literacy profile of Andhra Pradesh State

Parameters	AP	India
Literacy rate (%)	61	65
Male literacy rate (%)	71	76
Female literacy rate (%)	51	54
Rural literacy rate (%)	55	59
Rural male literacy rate (%)	66	71
Rural female literacy rate (%)	44	47
Urban literacy rate (%)	76	80
Urban male literacy rate (%)	83	86
Urban female literacy rate (%)	69	73
Gross enrolment ratio (class I to V: 6-11 years) 1999 – 2000	103	95
Boys enrolment ratio	105	104
Girls enrolment ratio	101	85
Teacher-Pupil rate (primary school)	47	43

Data source : Indices – Government 2001 National Human Development Report, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

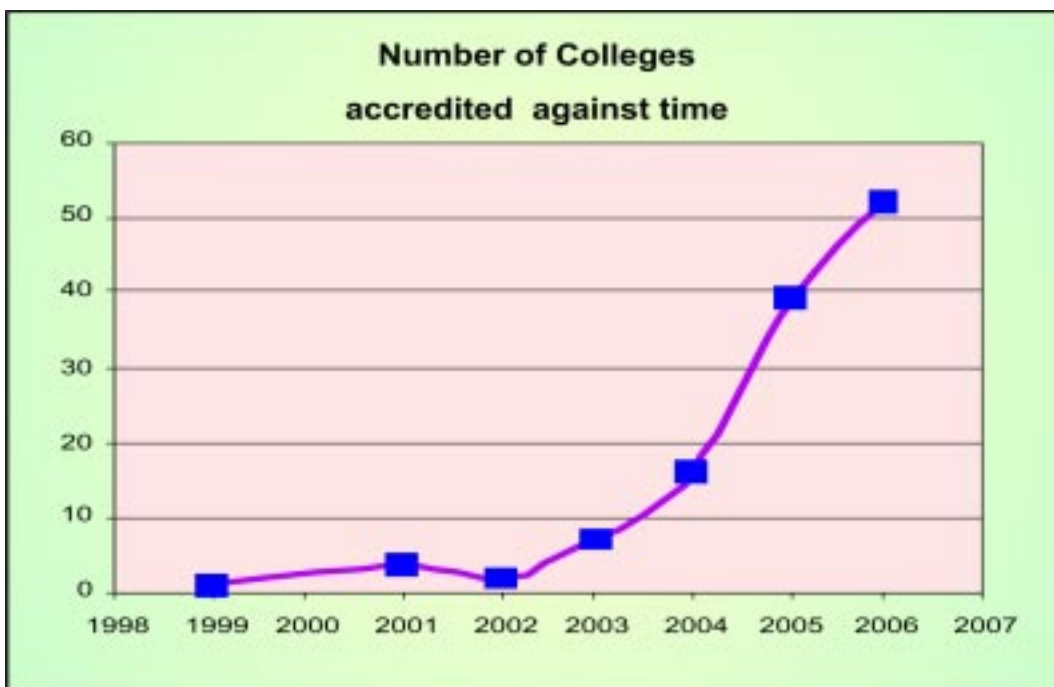
1.3 State initiatives for promoting higher education in the State

- AP started the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education (APSCHE) as early as in 1988, through an Act of the state legislature, to be a liaison between the UGC and the state. Since then, APSCHE has been regularly monitoring and directing the higher educational planning and implementation in the state.

- In September 1995, the then Chief Minister, while mandating smart governance of the State Government, also envisaged development of ICT and on 1.11.1999, the AP State Wide Area Network (APSWAN) was rendered operational, to provide connectivity between the State Secretariat and each of the 23 district collectorates, for purposes of two-way dissemination of data, voice and video communications, which has had a significant effect on the higher educational management of the State.
- As per the strategy paper on higher education brought forth by the Government, in January 2001, it was envisaged to usher the state into a “knowledge society” by the year 2020. The Government role in higher education sector has been clearly mandated with a ‘Vision 2020’ and development targets.
- The Government also envisaged an agenda for instituting systems for effective management of education sector, including the managing of its budget, to ensure the best use of funds. It was also envisaged that the courses would be made relevant for employability and self-employability in particular.
- Since 2006, the APSCHE through a series of workshops supported by NAAC has been providing motivation and logistical support to 741 private un-aided degree colleges in Andhra Pradesh in the form of orientation programmes to prepare them to go for NAAC assessment at the earliest.

1.4: NAAC and State initiatives in promoting the A/A culture in the State

At the behest of NAAC, a State Quality Assurance Cell was established in 2005 and through initiatives and joint ventures of the NAAC and State QAC, six quality awareness and sustenance workshops were organized, one in each traditional university of the state, particularly to reach out to the Principals of colleges recognized under 2f and 12b of the UGC. This had a spiraling effect on motivating affiliated colleges to respond to the A/A process. The significant results of such initiatives on accreditation of colleges is apparent from the figure below.



1.5. Profile of Higher Education in the Andhra State

Higher education sector deals with the institutions imparting education at the Intermediate level, the degree and University-levels. This sector also includes institutions offering courses on technical education like diploma and degree courses in engineering, MCA, MBA and other professional courses.

As per the 2001 census, the profile of intermediate education of Andhra State is as per the following table.

The status of intermediate (+2) education in the state is as follows

Type of Colleges	Number
Government Junior Colleges	529
Government Composite Colleges	06
Private Junior Colleges (Aided)	273
Private Unaided Colleges	1183
Social Welfare Residential Junior Colleges	117
AP Residential Junior Colleges	25
Cooperative Junior Colleges	103
Tribal Welfare Junior Colleges	06
Railway Junior Colleges	05
Total	2247

At that time, the state listed 176 Government colleges, 181 private-aided colleges, 854 private-unaided colleges and 38 oriental colleges, totaling to 1049 colleges in the state. Number of student enrolment in conventional courses was 1,56,672 in Science, 1,33,273 in Commerce and 95,081 in Arts and Social science disciplines.

As of 2001, apart from traditional universities, the state also had professional institutions for medicine, technology, agriculture, law and languages. Two universities of the state viz., the University of Hyderabad and the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, had acquired the status of Central Universities. The updated list of Universities and Central Institutes as per APSCHE may be seen in the Annexure (Table 1).

In an attempt to render the state globally competitive, the Government of Andhra Pradesh particularly emphasized on providing courses which add to the development of specialized and technical skills in students, through professional courses in emerging areas such as Information and communication technology, Engineering, Biotechnology and Environmental management. As a result of the proactive policy adopted by the Government, the State witnessed a notable growth of MBA and MCA education institutions as shown in the table below.

Growth in the number of MBA and MCA colleges in Andhra Pradesh

Year	MBA Colleges	Intake	MCA Colleges	Intake
1996 - 1997	57	2145	44	1320
1997 - 1998	81	3000	75	2770
1998 - 1999	92	3825	99	3020
1999 - 2000	109	4660	152	4040
2000 - 2001	110	4680	162	6395
2001-2005	222	9413	326	12863

The information on the district-wise number of institutions in Andhra Pradesh state as on December 2005 is detailed in the Annexure (Table 2).

2. Material and Methods

The analysis presented in this report is based on the Peer Team Reports (PTRs), criterion-wise and overall scores and grades of 12 Universities and/or like institutions and 121 colleges which have completed the process of A/A of NAAC by 21.05.2006. 7 more colleges were accredited on 17.10.2006 and their peer team reports and scores showed a comparable trend as the institutions accredited earlier. Refer Annexure (Table 3). For purposes of analysis and interpretation, the 3 deemed-to-be-universities (Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (SSSIHL), Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages(CIEFL)) have been examined as independent units as their mandate and governance structures vary. The SSSIHL has university departments and two satellite campuses with colleges. The RSV which is a language-specific institution for the promotion of teaching and research of Sanskrit, in addition to its university departments it also has a constituent Education College. The other language-specific university CIEFL, primarily provides post graduate and research programmes in English and Foreign Languages and has no constituent units. The analysis is made, both on quantitative and qualitative parameters denoted in the respective PTRs, with the following general assumptions:

- That there is no inter-peer team variation in the scores and grades, and that the commendations, recommendations and suggestions mentioned in the PTRs truly and comparably reflect the status of each institution, as validated by the Peer Teams, based both on the SSRs, SARs and additional information gathered during their 'on site' visits to the HEIs

- Since almost all institutions have been accredited by NAAC on the basis of seven criteria, that there is uniformity in the qualitative analysis of institutions.
- Since there is a marked difference in the score-intervals under the previous (star-system of A/A) and the present system (9-point scale), that wherever, due comparisons are drawn, that the percentage scores are comparable.
- Since the HEIs covered clearly fall under a). Universities and University-like institutions and b) affiliated colleges, the two main clusters are not comparable and therefore, these two clusters have been analyzed separately.
- Since the affiliated institutions come under different traditional universities, analysis has been undertaken university-wise, for better comparisons.
- Since the different affiliated colleges also come under different districts of the three regions of Andhra Pradesh, a further analysis has been undertaken district-wise, to gather meaningful results of analysis.
- Qualitative data wherever possible has been converted to quantification by the 'Points method', to be able to arrive at meaningful interpretations.

3: Analysis of Universities and University-like Institutions of Andhra State

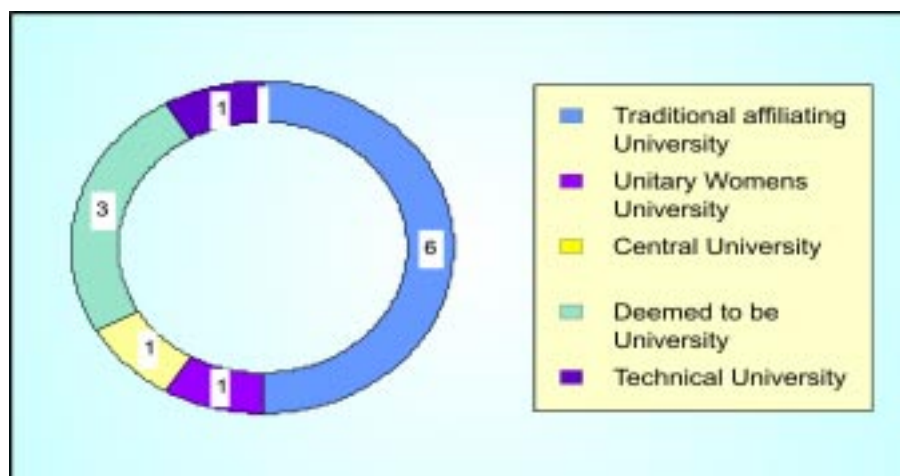
3.1 Classification of Universities 3.1 Classification of Universities

Andhra Pradesh: NAAC Accredited Universities as on 21.05.2006

Type of University / Institution	No.	No. of institutions accredited by NAAC
Health (Medical)	03	-
Law	01	-
Technology	01	01
Women's University (Unitary)	01	01
Veterinary	01	-
Agricultural	01	-
Deemed to be Universities		
➤ SSSIHL	01	01
➤ Language-specific		
(i) CIEFL	01	01
(ii) RSV	01	01
National Institute	01	-

Type of University / Institution	No.	No. of institutions accredited by NAAC
International Institute	01	-
Traditional (affiliating) ➤ Language-specific – Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University	08	06
Central Universities ➤ University of Hyderabad	01	01
➤ Language-specific – Maulana Azad National Urdu University	01	-
Open University	01	-
Total	24	12

Classification of accredited universities is shown in the following figure



Out of the twelve universities accredited, six come under the former star-system and the other six come under the present 9-point scale system of grading by NAAC.

3.2: Quantitative Analysis of Universities

3.2.1: Overall Scores

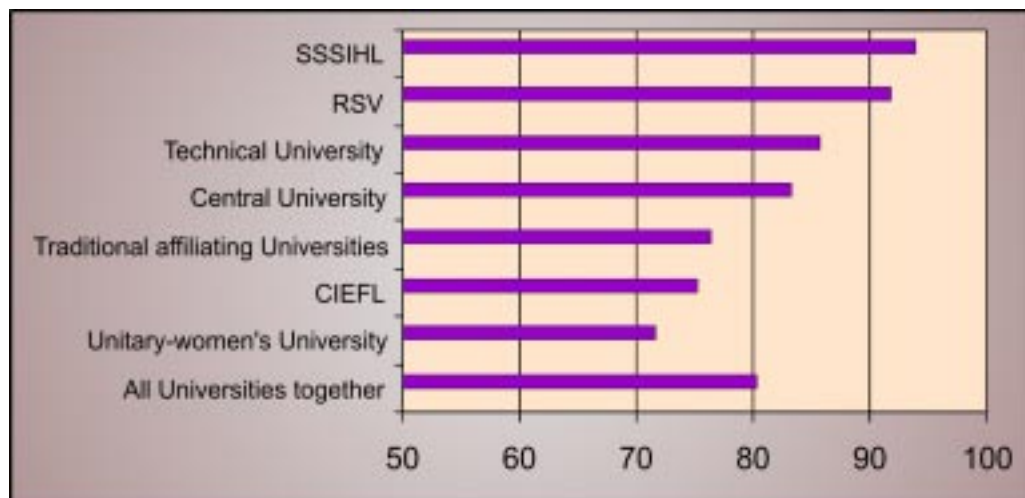
Without considering the type of institution and taking all the 12 universities as a single cluster, the average overall score was 80.29 (range: 70.2 to 96.0). The wide range of deviation from the average (which is virtually expected to be the State average), denotes the diversity amongst the Universities. Therefore, a further analysis of the Overall scores based on the classification of the universities was attempted.

