

2018

# International Learners' Guide

National College of Automotive  
Technology

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## **Foreword:**

### **Dean Message**

My dear learners,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all the learners to the portals of learning at the National College of Automotive Technology (NCAT) to embark on a life of employment oriented, personality-building studies and exemplary education and training founded on professional competencies so as to keep abreast of developments of modern technologies and apply them in the administrative, technical and technological fields related to automobiles sector. We are fully confident that the prospective graduates, with internationally accredited qualifications, will gain a distinct professional reputation at the provincial, national and international level, culminating in a rewarding and prosperous career.

Learners are integral part of this College and the very raison d'etre of this seat of learning. Therefore, learners should safeguard and maintain their morals and values with a high level of responsibility so that they become an exemplary and productive part of the college. Learners should also abide by the rules and regulations that govern the academic, educational and training aspects at this College and to defend the assets and other facilities of the College at the same time, boosting humanitarian relationships between themselves and interacting positively with their staff members. We would like to assure that the College will provide learners with whatever they need to fulfill their objectives and aspirations to see that they are armed with knowledge, professional skills and are a cut above their peers.

**Haji Al-Balushi**

**College Dean**

## **Introduction**

National College of Automotive Technology L.L.C (NCAT) is a private college that aims to supply the auto, transportation and logistics sectors in Oman with engineers, highly skilled technicians, master technicians and specialists. NCAT aspires to become the primary academic and vocational education & training college to qualify the cadres for careers in the automotive sector. NCAT motivates its learners to develop their professional and interpersonal skills to meet the demands of the sector.

NCAT plays a pivotal role in the human resources development through reinforcing a reputation of excellence and quality. NCAT will work toward bridging skill-gaps in automotive market by adapting international higher education standards and accredited qualifications to produce well-equipped and certified automotive workforce. Meanwhile, NCAT enables its learners to develop their careers and supports them in securing job opportunities in the automotive sector.

The College offers undergraduate academic degree, vocational diploma and recognized competency-based training courses. NCAT is highly committed to training and qualifying skillful engineers and technicians to meet sector's requirements.

## **Vision**

To be the distinguished pioneer educational and training college in the automotive sector.

## **Mission**

The college offers the latest educational and training programmes in line with modern international technologies in the automotive sector through providing the vocational Know-How, specialized skills and advanced personal skills required for developing workforce.

## Core Values

1. **Integrity**
2. **Accountability**
3. **Quality**
4. **Teamwork**
5. **Customer Focus**
6. **Respect**
7. **Creativity and Innovation**

## Goals

- Providing high quality academic and academic and vocational training & education ensuring that learners are equipped with advanced vocational knowledge and skills.
- Realizing the best participation and contribution in developing human resources by benefiting from the wide experiences in the automotive sector.
- Promoting academic and vocational education & training environment by providing distinguished support and ideal investment of resources.
- Contributing in national development in both economic and social levels.

## College Accreditations

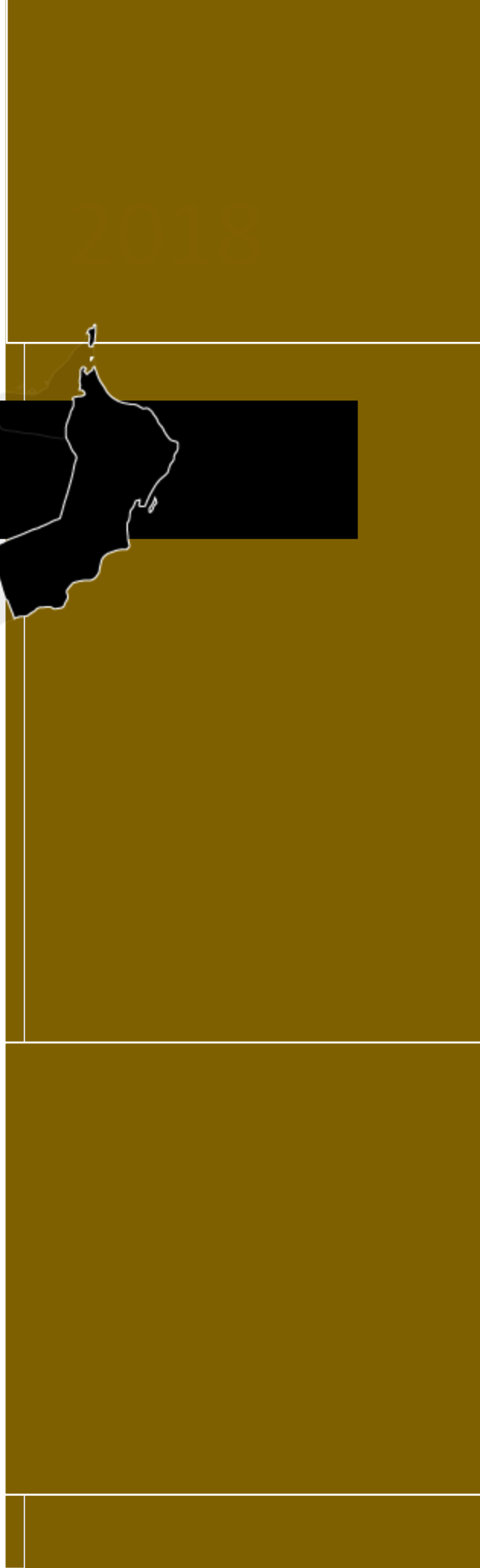
National College of Automotive Technology has achieved accreditation from the relevant educational organizations, at both local and international levels, including:

