KSRM
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(UGC - Autonomous)
Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India– 516 005
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUA, Ananthapuramu.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2023-28

PREAMBLE

Technical education is important for the Nation since it helps to develop technology, increase industrial production and employment that will improve quality of social life. Also knowledge is recognized as the main feature for economic growth and development of global economy, coupled with information and communication revolution. Technology impact created novel methods for classroom teaching and learning process. K.S.R.M College of Engineering is the premiere institute offering high quality professional education since four decades in the field of technical education.

K.S.R.M College of Engineering, has been set up to promote technological and professional education of high standards. With the help of dedicated and experienced faculty members and state-of-art campus with modern teaching and research facilities, the institution offers innovative, career-oriented under graduate and post graduate programs fulfilling the requirements of the industry and society at large.

The college owes its existence to the keen interest of Late Kandula Obul Reddy to develop technical education in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. With a view of translating his noble ideal of imparting technical education into reality, in the year 1980 K.S.R.M. College of Engineering was established to perpetuate the memory of Late Sri. Kandula Srinivasa Reddy, youngest son of Late Sri Kandula Obul Reddy. The college was formally inaugurated on 14 November 1980 by Sri T. Anjaiah, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and it started functioning from the academic year 1980-81.

INSTITUTE VISION

To evolve as centre of repute for providing quality academic programs amalgamated with creative learning and research excellence to produce graduates with leadership qualities, ethical and human values to serve the nation.

INSTITUTE MISSION

M1: To provide high quality education with enriched curriculum blended with impactful teaching-learning practices.

M2: To promote research, entrepreneurship and innovation through industry collaborations.

M3: To produce highly competent professional leaders for contributing to Socio-economic development of region and the nation.

QUALITY POLICY

- Impart advanced knowledge in the students' chosen fields to make them quality Engineers.
- Provide quality environment and services to all stakeholders.
- Provide systems, resources and opportunities for continuous improvement.
- Maintaining global standards in education, training and Services.

CORE VALUES

1. Quality and continuous improvement

The College always strives for quality in all activities that it does. It also strive for continuous improvement in all areas, and will measure its progress with appropriate national standards.

2. Student learning and student development

The College is a student-centered institution. It strives to provide educational experiences of exceptional quality and campus life environment that stimulates healthy personal development.

3. **Institutional integrity and community**

The College strives to develop long-term relationships based on honesty, fairness and respect. It also further strive to provide a safe environment that supports freedom of inquiry, protects diversity and fosters a sense of wellbeing.

4. **Institutional agility and entrepreneurism**

The College strives to minimize bureaucracy, cost and institutional inertia in all forms. It will further strive to accept appropriate risks in pursuit of opportunity.

5. **Stewardship and service**

The College strives to provide responsible stewardship of all its resources while encouraging a spirit of service to society and a life style of philanthropy

OBJECTIVES

The institution has a well-defined strategic plan with the following objectives.

- Achieving Academic excellence through curriculum design by introducing trending courses.
- Industry Oriented Outcome Based Curriculum
- Promoting Research and development activities
- Effective utilization of Incubation center
- Strengthening of Infrastructure
- Strengthening of skill development activities
- Increasing Faculty Development Programs
- Developing sports and cultural facilities
- Enhancing employability by Training and Placement Cell activities.
- Increasing library learning resources
- Implementing Go Green Initiatives
- Improving Alumni relations
- Encouraging Entrepreneurship
- Enhance the Industry Institute Interactions
- Increasing of MoUs with globally reputed institutions and organizations
- Encouraging the faculty and staff with welfare measures.

Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Challenges (SWOC)

Strengths

1. The college has well defined organization structure with statutory Bodies, cells and committees for translation of the college strategy.

2. Highly qualified and experienced faculty.

3. The college owes good research climate with a Research Policy.

4. The college ensures an inclusive workplace by fostering a community spirit at work

5. Eco-friendly campus

6. Effective teaching learning process by adopting ICT tools

7. Constant encouragement of faculty for pursuing Ph.D., research, advancement of qualification etc.

8. Continuous mentoring and monitoring of students

9. Training and Grooming of students to make them industry ready and enhancing their employability skills by imparting technical training, Soft skill and communication skills classes etc.

10. Good faculty retention ratio.

11. NPTEL Local Chapter to offer students MOOC courses.
12. Strong Alumni base.

Weaknesses

1. The perception of the region as being remote persists and this has impeded attracting faculty and students from other states in the country.