Overall scores of comparable clusters of universities

Sl. No.	Type of Universities	No.	Average overall score	Range	Standard Deviation
1	All Universities together	12	80.29	70.20 – 96.00	8.37
2	Unitary Women's	01	71.65	-	-
3	CIEFL	01	75.30	-	-
4	Traditional Affiliating Universities	06	76.93	70.20 – 86.05	5.88
5	Central University	01	83.25	-	-
6	Technical University	01	85.70	-	-
7	RSV	01	91.80	-	-
8	SSSIHL	01	96.00	-	-

The average overall scores in the descending order was SSSIHL > RSV > Technical University > Central University > Traditional universities > CIEFL > Unitary women's University.

The figure given below illustrates the overall scores of each type of institution in relation to the average of all twelve universities put together. From the figure it is apparent that three types of universities rank significantly below while four others rank higher than the State average, confirming wide variation in the types of institutions and suggesting that further analysis with sub-classification of universities would be more meaningful.



Therefore, an analysis was undertaken to compare institutions within a specific cluster, where there was more than one institution represented.(eg. Traditional affiliating universities: see table below).

Overall scores of six universities under the cluster of Traditional, affiliating university

Sl.No	Traditional affiliating Universities	Overall Score
1.	Andhra University, Visakapatnam	86.05
2.	Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunasagar	81.00
3.	Kakatiya University, Warangal	75.10
4.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	75.10
5.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur	72.30
6.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	70.20

From the above table, it is evident that there is wide range of variation in the overall scores secured by the six universities. Further, three out of the six universities have been assessed and accredited under the former star-system while three others have been accredited under the present 9-point scale system of grading. It is further to be noted that the three universities assessed under the previous system of grading have secured lower overall scores than those graded under the 9-point scale system.

The following table presents the data on the overall scores against the two grading systems of other six universities.

Overall scores of six universities under the cluster of other than Traditional, affiliating university

Sl.No.	Other Universities	Overall Score
1	SSSIHL	96.00
2	RSV	91.80
3	Technical University - Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU)	85.70
4	University of Hyderabad	83.25
5	CIEFL	75.30
6	Unitary Women's University - Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam	71.65

From this table, it is suggestive that most of those institutions graded under the present system, have secured notably higher scores than the others under the former system of grading and there is wide variation in the range of overall scores secured by these six universities. Therefore, further analysis of overall scores were undertaken by taking into account the comparable institution clusters along with comparable grading system.

Universities accredited and graded under the star-system

Sl.No.	Universities	Overall Score
1	University of Hyderabad	83.25
2	CIEFL	75.30
3.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	75.10
4.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur	72.30
5.	Unitary Women's University Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati	71.65
6.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	70.20

From the above table, the descending order of overall scores from Central University > CIEFL > Traditional Universities (average: 72.3 Range: 70.2-75.1), is evident.

Data on universities accredited and graded under the present 9-point scale system

Sl.No.	Institutions	Overall Score
1	SSSIHL	96.00
2	RSV	91.80
3.	JNTU	85.70
4.	Andhra University	86.05
5.	Nagarjuna University	81.00
6.	Kakatiya University	75.10

From the above table, the descending order of overall scores from SSSIHL > RSV > Technical University > Traditional University (average: 80.72; Range 75.1- 86.05) is evident.

3.2.2: Analysis of Criterion-wise scores

The table below presents the data on the criterion-wise scores of the different categories of universities of AP.

Criterion-wise scores of accredited Universities of Andhra Pradesh

Criteria	Traditional Affiliating Universities (6)	SD	Women's University [Unitary] (1)	Technical University (1)	University of Hyderabad [Central] (1)	Deemed-to-be-university (3)		
						CIEFL	SSSIHL	RSV
I	76.83 (70-90)	7.81	73	86	85	75	97	95
II	78.17 (70-93)	7.83	72	90	85	77	98	91
III	75.67 (65-86)	8.33	71	80	85	75	90	92
IV	79.50 (72-85)	4.37	75	90	80	77	97	90
V	73.67 (65-82)	5.96	70	75	75	70	95	91
VI	77.33 (65-85)	7.17	68	90	85	75	95	91
VII	71.83 (65-77)	4.45	70	83	85	75	99	93

The average scores for all universities put together criterion-wise are as follows: C I – 81, C II- 81.83, C III - 78.92, C IV - 82.17, C V - 80.67, C VI – 78 and C VII - 80.29. From the data it is apparent that the derived state averages are higher than three categories of institutions while they are lower for three others. Further, the range of variations for each criterion suggests that the comparisons may not be justified. A graphical representation of the criterion-wise scores for the different kinds of universities is presented in the Annexure (Fig. 1).

Therefore, further analysis was attempted by taking two clusters, those institutions accredited by the on-going system and earlier system.

Andhra Pradesh Accredited Universities (Under the 9-point scale system)

Sl. No.	Institution	C I	C II	C III	C IV	C V	C VI	C VII
1.	Andhra University, Visakapatnam	90	93	86	82	82	83	76
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad	86	90	80	90	75	90	83
3.	Kakatiya University, Warangal	79	78	65	80	70	80	70
4.	Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunasagar	80	78	85	85	78	85	77
5.	SSSIHL	97	98	90	97	95	95	99
6.	RSV	95	91	92	90	91	91	93
	Average	87.83	88	83	87.33	81.83	87.33	83

Andhra Pradesh Accredited Universities (Under the star-system)

Sl. No.	Institution	C I	C II	C III	CIV	C V	C VI	C VII
1.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	85	85	85	80	75	85	85
2.	Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati	73	72	71	75	70	68	70
3.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur	70	75	73	72	73	75	65
4.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	70	70	70	78	65	65	70
5.	CIEFL	75	77	75	77	70	75	75
6.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	72	75	75	80	74	76	73
	Average	74.17	75.67	74.83	77	71.17	74	73

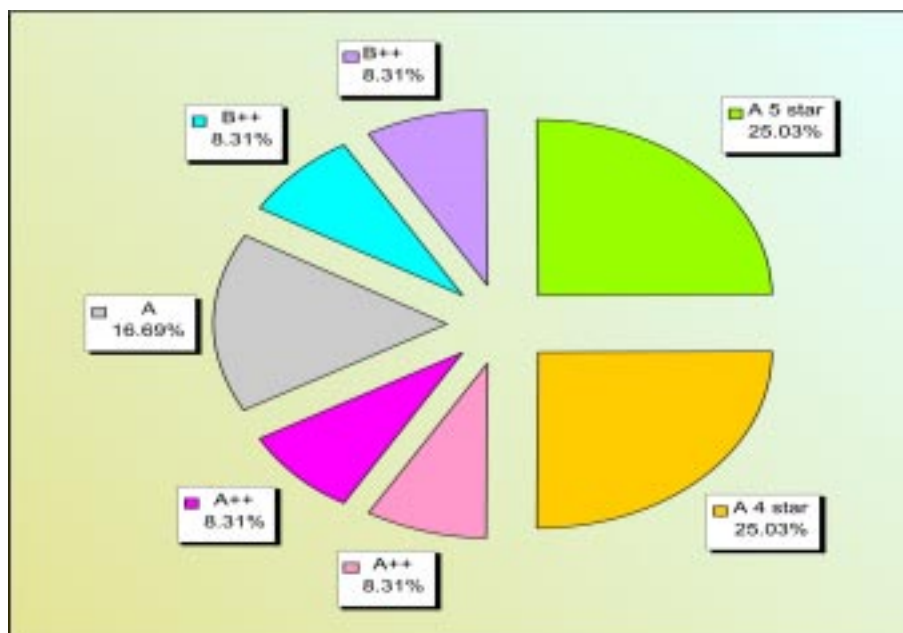
Comparing the two tables given above, it is significant that averages of all criteria are higher for institutions that were graded under the present system than those for institutions graded under the former star-system and therefore, comparisons of institutions must be undertaken only within either of the systems and not putting them together.

A comparison of the radars developed for the seven criteria and the overall scores of the highest graded institutions, the lowest graded institution and the average

state University indicating significant variations are diagrammatically represented Annexure (Fig. 2).

3.2.3: Analysis of Grades of Universities

The percentage distribution of the 12 universities in the different grades secured by them is represented in the figure below.



3.2.4: Analysis of the recommendations and suggestions mentioned in the Peer Team Report

Generally, in the concluding part of the Peer Team report, the peer team is expected to draw up specific commendations and recommendations (=suggestions) for the institutions. A qualitative analysis of the criterion-wise recommendations/suggestions for the twelve universities of Andhra Pradesh indicated wide variations and no discernible trends. Therefore, the recommendations were classified criterion-wise, each suggestion given a point and by this points method, the number and /or average number of suggestions were determined and is as follows:

- In the ascending order, the number of suggestions increased from SSSIHL (1) < Central University (5) < CIEFL (8) < RSV (12) < Technical university (13) < Average Traditional University (14.5) < Unitary women's university (19).

- The number of suggestions ranged widely for the traditional universities, especially for Criteria III (Research, consultancy and extension), Criterion IV (Infrastructure and learning resources) and Criterion V (Student support and progression).
- The average of all universities indicates least suggestions for Criterion I (Curricular aspects), which was also true for 5 out of other seven cases illustrated.
- In the other two cases (Unitary women's and RSV), the numbers for Criterion I were five and four respectively.
- Average for traditional universities, Unitary women's university, RSV and technical universities had many suggestions for the Criterion II (Teaching, learning and evaluation), which was also evident from the all universities average for this criterion.
- Many suggestions for the criterion III (Research, consultancy and Extension) were also recorded for traditional universities, Women's university and CIEFL.
- Traditional universities, CIEFL and average of all universities put together had many suggestions for Criterion IV (Infrastructure and learning resources).
- Technical university, Traditional universities and RSV indicated higher number of suggestions for Criterion V (Student support and progression), which was also evident for the all universities average.
- Technical university, women's university, and almost all universities had suggestions for the Criterion VI (Organization and management).

A graphical representation of criterion-wise points of each type of university as compared to the average of all universities put together, is presented in the Annexure (Fig. 3).

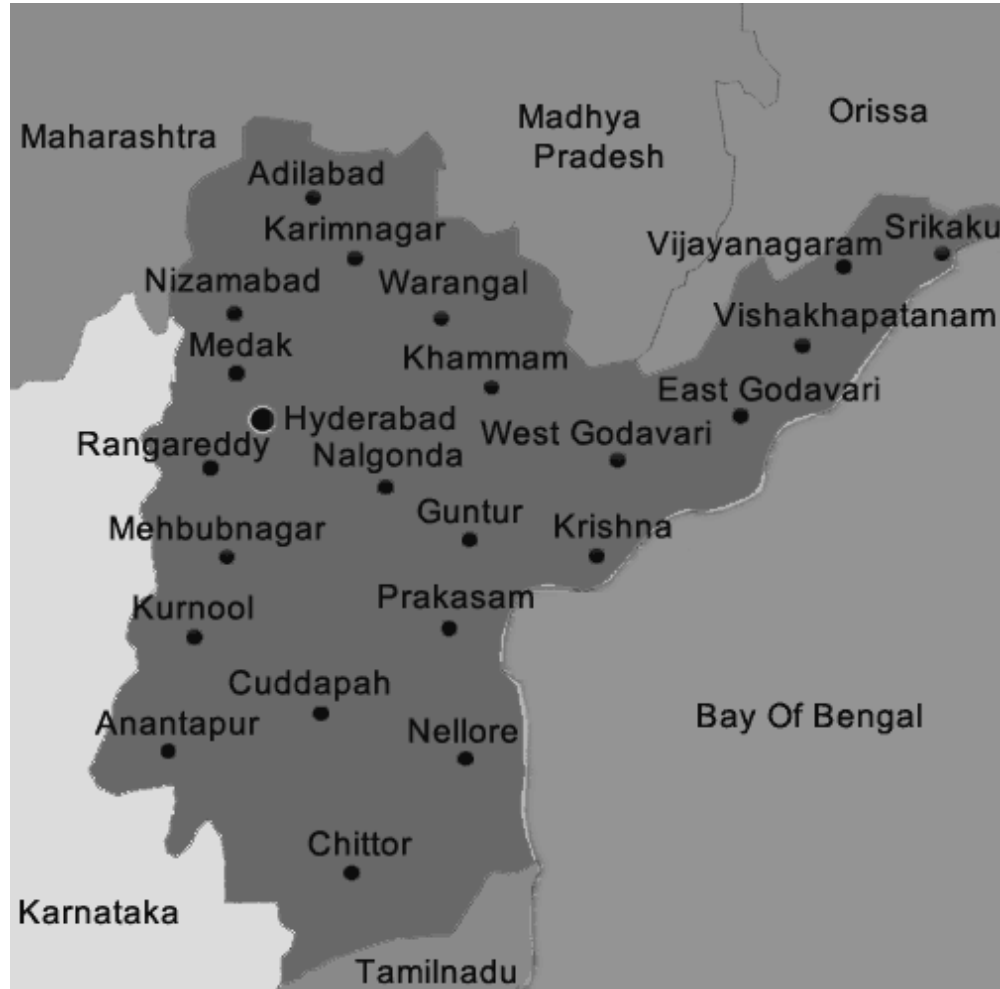
4: Analysis of Affiliated Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

