

## **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) & Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)**

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### **\*Abstract**

The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) is a student-centered instructional paradigm that allows students to take courses and disciplines of their choice, including core, elective, open or global electives, and skill-based courses. The CBCS grading system, unlike traditional schooling, is based on earned credits in each semester or term. In higher education in India, the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) provides students with the numerous advantages and assists them in achieving their objectives. Multidisciplinary method of selecting topics and courses of interest Learn at their own pace to gain information and skills for improved growth, and by being a life-long scholar, they can achieve their career goals and beyond. The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS system) provides students with an excellent opportunity to select and learn courses of their choice, including core, elective, and skill-based courses. Credits are used to evaluate choice-based courses rather than traditional marks and grade patterns. Students can major, honor, or minor, with the option of taking courses at a faster speed. Educators must contact an educational ERP vendor that delivers robust software that meets the CBCS pattern's standards in order to implement the CBCS system. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE), on the other hand, is a method of reviewing a student's performance in order to determine where they may improve. Regular examinations and evaluations are used to improve student performance. The developments of cognitive, psychomotor, and affective abilities are the main goals of CCE. Instead of memorizing, stimulate cognitive processes. Make assessment an integral element of education, and use evaluation to help students improve their performance. To make teaching and learning more learner-centered, Individual and group assessment methods, as well as paper-pencil tests, rating scales, observation schedules, interviews, and anecdotal records, are all used in CCE evaluation. The following are the main benefits of CCE: it aids students in understanding their weak and strong points; it also aids teachers in guiding students through problems; and it aids teachers in guiding students through problems. Allows students to do self-assessment, assists students in achieving the intended course outcome, and assists teachers in adopting new teaching approaches for better results.

\* **Keywords:** Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE)

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## Introduction

Quality education is critical for improving students' knowledge, abilities, and confidence, as well as having a positive impact on their lives. It allows students to develop not only professionally, but also personally. Higher education institutions must focus on striking a balance between imparting education and boosting skill development by offering flexibility to explore diverse fields in order to ensure quality education.

Technology advancements and the rise of automation have accelerated in recent years, requiring students to be more industry-ready. Other departmental courses might help students flourish by complementing and empowering them. An engineering student might do a Finance Management Course that will be beneficial to him. Managing such a wide range of permutations takes a lot of time and work, especially when it comes to mapping disputes in timetables and tests. The University Grants Commission (UGC) introduced the CBCS or Choice Based Credit System, which provides students with an effective learning platform by widening their educational horizons. It is a student-centered course in which students select their own subjects. The disciplines can be elementary or advanced. The CBCS method employs credits instead of the traditional marking system. This choice-based credit system in higher education allows for greater flexibility in curriculum development and credit allocation based on course difficulty and teaching hours. This allows students to take classes of their choosing, study at their own speed, take additional courses, and achieve more credits than are required. CBCS places a strong emphasis on group discussions, assignments, class activities, and internal assessments, resulting in a positive learning atmosphere.

## CBCS Offers Three Types of Courses

Students can choose from three types of courses in the CBCS system: Core, Elective, and Foundation.

- **Core Course:** To meet the credit requirement, students must choose a core subject.
- **Elective Course:** These studies cover a broader range of topics and are designed to improve students' abilities. They introduce students to subjects that are not included in their regular curriculum. Students have the option of choosing subjects that interest them.
- **Foundation:** Also known as 'Ability Enhancement Courses,' foundation courses provide value-based subjects that lead to increased understanding. Such value-based studies can assist students gain outstanding long-term job chances.

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Core, elective, and foundation courses all have various credit allocations. The main goal of this intelligent CBCS programme is to inspire pupils to be all-rounders by pushing their abilities to the next level.

### **Grading System of CBCS**

CBCS uses a standard method of assessment and examination management, rather than the traditional percentage and grading methods of measuring a student's academic abilities. All educational institutes use the same CBCS software grading system. It follows a semester schedule rather than an annual examination schedule. Every academic year is divided into two semesters: odd and even. At the end of each semester, evaluations and grades are assigned.

As a result, the credits grading method outperforms the traditional percentage approach. The University Grants Commission has instituted a ten-point grading system, with zero representing absence/failure and ten representing excellence.

### **Evaluation in Choice Based Credit System in Higher Education:**

<b>Letter Grades</b>	<b>Grade Points</b>
O (Outstanding)	10
A+ (Excellent)	9
A (Very Good)	8
B+ (Good)	7
B (Above Average)	6
C (Average)	5
P (Pass)	4

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Letter Grades	Grade Points
F (Fail) or Absent (AB)	0

The credits are determined by the number of hours a student spends in class.

If a student is unable to do effectively owing to health difficulties, they may be given the option of taking fewer topics. Certainly, their grades would suffer, but CBCS allows them to make up the missed credits the following semester.

To be honest, the CBCS can be a blessing for students who have a desire to pursue something different and accomplish greater heights. This technique will undoubtedly provide students with new professional alternatives and assist them in landing their desired job.

### Process of CBCS

The choice-based credit system in higher education is founded on the fundamental idea that students have a choice. Students have subject selections in colleges. Students can select subjects based on their interests and the number of credits required for that semester.