1. **Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE)**
2. **Ministry of Manpower (MoMP)**
3. **Oman Academic Accreditation Authority (OAAA)**
4. **Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP)**
5. **German University of Technology, Oman (GUtech).**
6. **Pearson Education.**
7. **Institute of the Motor Industry (IMI)**
8. **Internet and Computing Core Certification (IC3)**

[For more information about the college, please click here.](#)



# SULTANATE OF OMAN



## **Oman and Its People:**

### **Welcome to the Sultanate of Oman**

Oman is a country wonderfully combining ageless heritage and modern life. A place where one can explore a traditional souq in the morning and attend a world-class show at the renowned Royal Opera House in the evening.

A big part of the Sultanate's unique charm is the hospitality of the Omani people. There is a big chance that visitors are invited for Omani coffee and dates by locals when travelling through the country.

Visitors and adventurers looking for a unique holiday experience will find that Oman has a lot to offer. Hiking, scuba diving, fishing, kitesurfing and caving – the list of memorable activities one can enjoy while in the Sultanate is endless.

From tall mountains and deep gorges, to water-filled wadis, endless beaches and some of the world's most stunning desert landscapes, the diverse beauty of Oman is apparent in every part of the country.

Even when summer temperatures soar in the rest of the region, the Sultanate enjoys cooler temperatures in Dhofar and the mountain tops of the Al Hajar range, making it a one-of-a-kind holiday destination for visitors from around the world. [For more information about tourism in Oman, please click here.](#)



## History

The Sultanate of Oman is a country of breathtaking natural beauty, interwoven with a kaleidoscope of history and legends. As the oldest independent state in the Arab World, Oman has embraced modernization and progress while retaining the core aspects of its culture and heritage – making it the perfect travel destination for those seeking an authentic Arabian experience.

Thanks to its strategic position at the tip of the Arabian Peninsula, the Sultanate has always played a major role in trade within the region and beyond, acting as gateway to all ships traversing the Strait of Hormuz, Indian Ocean or the Arabian Sea.

Al Wattih, in the Muscat region, is thought to be one of the world's first inhabited settlements, dating back an incredible 10,000 years. Later, and before the coming of Islam, Oman was dominated by the Assyrians, Babylonians and Persians – each of whom sought to use Oman's strategic location to trade with the world.

It was with the spread of Islam in Oman, around the 7th century, that the first place of worship was built. The Al Midhmar mosque in Wilayat Samail still stands to this day, having been rebuilt at various times throughout the centuries.

Over the coming centuries, the rule in Oman divided amongst a variety of dynasties, imamates and foreign powers, including the Portuguese from 1498 to 1507. Oman's history tells the story of Omani people expelling the Portuguese to unite under Imam Nasser bin Murshid in 1624.

In the years that followed, the Sultanate expanded to include cities along the East African coast, from Mombasa to Zanzibar.

In 1798 Oman and Great Britain signed a Treaty of Friendship and, by 1891, Oman and Muscat had become a British Protectorate. For much of this period, the Sultan controlled the coast around Muscat while the Imam governed the interior from Nizwa. Under the 1951 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, Oman received independence from Britain.