2. Commercialization of Patents need to be improved.

3. International and National Collaboration activities to be done.

4. Quality publications need to be improved

5. Institute is lagging in Sponsored projects

Opportunities

1. The Alumni network of KSRM spread in various countries over 40 years and is a valuable resource enabling the college in its networking and brand initiatives.

2. The college has the unique opportunity of contributing effectively to the development of the region through research, development and extension activities.

3. The college campus sustainability at the core of its operations, through eco friendly research and development initiatives for piloting sustainability solutions and extension work in the neighboring villages.
4. The college provides the students experience in planning and executing participatory development projects.
5. The college also has a Memorandum of Understanding with various industries and reputed institutions.

6. The college encourages the participation of the students in National level workshops.

Challenges

1. As a private college there are challenges to acquire funding in comparison to Central and State Government institutions. Though the college has 2f and 12B status the funding by the UGC is mostly restricted to government institutions.

2. The perception that one can avail of better quality education outside the State persists inspite of many such students sending up in substandard institutions paying exorbitant fees.

3. The current stagnation in the job market has depressed placement opportunities for students. However, the Entrepreneurship Development and Incubation Centre continue to network with potential employers for recruitment opportunities and schemes for incubation of business ideas.

Institutional Strategic Plan

The passionate team of KSRMCE after several discussions and planning and guided by the Mission and Vision of the institute's Quality Policy, Core Values, Stake holder's expectations, and SWOC analysis framed the Institutions' strategic Goals.

Institution Strategic Goals:

- To follow an effective teaching-learning process
- To become one of the best institutions offering technical education with the current Industry and societal needs.
- Developing and following leadership and participative management
- Establishing a continuous Internal Quality Assurance System
- Providing good governance.
- Ensuring student's development and participation
- Ensuring staff development & welfare
- Emphasize Institute–Industry interaction and partnership
- Developing financial management
- To inculcate innovative and startup culture
- To promote an entrepreneurial climate on the campus
- Encouraging research and development work
- Increasing Alumni Interaction & participation and Outreach activities
- Engagement in Community Services and Activities

New Education Policy 2020

The New Education Policy (NEP-2020) has introduced many reformations in the Indian education system. The new policy envisions offering a new structure to the education system in the country. From school education to higher education, NEP proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st-century education, while remaining consistent with India's traditions and value systems. Introduction of a four-year undergraduate degree with multiple entries and exit options, and establishing a standard higher education regulation for both private and public institutions are some of the critical features for higher education sector. The long-term plan as per the policy is to do away with the current system of colleges being affiliated to universities. Each college would become either fully integrated into a university or converted into an autonomous and independent degree providing institution. An independent board would come to govern each higher education institution (HEI), whether a college or university. Under the policy, numerous existing tiny colleges that are pedagogically financially unviable would be merged with larger HEIs. Each HEI would have a minimum of 3,000 students. HEIs will have the freedom to choose the mix between research and teaching as per their strengths, with the sector eventually consisting of highly research intensive institutions at one extreme and highly teaching intensive institution on the other. This is broadly the structure prevailing in the US and UK. A complete restructuring along these lines is the long-term goal for which the policy sets a deadline of 2035. But the policy contains many low hanging fruits that can be harvested within few years. These include conversion of leading colleges into board administered, autonomous, degree giving HEIs; freeing up undergraduate students to take courses across all disciplines; launch of a four-year bachelor's degree; openings to foreign universities; incorporating vocational education in college curriculum; and creation of a National Research Foundation. The government has to draw up a time-bound plan to implement these changes over the next five years.

The undergraduate degree will be of either 3 or 4-year duration, with multiple exit options. For instance, a student can exit with a certificate after completing 1 year in a discipline or field including vocational and professional areas, or a diploma after 2 years of study, or a Bachelor's degree after a 3-year program. The 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's program, however, shall be the preferred option.

An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) shall be established which would digitally store the academic credits earned. The 4-year program may also lead to a degree 'with Research' if the student completes a rigorous research project Model public universities for holistic and multidisciplinary education, at par with IITs, IIMs, etc., called MERUs (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities) will be set up Higher education institutions shall move away from high-stakes examinations towards continuous and comprehensive evaluation.

India will be promoted as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs. An International Students Office at each institution hosting foreign students will be set up a legislative framework facilitating such entry will be put in place, and such universities will be given special dispensation regarding regulatory, governance, and content norms on par with other autonomous institutions of India.