4.1: Clusters of affiliated colleges analyzed

The University-wise and district-wise distribution of accredited colleges of Andhra Pradesh (as on 21.5.2006) is presented in the following figure (see also the map)

Andhra Pradesh			
	↓		
	↓		
	↓		
R E G I O N S	A Coastal Andhra	B Rayalaseema	C Telangana
D I S T R I C T S	<p>Andhra University : A1. East Godavari (8) A2. Srikakulam (4) A3. Visakhapatnam (5) A4. Vizianagaram (1) A5. West Godavari (11) Total : 29</p> <hr/> <p>Nagarjuna University : A6. Guntur (9) A7. Krishna (10) A8. Prakasam (2) Total : 21</p> <hr/> <p>Sri Venkateswara University : *A9. Nellore (3) Total : 3</p> <hr/> <p>Grand Total : 53</p>	<p>Sri Krishnadevaraya University : B1. Anantapur (3) B2. Kurnool (5) Total : 8</p> <hr/> <p>Sri Venkateswara University: B3. Chittoor (7) B4. Cuddapah (5) Total : 12 + 3 (of *A9) =15</p> <hr/> <p>Deemed University college (1)</p> <hr/> <p>Grand Total : 21</p>	<p>Kakatiya University : C1 Adilabad (3) C2 Karimnagar (3) C3 Khammam (3) C4 Warangal (5) Total : 14</p> <hr/> <p>Osmania University : C5. Hyderabad (17) C6 Mahabubnagar (6) C7. Medak (4) C8. Nalgonda (3) C9. Nizamabad (3) C10 Ranga Reddy (0) Total : 33</p> <hr/> <p>Grand Total : 47</p>

Map of Andhra Pradesh showing the 23 districts



Therefore, the present analysis of affiliated colleges of Andhra Pradesh could be made by both, taking into account the Universities to which they are affiliated and also the districts and regions to which the colleges belong (See Map of AP with districts).

Of the 121 colleges accredited, 120 came under the jurisdiction of the six traditional state universities while one came under the RSV. Since the latter one college is also an education college, all the details of that college have been analyzed along with other education colleges.

The distribution of the 121 accredited colleges, based on the type of institutions is presented in the table below.

Distribution of university-wise affiliated colleges based on the type of Institution

Type of college	Andhra	Kakatiya	Nagarjuna	Osmania	SK	SV	Deemed
Govt.Mens/Co-ed.(49)	11	7	7	12	5	7	0
Govt.Mens/Co-education/Autonomous(3)	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Govt. Womens (20)	5	2	2	6	1	4	0
Private Womens (7)	1	1	3	1	0	1	0
Womens Autonomous (8)	2	0	2	4	0	-	0
Other Private autonomous (22)	6	3	5	4	1	3	0
University colleges (2)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hindi (1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Education (5)	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
Commerce (1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Management (1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law (1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering (1)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total (121)	29	14	21	33	8	15	1

Of the 121 institutions 61.2% are Government colleges (which include the 2 university colleges), 8.3% are professional colleges and 30.6% are private colleges. Of the 111 non-professional colleges, 46.9% are Men's or co-education colleges, 31.5% are women's colleges and 1.8% are university colleges.

As per the information gathered from the websites of the respective traditional state universities, the type of colleges under each of the above universities is depicted in the following table.

University-wise presence of different types of colleges

(Source: Respective university web sites)

S. No	Type of college	Andhra University	Kakatiya University	Nagarjuna University	Osmania University	SK University	SV University
1	B.Ed.	14	1	15	21	13	6
2	Degree	240	80	157	274	71	144
3	Degree/PG	73	10	32	145	4	32
4	PG	-	-	-	2	8	1
5	Engineering	10	10	10	10	10	10
6	Law	12	2	6	7	1	7
7	Oriental	-	-	8	14	2	5
8	Homeo	1	-	-	1	-	1
9	Medical	3	-	-	8	1	4
10	Music	2	-	-	-	-	-
11	Nursing	1	-	-	1	1	-
12	Ayurveda	-	-	-	1	-	-
13	Dental	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	Hospital Management	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	Journalism	-	-	-	3	-	1
16	Language	-	-	-	3	-	-
17	Library Science	-	-	-	1	-	-
18	Pharmacy	-	-	-	4	-	2
19	Pharmacy	-	-	-	7	1	-
20	Unani Medicine	-	-	-	-	1	-
21	Physical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Nature Cure	-	-	-	1	-	-
23	Nutrition	-	-	-	1	-	-
24	Physiotherapy	-	-	-	-	1	2
25	Total	356	103	228	506	114	215

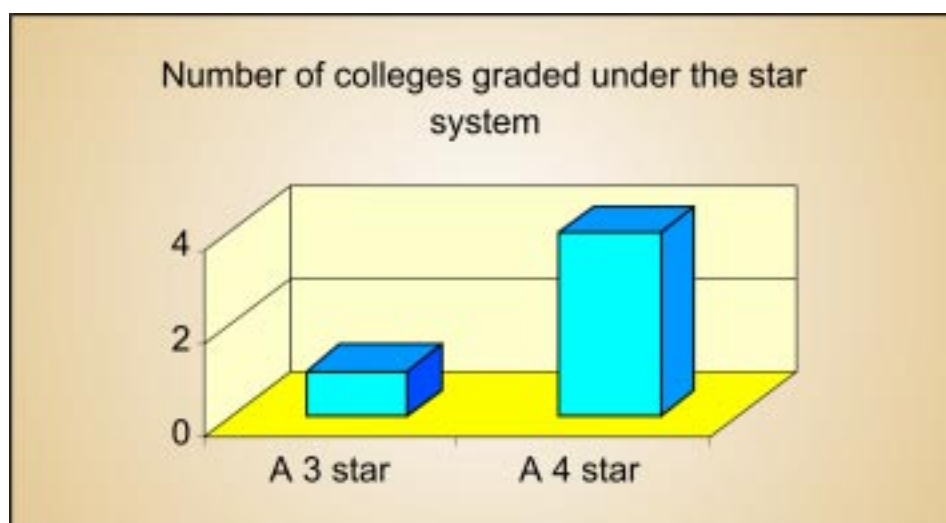
Considering only the total degree colleges in each university (figures indicated in bold in third row of table), the university-wise NAAC accreditation status of colleges would be Andhra (12.08%), Kakatiya (17.5%), Nagarjuna (13.38%), Osmania (12.04%), Sri Krishnadevaraya (11.27%) and Sri Venkateswara (10.42%). The average accreditation status of the affiliated colleges of the Andhra State would then work out to be only 12.78%. This indicates that the State Government as well as the respective universities need to take further initiatives to motivate their affiliated colleges to volunteer to seek assessment and accreditation by NAAC on a priority basis, to promote awareness, assurance and sustenance of quality in the degree colleges of the State. NAAC may also take necessary initiatives to further propagate A/A in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

4.2: Analysis of Grades

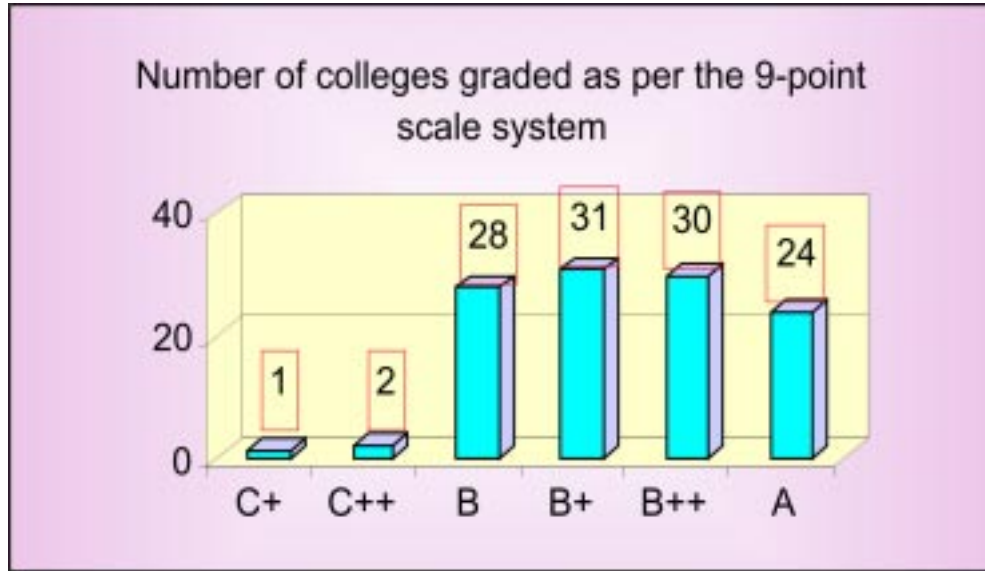
4.2.1: Overall grading pattern of all colleges of the state

From the figures given below, it is apparent that out of the 121 colleges, only five were graded under the star-system, while 116 colleges were graded under the 9-point scale system.

Under the previous system, 3 colleges of the Nagarjuna University and one college of Osmania University secured A grade with 4 stars while one college of Andhra University secured an A grade with 3 stars. All the A 3 star and A 4 star colleges are autonomous colleges.



The distribution of the 116 colleges based on the grades is illustrated in the figure given below.

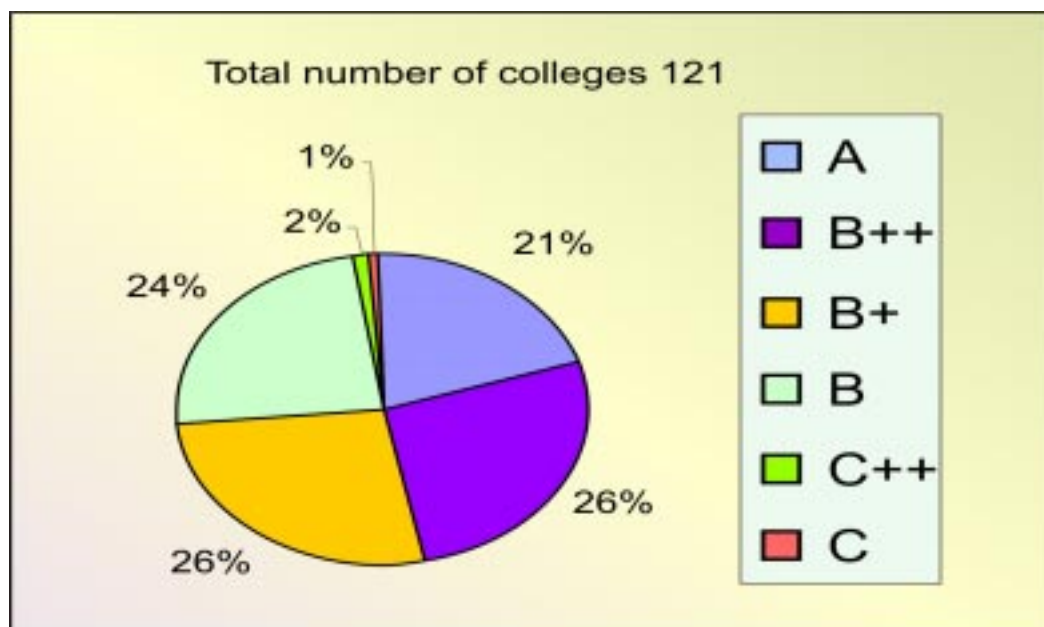


4.2.2: University-wise distribution of the grading of the colleges

The University-wise grading of colleges under the previous star-system of grading is represented in the following figure



Further, the percentage distribution of colleges graded under the 9-point scale system is represented in figure given below which indicates that the descending order of grading of colleges was (B+ = B++) > B > A > C++ > C.



4.2.3: Grading pattern of colleges district/region-wise

Considering only the colleges coming under the traditional state universities, a district-wise distribution of the colleges as per their grading is illustrated in the next table.