Following this independence, the country was brought under the leadership of Sultan Said bin Taimur. However, it was not until his son – His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said – ascended to the throne in 1970 that Oman entered a modern renaissance, evolving into the contemporary, forward facing country it is today.

<b>Population</b>	3,027,959 including 577,293 expatriates (July 2011 est.)
<b>Language</b>	Arabic (official), English (widely spoken)
<b>Capital</b>	Muscat
<b>Natural Resources</b>	Oil, Natural Gas, Copper, Fishery, Agriculture
<b>Local Time</b>	<b>GMT +4</b>
<b>Working Hours</b>	Government: <b>07:30 - 14:30</b> Private Sector: <b>08:00 - 13:00</b> and <b>16:00 - 19:00</b>

### Currency

Oman’s national currency is the Omani Rial (OMR), with the lower denominations known as ‘Baisa’. Rial notes range from OMR 50 to OMR 1, while Baisas are available in denominations of 100 and 500 with 1,000 Baisa equating to One Rial. Coins are also available but may not be accepted at all stores and outlets.

The Central Bank of Oman provides updated information on foreign exchange rates and the history of the currency. Most banks in Oman do provide Visa or Mastercard facilities through their branches and ATMs.

Foreign currency and travelers’ cheques can be exchanged at banks, exchange bureaus, hotels and at the airport. Outside banking hours, money exchangers operate between 4:00 pm and 7:00 pm in the evenings and at weekends. US Dollars are recommended. American Express, MasterCard and Visa credit cards are readily accepted in large shops and hotels and by an increasing number of traders in the souks.

### Cost of Living

The cost of living in Oman when compared to that in western countries is similar. Yet, your living expenses will depend on the lifestyle you choose to have. Buying goods that are recognized brand names costs more than the local brands which are usually of comparable good quality and are sometimes even better.

The cost of housing is also on an equal footing to the west and can generally be quite high.

Although living costs are comparable to western countries living expenses, the fact that salaries in Oman are tax free and there is very little tax on goods and services makes the

cost of living that little more affordable. Electrical items such as televisions, cameras, and computers are usually less expensive as there are very low import duties in Oman.

## **Culture**

The Omani culture has its roots firmly grounded in the Islamic religion. Oman developed its own particular form of Islam called Ibadhism, after its founder, Abdullah ibn Ibadh who lived during the 7th Century AD. Omanis are not only tolerant of the beliefs of different Muslim divisions, they are also tolerant towards believers of other faiths, who are allowed to practice their religion in churches and temples. Islam is based on the fulfillment of the Five Pillars of Islam, and also on the hadiths (the teachings of Prophet Mohammed). By fulfilling these duties, one is assured of a place in heaven.

The awqaf are religious endowments which can take the form of property or revenue and are administered by the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs for the maintenance of mosques and for the benefit of the community. The zakat is a charity tax which is paid to the needy. Every Muslim must pay this, according to his/her means.

All Muslims are obliged to fast during the holy month of Ramadhan, one of the Pillars of Islam. For around 2930- days, each Islamic year, Muslims refrain from smoking, eating and drinking during the hours of fasting (from dawn sunrise to sunset). Ramadhan advances 10 to 11 days each year as it is governed by the lunar calendar.

The Haj or pilgrimage is another Pillar of Islam. The pilgrims travel to al-Medina in Saudi Arabia to visit the Prophet's tomb before travelling to the holy sites in Mecca. In 1999, there were approximately 19,000 Muslims travelling from Oman to Saudi Arabia. The pilgrimage is organized and coordinated by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, which ensures the pilgrims' health and safety during the course of their stay.

Occasions and Events	
<b>Renaissance day</b>	July 23
<b>National Day</b>	November 18
<b>Eid Al-Fitr</b>	Lunar Calendar Based
<b>Prophet's Ascension</b>	Lunar Calendar Based
<b>Ramadhan</b>	Lunar Calendar Based
<b>Eid Al-Adha</b>	Lunar Calendar Based
<b>New Islamic Year</b>	Lunar Calendar Based
<b>Muscat Festival</b>	January – February
<b>Salalah Tourism Festival</b>	July – August
<i>*Christmas, New Year and Easter are not recognized as national holidays in Oman.</i>	
<i>Oman's National Day</i> is celebrated every year on the 18th November. It is a huge celebration in Oman which goes live for the whole month. The official venue of celebrations changes each year and events usually include camel racing, dancing and fireworks.	

