

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2359
ANSWERED ON 15.12.2025

National Credit Framework (NCrF) and Mobility

†2359. Shri Radheshyam Rathiya:
Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale:
Shri Dulu Mahato:
Smt. Himadri Singh:
Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky:
Dr. Hemang Joshi:
Shri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa:
Shri Tatkare Sunil Dattatreya:
Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor:
Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar:
Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti:
Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel:
Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of specific guidelines issued by the Government to State Boards for mandatory implementation of National Credit Framework (NCrF) from the academic session 2025-26 particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the mechanism in place for monitoring and ensuring compliance by the State Boards in regard to implementation of the said guidelines;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure smooth mobility between the academic and vocational education streams under the NCrF, particularly in Dahod, Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (d) the steps taken to ensure digital recording of all students' credits in their DigiLocker accounts, especially in Dahod, Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (e) the manner in which the NCrF framework is ensuring alignment of vocational credits with the National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF) and the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (e) The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasises integrating general education and skill education to enable increased mobility and flexibility in education. The NCrF is an enabling framework that lays down basic principles of creditisation of learning from various dimensions, such as academic, skill, and experiential learning. It is a single meta-framework to seamlessly integrate the credits earned through school education, higher education and skill education.

Education is part of concurrent list and majority of schools in the country are under the State/UTs and are affiliated to local School Boards. State Boards, including the Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh (MPBSE), have been encouraged to become Awarding and Assessing bodies. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted multiple regional sensitization workshops, and has notified a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for NCrF implementation in schools for Class 9 to 12. A copy of the notification may be seen at

https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Notifications/2023/75_Notification_2023.pdf.

For monitoring and ensuring compliance, the Government has enabled implementation through digital systems such as the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC), DigiLocker and APAAR-ID. Every student is being assigned unique digital identity APAAR ID through UDISE+, which is automatically linked to their DigiLocker.

To ensure smooth mobility between academic and vocational streams, including in the Dahod Lok Sabha Constituency, the NCrF establishes a unified system that enables recognition and transfer of credits earned through classroom learning, skill-based activities, experiential learning and internships, subject to assessment. The ABC facilitates credit accumulation, transfer and redemption. The AICTE incorporates NCrF principles supporting multiple entry-exit options to promote flexibility and accessibility in technical education. Mobility is further supported through lateral entry pathways such as progression from Diploma or D.Voc programmes to B.Tech and other higher education programmes. NIOS supports credit mobility through transfer-of-credit mechanism from recognized boards and skill institutions and aligns its skill courses to NSQF Levels 3 to 4.5 to facilitate progression into higher education.

For digital recording of students' credits, including those in Dahod Lok Sabha Constituency, NCrF has been integrated with digital infrastructure including the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC), National Academic Depository (NAD) and DigiLocker. Credits uploaded by authorized institutions are digitally signed, stored in tamper-proof format and linked to the learner through APAAR-ID authentication.

The NCrF ensures alignment of vocational credits with the National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF), published in May 2023, which defines higher education qualifications leading to degree/diploma/certificate in terms of learning outcomes. It provides an integrated national framework for recognizing and accrediting qualifications offered by different types of institutions engaged in higher education, including skill education and training, and technical/professional education in India.