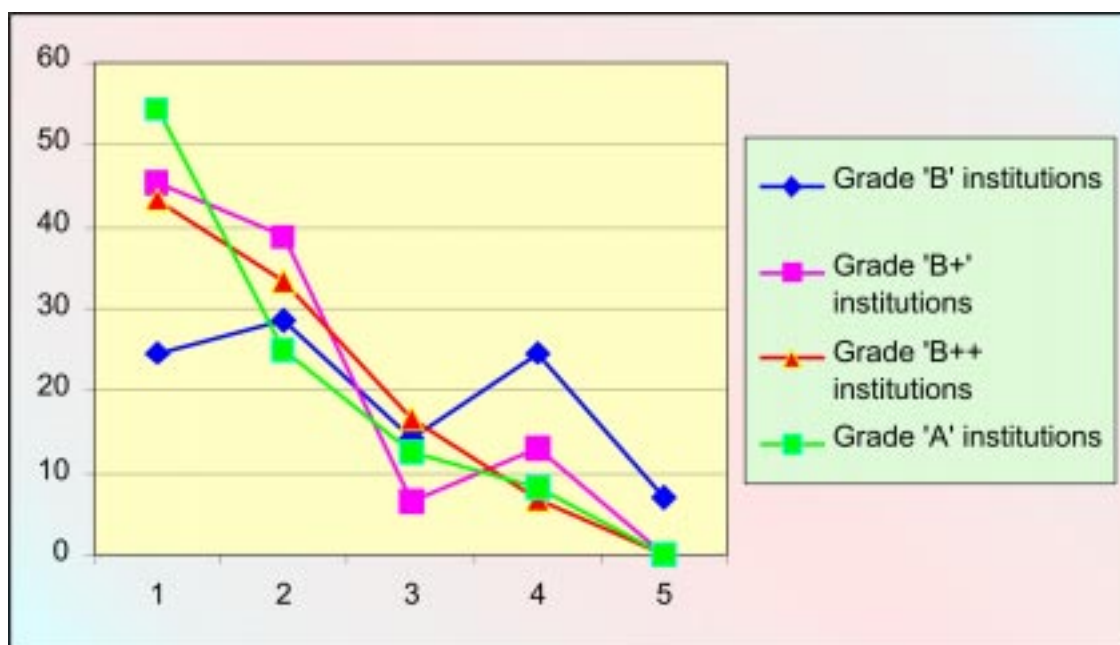
District-wise distribution of colleges and their grading pattern

District (No. of colleges)	C	C+	C++	B	B+	B++	A	A+	A++	A 3star	A 4star
A1 : East Godavari (8)	-	-	1	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
A6: Guntur(9)	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	2
A7: Krishna(10)	-	-	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	1
A9: Nellore (3)	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
A8: Prakasam(2)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
A2: Srikakulam(4)	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
A3: Vishakapatnam(5)	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-
A4: Vizianagaram(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
A5: West Godavari(11)	-	-	-	3	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
B1: Anaparthi(3)	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
B3: Chittoor(7)	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
B4: Cuddapah(5)	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
B2: Kurnool(5)	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
C1: Adilabad(3)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C5: Hyderabad(17)	-	-	-	2	3	3	8	-	-	-	1
C2: Karimnagar(3)	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
C3: Khammam(3)	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
C6: Mehboobnagar(6)	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
C7: Medak(4)	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
C8: Nalgonda(3)	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
C9:Nizamabad (3)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
C4: Warangal(5)	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
C10: Ranga Reddy (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total(115)	-	1	2	28	31	30	23	-	-	1	4

A1-A9: Coastal Andhra; B1-B4: Rayalaseema; C1-C10: Telangana

A percentage analysis of the pattern of grading of the three regions (Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana) as depicted in the following figure suggests that the performance of colleges in these three regions is significantly similar. Further, it is also gratifying to note that a good percentage of colleges in all the three regions have secured grades between B and A.

The figure below indicates the distribution of institutions in each of the score intervals of each grade (B, B+, B++ and A).



Maximum distribution of institutions is for the first two levels of scores under each grade while except for 'B' grade institutions where the fourth level is higher than the third level, for all other types of institutions, the trend is linearly inversely proportional. What is more significant is that for B+, B++ and A institutions, the last score level is not represented by institutions. While the reasons for such a pattern of distribution are difficult to discern, it is to be noted that there is no even distribution along all levels of scoring within each grade of assessment.

4.2.4: Grading pattern of colleges based on the types of colleges

Distribution of grades secured by colleges based on the type of Institution

Type	C	C+	C++	B	B+	B++	A	A+	A++	A 3star	A 4star
Govt.Mens/ Co-education (49)	-	1	1	17	13	15	2	-	-	-	-
Govt.Mens/ Co-education/ Autonomous (3)	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Govt.Womens (20)	-	-	-	6	11	3	-	-	-	-	-
Private/Womens(7)	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1
Womens autonomous (8)	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	-
Other private autonomous (22)	-	-	-	3	1	6	10	-	-	-	2
University colleges (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hindi (1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education (5)	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Commerce (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Management (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Law (1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering (1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the above table, the following points of interest emerge:

- Out of the 116 colleges accredited according to the 9-point scale system, 113 fell in the range of B to A (ie. between 70-75 to 85-90), indicating an overall appreciable level of grading of the colleges in general.
- Maximum number of B grade colleges were from Government Mens/co-education and Govt. womens colleges (17 and 6 respectively)
- Maximum number of B+ graded colleges were again from the above two types of colleges (13 and 11 respectively)
- Maximum number of B++ graded colleges were from the Govt. Men's and Other private colleges (15 and 6 respectively)

- Maximum number of A grade colleges were however from the Private/autonomous and women's autonomous institutions (10 and 5 respectively).
- Maximum number of A 3-star and A 4-star colleges were again from the autonomous stream. (4).
- Since a significant percentage of colleges accredited so far are Government colleges (99 out of 121 = 81.82%), it is to be expected that the focused grading of Government colleges is within similar limits.
- As mentioned earlier, since only around 12% of colleges under each university have been accredited so far, the true picture of the range of grading would be possible only when a larger number of other colleges (private aided/private unaided) are accredited.

The grading pattern of colleges depending on the number of faculty is given in the Annexure (Table 4).

4.3: Analysis of overall scores

4.3.1: Analysis of overall scores of all colleges of the State

Without considering the systems of grading and putting all the 121 institutions together, the average overall score of the state worked out to be 77.93 (SD: 5.66), which is a commendable average.

4.3.2: Analysis of overall scores of colleges, university-wise

The university-wise averages of overall scores (under the 9-point scale system only), are presented in the table given below.

University-wise averages of overall scores

University (No. of colleges)	Average Overall I score	Standard Deviation	Range
Andhra (28)	78.13	7.05	68-88.30
Kakatiya (14)	79.30	4.70	70-87.75
Nagarjuna (18)	78.41	5.09	71-86.10
Osmania (32)	79.00	4.65	70-88.00
Sri Krishnadevaraya (8)	79.53	5.53	70.9-86.00
Sri Venkateswara (15)	79.65	4.88	69-86.00
RSV (1)	87.75		

From the above table it is apparent that the means as well as the ranges of overall scores of the six traditional universities are highly comparable. The overall score of the single institution of the deemed university is also secured by one of the institutions of the Kakatiya University.

The figure below represents the percentage distribution of colleges in each grade.



4.4: Analysis of Criterion-wise scores

4.4.1: Analysis of Criterion-wise scores of all colleges of the State

All the colleges put together, the criterion-wise average scores and their standard deviations are represented in the following table:

State average of criterion-wise scores and their respective standard deviations

Criterion	Average	Standard deviation
CI: Curricular aspects	76.95	7.43
CII: Teaching-learning and Evaluation	79.88	5.72
CIII: Research, Consultancy and Extension	67.43	12.32
CIV: Infrastructure and learning resources	78.46	8.30
CV: Student support and progression	77.14	6.76
CVI: Organization and Management	77.93	6.95
CVII: Healthy Practices	76.79	5.66

From the above table it is apparent that the least average score is for Criterion III and the maximum deviation from the mean is also for the same criterion.

4.4.2: Analysis of criterion-wise scores of institutions graded under the Star-system

Criterion-wise scores of colleges graded under the star-system

Grade	C I	C II	C III	C IV	C V	C VI	C VII
A 3 star	70.00	70.00	65.00	65.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
A 4 star	68.50	75.84	66.17	70.34	71.84	69.17	69.34

It is again evident that the least scores are for Criterion III and they are lower than the state average for the said criterion.

4.4.3: Analysis of Criterion-wise scores university-wise (under the 9 point-scale system)

University	Criterion I	Criterion II	Criterion III	Criterion IV	Criterion V	Criterion VI	Criterion VII
Andhra	77.36 (6.57)	79.64 (4.52)	68.77 (13.61)	79.00 (7.81)	79.49 (5.51)	80.68 (4.78)	79.48 (4.83)
Kakatiya	78.11 (6.43)	80.28 (4.67)	72.61 (7.12)	77.45 (2.07)	77.06 (3.77)	77.83 (3.54)	76.78 (5.01)
Acharya Nagarjuna	78.40 (7.42)	79.91 (3.78)	66.93 (8.78)	80.40 (3.50)	77.94 (4.44)	80.29 (3.74)	79.38 (5.89)
Osmania	77.79 (5.73)	80.83 (4.05)	65.86 (7.62)	82.38 (2.61)	74.12 (2.53)	76.76 (6.67)	63.25 (3.94)
Sri Krishnadevaraya	78.20 (4.32)	80.40 (6.73)	65.00 (15.81)	76.80 (13.08)	79.40 (6.27)	79.00 (4.42)	80.60 (7.13)
Sri Venkateswara	78.64 (6.74)	80.04 (5.60)	69.20 (13.33)	79.63 (5.05)	77.14 (4.91)	79.03 (2.95)	76.34 (7.44)

It is again evident that the least scores are for Criterion III and they are lower than the state average for the said criterion. Further, the deviations from the means are also the highest for criterion III.

The criterion-wise scores of the single education college under the deemed university are as follows:

CI	CII	CIII	CIV	CV	CVI	Overall score
91	90	84	90	84	84	87.75

As observed earlier, for all districts, the average scores of the Criterion III are the lowest and in most situations, the deviations from the means for that criterion are also the maximum.

4.5: Analysis of the recommendations and suggestions mentioned in the Peer Team Report

A qualitative analysis of the criterion-wise recommendations/suggestions for the one hundred and twenty one colleges of Andhra Pradesh indicated wide variations and no particular pattern was discernible. Therefore, as done for the universities earlier, the recommendations were classified criterion-wise, each suggestion given a point and by this points method, the number and /or average number of suggestions were determined. Since it would be more useful to realize if there are identifiable variations related to the type of institutions, the analysis was done taking

- 1) the type of institutions and
- 2) type and number of faculties in a college.

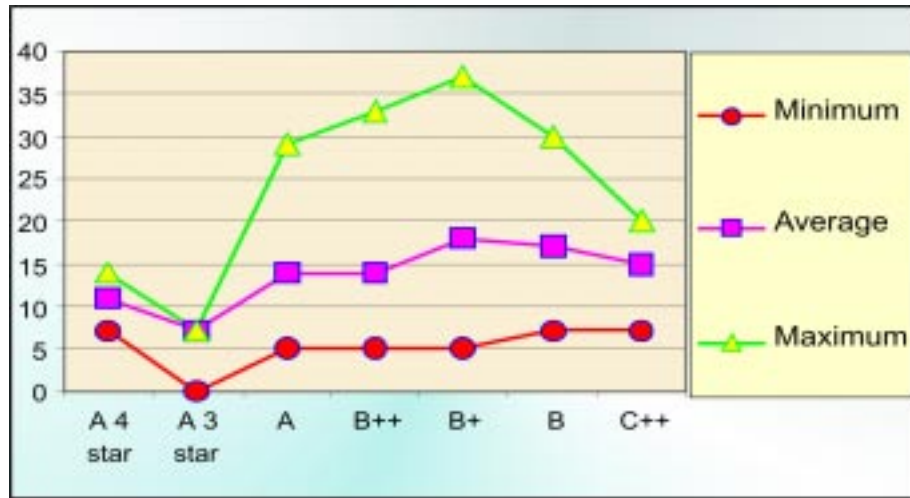
4.5.1: Analysis of recommendations for the different types of institutions

Criterion-wise average points of each type of college as compared to the average of all the colleges put together is presented in Annexure (Table 5).