## Daily Life and Social Customs

Oman is a tribal society, although tribal influence is gradually declining. Muslim population observes social customs that – though still conservative by Western standards. Women in particular have enjoyed relatively more freedom in Oman than elsewhere on the Arabian Peninsula. Social interaction remains largely segregated by gender, however, and most Omani women particularly those in rural areas dress in a conservative time-honored fashion.

## Omani Food and Meals

Omani people are well known for their hospitality and offers of refreshment. To be invited into someone's home means coffee (Qahwa), a strong, bitter drink flavored with cardamom, accompanied by dates or 'halwa', a sticky sweet gelatinous substance which is made from starch, sugar, ghee, cardamom and rose water. And it can be flavored with many different ingredients such as nuts, saffron, dates and figs or even chocolate. 'Loqiyat' is another accompaniment to coffee, which are balls of flour, sugar and yeast deep fried until golden then served with a sweet lime and cardamom syrup. The sweetness of this dish is counteracting the bitterness of the qahwa. More substantial meals often have rice as the main ingredients, together with cooked meats. The main daily meal is usually eaten at midday, while the evening meal is lighter. 'Maqbous' is a rice dish, tinged yellow with saffron and cooked over a spicy red or white meat. 'Aursia' is a festival meal, served during celebrations which consists of mashed rice flavored with spices. Another popular festival meal is 'shuwa', which is meat cooked very slowly (sometimes for up to two days) in an

underground clay oven. The meat becomes extremely tender and it is impregnated with spices and herbs before cooking to give it a very distinct taste. Fish is often used in main dishes too, and kingfish is a popular ingredient. 'Mashawi', is a meal comprising whole spit-roasted kingfish served with lemon rice. The 'rukhal' bread is a thin, round bread originally baked over fire made from palm leaves. It is often eaten at any meal, typically served with Omani honey for breakfast or crumbled over vegetable and chicken stew for dinner.

## **Religion**

All Omanis are Muslims. A few families of Indian origin are Hindu but there are no Omani Christians or Jews. Omanis tend to be careful in their observance of religious obligations. Most carry out the prescribed five prayers per day and many men go to nearby mosques to perform the prayers. Most Omanis observe the dawn-to-dusk fasting required during the Islamic month of Ramadhan, and it is against the law to eat, drink or smoke in public during daylight hours of Ramadhan.

In addition, the basic law, in accordance with tradition, declares that Islam is the state religion and that Shari'a is the source of legislation. The government also prohibits discrimination based on religion and provides for the freedom to practice religious rites as long as doing so does not disrupt public order. The government generally respects this right, but within defined parameters. There are two separate locations of churches. There is one in Ghala and another is in Ruwi.

## **People**

His Majesty, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, has successfully united all tribes since his ascension in 1970 ensuring that the country and its people are working together on building the country.

With a population of over 4 million people, Oman is an Islamic country that is very accepting of other religions and cultures allowing anyone to practice their faith freely without prejudice that makes Oman one of the safest and most liveable countries in the world.

Omanis are very welcoming of visitors from other countries, a fact that is reflected in the generous hospitality extended – whether it be Omani coffee in the shade of a date palm or leading the way when asked for directions.

## **Geography**

For travelers with a keen interest in geology, Oman is a true wonderland. Geological stories can be found just about anywhere, from Oman's highest mountain Jebel Shams to the mega-dunes of the Empty Quarter (Rub Al Khali) or the Rock Garden at Duqm.

The Sultanate of Oman is the only country in the world composed mostly of oceanic crust and rocks that originate from the Earth's mantle. Evidence of continental drift can be witnessed in many of the unusual rock formations and topography around Oman.

One of the most outstanding geological features of the country is the Al Hajar mountain range, which forms an arc from the north-west (Ras Al Hadd) of Oman all the way to the south-east (Musandam and Strait of Hormuz).

Jebel Shams, at just over 3000 meters, is Oman's highest mountain and truly a geological outdoor museum, with fossils embedded in rocks hundreds of meters above sea level. It is this, and the many other finds, that prove the many geological changes the country has endured with time.

## **Climate**

The ideal time to visit Oman is from September to March, when the climate is a refreshing 25 to 30 degrees Celsius.

