

Theme of the Workshop

India has been witnessing a steep surge in the number of students enrolling in higher education. According to a survey, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in Indian higher education institutions has reached 26.3 percent and is projected to touch 30 percent by 2020. The unprecedented and constant increase in the number of higher education institutions and students enrolling lays stress upon the quality of education delivery in the country. The higher education system in India is not only large but also complex and fragmented. To build world-class educational infrastructure in the country, the Government of India emphasizes the overall enhancement of education delivery in terms of - accessibility, expansion, and excellence. It sets new benchmarks for the institutions to ensure the desired quality. Even after setting up important parameters in assessing the quality of education, it is still a difficult task to ensure sustenance. Apart from the mandatory accreditations, the Government of India has formulated the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) to evaluate the performance of the Higher Educational Institutions.

Understanding NIRF and its parameters

Considering the complexity of the Indian higher education institution network, the Ministry of Education adopts a methodology to rank the universities and colleges. It works as an annual report card that evaluates the performance of higher education institutions across different categories. As per the estimates, the number of institutions participating in the ranking exercise saw a 20 per cent increase in the present year. The NIRF is based on five main parameters - Teaching Learning and Resources (TLR), Research and Professional Practice (RP), Graduation Outcome (GO), Outreach and Inclusivity (OI), and Perception. Out of all the parameters, institutions encounter difficulties in maintaining research output and impact that plays a critical role in the improvement of academic performance and quality of the institutions. In simple terms, the research output, citations, accessibility and scholarly communication directly impact the institutional ranking.

Maximising institutional research output

The quality of research, accessibility, and its citability is crucial for improving the NIRF of the institutions. The parameter of Research in NIRF is determined by calculating combined metric for publications, combined metric for quality of publications, IPR and patents, and footprint of projects, professional practice, and executive development programs. It is imperative to understand the ways to maximize the impact of institutional research.

Author and organisation (affiliation) name disambiguation

The number of research publications is growing exponentially in institutional libraries. As a researcher, it is crucial to distinguish the

Chief Patrons:

Dr. L. Rathaiah,
Chairman

Mr. L. Krishnadevarayalu,
Vice-Chairman

Patrons:

Dr. P. Nagabhushan
Vice-Chancellor,

Dr. M. S. Raghunathan,
Registrar

Convenor:

Dr. M. Ramakrishna, Dean, IQAC

Organizing Committee:

Dr. V. Srinivasadesikan, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. M. Lavanya, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. K. Balamurugan, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. Y. Jyothi, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. T. Nagendrakumar, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. D. Ravikanth, Associate Dean, IQAC

Mr. E. Govindarajulu, Associate Dean, IQAC

For further details contact:

Dr. V Srinivasadesikan
Associate Dean, IQAC

**Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology
and Research, Office of IQAC**
e-mail: vsdgun@gmail.com

Contact:

One-day National Workshop on NIRF in and out Workshop

on
12 November 2022

Venue:
Board Room, A-Block



Organised by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
**Vignan's Foundation for
Science, Technology and Research
(Deemed to be University)**



Theme of the Workshop

India has been witnessing a steep surge in the number of students enrolling in higher education. According to a survey, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in Indian higher education institutions has reached 26.3 percent and is projected to touch 30 percent by 2020. The unprecedented and constant increase in the number of higher education institutions and students enrolling lays stress upon the quality of education delivery in the country. The higher education system in India is not only large but also complex and fragmented. To build world-class educational infrastructure in the country, the Government of India emphasizes the overall enhancement of education delivery in terms of - accessibility, expansion, and excellence. It sets new benchmarks for the institutions to ensure the desired quality. Even after setting up important parameters in assessing the quality of education, it is still a difficult task to ensure sustenance. Apart from the mandatory accreditations, the Government of India has formulated the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) to evaluate the performance of the Higher Educational Institutions.

