

Credits, Grade Letter, Grade Points and Credit Points

Credit means the unit by which the course work is measured. In these Regulations one credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work per week.

Grade Letter is an index to indicate the performance of a student in a particular course (Paper). It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper. It is indicated by a Grade letter O, A, B, C, D, E, F. There is a **range of marks** for each Grade Letter. In case the student is absent for any exam, Ab is indicated in the memo in place of the Grade Letter.

Grade Point is weightage allotted to each grade letter depending on the marks awarded in a course/paper

Award of Grades

Range of % of Marks	Grade Letter	Grade Point
≥ 85 to 100	O	10
≥ 70 to < 85	A	9
≥ 60 to < 70	B	8
≥ 55 to < 60	C	7
≥ 50 to < 55	D	6
≥ 40 to < 50	E	5
< 40	F	0
Absent	Ab	-

Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)

Credit Points for the paper = No. of Credits assigned for the paper x Grade Point secured for that course/Paper

SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. SGPA is based on the total **credit points** earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.

$$SGPA = \frac{\sum(\text{LetterGradePoints}) \times (\text{Credits})}{\sum(\text{Credits})}$$

$$CGPA = \frac{\sum(SGPA) \times (\text{Credits})}{\sum(\text{TotalCredits})}$$

Note: SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the papers (gets a minimum 'E' grade in all the Papers)

The following examples illustrate the calculation of Grade Points, Credit Points and Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA). The percentage of marks shown in column III is the marks secured by the student in the Internal Assessment and Semester End Examination put together.