During the summer months (April to September), the climate remains moderate in the Al Hajar mountain range and Dhofar region. This is unusual for the Arabian Peninsula, where summer temperatures tend to exceed 40 degrees Celsius.

Dhofar is especially worth a visit during Khareef (monsoon) season, from June to September, when daily rains and a magical mist transform the landscape into a lush green. Light dress is recommended throughout the year, with a lightweight jacket for cooler evenings. No matter how hot it gets women are not allowed to wear shorts or tops that show the shoulders. One-piece bathing suits only are allowed on the beaches. The best choices of fabrics are cotton and linen as other fabrics, particularly polyester, will be far too hot.

## **National Dress – Men**

The national dress for Omani men is a simple, ankle-length, collarless gown with long sleeves called the dishdasha. The colour most frequently worn is white, although a variety of other colours such as black, sky blue, brown and lilac can also be seen. Its main

adornment is a tassel sewn into the neckline, which can be impregnated with perfume. Underneath the dishdasha, a plain piece of cloth covering the body is worn from the waist down. Omani men may wear a variety of head dresses. The mussar is a square of finely woven woolen or cotton fabric, wrapped and folded into a turban. Underneath this, the kumma, an intricately embroidered cap, is sometimes worn. The shal, a long strip of cloth acting as a holder for the khanjar (a silver, hand-crafted knife or dagger) may be made from the same material as the mussar. Some men carry the assa, a stick, which can have practical uses or is simply used as an accessory during formal events. Omani men, on the whole, wear sandals on their feet.

### **National Dress – Women**

In general, the women of Oman may present themselves without a veil. Yet most women wear a black or coloured headscarf (known as sheilah or lihaf) and an abaya (a black-coloured cloak worn over clothes). Tribal Omani women, however, prefer to wear the burqa (facemask). In addition, older generations of Omani women still prefer to wear traditional, colorful dresses or tunics that are worn over the sirwal (trousers). The younger generations of Omani women prefer to mostly wear modern designs of clothes.

Additionally, Omani older women like to wear jewellery which is generally made from silver and gold engraved with patterns, symbols, and calligraphy based on Quranic scripts. Traditionally, Omani women wore the qurhaf as footwear, but modern-day women wear western-style shoes and sandals. For make-up, the women of Oman used natural and traditional cosmetic products, including Kohl as eyeliners or eye-enhancers, a mixture of the seeds of the prunus mahled and the flowers of the carthamus tinctorius plant as moisturizers, and the indigo plant as a form of skin wash. For taking care of their hair, Omani women used oils from the seeds of the shoo plant, and the shampoo that was produced from the sidr and ipomoea nil plants. Today, however, most women use products of globally known brands. Omani women also like to decorate their hands and feet with henna paint, particularly during wedding celebrations and other special occasions.

### **Working Hours**

The weekend in Oman falls on Friday and Saturday. Most shops open from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm and again from 4:30 pm till 10:00 pm. During Ramadhan, the working hours get shortened. Banks, embassies and consulates are open from 8:00 am to noon. But shops close late at night.

## **Transport**

Oman offers easily accessible transport options to nearly every corner of the country. These range from local taxis and buses – operated by Mwasalat – to domestic and international airlines, cruise liners, ferries and cross-country bus services. The majority of these options can be arranged with the recommended travel agencies (see travel agents).

The Sultanate is home to state-of-the-art airports for both local and international passengers. Tourists entering Oman may be required to acquire a tourist visa which can be arranged by a travel agency or received on arrival or via The Royal Oman Police depending on preference and nationality.

## **Telecommunication**

There are many telecommunication companies in Muscat, but the most popular among them are the Oman Telecommunication (Omantel), Oman Mobile and Ooredoo.

## **Conduct**

Omani people are known for their hospitality and warm nature – the country's nationals live in perfect harmony with other cultures and nationalities from all around the world.

However, as in any country, visitors are kindly requested to adhere to a number of rules to ensure this mutual respect remains:

- Please observe social customs and dress in an appropriate manner at all times
- Artefacts, flora and fauna and heritage sites can be admired, but never touched or removed – this includes fruit and vegetables from private properties
- Noise or loud music should be avoided when passing residential areas
- People or private property should not be photographed without obtaining permission first
- Garbage should be disposed off in designated bins at all times
- Activities such as hiking, or off-roading are at every visitor's own risk, so please make sure to carry enough water, food, fuel and spare parts at all times
- Do not camp in wadi beds; flash floods can occur occasionally
- To ensure safety, do check that any tour guide or specialized tour operator used holds a valid license from the Ministry of Tourism.