They will then take theory and practical classes in order to earn credits. They pass the semester once they have earned the required credits.



### Benefits of CBCS System

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- CBCS allows students to select subjects that interest them. When students study about topics they enjoy, they perform better.
- Students can combine subjects such as economics and microbiology, physics and accounting, English and chemistry, and so on. This was not conceivable in the traditional educational system.
- The CBCS system helps pupils to prepare for the future. Industries prefer personnel who are multidisciplinary all-rounder rather than pupils who specialize in one field. As a result, CBCS teaches job-related skills.
- Students have the option to switch subjects every semester. This allows them to learn about various topics and identify their areas of expertise.
- By choosing their own studies, kids learn to make decisions that benefit them. This encourages students to become self-sufficient at a young age.
- To complete a course, CBCS allows students to study at different times and at multiple Institutes.
- Because all Indian colleges use the same grading system, a student can effortlessly move from one to the other. A uniform course is followed by students all over India.
- If a student becomes ill or unable to cope, he or she might take fewer subjects and earn less credit in a semester. They can then make up the credits in the following semester. CBCS brings Indian education up to international standards.

### **Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)**

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, or CCE, is a method of assessing a child's progress in all school-related activities. The Central Board of Secondary Education of India and state governments in India directed this proposal in 2009 under the Right to Education Act. Teachers can diagnose students' inadequacies with CCE by using a range of evaluation activities. Learners receive useful feedback after completing the assessment exercises. The teacher assists and helps them in identifying the issues.

### **Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation's Goal (CCE)**

- Evaluate and assist students in all parts of education
- Improve learning outcomes by concentrating on students' skills and cognitive abilities
- Encourage regular evaluation and constructive criticism
- Reduce stress and pressure on students
- Provide instructors with abundant teaching opportunities

### **Characteristics of Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE)**

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- Facilitates successful instruction
- Evaluates student development on a regular basis.
- Assists in the creation of future teaching-learning plans
- Instills positive attitudes and values in pupils
- Assists with both academic and co-curricular progress
- Encourages students' overall growth.

### **Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) Features:**

Performance evaluations cover both academic and extracurricular activity. Scholastic activities encompass curricular and core subject-related topics, whereas co-scholastic activities include life skills, attitudes, and values.

#### **A) Scholastic Assessment**

The educator strives to link the cognitive domain objectives with different subjects through scholastic areas, which include all activities related to diverse disciplines within the academic curricular. Bloom's Taxonomy, which is a framework for classifying learning objectives, can help them grasp this better.

- **Knowledge-** This refers to the intricate intricacies of the subject matter, as well as the capacity to recall any information about the structure, pattern, or location.
- **Comprehension-** This demonstrates the ability to comprehend what he or she is hearing and put it into practise when and if necessary.
- **Application-** This implies the ability to address an issue using any theory or principle.
- **Analysis-** The ability to spot flaws and misconceptions
- **Synthesis-** This refers to the process of integrating distinct entities and elements into a single entity.
- **Evaluation-** Ability to come to a conclusion after careful consideration of all available variables

Educators must ensure that pupils participate in a variety of activities in all subject areas; if a student falters in any area, the teacher should intervene. The learning objectives can only be met through online assessment and active participation from students, as well as useful feedback and advice from teachers; this is where ongoing and comprehensive evaluation comes into play.

#### **B) Co-Scholastic Assessment**

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Most schools have a long and consistent tradition of focusing more on scholastic activities while ignoring co-curricular activities. Schools and colleges have emphasized co-curricular activities as a result of key educational changes implemented throughout the years. Among these activities are:

- **Life Skills**
- **Attitude**
- **Social Values**

### **Life Skills**

Life skills are the basic characteristics that enable an individual to deal with any situation delicately and efficiently. To put it another way, these are psychosocial and interpersonal abilities that assist people in making decisions, making proper judgements, coming up with inventive and creative solutions to problems, and increasing productivity. UNICEF, UNESCO, and the WHO have identified ten essential life skills for dealing with daily challenges and overcoming obstacles. The following are the core abilities:

- Self-awareness
- Empathy
- Critical thinking
- Creative thinking
- Decision making
- Problem-solving
- Interpersonal relationship skills
- Effective communication
- Coping with stress
- Coping with emotions

### **How to Assess Life Skills?**

- **Individual assessment:** This refers to any activity or task completed by a single student.
- **Group assessment:** This refers to any single project or assignment that is assigned to a group of students and requires them to work together to complete.
- **Self-assessment:** Students are expected to evaluate their development, understanding of subjects, knowledge, and skills, among other things, using predetermined criteria.
- **Peer evaluation:** In this type of evaluation, students are matched in groups and one student evaluates the work of another.

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## **Attitude**

The behaviour and attitude of a student in the classroom is one of the most reliable ways to determine his or her outlook and state of mind. Teachers must concentrate on students' development of positive attitudes and behaviours toward their teachers, peers, classmates, school programmes, and the entire school environment. Institutes can employ a student monitoring system to keep track of their students' behaviour in the classroom.

