



Centre for Educational and Social Studies

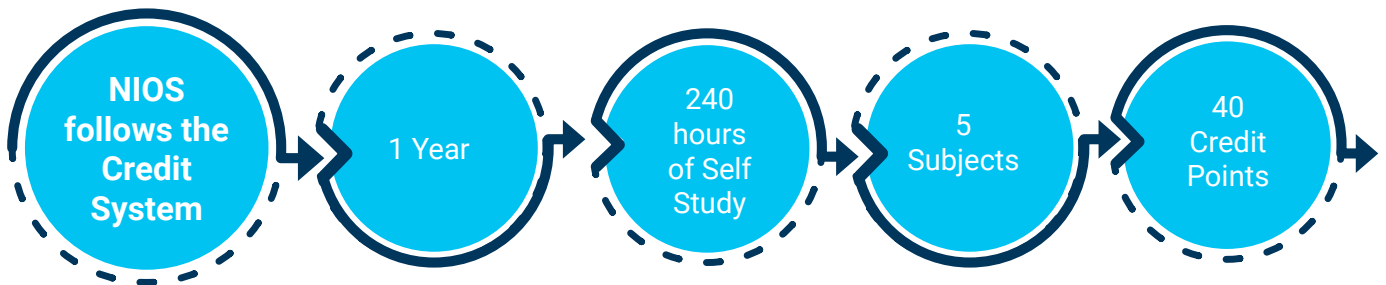
Highlights of the Draft National Credit Framework (NCrF)

The Ministry of Education unveiled the Draft National Credit Framework (NCRF), an umbrella credit framework for skilling, re-skilling, up-skilling, assessment, assessment and evaluation in educational & vocational education training institutions. It is jointly developed by UGC, AICTE, NCVET, NIOS, CBSE, NCERT, Ministry of Education, DGT, and Ministry of Skill Development to achieve the vision of NEP 2020. It is an integrated framework for School Education, Higher Education & Vocational/Skill Development, and is based on Assessment.

Highlights

Present Credit System in India

School Education



Higher Education



Choice Based Credit System (CCS)
Guidelines for providing Skill-based Education under National Skill Qualification Framework



Skill Assessment Matrix for Vocational Advancement of Youth (SAMVAY)



National Skill Qualification Framework



Autonomous Institutions like IIT/IIMs - Each Institute has its Unique Credit System

Objectives of the NCRF



Define credit, components of credit and corresponding credit value



Device formula for credit calculation and formulate framework for credit accumulation



Formulate a framework for credit transfer for VET & School Education, and vice-versa



Formulate a framework for VET & Higher Education, and vice-versa



Establish Academic Equivalence between General Education and Vocational Education



Establish Academic Equivalence within Vocational education and training/ skilling



Identify the Mechanism for Accumulation, Storage, and Redemption of credit through ACB

Benefits and Advantages of NCRF



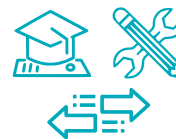
No Hard Separation between General and Vocational Education



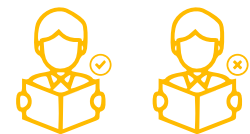
Ensures Holistic Learning for Students



Establishes Equivalence between General and Vocational Education and Training/Skilling



Enables Mobility between General and Vocational Education and Training/Skilling



Provides Provisions for Lifelong Learning through Multiple Entry and Exit Options

Learning shall not be limited to only instructional hours, but also encompass all other activities in the educational institutions, earlier categorised as curricular, co-curricular, and extra-curricular.