In every education institution, there shall be counseling systems for handling stress and emotional adjustments. Efforts will be made to incentivize the merit of students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and other SEDGs. Vocational education will be integrated into all school and higher education institutions in a phased manner over the next decade. By 2025, at least 50% of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to vocational education. The policy also speaks of creating a National Research Foundation (NRF)
The policy also mentions the creation of a Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)
HEIs shall have the flexibility to offer Master's programs of two years for those who have completed a three-year undergraduate program, one year for students who have completed a four-year undergraduate program, or five-year integrated Bachelor's and Master's programs.

1. The policy says that 'high performing' Indian universities shall be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries. Similarly, selected universities – such as those from among the top 100 universities in the world – shall be encouraged to operate in India
2. A National Research Foundation shall be established to facilitate "merit-based but equitable" peer-reviewed research funding
The policy says that the centre and states shall work together to increase public investment in education to 6 per cent of the gross domestic product, from the current 4.43 per cent.
Global Scenario Indian economy today is closely integrated with the global economy. Multinational corporations (MNCs) see India both as an attractive market and as a country where production and services could be profitably out-sourced. In fact, the boom in the outsourcing of IT services by US firms can be said to be the root cause of the growth in engineering education in India.
While many Western countries have rapidly ageing populations, India and China have a large population of young people who would seek education in higher educational institutions including engineering colleges. This means that the reputed universities abroad face a difficult task in enrolling enough local students to ensure their viability. Therefore, foreign universities are actively promoting their services to Indian students. International co-operation in higher education has now become an economic necessity.
University Grants Commission has recently notified regulations which provide a regulatory framework for academic collaborations with foreign universities. This provides both an opportunity and a threat to Indian higher educational institutions. It opens up avenues for research collaboration, student and faculty exchange programs and an opportunity to improve the standard of education provided to our students.
The institutions which use this framework to collaborate with foreign universities can improve the quality of the teaching- learning process and hope to attract better students. Others who fail to use this opportunity to improve the quality of the education that they offer would inevitably suffer from reduced patronage and face a difficult future.

In order to meet the demands of the market and the globalization process which links the world in an internationally social and economic dimension, graduates should have problem solving expertise in solving problems in areas such as environmental and energy, bioengineering problems (including medicine), ultra-nano scale, miniaturization, problems related to population growth and in managing globalization.
India has recently been accorded the position of a permanent signatory membership of the

Washington accord. This would mean that programs that are accredited by National Board of Accreditation will have international validity. This is a significant step to improve the quality of our engineering education to international standards.
Since, engineering education is being shaped by a wide range of divergent global factors including covid pandemic, it is mandatory for Institutions to transform engineering education in a comprehensive and holistic way to prepare students for the challenges ahead.

The Components of strategic plan 2018-23 and it's deployment is summarized in the table 10.2.2.1

Table10.2.2.1: Components of Strategic Plan 2018-23 and it's deployment

Strategic Plan	Attainment Status/ Deployment
Teaching Learning Process (i)Revision of curriculum and syllabus as per the industry needs.	(i)The curriculum and syllabus were revised under R18 UG, R18 PG, R20 UG and R22 PG regulations.
(ii) To adopt innovative teaching aids.	(ii) The faculty members engage classes using ICT facilities and PowerPoint presentations for a better understanding of subjects.
(iii) To encourage students with self-learning and e-learning.	(iii) The flexibility is given to the students to study professional elective courses and open elective courses through the MOOC platform.
(iv) To encourage the students to familiar with virtual labs.	(iv) The students are completing 20% of experiments using virtual labs in every semester.
(vi) Project-based learning	(vi) Students are encouraged in project-based learning. More attention is given to interdisciplinary projects.
(vii) To offer interdisciplinary courses.	(vii) The institute encourages the students to pursue Interdisciplinary courses as part of National Educational Policy 2020 (NEP-2020). The students will have a choice to choose any courses from the list of courses offered by the Engineering and Humanities departments as open elective courses.
(viii)Assessment and Evaluation of courses.	(viii) CRC and DRC are conducted for the continual improvement of the curriculum