### **How to Evaluate the Attitude of Students?**

The following are some of the approaches that can be used to effectively examine a student's behaviour:

- Self-report inventories
- Attitude scales
- Survey
- Interview
- The biographical and essay methods
- Projective tests
- Error-choice techniques
- Indirect observation

**Co-Curricular Activities** : Concerns about children' holistic development have prompted schools to place equal focus on co-curricular activities such as recreational games and sports. Sports and other activities have been found to contribute to good physical development, character education, and social skills.

Among the notable extracurricular activities are:

- Debates
- Sports competition
- Cultural programs
- Story writing
- Drama club
- Yoga
- Drawing

### **Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation's Functions (CCE)**

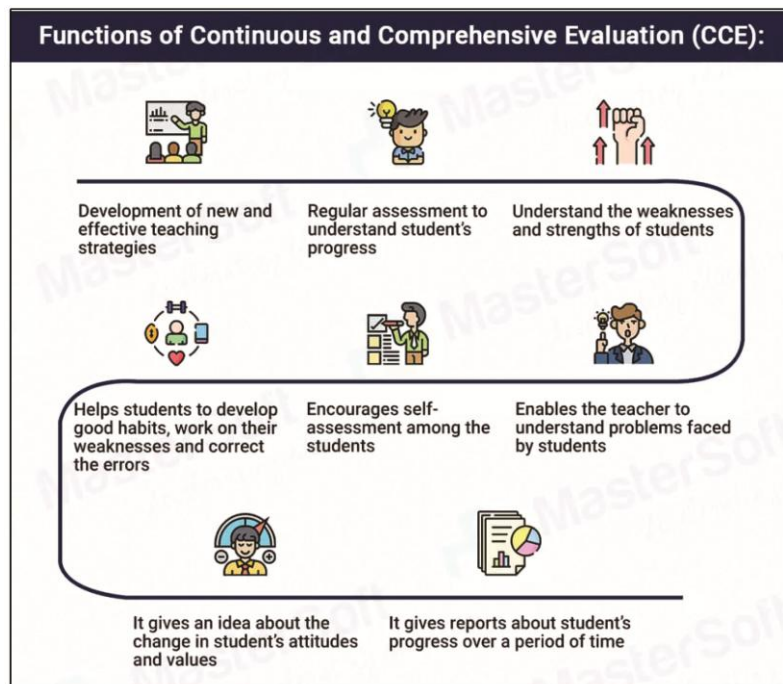
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- Assists in the development of new and effective teaching strategies
- Aids in regular assessment to understand student progress
- Assists in the understanding of students' weaknesses and strengths
- Enables the teacher to understand problems faced by students and make changes in teaching techniques
- Encourages students to self-assess
- Assists students in developing good habits, working on their weaknesses, and correcting errors
- It provides reports on student achievement over time
- It provides an indication of the change in student attitudes and values



### How Can a Classroom Teacher Benefit from Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation?

- Aids teachers in understanding students' learning styles
- Aids them in understanding the problems that students face collectively
- Encourages them to try different teaching techniques for better results
- Provides insights into students' learning patterns
- Allows them to guide students on specific pain points

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### **The Most Important Advantages of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)**

- Exam stress is a very regular occurrence among students; some even stay up all night to revise that one chapter in which they have a problem. CCE is a valuable tool that can be utilized to alleviate the worry or fear that students experience as the exams approach.
- The CCE assesses students' learning needs and abilities. Students can use CCE to continually assess their talents and put their best foot forward. The CCE enables teachers and students to identify areas where pupils want additional assistance.
- CCE assists teachers in systematizing their teaching practices. Continuous evaluation allows the teacher to recognize pupils' learning styles and deficiencies. It aids in boosting student performance by detecting a student's learning challenges on a regular basis.
- CCE is child-centered, and each student is treated as an individual. It tries to capitalise on each child's distinct abilities, strengths, and development.
- A critical component of this evaluation framework is continuous and comprehensive assessment, which aids in assessing students' progress.
- The CCE provides teachers with a variety of evaluation exercises to help them diagnose their pupils' deficiencies. When a teacher delivers assessment feedback, he or she assists students in identifying problem areas and providing feedback and support to help them improve their performance.

### **Conclusion**

Continuous comprehensive evaluation is so broad in scope that it attempts to cover every area of a child's development. We introduced you to the concept of a child's holistic development at the beginning of the unit. It was attempted to demonstrate that appraisal is a holistic process. The unit also covered the meaning and concept of continuous and thorough evaluation, as well as related concepts such as ongoing, periodicity, placement evaluation, formative, and summative evaluation. The concept and aim of ongoing and comprehensive evaluation were also discussed in this section. We discussed a variety of scholastic and co-scholastic abilities in the section on scholastic and co-scholastic abilities. All of the major co-curricular topics, such as life skills, attitude, and human values, were discussed. In the unit, not only scholastic and co-scholastic topics were examined, but also tools and procedures for evaluating these aspects. Unit tests, oral exams, achievement exams, assignments, quizzes, observation schedules, rating scales, inventories, anecdotal records, interviews, portfolios, document analysis, and other techniques are discussed. A sample for recording and reporting student outcomes is also provided at the end of the unit.

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