## **Safety**

Oman is ranked as one of the safest countries in the world – however, it is always recommended to take the necessary safety precautions and to store passports, money and other valuables in a closed bag or hotel safe.

Oman also has excellent road infrastructure – nevertheless, caution is advised when travelling on the Sultanate’s roads. Speed limits are in place at all times and clearly indicated through road signage.

## **International Learners Support Card (Visa)**

The college will assist the international learners in securing visas to study in Oman. Learners should submit the necessary documents that will be required by the college for their visa application. [For more information about student visa requirements in Oman, please click here.](#)

## **Arrival**

The College can meet international learners, from Muscat international Airport upon arrival in Muscat City. One must apply and contact the assigned person from the college either by phone or by e-mail at least one week before the date of arrival.

# ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

## Academic Programmes

The College academic programmes are designed to provide the opportunity for learners to develop knowledge, skills, and attributes for successful career performance and allow them to progress to Diploma, Advanced Diploma and bachelor's degrees. All the programmes have credit value. Each level of the programme shall meet the National Qualifications Framework [For more information about National Qualification Framework, please click here.](#)

## Academic Semester Length

The credit hours and semester length shall be as follows:

Semesters	Duration	Min. Course Load	Max. Course Load
Fall/Autumn Semester	16 weeks plus 2 weeks for examination	12 Credit Hours	22 Credit Hours
Spring Semester	16 weeks plus 2 weeks for examination	12 Credit Hours	19 Credit Hours
Summer Semester	8 weeks plus 1 week for examination	6 Credit Hours	12 Credit Hours

## Automotive Engineering and Technology Programmes

### 1. B.ENG (HONS.) Mechanical Engineering (Automotive)

The Mechanical Engineering (Automotive) Programme is franchise programme where the college and Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) shall collaborate to offer courses in External Degree Programme, leading to the award of a Bachelor of Eng (Hons.) Mechanical Engineering (Automotive). The agreed bachelor's degree shall be awarded to learners who have fulfilled all requirements set by the UMP's Senate for the Programme mode. [For more information about UMP programmes, please click here.](#)

### Program objectives of the Mechanical Engineering (Automotive):

The programme strives to produce graduates with the following two attributes:

- Graduates are competent, responsible and practice professionalism in the global context
- Graduates are knowledgeable and capable to apply the evolving technology in mechanical engineering field

## **Programme Outcome of the Mechanical Engineering (Automotive)**

The programme outcomes of the Mechanical Engineering (Automotive) are specific statements of graduates' knowledge, skills and attitudes that are evident in the programme objectives achievements. Consistent with colleges' Vision and Mission, the following is the list of 12 Programme Outcomes for the Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering programme.

The Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering program ensures that its learners attain:

1. Engineering Knowledge – Apply knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals and a mechanical-automotive engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems
2. Problem Analysis – Identify, formulate, research literature and analyse complex mechanical-automotive engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences and engineering sciences
3. Design/Development of Solutions – Design solutions for complex mechanical-automotive engineering problems and design systems, components or processes that meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations
4. Investigation – Conduct investigation into complex problems using research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of information to provide valid conclusions
5. Modern Tool Usage – Create, select and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools, including prediction and modelling to complex mechanical-automotive engineering activities, with an understanding of the implementations
6. The Engineer & Society – Apply reasoning informed by contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal, and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to professional engineering practice
7. Environment & Sustainability – Understand the impact of professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts and demonstrate knowledge of and need for sustainable development
8. Ethics – Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of engineering practice
9. Communication – Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations and give and receive clear instructions
10. Individual & Team Work – Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams and in multi-disciplinary settings
11. Life Long Learning – Recognise the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadcast context of technological change
12. Project Management & Finance – Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and multidisciplinary environments