2. Infrastructure Development (i) To equip all classrooms and laboratories with LCD projectors and smart boards in seminar halls	(i) 100% of the classrooms & labs equipped with LCD projectors and all the seminar halls equipped with LCD projectors and public addressing system.
(ii) To upgrade the existing internet bandwidth from 100 Mbps to 1 Gbps	(ii) Internet bandwidth is increased from 100 Mbps to 500 Mbps.
(iii) To provide wifi internet facility to all the department blocks and hostels	(iii) Wifi internet facility is provided in the entire campus including hostels.
(iv) To establish the center of excellence in each department.	(iv) R & D center is established to facilitate research for all departments.
(v) To establish patent cell and incubation centers.	(v) Incubation center (MSME-BIC) and patent cell (IPR cell) are established
(vi) To construct an indoor stadium for indoor games.	(vi) The indoor stadium is constructed on the campus and is ready for use.
Strengthening the faculty (i) To ensure academic and research ambiance on the campus with 50% of the faculty having Ph.D. qualifications.	(i) 30% of the faculty are with Ph.D. qualifications.
(ii) Faculty participation in FDP/workshops to update their knowledge with current technological changes.	(ii) 55% of faculty attended FDP/workshops to enhance their knowledge.
(iii) To encourage the faculty to publish papers in reputed journals and conferences.	(iii) 60% of the faculty published papers in indexed journals and reputed conferences.
(iv) To motivate the faculty towards self-learning through MOOC platforms (NPTEL, Coursera, etc.)	(iv) As part of continual education, the college is achieved more than 300 NPTEL certifications by the faculty members.
(v) Faculty participation in faculty exchange programs.	(v) Senior faculty members of each department are actively participating in faculty exchange programs.

4. Research and Development Cell (i) To get recognized as research centers by the University.	(i)In pursuance of the strategic plan, KSRMCE established research centers in the departments of ECE, CSE, ME, and CE, which are recognized by JNTUA, Ananthapuramu.
(ii)To develop infrastructure for in-house R&D and training purposes.	(ii) The college is equipped with a 3D experiential Dassault lab, NI lab view, Cadence VLSI Tool, and API lab for in-house R&D and training purposes.
(iii) To apply for atleast 100 patents and to ensure that 10% of the filed patents are granted.	(iii) 70 patents were published and 8 patents were granted.
(iv) To enhance the MoUs with premier institutions and research organizations.	(iv)KSRMCE had signed 45 MOUs with industries, universities, and Research organizations for technology transfer and knowledge sharing.
(v) Research papers publications in reputed journals and to attain an institutional h-index of 30 at least.	(v) 354 research papers were published in indexed journals and KSRMCE attained an h-index of 15.
5. Student Support Activities (i) To conduct 400 technical events constituting seminars, workshops, and certification courses	(i) 307 activities were conducted to improve the skills of the students.
(ii) Student participation in Project Expos and Hackathons have to be increased.	(ii) Students are participating in Project Expos, and Hackthons actively every year.
(iii) Student registration for internships	(iii) Internships are made mandatory as per the R18UG and R20UG regulations.
(iv) Student's registrations and certifications in MOOC courses (NPTEL certifications)	(iv)830 students successfully got certifications in MOOC courses (NPTEL, Coursera, etc).
(v) Participation of students in sports and cultural events at the state and national levels.	(v) 300 students participated in sports and cultural competitions at State and National Level.
6. Student Career Development (i) To ensure more than90% placements for all eligible students.	(i)80% of eligible students were placed.

(ii) Arranging pre-placement training and conducting mock tests. (iii)To conduct awareness programs on abroad education	(ii) Pre-placement training and mock tests are being conducted regularly. (iii) Awareness programs on abroad education are conducted frequently.
7. Social Engagement and Community service (i) Encouraging students to participate in social activities. (ii) Students visit surrounding villages for awareness programs on various government schemes. (iv) visits to government schools, old age, and orphanage homes. (v) scouts and guides	 (i)NSS unit regularly conducts Blood donation camps, Medical camps, etc., with the help of local organizations. (ii)Under Unnat Bharath Abhiyan Program, the students are visiting surrounding villages and create awareness of various schemes. Community Service Projects are made mandatory as per the academics. (iv)NSS unit arranged visits to old age and orphanage homes to help needy people. (v) The college registered with Hindustan scouts and guides and conducted various events like Fit India Walk, International Yoga Day, etc.
8. Entrepreneurship and Incubation (i) Strengthening ED cell activities by arranging guest lectures by industrialists (ii) visits to industries (iii) Establishment of Incubation Centre (iv) Encourage students and faculty to take up projects in the incubation center	 (i)The ED cell conducts regular Entrepreneurship Awareness programs and also arranges guest lectures with eminent industrialists. (ii) The ED Cell arranged industrial visits to the students. (iii) Incubation center is established in the institution. (iv) The students under the guidance of faculty are involved in start up projects.