Understanding NIRF and its parameters

Considering the complexity of the Indian higher education institution network, the Ministry of Education adopts a methodology to rank the universities and colleges. It works as an annual report card that evaluates the performance of higher education institutions across different categories. As per the estimates, the number of institutions participating in the ranking exercise saw a 20 per cent increase in the present year. The NIRF is based on five main parameters - Teaching Learning and Resources (TLR), Research and Professional Practice (RP), Graduation Outcome (GO), Outreach and Inclusivity (OI), and Perception. Out of all the parameters, institutions encounter difficulties in maintaining research output and impact that plays a critical role in the improvement of academic performance and quality of the institutions. In simple terms, the research output, citations, accessibility and scholarly communication directly impact the institutional ranking.

Maximising institutional research output

The quality of research, accessibility, and its citability is crucial for improving the NIRF of the institutions. The parameter of Research in NIRF is determined by calculating combined metric for publications, combined metric for quality of publications, IPR and patents, and footprint of projects, professional practice, and executive development programs. It is imperative to understand the ways to maximize the impact of institutional research.

Author and organisation (affiliation) name disambiguation

The number of research publications is growing exponentially in institutional libraries. As a researcher, it is crucial to distinguish the

Chief Patrons:

Dr. L. Rathaiah,
Chairman

Mr. L. Krishnadevarayalu,
Vice-Chairman

Patrons:

Dr. P. Nagabhushan
Vice-Chancellor,

Dr. M. S. Raghunathan,
Registrar

Convenor:

Dr. M. Ramakrishna, Dean, IQAC

Organizing Committee:

Dr. V. Srinivasadesikan, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr.M. Lavanya, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. K. Balamurugan, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. Y. Jyothi, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. T. Nagendrakumar, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. D. Ravikanth, Associate Dean, IQAC

Mr. E. Govindarajulu, Associate Dean, IQAC

For further details contact:

Dr. Y. Jyothi

Associate Dean, IQAC

Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology
and Research, Office of IQAC

Two-day National Workshop on ABET Readiness Review Report

on

19 to 20 September 2022

Venue:

Board Room, A-Block



Organised by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Vignan's Foundation for
Science, Technology and Research
(Deemed to be University)



Theme of the Workshop

India has been witnessing a steep surge in the number of students enrolling in higher education. According to a survey, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in Indian higher education institutions has reached 26.3 percent and is projected to touch 30 percent by 2020. The unprecedented and constant increase in the number of higher education institutions and students enrolling lays stress upon the quality of education delivery in the country. The higher education system in India is not only large but also complex and fragmented. To build world-class educational infrastructure in the country, the Government of India emphasizes the overall enhancement of education delivery in terms of - accessibility, expansion, and excellence. It sets new benchmarks for the institutions to ensure the desired quality. Even after setting up important parameters in assessing the quality of education, it is still a difficult task to ensure sustenance. Apart from the mandatory accreditations, the Government of India has formulated the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) to evaluate the performance of the Higher Educational Institutions.

Understanding NIRF and its parameters

Considering the complexity of the Indian higher education institution network, the Ministry of Education adopts a methodology to rank the universities and colleges. It works as an annual report card that evaluates the performance of higher education institutions across different categories. As per the estimates, the number of institutions participating in the ranking exercise saw a 20 per cent increase in the present year. The NIRF is based on five main parameters - Teaching Learning and Resources (TLR), Research and Professional Practice (RP), Graduation Outcome (GO), Outreach and Inclusivity (OI), and Perception. Out of all the parameters, institutions encounter difficulties in maintaining research output and impact that plays a critical role in the improvement of academic performance and quality of the institutions. In simple terms, the research output, citations, accessibility and scholarly communication directly impact the institutional ranking.

Maximising institutional research output

The quality of research, accessibility, and its citability is crucial for improving the NIRF of the institutions. The parameter of Research in NIRF is determined by calculating combined metric for publications, combined metric for quality of publications, IPR and patents, and footprint of projects, professional practice, and executive development programs. It is imperative to understand the ways to maximize the impact of institutional research.