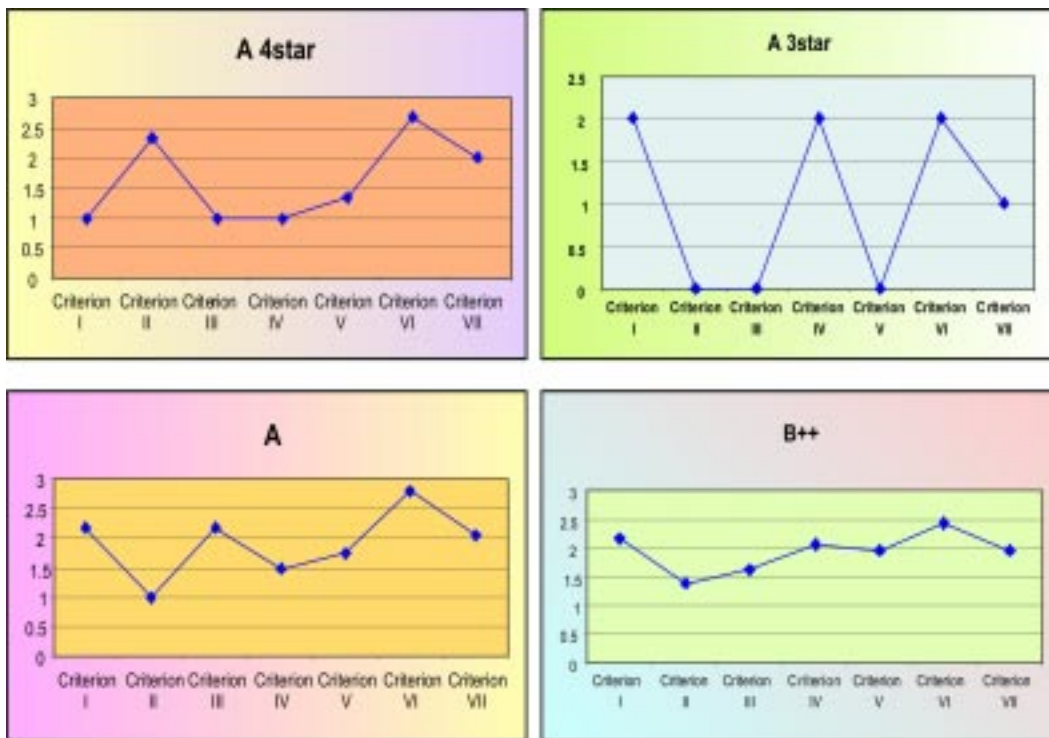
4.5.2: Analysis of recommendations for colleges catering to different faculties

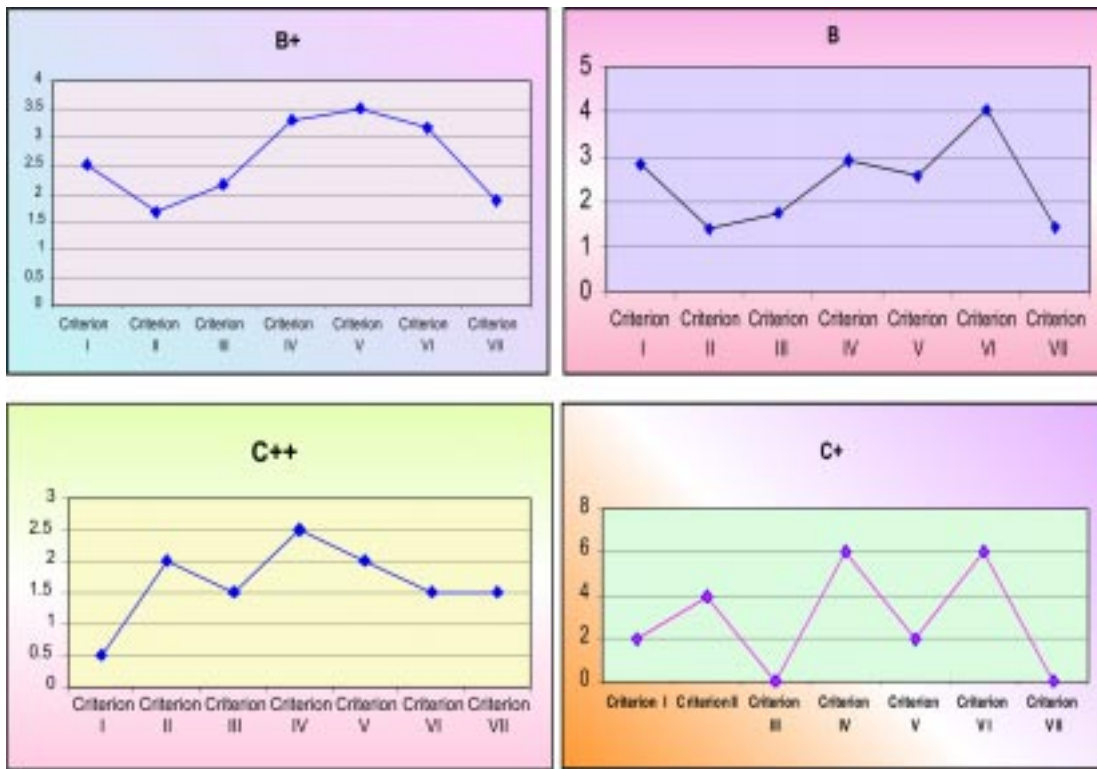
Since the Peer Team Reports of all colleges are made available on the NAAC web site, only quantitative analysis of the Recommendations and suggestions of the Peer Team, by the points method, are presented here.

The Figure below indicates the minimum, maximum and average number of recommendations mentioned in the Peer Team Report of the various colleges, based on the grade secured by them.



From this figure it is apparent that except for those colleges which have been graded as A 3 star or A 4 star as well as C++, the range of variations are low, for all other grades the range of variations are high. It is also to be noted that irrespective of the grades obtained by the colleges, there have been a number of recommendations made in the Peer Team Report. A further analysis on the number of criterion-wise recommendations suggested in the Peer Team is presented in the following figures:





From these figures it is to be noted that there is no particular pattern of criterion-wise recommendations related to the grades. This suggests that there is a lot of variation in the peer team reports and perhaps it is necessary for NAAC to modify the format of the peer team report so that the content of the report is in parity with not only the grades of the institutions but also get reflected in the number of kind of recommendations and suggestions indicated for each institution. Since, it is expected that the institution uses these suggestions/recommendations for improving its quality of education, during the pendency of the first accreditation tenure, and reflect on the same during its application for the next cycle of re-accreditation, it would be more meaningful to seek suggestions criterion-wise. An overview of the types of criterion-wise recommendations and commendations mentioned in the peer team reports of affiliated colleges is presented in the following tables:

Criterion-wise Recommendations and Commendations

Recommendations

Sl. No.	I. Curricular Aspects	Total	Percentage
1	Starting of more locally relevant Certificate/ Diploma/ Add On (UGC) Courses	56	25.81
2	Starting of more need based UG courses	50	23.04
3	Introducing more PG courses	46	21.20
4	More women related Certificate/ Diploma courses	17	7.83
5	Conferment of autonomy	12	5.53
6	Computer literacy to all students through certificate courses	11	5.07
7	Teaching of certain courses in English Medium	11	5.07
8	Flexibility in combinations	10	4.61
9	Preparation of a vision plan for the institution	2	0.92
10	Starting of more interdisciplinary programmes	1	0.46
11	Interaction between UG and PG Courses	1	0.46
		217	100.00

Recommendations

Sl. No.	II. Teaching Learning and Evaluation	Total	Percentage
1	Recruitment of regular faculty	36	21.95
2	Wider usage of modern teaching aids like LCD/ multimedia system	24	14.63
3	Feed back from academic peers/ employers	18	10.98
4	Teachers to update their knowledge by attending more national/international seminars	13	7.93

5	Strengthening of student appraisal of teachers	13	7.93
6	Strengthening of remedial programmes	12	7.32
7	Steps for better performance in University examination results	11	6.71
8	More guest/ contract faculty	7	4.27
9	Encouragement to innovations in teaching and learning	6	3.66
10	More challenging tasks for advanced learners	5	3.05
11	Strengthening of Bridge courses	4	2.44
12	Implementation of transfer policy	4	2.44
13	Establishment of performance monitoring committee	4	2.4
14	Increase of proportion in women teachers	2	1.22
15	Conduct of refresher/orientation courses by the institution	1	0.61
16	Applying for patents for novel models	1	0.61
17	Providing EDUSAT connectivity for teaching learning	1	0.61
16	Steps to reduce dropout rate	1	0.61
17	Increase in teacher student ratio	1	0.61
		164	100.00

Recommendations

Sl. No.	III. Research, Consultancy & Extension	Total	Percentage
1	More Teachers to apply for Minor/Major Research Projects funded by UGC/DST/ICSSR etc	57	27.40
2	Improving research by publishing research papers	33	15.87

3	Expanding consultancy	29	13.94
4	Research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D	23	11.06
5	Conduct of regional/state/national seminars	20	9.62
6	Strengthening Research Committee	19	9.13
7	Sustenance of student research/study projects	9	4.33
8	Extension: NSS/NCC to adopt villages	6	2.88
9	Women empowering community activities	4	1.92
10	Academic and cultural exchange of students	3	1.44
11	Establishment of Research Centre	2	0.96
12	Membership in scholarly bodies	1	0.48
13	Taking up collaborations for research and extension	1	0.48
14	Encouraging research and consultancy by giving suitable incentives	1	0.48
		208	100.00

Recommendations

Sl. No.	IV Infrastructure & Learning Resources	Total	Percentage
1	Auditorium	52	10.99
2	Extension of Computer and internet facilities to all students	50	10.57
3	Computerisation of all Library activities	47	9.94
4	Addition of more books and journals to the Library	47	9.94
5	Providing/strengthening of hostel facility	37	7.82
6	Upgradation of labs with sophisticated equipment (including computer laboratory)	36	7.61
7	Establishment of English language laboratory	35	7.40
8	Expansion of Library accommodation	34	7.19

9	Providing/strengthening of hostel facility for ladies	30	6.34
10	Extension of accommodation	26	5.50
11	Expansion of sports facilities and Gym	19	4.02
12	Expansion of Bookbank facility	13	2.75
13	Preparation of a vision plan	11	2.33
14	Better toilet facilities	9	1.90
15	Better waiting room facility to ladies	7	1.48
16	Dining room for day scholars	6	1.27
17	Motivating students for better library use	5	1.06
18	Extended timings for library	3	0.63
19	Cycle stand	3	0.63
20	Intercollegiate sharing of library	1	0.21
21	Appointing full time Librarian	1	0.21
22	Establishment of Commerce laboratory	1	0.21
23	Botanical Garden		0.00
24	Shifting of Junior College		0.00
		473	100.00

Recommendations

Sl. No.	V. Student Support and Progression	Total	Percentage
1	Strengthening Alumni Association for its more participation	38	19.59
2	Improving Career Guidance Cell	28	14.43
3	Starting/Strengthening of Placement Cell	25	12.89
4	Proper maintenance of Health Centre	15	7.73
5	Starting or continuation of NCC	14	7.22
6	Additional coaching for competitive examinations	14	7.22

7	Motivation for better participation in sports and games	11	5.67
8	Improving Canteen facilities	9	4.64
9	Women empowerment cell	7	3.61
10	Strengthening of personal counselling	6	3.09
11	Regular publication of college magazine	6	3.09
12	Strengthening of Grievance Redressal Cell	5	2.58
13	Encouragement to girls to use Gym	4	2.06
14	Arranging bus transport facility	4	2.06
15	Introduction of health insurance scheme	3	1.55
16	Committee for women's grievances / prevention of sexual harassment	2	1.03
17	Starting of Coop stores	1	0.52
18	Starting of Newsletter/Wall magazine	1	0.52
19	Facilities for yoga & meditation	1	0.52
		194	100.00

Recommendations

Sl. No.	VI. Organisation and Management	Total	Percentage
1	Computer training to all teaching and non-teaching staff	13	17.81
2	Computerisation of office	13	17.81
3	Encouragement to attend national / international symposia/seminars	10	13.70
4	More welfare schemes to students	6	8.22
5	Steps to get UGC recognition / more funds	6	8.22
6	Setting of intra institutional communication facility	6	8.22
7	Regular monthly payment of salaries to contract teachers	5	6.85

8	Strengthening of welfare schemes to teaching and non-teaching staff	3	4.11
9	Better maintenance of office records	3	4.11
10	Contract faculty system may be avoided	2	2.74
11	Collection of User charges	1	1.37
12	House building loan for staff	1	1.37
13	More administrative and financial freedom to the college	1	1.37
14	Initiate a scheme of best student award	1	1.37
15	Computers to all departments	1	1.37
16	Installation of fire extinguishers in laboratories	1	1.37
		73	100.00

Recommendations

Sl. No	VII. Healthy Practices	Total	Percentage
1	More Linkages with National/ international institutions for improving academic activities	31	34.83
2	More value based programmes for personality development	18	20.22
3	Establishment of IQAC	10	11.24
4	Training in soft skills, field experience etc. to students	9	10.11
5	Encouragement to innovative practices like vermiculture, testing of water/soil, dress designing etc.	4	4.49
6	More endowment/Cash prizes for students	4	4.49
7	Spotting and encouraging hidden talents in students	3	3.37
8	On the job training to students	3	3.37
9	Organizing cultural meets to promote student talent	2	2.25

10	Undertaking the scheme 'earn while you learn'	2	2.25
11	Visiting reputed colleges	1	1.12
12	Establishing study circles	1	1.12
13	Promoting 'women studies'	1	1.12
14	Campus		0.00
		89	100.00