Strategic Plan for 2023-28

Teaching Learning Process

S.No	Goal	Present Status	Strategy	Expected Outcome
1	Introducing Innovative Teaching Methods	OBE is in practice throughout the Institution.	Design thinking/case study, Flipped Classroom, Practical oriented learning etc	At least one activity per course
2	Developing e-content to encourage self learning aspects	e-content are being developed for some of the courses	Developing Videos and Smart books	Any 2 forms of e-content per department
3	Utilizing virtual Labs	Virtual labs are being used for some courses	Training to be given for developing virtual lab contents	At least one lab per department per semester
4	Enhancing multi-disciplinary approach in teaching	Open elective concept is being introduced	Promoting multidisciplinary projects.	Encouraging multidisciplinary projects for final year students
5	Providing personal and career mentoring to students	Mentoring cell committee is created in the Institute	Enhancing mentoring activities	No. of meetings -at least 2 times per semester
6	Promoting Technology Assisted self learning	Students are undertaking NPTEL courses for credit transfer.	Encouraging students to undertake more online courses through self study	At least 4 courses per student with credit transfer during 4 years
7	Converting Projects into Papers/products/patents	Currently following	Encouraging students to convert projects to papers / products/patents	In each department: 30% - academic projects to papers 10% - projects to products 5% - projects to patents

Resources – Infrastructure:

S.No	Goal	Present Status	Strategy	Expected Outcome
1	Laboratory up gradation	Already followed	Purchase of new equipment as per up gradation of syllabus	At least 2 new equipments/softwares per department every year
2	Creating smart class rooms/studios	Available in less number.	Recording facility may be created in some class rooms to enhance e-content	One well equipped studio for college At least for one course, entire e-content is to be developed per semester

			development	in each department
3	Creating Teaching & Learning resource repository	Not existing	Developing e-learning resource repository consists of PPTs, Videos, short summary, formula, Q-bank prepared / compiled by Faculty members etc and to be kept for free access to students	Repository for every subject should be created in each department

Human Resources – Faculty

S.No	Goal	Present Status	Strategy	Expected Outcome
1	Faculty retention	Good faculty retention is maintained.	Retain eminent professors after retirement as Emeritus Professors Appointment of experts from industry & other institutions/ organizations as Adjunct faculty	Minimum 1 Emeritus Professor. Minimum 1 Adjunct Faculty/Industry expert in every department.
2	Faculty student ratio	1:18	Recruiting faculty members to meet the ratio	AICTE, NAAC and NBA norms to be met.
3	Faculty Professional skill development	Needs improvement	Online course/FDP/STTP completion.	One per faculty in an academic year

Human Resources – Students

S.No	Goal	Present Status	Strategy	Expected Outcome
1	Student diversity	Mostly from Andhra Pradesh	Conducting National level competitions and create promotion in other states.	10% from other states
2	Quality Placements	Needs improvement	Conducting core/ software training programs conducting value added/one credit	Minimum 4 core/ software training programs per department.

			courses Identifying and inviting more number of reputed companies for placement.	Minimum 2 tests as per GATE syllabus 100% of placement at institutional level/ departmental level
3	Student Participation in Innovation programs	Needs improvement	Engaging students to develop innovative projects Funding support to develop projects Organizing project expo and Hackathons, etc	Minimum 5 projects per department to be scaled up. Minimum one project per student to be exhibited
4	Competitive examination and Higher studies	Needs improvement	Conducting awareness/training programs	Minimum 10% of students should involve in higher studies in each department Minimum 30% students should appear for competitive examinations with at least 10% success rate
5	Entrepreneurs hip development/ Promoting Start up	Needs improvement	Conducting awareness programs Encouraging students to participate in idea contest	At least four programs per year

Research and Development

S.No	Goal	Present Status	Strategy	Expected Outcome
1	Promote R&D Grants and seed fund	The SEED money for internal projects is provided by the institution to encourage initial research related activities for young faculty	Focus more on Multi-disciplinary research. Funding can be obtained every faculty member with Ph.D. qualification shall apply for a minimum of one funded research project per year	Minimum one funding project per department from external funding agency

2	Publication (Journals and Books)	Quality publication to be improved.	Publication of research work in Science Citation Index(SCIE)/ Scopus Journal	Average of one paper per faculty in SCI/Scopus journals per year.
3	Improvement of Citation Index	Need to be improved	Quality publications will enhance citation index. Incentives can be provided for publications with high citation.	Average Scopus indexed citations should cross 4 per paper for last 3 year publications.
4	Patent/IPR	6 Patents Granted 70 Patents Published	Financial and Administrative support is provided to all faculty/staff/students for filling of patents/other IPR related activities	5 patents to be get granted every year Minimum 10 patents should be filed per year. Atleast one patent to be commercialize d.
5	Centre of Excellence	Need to establish	Based on the core strength and expertise available, each Department to plan to establish one centre of excellence.	One Center of Excellence in each department.

