

# National Qualification Framework in India

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# Massification of HE in India

- India has nearly 700 universities, 36,000/ colleges, 0.8 million teachers
- Fast growing sector in this century
- Growth does not rely on public funding
- Growth and expansion of private education
- Widening disparity
- Declining quality
- Employability of graduates is a major concern

# Youth and skill-gap

- By 2020 there will be 500 million youth
- Only 2 % of youth have received formal vocational training
- 8 % acquired skill at the workplace
- 8 % of senior secondary opt for vocational courses
- 12.8 m enter LF every year
- Existing skill development capacity can accommodate only 3.1 million

# Some debates :ISCED Vs NQF

- ISCED classifies education Programmes and qualifications.
- ISCED does not link qualifications with competencies and skills
- NQF develops learning outcome based competency standards
- Competency based qualifications
- Qualification becomes a proxy for what you know and what you can do
- NQF facilitates a shift from provider-defined education programmes to consumer/ employer –defined education programmes
- Competencies and skills are more important than the mode of acquiring them

# Definitions under NQF

- Learning outcomes implies knowledge, skills and competence acquired
- Qualification is a statement of learning outcomes based on an assessment and validation process
- Competence implies ability to use acquired knowledge, skills and personal abilities
- Skills imply ability to apply knowledge and use know-how to complete tasks

# NQF characteristics

- NQF focuses on learning outcomes rather than on inputs and process of learning
- Learning is performance oriented and outcomes are based on criterion referenced assessments
- Qualifications are independent of the institutions offering study programmes
- NQF focuses on knowledge, skills and applications in a discipline-free mode

# Pre-requisites for an NQF

- a framework of levels with descriptors for each level;
- procedures and criteria for accrediting and registering qualifications on the NQF;
- Accrediting education and training providers;
- ensuring that assessment leading to the award of NQF qualifications conforms to national standards.

# QFs in India

- Ministry of labour and employment developed NVQF
- Ministry of Human resource Development developed NVEQF
- The NSQF was developed by the National skill development agency and notified by the department of economic affairs
- India is in the process of developing HEQF



# Architecture of NVEQF

Level	Certificate	Equivalence	Equivalence	Certifying body
10	NCC8	Degree	Doctorate	University and SSC
09	NCC7	PG Diploma	Master's	University and SSC
08	NCC6	PG Diploma	Master's	University and SSC
07	NCC5	Ad.Diploma	Bachelors	BOTE and SSC
06	NCC4	Ad.Diploma	Bachelors	BOTE and SSC
05	NCC3	Diploma	Bachelors	BOTE and SSC
04	NCC2	Diploma	Grade 12	BOTE and SSC
03	NCC1	Diploma	Grade 11	BOTE and SSC
02	NCWP2	Grade 10	Grade 10	School Board &SSC
01	NCWP1	Grade 9	Grade 09	School Board &SSC
RPL	RPL2	Grade 8	Grade 08	NIOS/SSC
RPL	RPL1	Grade 5	Grade 05	NIOS/SSC

# NSQF

- NSQF is issued by the Department of Economic Affairs
- NSQF has 10 levels
- Level descriptors include - process required, professional knowledge, professional skill, core skill and responsibility
- Standardization of course content, syllabus, notional learning time and credit values
- Qualification Register will be maintained
- Qualification Register will be available on web portal

# What next?

- Implementation of NSQF
- Development of HEQF
- Do we need a NQF?