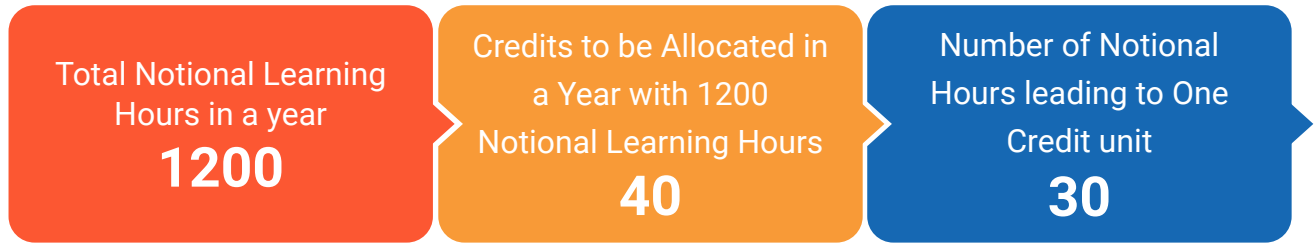
Major Dimensions of NCRF

Academic Education

Undergoing Vocational Education, Training/Skill Program

Relevant Experiential Learning

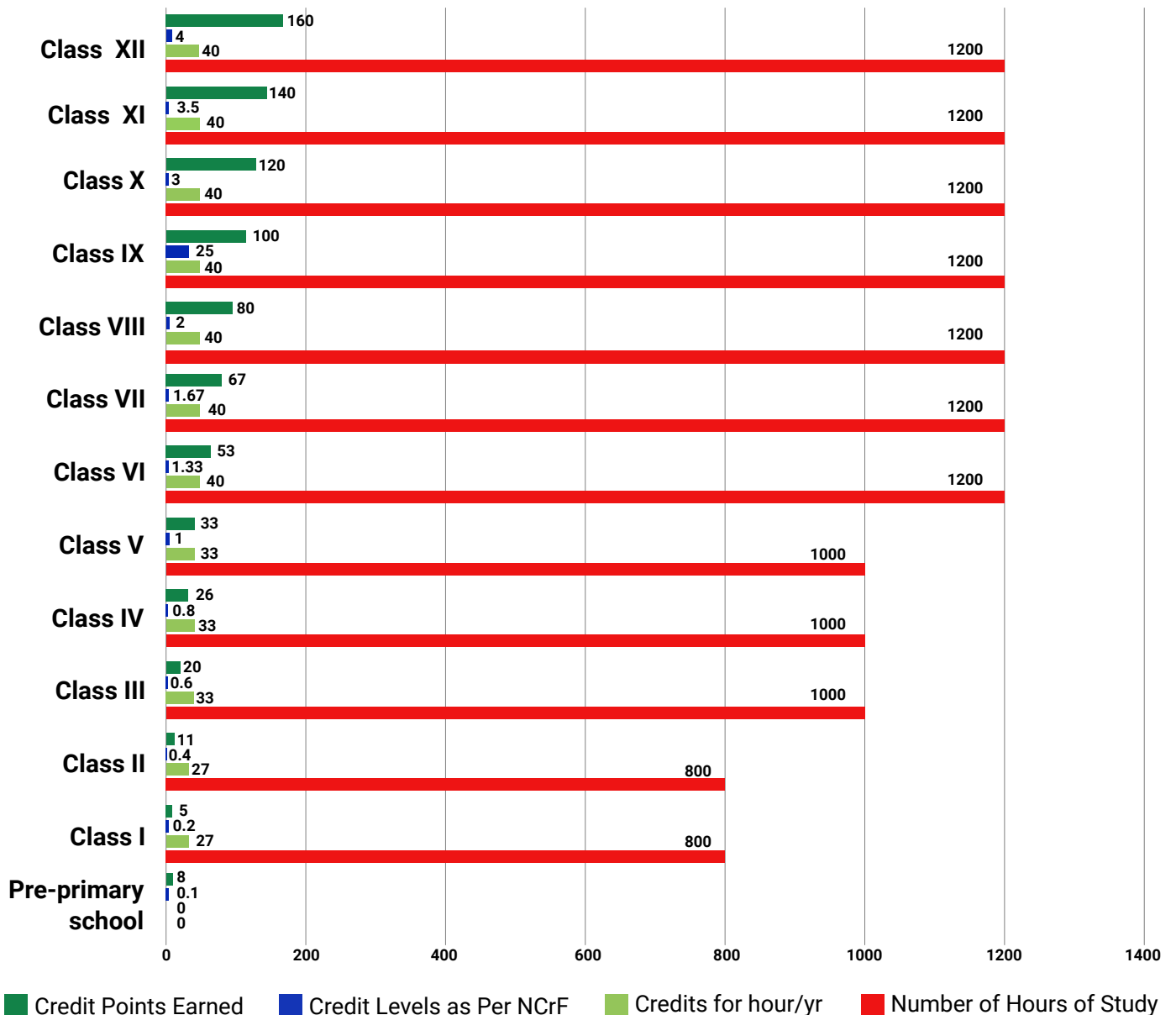
Credits Assigned by Virtue of undergoing Vocational Education and Training/ Skilling