Commendations

Sl. No.	I. Curricular aspects	Total	Percentage
1	Introduction of restructured/ employment oriented courses	55	48.67
2	Providing quality education at a low cost	17	15.04
3	Additional curricular inputs are provided at the institutional level for the benefit of students	13	11.50
4	Autonomy is well utilized in many aspects	10	8.85
5	Conduct of empowerment programmes like brick making, vermin compost, medicinal plants	7	6.19
6	Fedback from academic peers	7	6.19
7	Certificate courses in computers and other courses	4	3.54
		113	100.00

Commendations

Sl. No.	II. Teaching Learning & Evaluation	Total	Percentage
1	Student feedback and self appraisal for improving teaching leaning and quality check	37	15.68
2	Bridge and remedial programmes	25	10.59
3	Linkages with industries and other agencies	19	8.05
4	Teachers are enthusiastic, dedicated and student friendly resulting in effective teaching learning process	18	7.63

5	Eminent subject specialists are invited to deliver guest lectures	17	7.20
6	Organising learner centered methods like seminars, tutorials. Field trips, surveys, quiz etc	17	7.20
7	Student level research/ study projects	17	7.20
8	High achievement in University exam results	17	7.20
9	Promptly conducting monthly tests, internal exams, assignments etc.	16	6.78
10	Modern teaching aids like LCD and Computers are used by faculty	11	4.66
11	Academic and professional linkages with neighbouring institutions and universities	10	4.24
12	Faculty members are encouraged to update their knowledge by attending refresher courses	7	2.97
13	Regularity in student attendance	5	2.12
14	Academic progress is brought to the notice of parents	5	2.12
15	Teachers attended National/ international conferences, often as resource persons	5	2.12
16	Good student discipline	4	1.69
17	Appreciable academic achievements	3	1.27
18	Encouragement by the Govt. to all academic activities	2	0.85
19	Participation of teachers in MANA TV programmes	1	0.42
		236	100.00

Commendations

Sl. No.	III. Research Consultancy & Extension	Total	Percentage
1	Active participation of students in community service through NCC/NSS and other outreach programmes	55	59.78
2	Good research work by teachers through projects	20	21.74

3	Consultancy offered by some departments	9	9.78
4	Guiding for Ph.D.	4	4.35
5	Publication of research bulletin	4	4.35
		92	100.00

Commendations

Sl. No.	IV. Infrastructure & Learning Resources	Total	Percentage
1	Govt. has developed various infrastructural facilities over a period of time	22	25.88
2	Well developed infrastructure for sports	20	23.53
3	Maintenance of clean, green and beautiful campus	17	20.00
4	Adequate computers and networking facilities in office and library	10	11.76
5	Well maintained library	9	10.59
6	Mobilization of funds through community and public representatives	4	4.71
7	Effective support by computer centre	3	3.53
		85	100.00

Commendations

Sl. No.	V. Student Support and Progression	Total	Percentage
1	Renowned alumni and active participation of alumni and parents in the development of college	25	13.81
2	Good performance in sports and games	20	11.05
3	Encouragement to cultural talent in students	18	9.94
4	Ward counseling system for providing support and monitoring student progress	15	8.29
5	Good student amenities like canteen, gym, recreation center. Magazine, Mana TV, Co op stores etc.	15	8.29

6	Various clubs like eco club, consumer club etc	13	7.18
7	Training in yoga, meditation, karate etc	11	6.08
8	Effective grievance redressal cell and prompt initiation of action	10	5.52
9	Effective career, academic and personal counseling	10	5.52
10	Good health care and insurance facilities	10	5.52
11	Adequate student welfare schemes	9	4.97
12	Adequate and well maintained hostel facility	8	4.42
13	Support to students for preparing for competitive examinations	6	3.31
14	Website and online registration of alumni by the college	5	2.76
15	Institution of gold medals by staff and alumni	3	1.66
16	Student participation in RD parade	2	1.10
17	Participation in Asian/Olympic games	1	0.55
		181	100.00

Commendations

Sl. No.	VI. Organisation and Management	Total	Percentage
1	Internal planning and quality checks through well functioning committees	30	26.55
2	Effective functioning of College Planning and Development Council (CPDC) in Govt. Colleges	14	12.39
3	Adoption of latest managerial concepts and strategies	14	12.39
4	Conduct of review meetings on the academic progress by Principal	13	11.50
5	Significant contribution of the college for enhancing enrolment, particularly of girls. in rural areas	10	8.85

6	Effective functioning of college office	8	7.08
7	Sorting out of issues in the interface with teachers and students	6	5.31
8	Generation of considerable financial resources from internal sources	6	5.31
9	Funds are utilized promptly to meet useful requirements of students	5	4.42
10	Encouragement to staff to use computers	4	3.54
11	Effective 'earn while learn' scheme	2	1.77
12	Implementation of student charter	1	0.88
		113	100.00

Commendations

Sl. No.	VII. Healthy Practices	Total	Percentage
1	Imparting value based education and inculcation of ethical values	31	21.23
2	Students are encouraged in realizing civic responsibilities through participation in rallies, surveys etc	26	17.81
3	Effective team spirit among staff and students	24	16.44
4	Efforts and activities to realize goals and objectives of the institution	14	9.59
5	Academic competitions for developing allround personality in students	11	7.53
6	Inculcation of national feelings by observing important national/ international days	9	6.16
7	Financial support to poor and needy students by teacher contributions	7	4.79
8	Encouragement to non-formal mode of education by sharing facilities with open university stream	7	4.79

9	Observing one day in a month as 'clean & green' day for better surroundings	5	3.42
10	Women empowerment activities	5	3.42
11	Staff and students helped the victims of natural disasters	3	2.05
12	Functioning of IQAC	2	1.37
13	Adult Literacy Centre	1	0.68
14	Prayer at the beginning of the day	1	0.68
		146	100.00

4.6: Initiatives taken by the Government of AP/Department of Higher education, to ensure quality enhancement in the accredited institutions

Several activities have been initiated by the Government / Department of Collegiate Education in recent years for enhancing sustainable quality in institutions of higher education in Andhra Pradesh. These initiatives may be classified into three categories:

- i. by the SQAC
- ii. by the Government/Department of Collegiate Education and
- iii. by other agencies

4.7. Initiatives by the SLQACC/SQAC

The initiatives taken by the SQAC can be grouped under the following five areas:

1. Measures for expediting the NAAC accreditation process
2. Supporting colleges that are going for NAAC accreditation
3. Monitoring post accreditation activities in institutions
4. Initiatives for quality enhancement in colleges
5. Other activities

Some of the activities undertaken are as follows:

4.7.1. Measures for expediting the NAAC accreditation process

- a. Meetings, workshops and conferences were conducted for Principals, Correspondents, Coordinators of Government and Private Aided Colleges in the State for bringing awareness in them and for motivating them
- b. In association with NAAC, five university area-wise conferences were conducted for Principals and Coordinators of Government Aided and Unaided Colleges in November and December 2006, covering about 300 colleges.
- c. With regard to the Unaided private sector, the APSCHE has taken up the issue at the request of the SQAC

4.7.2. Supporting colleges that are going for NAAC accreditation

- a. Conducted three conferences providing guidance 'on understanding SSR' to the Coordinators of Government Colleges and Aided colleges covering about 200 colleges
- b. The members of SQAC and the Academic Cell are visiting colleges for helping them in their preparation for NAAC assessment
- c. The SQAC is helping Government and Aided Colleges while preparing their SSRs
- d. In case of Unaided colleges, the APSCHE conducted three workshops covering about 120 colleges
- e. In respect of Government Colleges the SQAC is also assessing the desirable quality standards in respect of infrastructure and recommend to the Government for financial assistance

4.7.3. Monitoring post accreditation activities in institutions

- a. Review meetings were conducted for Principals and Coordinators of accredited Government and Aided Colleges for strengthening post accreditation initiatives and for further enhancement of sustainable quality
- b. Networking of IQAC Coordinators and Deans, CDCs of all affiliating Universities and colleges with the SQAC-AP is being established.

- c. A discussion on the policy initiatives and changes with reference to the quality benchmarks suggested by NAAC is begun.

4.7.4. Initiatives for quality enhancement in colleges

- a. Programme for 'improving quality of curricular tractions in various subjects' under the title 'Repositioning of Higher Education'. The programme consists of four stages
 - i. Approach paper by expert committee
 - ii. Discussion on the paper in colleges and in university wise workshops involving faculty and teachers of all Government and Aided colleges
 - iii. Preparation of a draft manual for the aid of college teachers
 - iv. Publication of Manual and its distribution in colleges

All the workshops were completed for 'Economics' and draft manual is under preparation. The programme is at various initial stages in other subjects

- b. Programme for 'improving the subjected-related teaching skills and other soft skills in college teachers. The programme has been initiated in four subjects (Physics, Chemistry, Economics and Commerce). Ten subjects were selected and 40 'Trainers for each subject will be trained at the state-level who inturn will cover all colleges. The capacities already built in English Lecturers through the English Language Fellow Programme will also be utilized.
- c. Information of colleges on University Websites for the benefit of students. This will come into effect by the next academic year
- d. Arranging visits of scientists from reputed scientific institutions to colleges for motivating students for choosing research as career

4.7.5. Other Activities of the SQAC

- a. Publication of 'Quality Initiatives' taken by the SQAC and the Department for provoking best practices in colleges and elsewhere
- b. Networking of accredited colleges at the State-level for taking up activities of common interest for improving quality in the institutions

- c. Interacting and sharing of experiences with other states and countries whenever possible. Interacted with the South African Delegation on 16.6.2006 and with Principal Secretaries of Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan recently.

4.8 Future Activities of the SQAC

- a. Expediting the process of NAAC accreditation
- b. Discussion of new policy initiatives at the next SLQACC meeting
- c. Preparation of new Academic Charter for students to be announced by the colleges
- d. Electronic networking of IQACs of accredited institutions
- e. Arranging interactive visits by social scientists to colleges
- f. Building mechanisms for self sustenance of quality in colleges and monitoring of the same with the help of the Universities and APSCHE
- g. Networking of SQAC of other states and providing assistance to them, if any
- h. Taking new quality initiatives on its own and in association with NAAC

4.9 Quality initiatives taken by the Directorate of Collegiate Education with the support of the Government of AP and SQAC of AP

- a. Establishment of Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKCs): JKCs were established in 28 accredited Government Colleges. Job oriented training is given to the select students jointly with the software firms. This is a 100 job oriented scheme
- b. English Lecturers' Training Programme was initiated in association with the United States Government. In this programme an American Expert Trainer is training English teachers of all Government and Aided colleges. It is planned to cover all teachers by March 2007
- c. Training programmes are conducted for newly promoted Lecturers, Principals and non-teaching staff of colleges regularly by the Directorate in all the required generic and specific areas

- d. Telecast of quality lectures, debates, counseling etc. being done through 'Mana TV', a dedicated State Government Channel for education
- e. New initiatives are being planned for Autonomous Colleges for improving the quality and relevance in their functioning
- f. Co-curricular and extra curricular activities are being strengthened in colleges by starting of various clubs like Consumer Club, Eco Club, Red Ribbon Club etc.
- g. Self financing modern UG/PG courses like Computers, Biotechnology in Government Colleges are being introduced in more numbers
- h. It is planned to develop one Government College for each district into a 'Resource Centre' for serving the students of rural colleges
- i. Libraries of all Government Colleges are being automated. In a tie up with 'INFLIBNET', SOUL software was introduced in 50 Colleges last year and all their Librarians are trained. The same is being followed for another 50 colleges this year.
- j. Adequate budgetary grants are released every year for providing additional accommodation, development of infrastructure facilities, purchase of lab equipment, sports material, library books & journals and computers in Government Colleges, all over the State

4.10 SQACs Programme for 2007-2008

Based on NAAC's Seven Point Action Plan for State Quality Assurance Cells (SQAC) during the XI Plan. The SQAC of AP has outlined their programme for the year 2007-08 which is as follows:

- a. Development of Assessment and Accreditation Action Plan for the XI Plan Period and Activity Plan for the Year 2007-08 A detailed Action Plan will be prepared for completing first accreditation of all eligible Government, Aided and Unaided Colleges in the State and implemented with the support of NAAC, Universities, APSICHE, Commissionerate and the State Government.
- b. Support for Institutions in the preparation of their Self-study Reports (SSRs)

The SQAC-AP has been extending this support for the last two years by conducting initial workshops to all colleges and midway corrections wherever requested.

The above support will be extended in the year 2007-08 to all first and re-accreditation colleges in a more outreaching way by conducting regional and district level programmes.

In fact, the objective from the beginning, has been rather to discuss the relevance and scope of each point in the assessment criteria with a view to create a sustainable quality consciousness among colleges.