Collaboration at National and International level

S.No	Goal	Present Status	Strategy	Expected Outcome
1	Promoting MoUs	Limited to local industries and few premier Institutions	Identifying more number of Industries/Higher Education Institutions at national and international level for collaborative works	At least four new MoUs per year in every department At least three activities (Expert lecture/ Industrial Training, Internship, Industrial Visit, Industrial project) from each MoU in every academic year

2	Industrial Training for Faculty	Need to improve	Encouraging Faculty members to get industrial exposure for minimum 5 days	20% of faculty per department in a year
3	Industrial Training for Students	Satisfactory	Creating list of core industries and encouraging students for Industrial visit and Internship	Identify list of core industries in each department At least 2 industrial visits per academic year At least 4 industrial visits per student in four years
4	Student exchange program	Low in number	Sponsoring students to pursue education in reputed Institutions in India under student exchange program	At least 1% of total students at institutional level in an academic year for minimum six months
5	Faculty Exchange program	Very few	Sponsoring Faculty members to teach / pursue research in reputed Institutions in R&D laboratories.	At least 1% of total faculty members at institutional level in an academic year for minimum six months
6	Training Programs with Industrial Personnel	Needs improvement	Identifying the training needs of Industry and the relevant expert faculty	Master list of area of training experts. Minimum one training program at department level in a year
7	Collaboration with Alumni	Needs improvement	Creating master list of alumni contact details for every batch in each department Creating alumni chapters in major places in India and abroad. Creating a master list of renowned alumni in various categories such as Industrial expert, Academic expert, renowned entrepreneur. Conducting Alumni lectures	Master list of alumni contact details for every batch in each department should be available Minimum 2 alumni chapters programs with at least any one activity to be initiated by each chapter. Atleast two activities should be initiated. Minimum one alumni lecture per department in a year.

Strategic Plan Implementation and Monitoring

After approval of the Strategic development plan, the next step is its implementation. During implementation, the progress of the strategic plan is measured from time to time. The Principal along with members of Governing Body, HoDs, and other team members will look after the implementation of the strategic plan and its deployment.

Implementation at Institute Level

The implementation of various components of the strategic plan is shown in Table 10.1.2.2.

Table 10.1.2.2. Implementation of various components of the strategic plan

Governance &Administration	Chairman & Members of GB, Administration Office
Statutory Compliance	Principal, HODs, Committee Coordinators
Infrastructure (physical)	GB, Secretary Trustee Board
Infrastructure (Academics)	Principal, HODs
Teaching-Learning	Principal, HODs, Faculty, Dean Academics
Research & Development	Principal, HODs, Dean Research & Development
Students Development	Principal, HODs, Dean Student Affairs
Departmental Activities	HODs and Faculty
Training & Placement	Principal, TPO&HODs
Quality Assurance	IQAC team

Monitoring of strategic plan

The implementation of the strategic plan is monitored regularly by Dean IQAC through periodic review. The Coordinator of various committees and HODs willprepare a detailed progress report and present it in the review meetings. The benchmarking of quality standards and its monitoring, and evaluation of attainment is carried out by the IQAC independently. The IQAC reports the findings to the Principal. With a thorough analysis of outcomes and based on the IQAC report, the above will recommend the corrective actions, the need for further processes, and the deployment of resources. All these reports will be forwarded for further discussions and implementation by the Board of Trustees.

Conclusion

The SPDD preparation is an effort for paving a pathway towards the accomplishment of goals KSRMCE's dreams to achieve. Just formulating the strategic plan doesn’tensure success, but it provides a guiding framework which is a collective effort delivered by the process of participative brain storming of stakeholders. The proper implementation of strategies through teamwork with good spirit leads to success and sustainability over a longer time through a dynamic process. It needs continuous evolution to incorporate the lessons learnt during the implementation and emphasizes the role of IQAC in ensuring the quality of implementation.