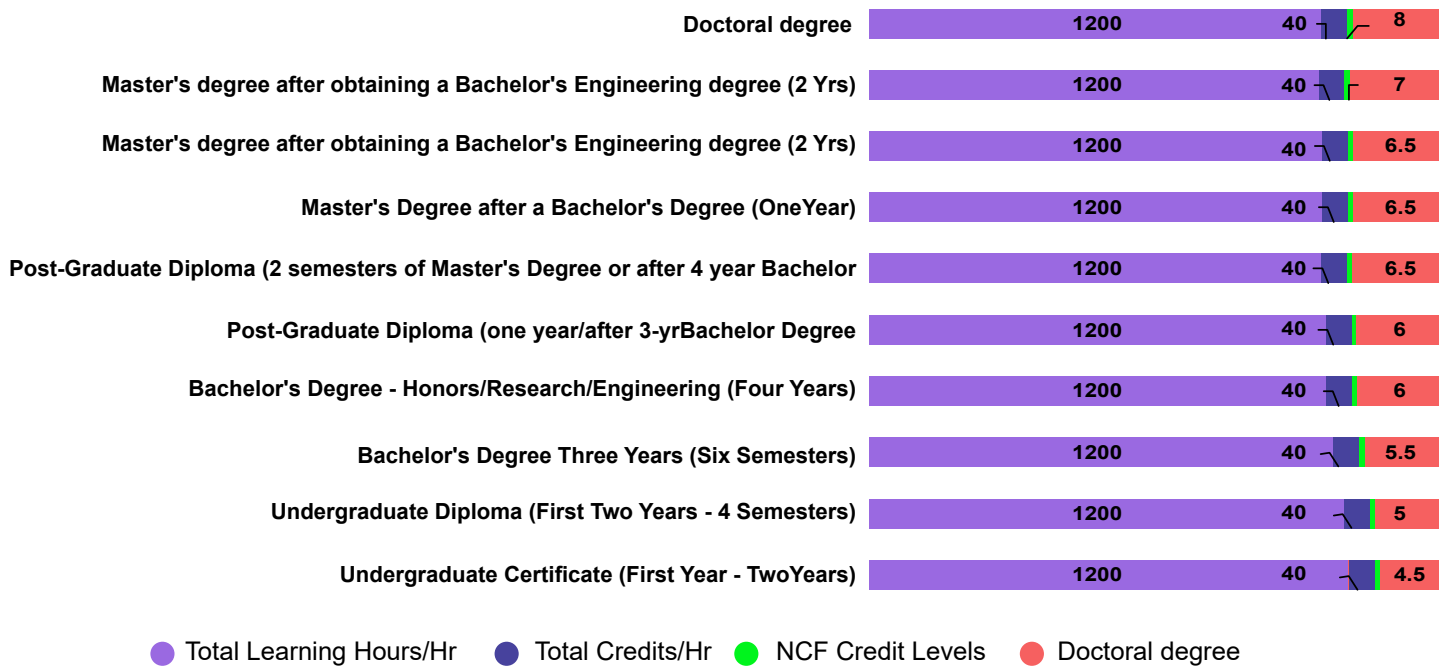
'Credit' – A recognition that a learner has completed a prior course of learning, corresponding to a qualification at a given level.