- c. Establishment and strengthening of Internal Quality Assurance Cells (IQACs) at all the accredited colleges IQACs were established in almost all accredited colleges in the State. They will be strengthened by evolving suitable strategies. Quality sustenance and enhancement activities and best practices will be shared through interactive conferences. Periodical conferences will be conducted for accredited institutions for achieving the above.
- d. Support for the provision of Internet Connectivity in all accredited colleges Internet connectivity has been provided in all accredited colleges. This will be further strengthened for networking of the colleges. More computers with Internet connectivity will be provided to the libraries of Government Colleges and the same is encouraged in respect of private colleges (the SQAC already submitted a proposal to the Government for financial support for providing exclusive computers to the libraries of 100 Government Colleges in the State).
- e. Measures to get recognition for more colleges under UGC 2(f) and 12B provisions A few Government Colleges remain not recognized under UGC 2(f) and 12B provisions for reasons like hitches in transfer of land. Problems of such colleges are being sorted out and all government colleges will be brought under UGC aid in the next one or two years.
- f. Encouragement for Innovation, Emulation and Dissemination of Best Practices by colleges Quality is a continuous process. The colleges are being encouraged to go for innovation and dissemination of best practices in the programmes conducted by the SQAC. Colleges will be further motivated for developing long term strategies for encouraging such activities as

innovation, emulation and dissemination of best practices for enhancing sustainable quality. Outline strategies will be evolved by the SQAC by organizing workshops involving experts. Sharing of Best Practices will be encouraged in interactive conferences and by circulation of publications.

- g. Development of Higher Education Portal / Database / Management Information System (MIS) at the State level The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education has developed and been operating its own website. The process of integrating the websites of all accredited institutions is underway. The development of Database/Management Information System (MIS) for the Commissionerate of Collegiate Education is also being carried out. A part of the data of Government Colleges has been already placed and being used. The process of collecting data of Aided Colleges will be taken up in 2007-08. The data in respect of Unaided Private Colleges will be maintained with the respective affiliating Universities. The CCE Portal will have links with the portals of Universities.

4.11 Quality Initiatives by Other Agencies

The APSCHE and the affiliating Universities have taken many quality initiatives in the recent years. Some of them are mentioned below.

4.11.1. Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education (APSCHE)

- a. The APSCHE constituted a high power committee, for suggesting reforms in higher education in the State. The Committee submitted its recommendations and the same are being discussed for implementation
- b. The syllabus-curriculum for the subject English, at the UG level, has been thoroughly revised and made ICT enabled. Training Programmes are being conducted to all English teachers for enabling them to teach the new syllabus.
- c. Starting of Twentieth Century Gurukuls for providing ICT enabled residential education to the students in rural areas. All the affiliating Universities are participating in this programme.
- d. NAAC accreditation has been made a pre-condition for applying for M. Sc. Biotechnology Course in AP from the last academic year

- e. The APSCHE conducted five two-day workshops for Correspondents and Principals of Private Unaided Colleges throughout the State covering about 200 colleges so far in association with NAAC for creating awareness among the colleges on the accreditation process. Some more colleges will be covered in the next one month.

4.11.2. Affiliating Universities

- a. All affiliating Universities that were accredited have initiated several concrete post accreditation quality sustaining activities
- b. The syllabi of most of the UG and PG subjects were revised
- c. Computer applications were introduced as a part of curriculum in certain UG and PG subjects
- d. Computer based/ on-line teaching and testing has been introduced in the subject English in many Universities and affiliated colleges

4.12. An overview of the accredited universities and colleges of Andhra Pradesh

From the above analysis, the following points emerge:

- The State has a benchmark institution in one of its three Deemed Universities, (Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning).
- The academic facilities and ambience of the unitary women's university needs to be strengthened on priority.
- Amongst the traditional universities, the Andhra University emerges as a benchmark institution with its academic facilities and ambience.
- NAAC may refine the measurement tools for assessment for better validity and reliability.
- The NAAC may have to evolve a standard PTR, which incorporates specific criterion-wise suggestions/recommendations, for the benefit of the institution. This would also provide a basis for comparative compliance during reaccreditations of the institutions.

- NAAC may undertake pre-accreditation and post accreditation counseling for quality improvement.
- Out of a total number of 1661 affiliated colleges in the State (Government:178; Aided General: 179; Aided Oriental: 35 and Private unaided: 1269 – source APSCHE records of December 2005), to date, only 128 colleges have completed the process of accreditation by NAAC, which leaves 92% of more colleges to be covered by A/A of NAAC hereafter. Towards this task, the State QAC and the Department of Higher Education in the State need to take certain concrete steps, so that an overall quality scenario of the State would be available in the near future.

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Annexures

ANNEXURES

Table 1: Andhra Pradesh Universities and Central Institutes (as per APSCHE website)

Sl. No.	Universities
1.	Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad
2.	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur
3.	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
4.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad
5.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
6.	Dravidian University, Kuppam
7.	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad
9.	Kakatiya University, Warangal
10.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
11.	National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University, Hyderabad
12.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal
13.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
14.	NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada
15.	Osmania University, Hyderabad
16.	Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Hyderabad
17.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati
18.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur
19.	Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati
20.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantapur
21.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
22.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
23.	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati
24.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

Table 2: District-wise information on the number of institutions offering various courses

District	Degree	PG	Engg	Medical	MCA	MBA	B. Ed	Law	Agric
Srikakulam	63	5	3	-	2	2	7	2	1
Vizianagaram	56	5	6	1	1	1	12	1	-
Visakhapatnam	82	32	11	1	14	15	15	6	-
East Godavari	105	26	11	2	14	7	17	5	-
West Godavari	76	20	10	1	16	8	12	1	-
Krishna	88	28	10	2	8	8	9	2	1
Guntur	105	32	9	3	19	8	12	2	3
Prakasam	72	11	9	-	5	3	20	1	-
Nellore	61	16	11	1	12	7	9	1	1
Chittoor	73	12	10	2	15	13	15	4	2
Kadapa	61	8	5	-	5	2	14	2	-
Anantapur	41	11	6	1	4	4	13	2	-
Kurnool	50	11	5	2	2	2	13	1	1
Adilabad	47	4	4	-	-	-	3	-	-
Karimnagar	66	11	9	2	4	5	10	1	-
Warangal	69	18	10	1	16	14	25	2	-
Khammam	55	14	9	1	6	7	12	1	1
Nalgonda	84	11	16	1	15	8	30	1	-
Mahabubnagar	54	6	5	1	11	3	15	-	-
Nizamabad	40	2	8	1	3	-	8	-	-
Medak	50	4	11	1	4	1	14	-	-
Rangareddy	72	12	64	3	58	44	31	2	2
Hyderabad	191	97	20	3	62	58	16	7	1
Total	1661	396	262	30	296	220	332	44	13
Total Seats	392690	32820	92600	3650	16220	13755	36793	8680	1149

* Source: A.P. State Council of Higher Education Diary 2006

Table 3: Colleges accredited by NAAC on 17.10.2006

Sl. No.	Name of the college	C I	C II	C III	C IV	C V	C VI	C VII	Overall Score	Grade
1.	Chaitanya Degree College Kishanpura, Hanamkonda, Warangal - 506001	85	90	70	85	85	75	85	85.25	A
2.	Chaitanya Post-Graduate College Kishanpur, Hanamkonda, Warangal - 506001	80	85	70	75	80	75	85	80.75	B++
3.	S. K. N. R. Government Degree College Dharmapuri Road, Dist. Karimnagar, Jagtial - 505327	65	75	60	74	64	70	70	71	B
4.	Singareni Collieries Women's Degree College Dist. Khammam, Kothagudem - 507101	80	75	65	85	75	75	75	76.5	B+
5.	Sri Velagapudi Ramakrishna Memorial College Dist. Guntur, Nagaram - 522268	80	80	20	90	80	70	70	76.5	B+
6.	Sri. A. B. R. Government Degree College Dist. Guntur, Rapalle - 522265	70	73	64	71	66	72	69	70.75	B
7.	St. Ann's College for Women Santoshnagar Colony, Mehdipatnam, Hyderabad - 500028	85	85	80	90	90	90	85	86.5	A

Table 4: Grading pattern of colleges depending on the number of faculties

No. of Faculties (No. of colleges)	C	C+	C++	B	B+	B++	A	A+	A++	A 3star	A 4 star
3 and above (including university colleges) (104)	-	1	1	25	25	27	22	-	-	1	2
2 faculty (07)	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	1
Single faculty (10)	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	1

Table 5: Overall score averages and deviations of different types of colleges

Type of college	Average overall score	Standard deviation
Government Men's/Co-ed	76.15	5.09
Government Men's Autonomous	84.89	
Government women's	76.68	2.43
Women's private		
Women's autonomous	83.08	2.50
Other private	81.71	6.35
Education	79.79	5.95
Hindi	70.75	
Commerce	71.70	
Management	85.90	
Law	68.00	
Engineering	75.80	
University colleges	85.35	

Table 6: Analysis of overall scores based on the faculties to which they belong

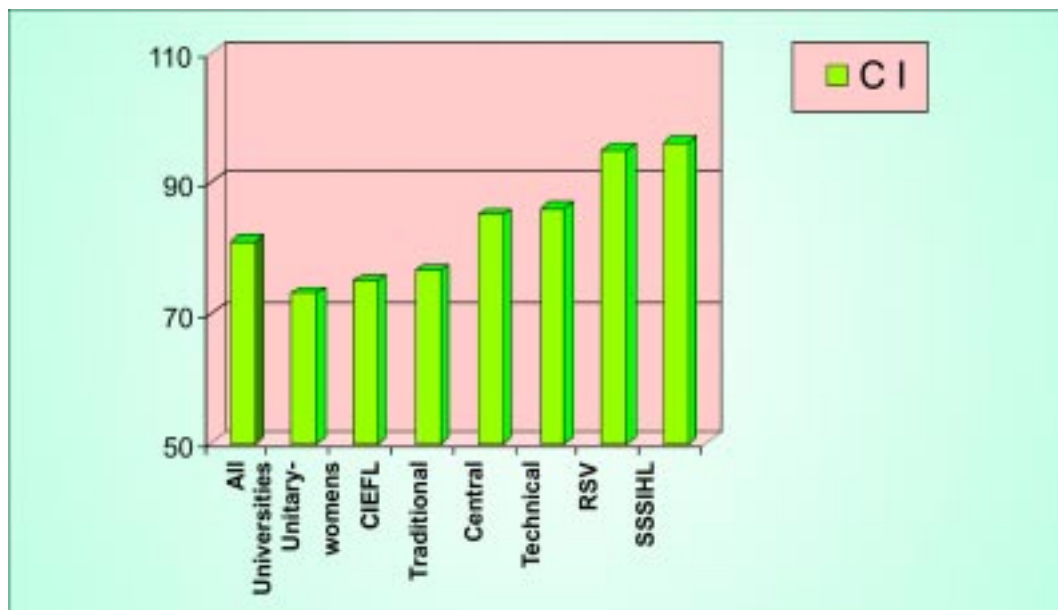
Faculty	Overall score	Standard deviation
Govt./ Arts, Science and Commerce/ Co-edu	76.26	5.29
Govt. Women	75.99	3.05
Govt. Men	80.88	0.18
Private / Co-edu/Aided and S.F.	83.49	3.59
Private / Co-edu/Aided	81.55	3.98
Private / Women/Aided	80.75	4.62
Govt. Arts and Science	73.23	2.51
Private/Education/S.F/Co-edu	75.15	0.07

Table 7: Ascending order of distribution of Overall scores, university-wise and grade wise

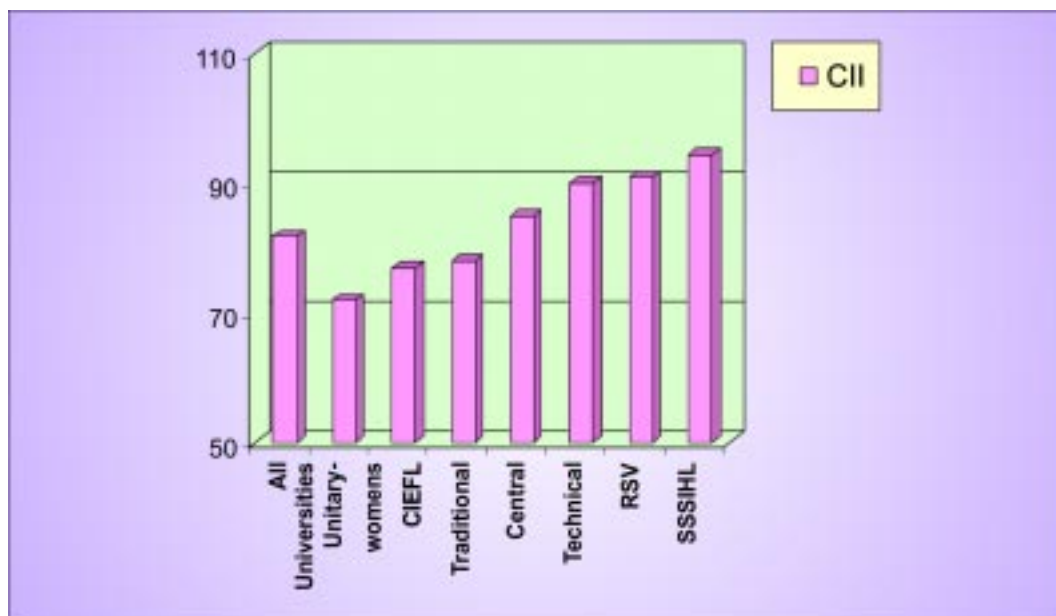
(Number in parentheses indicates the number of colleges)

