

Innovations in Examination System

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DISCUSSION POINTS:

1. Innovations in Examination System:

- Grading and semester system.
- Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).
- Question bank.
- Credit Accumulation and Credit Transfer.
- Online and On-demand examination.
- Impact of entrance test and public examination on teaching and learning.



Review of Present Examination System:

1. Meaning of RPES: analysis of PES through questions such as:

- What are exactly doing in PES?
- What is the process of PES?
- How does PES actually work?
- What are the good Practices in PES?
- What are the bad practices in PES?
- Is PES better for learners' points of view?

2. Various Sources for RPES:

NCF, Curriculum and syllabi, Documents (Gov.), Real Practices adopted by Institutions (University/Colleges)

Grading System:

William Farish (1972) in Cambridge University, England.

The Grade Point Average is a method to find out the student's average grade⁴ in a specific time period i.e. in one semester/six months.

GPA:

It is calculated by dividing the total points earned by the total credit attempted.

CGPA:

The Cumulative Grade Point Average. It is a method to find out the overall performance of the candidate throughout the year. It is calculated by adding up the grades of all subjects and divided it by the total number of the subjects.

Advantages of Grading System:

- Determination of Weakness and Strengths:
- Low Score Pressure:
- Classification of Students:
- Parent's Attention:

Disadvantages of Grading System:

- Decreased Performance
- Accuracy in Result
- Demotivation Competition Decreased

UGC 10 Points Grading System:

Grade	Grade Criteria
A-1	Top 1/8th of the passed candidates
A-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
B-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
B-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
C-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
C-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
D-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
D-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
E*	(The word/ phrase for this will be informed shortly)

Table 1: Grading system in CBCS as per UGC guidelines.

Sl. No.	Letter Grade	Grade	Grade Point
1	O	Outstanding	10
2	A+	Excellent	9
3	A	Very Good	8
4	B+	Good	7
5	B	Above Average	6
6	C	Average	5
7	P	Pass	4
8	F	Fail	0
9	Ab	Absent	0

Semester System:

A semester system is an academic term. Within a semester system, an academic year is divided into two sessions. Therefore, a semester usually covers a period of six months.

Difference between Semester and Annual System:

Sr.	SS	AS
1.	Course divided in half yearly mode	Course divided in yearly mode
2.	Exam Conducted twice in a year	Exam Conducted one time in a year
3.	Less burden of exam	Over burden of exam
4.	More costly	Less costly
5.	Students' preparing continuously	Students' preparing just before exam

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

C
C
E

- A process of evaluating the child's development in all the school-related activities.
- This proposal was directed under the Right to Education Act in 2009 by the CBSE and the respective state boards.
- In CCE teachers can diagnose learners' deficiencies using a variety of assessment activities and learners are given valuable feedback.
- The teacher also guides and supports them to identify the problems.

Aims of CCE:

- Evaluate and guide the students in all aspects of education
- Improve **learning outcomes** by focusing on skills and cognitive abilities of students
- Encourage regular assessment and constructive criticism
- Reduce stress and pressure on students
- Enable the instructors for better teaching and trust development

Features of CCE:

- Enables effective teaching and Aids regular assessment to understand student's progress.
- Conducts continuous assessment of student progress
- Enables the teacher to understand problems faced by students
- Helps to create teaching-learning plans for future
- Creates good attitude and imbibes good values in students
- Encourages self-assessment among the students
- Helps to improve Scholastic as well as Co-Scholastic growth
- Encourages all round development of the students
- It gives an idea about the change in student's attitudes and values
- It gives reports about student's progress over a period of time

Functions of CCE:

Aspects of CCE:

The assessments of the performance include both scholastic and co-scholastic activities.

- 1. Scholastic Evaluation:** Curricular and core subjects-related areas are included within scholastic activities- Cognitive domains.
- 2. Co-Scholastic Evaluation:** life skills, attitudes, and values are included within co-scholastic activities.

NOTE: UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO have enlisted ten core **life skills**:

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:

9

Individual assessment: Any activity or task which is performed by any student individually.

Group assessment: Any single project or assignment that is assigned to a group of students wherein they collaborate and complete the task.

Self-assessment: Based on given criteria the students are supposed to evaluate their progress, understanding of subjects, knowledge, and skills, etc.

Peer-assessment: students are paired in a group wherein one student assesses the work of another.

How To Assess The Students' Attitude

Various techniques which can be utilized effectively to assess the student's Attitudes are as follows:
Self-report inventories, Attitude scales, Survey, Interview, The biographical and essay methods, Projective tests, Error-choice techniques, Indirect observation

How to Assess Social Skills:

The co-curricular activities like sports and any other activities contribute to beneficial physical development, Value education and social skills.

Some of the noteworthy co-curricular activities include :

Debates, Sports competition. Cultural programs, Story writing, Drama club, Yoga, Drawing

प्रश्न बैंक

- A question bank is a collection of questions.
- that may be saved and used again and again.
- An individual can import question banks to use in your courses' assessments.
- Question Banks are commonly used by instructors to construct a library of questions.
- They can reuse across several examinations.