**B.ENG (HONS.) MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (AUTOMOTIVE)**

YEAR	FIRST		SECOND		THIRD		FOURTH	
SEM	FIRST	SECOND	FIRST	SECOND	FIRST	SECOND	FIRST	SECOND
<b>COURSES</b>	UHL2400 FUNDAMENTALS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE	UHL2422 ENGLISH FOR TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION	UHS 1021 Soft Skills 1	UHL2432 ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION	NCAT01 Entrepreneurship	UHM 2022 Ethnic Relations	UGE 2002 Technopreneurship	BMA 4924 Final Year Project 2
	UHL2412 ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION	UHR 1012 Islamic and Asia Civilisation	BUM 2313 Numerical Methods	UHF 11*1 Foreign Language Level 1	UHF 21*1 Foreign Language Level 2	BMM 3533 Measurement and Instrumentation System	UHS 2021 Soft Skills 2	BMA 4763 Vehicle Noise & Vibration 3
	UQB 1**1 Co. Curriculum 1	UQ* 2**1 Co.Curriculum 2	BMA 2312 Introduction to Automotive Engineering	BUM 2413 Applied Statistics	BMA 3623 Engine Design	BMM 3563 Finite Element Method	BMA 4603 Integrated Design Project 2	BMA 48*3 Elective 2
	UQB 1**1 Co. Curriculum 1	BUM 2133 Ordinary Differential Equations	BMM 2673 Thermodynamics	BMA 2523 Internal Combustion Engine	BMM 3511 Eng. Themo-fluids Lab	BMM 3553 Mechanical Vibrations	BMA 4723 Vehicle Dynamics	BMA 48*3 Elective 3
	BMM 1313 Computer Programming	BMM 1543 Strength of Materials	BMM 2433 Electrical & Electronics Technology	BMM 2543 Fluids Mechanics 2	BMM 3513 Heat Transfer	BMA 3601 Integrated Design Project 1	BMA 48*3 Elective 1	BMM 4032 Engineer and Society
	BMM1011 Introduction to Engineering	BMM 1553 Dynamics	BMM 2533 Fluids Mechanics 1	BMA2623 Automotive Design & Styling	BMM 3613 Automatic Control	BMM 3633 Industrial Engineering	BMA 4912 Final Year Project 1	
	BMM 1563 Statics	BMM 1511 Eng. Mechanics Lab 1	BMM 2612 Computer Aided Design	BMM 2521 Eng. Mechanics Lab 2	BMM 3643 Manufacturing Processes	BMM 3023 Engineering Management and Safety		
	BMM 1523 Engineering Materials	BMM 1821 Mechanical Laboratory 2						
	BMM 1811 Mechanical Laboratory 1							
<b>TOTAL CREDIT</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>TOTAL CREDIT FOR GRADUATION</b>	<b>128</b>							

**ELECTIVE COURSES:**

No	Code	Course	Credit Hour
1	BMA4803	Automotive Advance Technology	3
2	BMA4813	Automotive Development Process	3
3	BMA4823	Energy Efficient Vehicle	3
4	BMA4833	Automotive Electric and Electronics	3
5	BMA4843	Alternative Fuel	3
6	BMA4853	Diesel Engine Technology	3
7	BMA4863	Motorsports Engineering	3
8	BMA4873	Heavy Duty Vehicles	3
<b>Total Minimum Credit of Elective Subjects for Graduation</b>			<b>9</b>

**Entry Requirement Mechanical Engineering (Automotive):**

- Successfully completed General Education Diploma or Equivalent (as per country standards) with the required subjects of:
  - English language
  - Pure Mathematics and Physics
- Fulfilled all requirements set by the UMP's Senate for the Programme mode
- Successfully completed General Foundation Programme from any other recognized Institution/College or University.

**General Foundation Programme (GFP)**

The GFP is designed to assure sufficient grounding in English and Functional skills i.e. Mathematics, Computer Skills, learning and study methods to enable learners to succeed at the college, as all courses are taught in English. Learners, who successfully complete the General Foundation Programme with satisfactory grades will be granted an entry to advanced programmes. The GFP consists of:

- English - 3 levels
- Mathematics - 3 levels
- Information Technology - 3 levels
- Study Skills

[For more information about General Foundation Programme \(GFP\), please click here.](#)

# VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

## Vocational Qualifications

The college offers Vocational Education and Training Programme which covers different qualifications that are linked with the national occupational standards and accredited by Institute of Motor Industry (IMI) for Level 2 and Level 3 as per the UK Framework. Level 4 and Level 5 are accredited by Pearson Education under the same Framework. These qualifications are basically designed to provide an opportunity for learners to develop their practical skills, knowledge, and attributes for fruitful performance during their employment and allow them to progress and achieve the certificate in the respective area of training. These programmes are as follows:

### A. Competency-Based Training (Level 2 & Level 3)

The Competency-Based Training Programme (CBT) is an approach to teaching and learning which focuses on concrete skills, explicit learning outcomes with respect to the required skills and connected proficiency. CBT qualifications can be delivered in either Arabic or English as per the requirements.