University	60-65 (C+)	65-70 (C++)	70-75 (B)	75-80 (B+)	80-85 (B++)	85-90 (A)
Andhra (28)	63.5 (1)	68.00 (1)	71.97 (8)	76.32 (7)	81.20 (5)	86.41 (6)
SD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kakatiya (14)	-	-	71.33 (5)	75.00 (2)	80.99 (5)	86.52 (2)
SD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagarjuna (18)	-	-	72.22 (5)	75.77 (3)	81.67 (7)	85.77 (3)
SD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osmania (32)	-	-	71.43 (6)	75.49 (12)	80.98 (6)	85.99 (8)
SD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krishnadevaraya (8)	-	-	90.90 (1)	75.66 (4)	80.25 (1)	85.50 (2)
SD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venkateswara (15)	-	69.00 (1)	72.75 (3)	77.95 (3)	81.28 (6)	85.70 (2)
SD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deemed (1)	-	-	-	-	-	87.75 (1)
Average	63.5(1)	68.50(2)	71.76	75.97	81.03	86.73

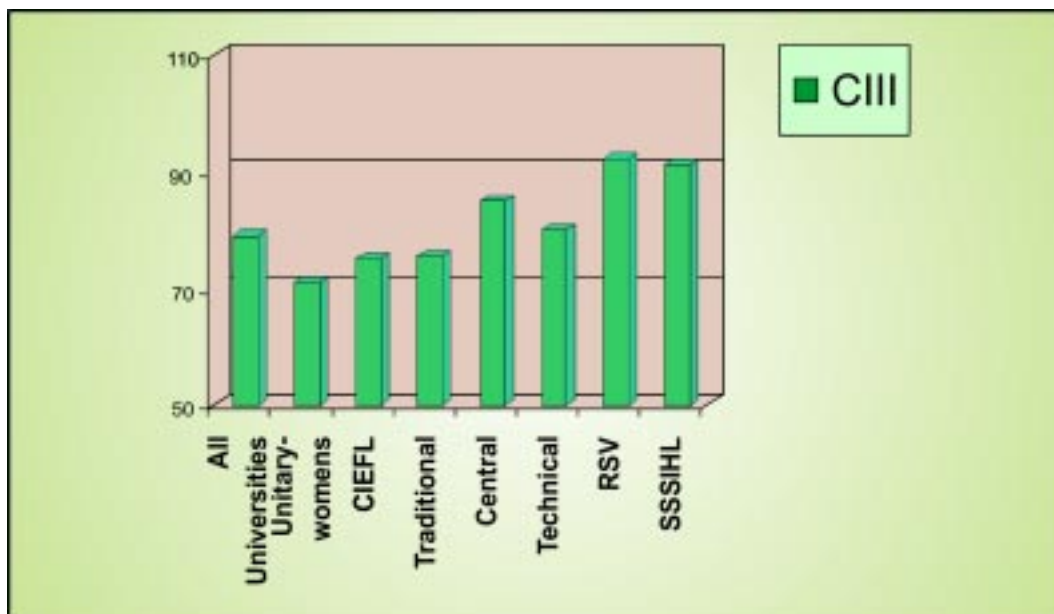
Fig. 1: Average scores for Criterion I to VII of all universities



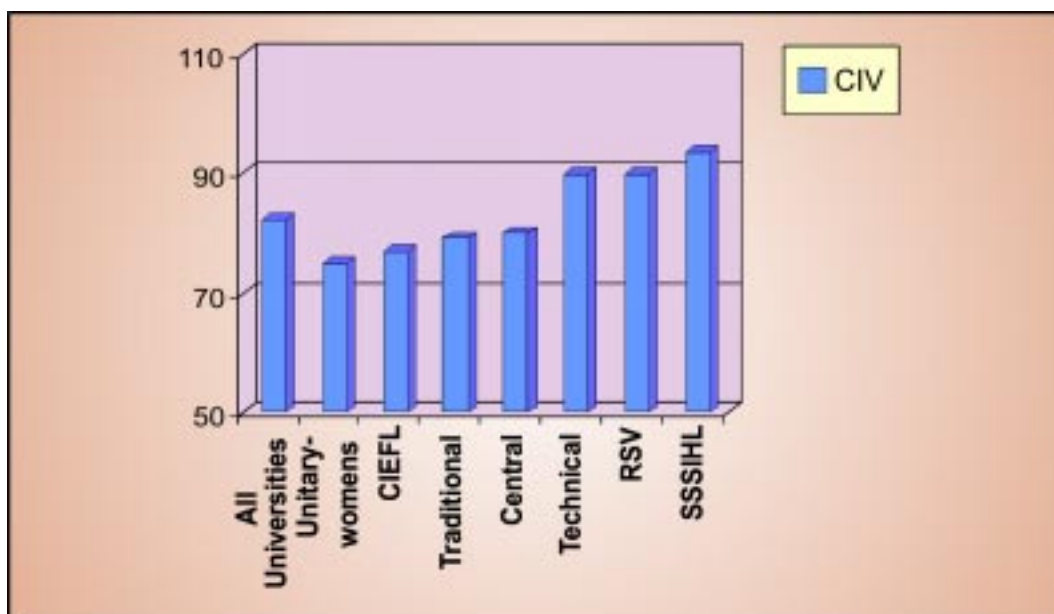
b. Criterion II - 81.83 (Range:70-98)



c. Criterion III - 78.92 (Range: 65-92)



d. Criterion IV - 82.17 (Range: 72-97)



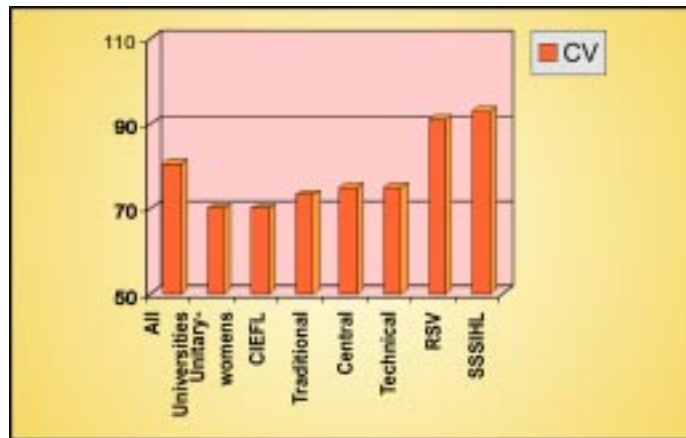
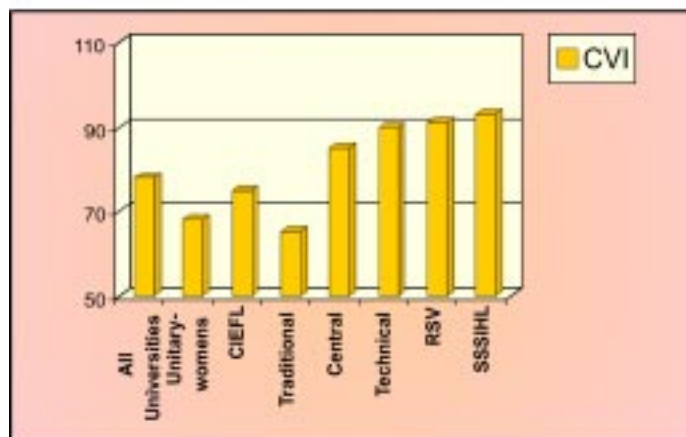
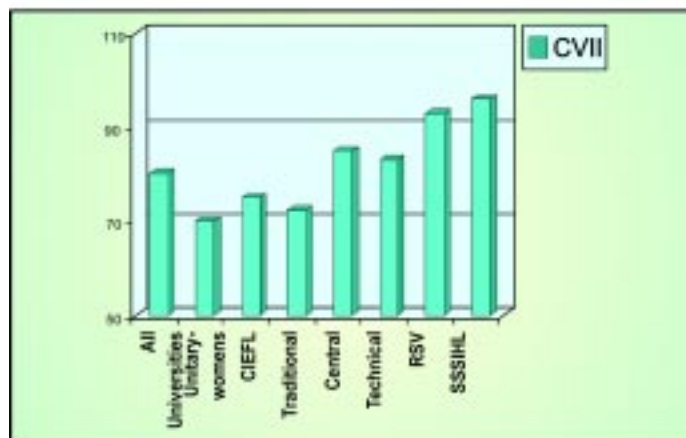
e. Criterion V - 80.67 (Range: 65-95)**f. Criterion VI - 78 (Range: 65-95)****g. Criterion VII - 80.29 (Range: 65-99)**

Fig.2: Comparison of the radars developed for the seven criteria

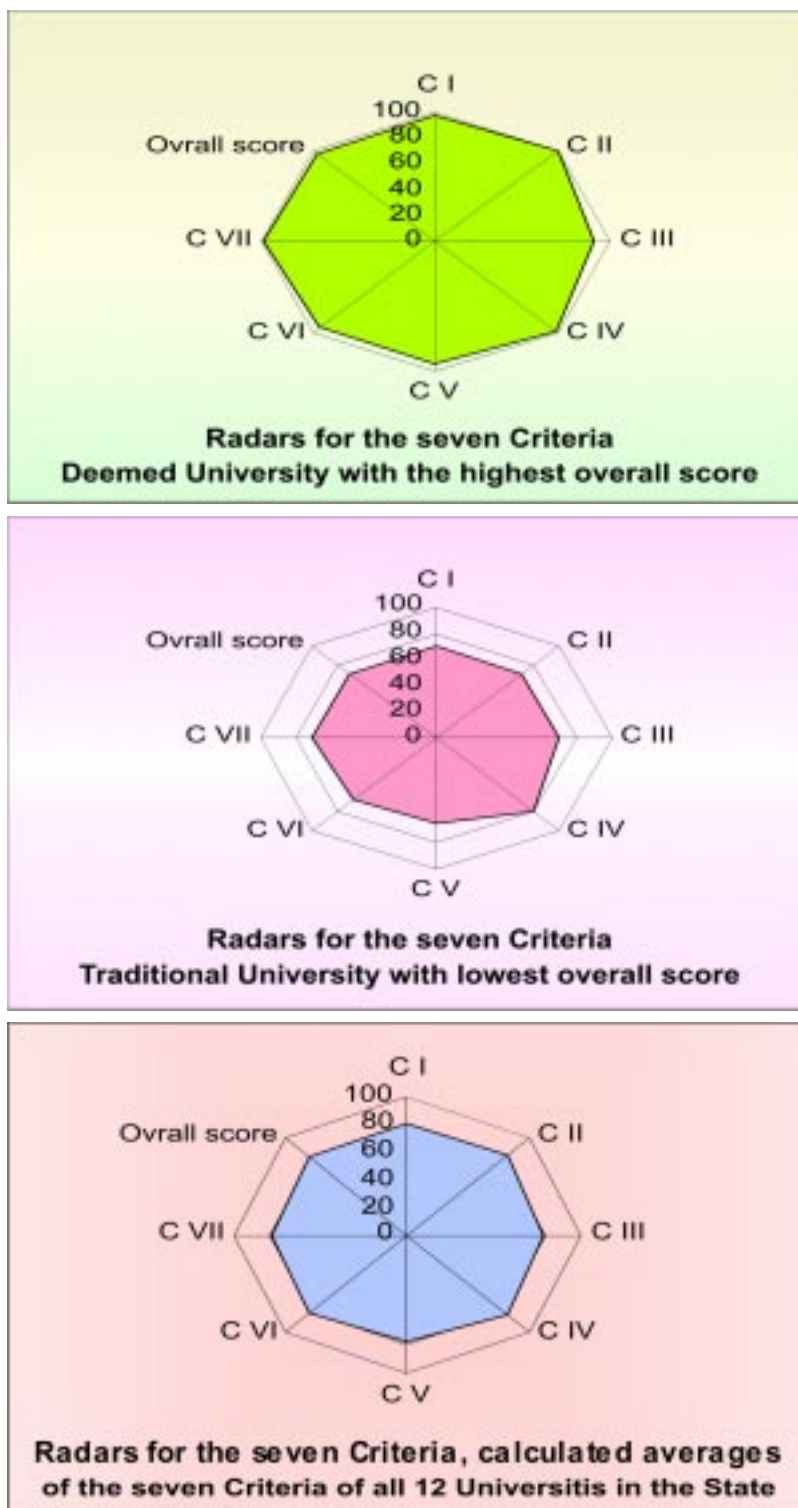


Fig. 3: Criterion-wise points of each type of university as compared to the average of all universities