Author and organisation (affiliation) name disambiguation

The number of research publications is growing exponentially in institutional libraries. As a researcher, it is crucial to distinguish the

Chief Patrons:

Dr. L. Rathaiah,
Chairman

Mr. L. Krishnadevarayalu,
Vice-Chairman

Patrons:

Dr. P. Nagabhushan
Vice-Chancellor,

Dr. M. S. Raghunathan,
Registrar

Convenor:

Dr. M. Ramakrishna, Dean, IQAC

Organizing Committee:

Dr. V. Srinivasadesikan, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr.M. Lavanya, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. K. Balamurugan, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. Y. Jyothi, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. T. Nagendrakumar, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. D. Ravikanth, Associate Dean, IQAC

Mr. E. Govindarajulu, Associate Dean, IQAC

For further details contact:

Dr. Y. Jyothi

Associate Dean, IQAC

**Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology
and Research, Office of IQAC**

e-mail: vsdgun@gmail.com

Contact:

One-day National Workshop on
NBA Compliance

on

24 May 2023

Venue:

Board Room, A-Block



Organised by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

**Vignan's Foundation for
Science, Technology and Research
(Deemed to be University)**



Theme of the Workshop

India has been witnessing a steep surge in the number of students enrolling in higher education. According to a survey, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in Indian higher education institutions has reached 26.3 percent and is projected to touch 30 percent by 2020. The unprecedented and constant increase in the number of higher education institutions and students enrolling lays stress upon the quality of education delivery in the country. The higher education system in India is not only large but also complex and fragmented. To build world-class educational infrastructure in the country, the Government of India emphasizes the overall enhancement of education delivery in terms of - accessibility, expansion, and excellence. It sets new benchmarks for the institutions to ensure the desired quality. Even after setting up important parameters in assessing the quality of education, it is still a difficult task to ensure sustenance. Apart from the mandatory accreditations, the Government of India has formulated the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) to evaluate the performance of the Higher Educational Institutions.

Understanding NIRF and its parameters

Considering the complexity of the Indian higher education institution network, the Ministry of Education adopts a methodology to rank the universities and colleges. It works as an annual report card that evaluates the performance of higher education institutions across different categories. As per the estimates, the number of institutions participating in the ranking exercise saw a 20 per cent increase in the present year. The NIRF is based on five main parameters - Teaching Learning and Resources (TLR), Research and Professional Practice (RP), Graduation Outcome (GO), Outreach and Inclusivity (OI), and Perception. Out of all the parameters, institutions encounter difficulties in maintaining research output and impact that plays a critical role in the improvement of academic performance and quality of the institutions. In simple terms, the research output, citations, accessibility and scholarly communication directly impact the institutional ranking.

Maximising institutional research output

The quality of research, accessibility, and its citability is crucial for improving the NIRF of the institutions. The parameter of Research in NIRF is determined by calculating combined metric for publications, combined metric for quality of publications, IPR and patents, and footprint of projects, professional practice, and executive development programs. It is imperative to understand the ways to maximize the impact of institutional research.

Author and organisation (affiliation) name disambiguation

The number of research publications is growing exponentially in institutional libraries. As a researcher, it is crucial to distinguish the

Chief Patrons:

Dr. L. Rathaiah,
Chairman

Mr. L. Krishnadevarayalu,
Vice-Chairman

Patrons:

Dr. P. Nagabhushan
Vice-Chancellor,

Dr. M. S. Raghunathan,
Registrar

Convenor:

Dr. M. Ramakrishna, Dean, IQAC

Organizing Committee:

Dr. V. Srinivasadesikan, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr.M. Lavanya, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. K. Balamurugan, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. Y. Jyothi, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. T. Nagendrakumar, Associate Dean, IQAC

Dr. D. Ravikanth, Associate Dean, IQAC

Mr. E. Govindarajulu, Associate Dean, IQAC

For further details contact:

Mr. E. Govindarajulu
Associate Dean, IQAC

**Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology
and Research, Office of IQAC**
e-mail: vsdgun@gmail.com

Contact:

One-day National Workshop on

QS - I GAUGE

on

30 November 2022

Venue:

Board Room, A-Block



Organised by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

**Vignan's Foundation for
Science, Technology and Research
(Deemed to be University)**

