

UGC CARE LISTED PERIODICAL
ISSN : 2278 - 6864

Education and Society **Since 1977**

Vol-46, Issue-4, No.05, July-September: 2023



Indian Institute of Education

J. P. Naik Path, 128/2, Kothrud, Pune-411 038

INDEX

1	AWARENESS AND USAGE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES BY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A STUDY	1
2	CRITICALLY UNDERSTANDING THE ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN ALOPATI CHAR	7
3	कहानियों में किसान एवं उनका संघर्ष	11
4	ANALYSIS OF LONG-TERM FINANCIAL POSITION OF SELECTED STEEL COMPANIES IN INDIA	18
5	DISCOVERING WOMAN SELF IN ANITA NAIR'S LADIES COUPE: AN ANALYSIS	27
6	EFFECTIVENESS OF CULTURE-BASED VIDEO LESSONS IN LEARNING SCIENCE AMONG TRIBAL STUDENTS AT STANDARD VI	31
7	DIGITAL COMPETENCE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	38
8	महिला सशक्तिकरण में डिजिटल क्रांति की भूमिका	46
9	INDIA'S OUTLOOK TOWARDS SOUTHEAST ASIA	51
10	THE POSSIBILITIES OF SITUATING SOCIOLOGY OF DALITS	56
11	A STUDY ON CONSUMER SAFETY RIGHT AWARENESS WITH REFERENCE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD	65
12	EVOLUTION OF MYANMAR INHABITANTS AND THE ROHINGYA REFUGEE: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS	74
13	CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM: A LEAF AT THE REFORMS IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION	78
14	INDIA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	87
15	POVERTY ALLEVIATION STRATEGIES IN TELANGANA FOR DEPRIVED PEOPLE: A STUDY ON AASARA SCHEME	95
16	A STUDY ON THE STATUS OF THE AWARENESS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION, 2009 AMONGST HEADMASTERS AT PRIMARY SCHOOL LEVEL	102
17	TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE LEGAL PROTECTION: DREAM OR REALITY?	112
18	शोध आलेख प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा प्रणाली	120

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM: A LEAF AT THE REFORMS IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

Mukul Kanti Gole, Registrar, Mahatma Gandhi University, Purba Midnapore, West Bengal, India,
writetoomkg@gmail.com (Corresponding author)

Sidhartha Sankar Laha, Associate Professor, Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension,
University of North Bengal, Darjeeling, West Bengal, sidharthasankar09@gmail.com

Mousumi Bhar, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Govt. Girls General Degree
College, Ekbalpur, Kolkata, West Bengal, prof.mousumibhar@gmail.com

Abstract

Education play a key stone in the process of nation building. India is the ancient land where wisdom made its home before it went into any other country. Education system of India is full of intricacies of different nature. Several attempts have been taken to lessen complexities. Several commission have been constituted in India to improve the quality and uniformity in the Indian education system. These commission have also been constituted for removal of different anomalies within the Indian education system. In all over India, the present education system are divided in the form of primary education, secondary education and tertiary education. The tertiary education is consider as the higher education. Higher education is considered as the back bone of the nation. Higher education is a noble exercise for creation and dissemination of knowledge, understanding and skill. University Grants Commission (UGC) is the premier policy framing, decision making and funding agency for universities and institution of higher learning in India. A reform in the higher education in India is made by University Grants Commission (UGC) which is annual to semester system and then to Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). This reform was brought to bring flexibility in higher education. It is a student- centric education and it helps the students to pursue the courses of their choice which are from interdisciplinary, intra-disciplinary and skill based courses. This system would help the Indian education system to match with the international education pattern. The traditional cohort system does not cater to the expectations of all stakeholders of education. The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) is going popularity among the higher education institutions in India slowly as it allows the students to customize the programme to suit their requirements. The programme under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) is meant to cater to requirements of the customer i.e. the students. The main parameters of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) are course of choice, pedagogy, course timings, approach, faculty, etc. Academic reforms in India are being introduced with a goal of increasing quality standards in tandem with initiatives designed to broaden access. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated several measures to bring equity, efficiency and the excellency in the higher education system in country. The important measure has taken to enhance academic standards and quality in higher education which includes innovation and improvements in curriculum, teaching – learning process, examination and evaluation systems, governance and other related matters. The main features of Choice Based Credit System(CBCS) are ability to meet student’s scholastic needs and aspirations, improvement in quality education, flexibility for working students, standardization and compatibility, part completion of the programme at the institution of enrolment and part completion at specialized, intra- institution transferability. In this communication an attempt has been made to analyses different aspects of Choice Based Credits System (CBCS) including reforms and new initiatives taken for the higher education system in India including new education policy.

Keywords: *Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), University Grants Commission (UGC), Indian Higher Education system, New Education Policy.*

Introduction

Education is the key stone of nation building. The levels of education reflect the status of a nation. Education is a process which facilitates learning and equipped the learners to the knowledge and confidence, instilling values, changing attitudes and behavior by which they become well - adjusted