Question Bank

CATS

- ❖ किसी कोर्स को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रासंगिक क्रेडिट का कुल योग है।
- ❖ क्रेडिट संचयन एक प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें शिक्षार्थी एक कार्यक्रम में प्राप्त किए गए सीखने के परिणामों (क्रेडिट्स) को एक तारीख में संचित करने में सक्षम होते हैं और बाद में पूरे कार्यक्रम के लिए उसे गिना जाता है।
- ❖ **The Credit Accumulation and Transfer System (CATS)**
- ❖ **Academic Bank of Credit (ABC):** यह एक वर्चुअल स्टोर-हाउस है, जो हर स्टूडेंट के डेटा का रिकॉर्ड रखेगा। इसके लिए कॉलेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज को एकेडमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट स्कीम में अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करना होगा। इसके बाद वहां पढ़ने वाले हर स्टूडेंट का डेटा स्टोर होना शुरू हो जाएगा।
- ❖ क्रेडिट ट्रांसफर के अंतर्गत एक विभाग से अन्य विभाग या एक संस्थान से दूसरे संस्थान में हस्तांतरित किया जाता है।
- ❖ <https://www.abc.gov.in/>

Benefits & Features of ABC



Benefits

Enable student mobility

Academic flexibility

Allows student to choose own learning path

Recognized learning achievements



Key feature

Multiple entry multiple exit

Anytime anywhere learning

Allows student to study at their own pace

Transparency

Characteristics of ABC

Process of ABC

How it works?

Credits get deposited



Institution A



Transfer of Credits

Redeem Credits



Institution B

"Credits awarded to a student for one program from an institution may be transferred / redeemed by another institution upon students consent"
Credit transfer is the key to successful study mobility

OES

- ❖ ऑनलाइन परीक्षा एक प्रकार की वर्चुअल परीक्षा है, जो इंटरनेट का उपयोग करके कंप्यूटर डिवाइस (डेस्कटॉप/लैपटॉप/स्मार्टफोन) पर कंडक्ट किया जाता है।
- ❖ कोई भी दूरस्थ रूप से किसी भी स्थान से या एक निश्चित स्थान से ऑनलाइन परीक्षा में प्रतिभाग कर सकता है।
- ❖ अधिकांश ऑनलाइन परीक्षाओं की या तो मानव प्रॉक्टरों के माध्यम से या विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रॉक्टरिंग सॉफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से या दोनों के मिश्रण का उपयोग करके जांच की जाती है।
- ❖ एक ऑनलाइन परीक्षा में, उम्मीदवारों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे अपने सिस्टम पर सवालों के जवाब दें।
- ❖ ऑनलाइन परीक्षा का MCQ प्रारूप में होना आवश्यक नहीं है। इसे किसी भी वांछित रूप में कंडक्ट किया जा सकता है।
- ❖ **CBT, ABT, Live Poll, Various Survey Platforms: survey monkey etc.**

ऑन-डिमांड परीक्षा प्रणाली (मांग आधारित परीक्षा)

- ❖ पढ़ाई में लचीलेपन को महत्ता प्रदान करती है।
- ❖ यह प्रणाली परीक्षा की तारीख के मामले में बहुत लचीली है।
- ❖ कोई भी शिक्षार्थी समय और तारीख की उपलब्धता के अनुसार परीक्षा की तैयारी कर सकता है।
- ❖ शिक्षार्थियों को तैयारी के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिलता है और वे जितनी बार चाहें सुधार कर सकते हैं।
- ❖ किसी भी परीक्षा केंद्र या दूरस्थ रूप से सॉफ्टवेयर का उपयोग करके परीक्षा कंडक्ट की जाती है।

ODES

- ❖ परीक्षा का प्रारूप **(DV and DP)** समान रखा जाता है।
- ❖ Student can walk into the examination center as and when he/she feel ready for the examination.
- ❖ **NIOS Successfully working on ODE since 2003/2005 (S. Level) and since 2007 (Sr. S. Level) with the help of randomly generated Question Paper by the computer out of already developed Question Bank.**

**On-Demand Examination
System**

Importance of ODES

Advantages of ODES

- ❖ Allows the Student to get assessed when he/ she is ready.
- ❖ Readiness depends on the Student and not on the institution.
- ❖ Attempts to remove the stress of appearing in examination(s).
- ❖ Attempts to remove the threat of failure in examination.
- ❖ Removes frustration, loss of self esteem, peer group ridicule, depression etc.
- ❖ Knowledge of results is almost immediate and success.
- ❖ Degree and level of performance is decided by the Student who can reappear in the examination as many times as one wants, till satisfied.
- ❖ Malpractices will be reduced, as it is a system where the tools for evaluation are unique to an individual Student. Every question paper for each Student is different having comparable difficulty level.
- ❖ Respects the individuality and sovereignty of each Student

Characteristics of ODES

Entrance Test

- Board exams questions are generally based on the KNOWN CONCEPTS – KNOWN QUESTIONS paradigm whereas Entrance exams questions are based on KNOWN CONCEPTS – UNKNOWN QUESTIONS paradigm.
- Board Exam v/s Entrance Exam Debate: SC Order (2005) increased entrance exam weightage.
- The Supreme Court ruled that admission to professional courses must be on the basis of a Common Entrance exam and not on the basis of Board exams.
- Entrance/Public exams are highly competitive.
- Entrance exams ask more difficult questions than Board exams. Rote learning approach does not work for Entrance exams.
- Students started focusing more on understanding concepts deeply and learning to apply them.
- Students' concepts clarity and problems solving ability has significantly improved.

**KC-KQ v/s KC-UQ
Paradigm**

Impact of Public Examination on Teaching and Learning

- **New coaching eco-system flourished across India.**
- **Students' priority of their time to Entrance exam studies and skipped or reduced their school/college attendance.**
- **An Attendance Tie-up culture between colleges and coaching developed.**
- **Online mode of education increased.**
- **created a new class of professionals who started teaching in coaching institutes for Entrance exams. These professionals demanded high salaries from coaching institutes thereby increasing tuition fees.**
- **Entrance exams forced to migration of students to selected cities like Kota, Hyderabad, Delhi, Pune, Prayagraj etc. which emerged as coaching hubs of the nation.**
- **Entrance exams increased stress and anxiety levels in students and parents with its cut-throat competition.**
- **ONE NATION – ONE EXAM policy demanded.**

Impact of Entrance Test on Teaching and Learning

THANK YOU.

