

KHALSA UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR



**Faculty of Pharmaceutical and
Allied Health Sciences**

**School of Allied & Healthcare Sciences
Department of Physiotherapy**

**Bachelor of Physiotherapy (BPT)
(Five years)
Undergraduate Programme
Annual System**

**Session 2026-2027
(As per the NCAHP Act-2021)**

KHALSA UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR

Programme Examination & Evaluation Rules

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (BPT)

Schedule of examination

- i. Regular periodic examinations shall be conducted throughout the course. There shall be no less than two internal assessment examinations, their weightage is as shown in Table 1

Year	Internal exam 20% weightage	Final 80 % weightage
I st Year	Internal 1	University exam 1
	Internal 2	

- ii. Learners must secure at least 50% marks in theory and practical separately assigned for internal assessment in a particular subject in order to be eligible for appearing at the final University examination of that subject.

Designing of question paper

Designing of question paper should take into consideration all levels of knowledge domain e.g. Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive domain. Use appropriate verbs for the questions at each level to assess higher levels of learning and applied knowledge of the subject. Use combination of various types of questions e.g. structured essays (Long Answer Questions - LAQ), Short Answers Questions (SAQ) and objective type questions (e.g. Multiple Choice Questions - MCQ). Marks for each part should be indicated separately. MCQs, if used, should not have more than 20% weightage. The question paper should be evenly distributed to cover all the sections appropriately from competencies.

Practical/Clinical examination

- i. Include assessment in psychomotor and effective domain. Assessment of clinical and procedural skills should be based on direct observations by the examiners.
- ii. Assessment tools like case presentations, Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) and/or Objective Structured Practical Examination (OSPE) and Directly Observed Procedural Skills (DOPS) should be employed, where applicable.
- iii. Practical/clinical examinations will be conducted in the laboratories and /or hospital wards/ OPD. Viva/oral examination should assess approach to patient management, emergencies, attitudinal, ethical and professional values.
- iv. Practical examination should be conducted by pair of examiners (one internal from same university and one external from another university) only and not by single examiner / examiners of same university.

Proposed Question Paper Style: BPT

a) Theory paper

- i. Duration: 3 Hours
- ii. Total Marks: 80
- iii. Format:

a. Section-I

Que. 1 Long Answer $2 \times 15 = 30$ (Any 2 out of 3)

Que. 2 Short Answer $3 \times 05 = 15$ (Any 3 out of 4)

Que. 3 Very Short Answer $5 \times 02 = 10$ (Any 5 out of 6)

b. Section-II

Que. 4 Long Answer $1 \times 15 = 15$ (Any 1 out of 2)

Que. 5 Short Answer $3 \times 05 = 15$ (Any 3 out of 4)

Que. 6 MCQ $1 \times 10 = 10$

b) Practical Examination

i. Total Marks: 80

- ii. Format:** On the basis of
- a. OSPE / OSCE,
 - b. Viva,
 - c. Case presentation.

Credit and grading and Transcript

- i. Credit: A unit by which the course work is measured. It determines the number of hours of instructions required per week. One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching (lecture or tutorial) or two hours of practical work/field work per week.
- ii. Credits will be assigned on the basis of the lectures (L) / tutorials (T) / Clinical Training (CR) / laboratory work (P) / Research Project (RP) and other forms of learning in a 15-20 week schedule
 - a. L - One credit for one hour lecture per week (1 credit course = 15 hours)
 - b. P/T - One credit for every two hours of laboratory or practical (1 credit course = 30 hours)
 - c. CR - One credit for every three hours of Clinical training/Clinical rotation/posting (1 credit course = 45 hours)
 - d. RP - One credit for every two hours of Research Project per week – Max Credit 20-25 (1 credit course = 30 hours)
 - e. Credit Point: It is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.
 - f. Grade Point: It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale.
 - g. Letter Grade: It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.

Marks equivalence table Grades and Grade Points

Table 2: Equivalence Table for Marks, Grades and Grade Points

Letter Grade	Grade Point	Range of Marks *
O (Outstanding)	10	85% and above
A+ (Excellent)	9	80-84.99 %
A (Very Good)	8	75-79.99 %
B+ (Good)	7	70-74.99 %
B (Above Average)	6	60-69.99 %
C (Average)	5	55-59.99 %
P (Pass)	4	50-54.99 %
F (Fail)	0	<50%
Ab (Absent)	0	0

- i. A student getting 'C' or lower grade in any course in this discipline will be treated as having failed in that course and the weights of 'C' and lower Grades will not be counted in AGPA or CGPA
- ii. Annual Grade Point Average (AGPA): It is a measure of performance of work done in a year. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a year and the total course credits taken during that year. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.
- iii. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student overall years. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all year and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the year. It is expressed up to two decimal places
- iv. **Computation of AGPA and CGPA:** The following procedure should be used to compute the Annual Grade Point Average (AGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):
 - a. The AGPA is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student, i.e.
$$\text{AGPA (Si)} = \Sigma(\text{Ci} \times \text{Gi}) / \Sigma \text{Ci}$$
where Ci is the number of credits of the ith course and Gi is the grade point scored by the student in the ith course. Format for Transcripts and Illustration of Computation of AGPA based on Total credits of a year is shown in Table 3
 - b. The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the years of a program, i.e.
$$\text{CGPA} = \Sigma(\text{Ci} \times \text{Si}) / \Sigma \text{Ci}$$

where S_i is the AGPA of the i th years and C_i is the total number of credits in that year. Format for Transcripts and Illustration of Computation of CGPA based on AGPA and Credit of respective years is shown in Table 4

- c. The AGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

Table 3: Illustration for Computation of (AGPA) Annual Grade Point Average

Course	Credit (C_i)	Grade letter	Grade point (G_i)	Credit Point= Credit (C_i)x Grade point (G_i)
Course 1	3		8	24
Course 2	4		7	28
Course 3	3		6	18
Course 4	3		10	30
Course 5	3		5	15
Course 6	4		6	24
Total	20			139
AGPA (S_i) =Credit points/Total credit		139/20= 6.95		

- d. The CGPA shall be calculated as in Table 4.8, after deriving year wise AGPA and rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

Table 4: Illustration for Computation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

	Total credit	AGPA	AGPAxCREDIT	Credit points
Year 1	55	6.9	55x6.9=	379.5