Credits Assigned by Virtue of Academic Education

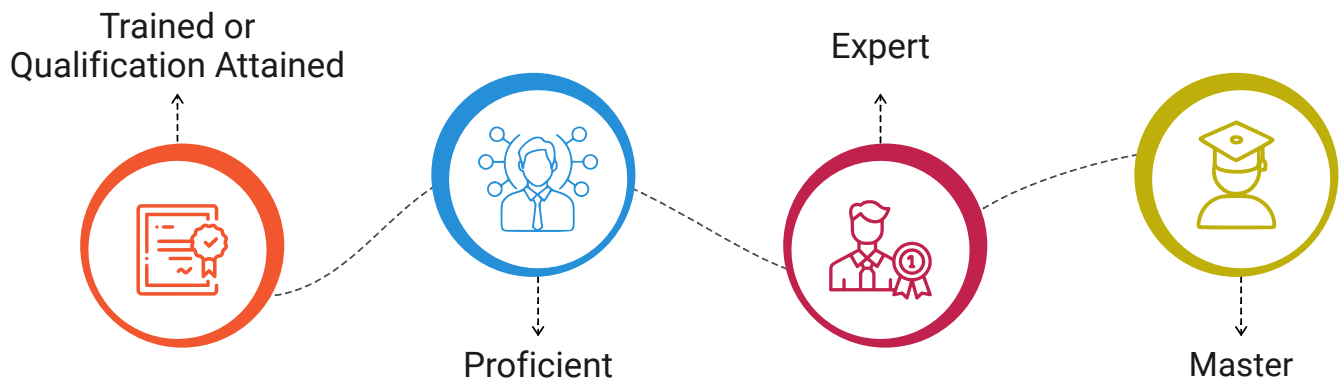
School Education



Higher Education



Credits acquired by virtue of Relevant Experience/Proficiency



Requirements for Credit Transfer



A need for a mutual agreement between the body allocating credits and the body accepting those credits



Credits to be recognized by concerned awarding bodies



A process of mutual acceptance of credits between two entities



The regulator/ Autonomous institutions to define the exit or entry module



Academic Bank of Credit shall be a repository of all credits earned by a student

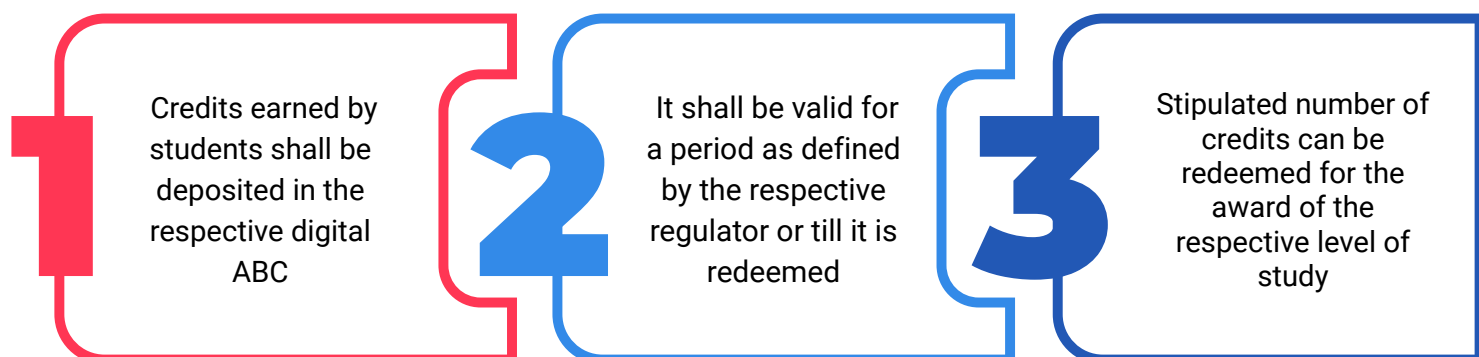
Credit Accumulation: The total credit points earned by a student/learner is a multiplication of total credits earned at a level of study/ skilling and NCrF level assigned to that level of skilling/ academic class.

Accumulation and Storage of Credits



Credit Redemption works on the principle of ME-ME as well as “anytime learning, anywhere learning, and any level learning’ as is emphasized in NEP 2020. The process is based on the Academic Bank of Credit guidelines notified by UGC

Credit Expiry and Renewal



Source: https://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc_notices.aspx?id=NDU4Nw==, Retrieved on October 23, 2022