GRADING AND CREDIT SYSTEM IN EDUCATION

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CONTENT

PERCENTILE SYSTEM

- Percentile is used to compare the scors.

- Percentage gives the exact number scored.

- In Graduate Records Examination student earn a raw score, which is calculated into a percentile rank.

PERCENTAGE	CLASSIFICATION
75% and above	Outstanding or distinction
60% and above	First class
50% and above but below 60%	Second class
40% and above but below 50%	Pass class
Below 40%	Fail

GRADE SYSTEM

- It is considered as a better system than the percentile one.

- It is a collection of students grades over his academic career.

- A high grade point is considered as excellent measure of academic ability of a student.

TABLE PRESENTATION OF GRADE SYSTEM

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10
A+(Excellent)	9
A (Very good)	8
B+ (Good)	7
B (Above Average)	6
C (Average)	5
P (pass)	4
F (Fail)	0
Ab (Absent)	0

ADVANTAGES OF GRADING SYSTEM

- It will minimize misclassification of students on the basis of marks.

- It will eliminate unhealthy competition among high achievers.

- It will reduce societal pressure and will provide the learner with more flexibility.

- It will lead to a focus on a better learning environment operational.

- It will facilitate joyful and stress free learning.

DISADVANTAGES OF GRADING SYSTEM

- This system will not be able to bring the student distinctively.

- Differences in the second marks will be unnoticed.

- Topper of the class will not be noticed in the grading system as all get the same grade "A1".

- Students scoring 75%, 80%, 90% will be awarded with the same grade.

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

- The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) programme in which the students have a choice to choose from the prescribed courses, which are reffered as core, elective or minor or soft skill courses and they can learn at their own pace and the entire assessment is graded based on a credit system.

- It redefines the curriculum.

- It provides flexibility in designing curriculum and assigning credits based on the courses content and hours of teaching.

FEATURES OF CBCS

- There is an uniform process for all the central and state universities.

- This system consist of three main courses. The types include core course, elective course and ability course.

- Non credit courses.

- Effective and balaced results.

HOW IS THE CREDIT COUNTED?

- One credit per semester = one hour of teaching (I+T/P).

- A study can have a one component or two or three.

- Total Credit= L+T+P

- Every institution implement this system.

ADVANTAGES OF CBCS

- Cafeteria Approach.

- Based on interest and preferences.

- Learning at own pace.

- Additional courses can be opt up.

- Inter college migration.

- Enhancement of skills.

- Improves the job opportunities.

DISADVANTAGES OF CBCS

- Exact marks can not be estimated.

- Work load of teachers may fluctuate.

- Need of proper infrastructure.

CONCLUSION

- It is too early to say whether CBCS will be successful or not. The UGC has always initiated measures to bring efficiency and excellence in the higher education system of India. The basic motive is to expand academic quality in all aspect right from the curriculum to the learning teaching process to examination and evolution systems. However so far multiple methods are followed by different universities across the country towards examination evolution and grading system. Considering this diversity the implementation of the choice base credit system seems to be a good system in acessing the overall performance of a student in a universal way of a single grading system.