### B. Higher National Certificate and Higher National Diploma (Level 4 & Level 5)

Higher National Certificates (HNCs) and Higher National Diploma (HNDs) are designed to reflect the demands of professional and technical education pathways. HNCs and HNDs are work-related, or vocational qualifications, thereby providing learners with a clear line of sight to employment and opportunities to progress to higher level. [For more information about the UK qualification levels, please click here.](#)

### Qualifications Duration:

#### Competency Based Training Qualifications:

Level	Duration
2	10-12 months
3	18 months including Level 2

#### Higher National Certificate and Higher National Diploma:

Level	Duration
4	Two Semesters/18 Weeks each semester (Excluding General Foundation Programme)
5	Four Semesters/18 Weeks each semester (Excluding Foundation Programme)



## Qualifications Details

### Qualifications under the Industrial Section

Code	Title	Level	Credit Point	Awarding Body
INT-HVEX2-D	IMIAL International Level 2 Extended Diploma in Light Vehicle Maintenance and Repair	2	102	Institute of Motor Industry (IMI)
INT-HVEX3-D	IMIAL International Level 3 Extended Diploma in Light Vehicle Maintenance and Repair	3	106	
INT-HVEX2-D	IMIAL International Level 2 Extended Diploma in Heavy Vehicle Maintenance and Repair	2	103	
INT-HVEX3-D	IMIAL International Level 3 Extended Diploma in Heavy Vehicle Maintenance and Repair	3	103	
INT-PAIEX2-D	IMIAL International Level 2 Extended Diploma in Vehicle Accident Repair Paint	2	89	
INT-PAIEX3-D	IMIAL International Level 3 Extended Diploma in Vehicle Accident Repair Paint	3	111	
INT-BREX2-D	IMIAL International Level 2 Extended Diploma in Vehicle Accident Repair Body	2	106	
INT-BREX3-D	IMIAL International Level 3 Extended Diploma in Vehicle Accident Repair Body	3	111	
500/8601/7	BTEC Level 4 Higher National Certificate in Automotive Engineering	4	125	Pearson Education
500/8832/4	BTEC Level 5 Higher National Diploma in Automotive Engineering	5	120	

### Qualifications under the Commercial Section

Code	Title	Level	Credit Point	Awarding Body
INT-CS2-C	IMI International Level 2 Certificate in Customer Service for the Automotive Industry	2	35	Institute of Motor Industry (IMI)
INT-CS3-C	IMI International Level 3 Certificate in Customer Service for the Automotive Industry	3		
INT-PA2-D	IMI International Level 2 Diploma in Vehicle Parts	2	86	
INT-PA3-D	IMI International Level 3 Diploma in Vehicle Parts	3	101	
INT-VS2-D	IMI International Level 2 Diploma in Vehicle Sales	2	89	
INT-VS3-D	IMI International Level 2 Diploma in Vehicle Sales	3	128	
601/8364/0	BTEC Level 4 Higher National Certificate in Business (Operation Management)	4	120	
601/8365/2	BTEC Level 5 Higher National Diploma in Business (Operation Management)	5	120	

[For more information about the vocational qualifications offered by the NCAT, please click here.](#)

## Entry Requirement

### Level 2

Candidates should:

- Have successfully completed Grade **9** in General Education or equivalent (as per country standards)
- Be medically fit.
- Submit required personal documents

### Level 3

Candidates should:

- Have successfully completed level **2** in the same field.
- Be medically fit.

### Level 4

1. Candidates should hold one of the following:

- **BTEC Level 3** qualification in related field or any other related level **3** qualification.
- General Education Diploma or equivalent.

2. Score band **5.5** in the **IELTS**:

- For Business:
  - band **5.5** in reading and writing
- For Engineering
  - band **5.0** at minimum is being awarded on individual sections

### Level 5

Candidates should have successfully completed BTEC Level **4** qualification in related field or any other related level **4** qualification.

### Note:

International certificates require attestation to verify compatibility with the Omani qualifications.

[To apply online, please click here.](#)