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**SEMESTER II**

**Paper CC5: Educational Studies and System**

**Unit IV Changing Contexts of School Education**

- **Multiple schools context- rural/urban, tribal, schools affiliated to different boards.**
- **School as sites for curricular engagement, struggle and social change.**
- **Changing role of personals in school management: teachers, headmaster, and administrators, Teacher's autonomy and academic freedom.**
- **Monitoring and evaluation of schools.**

**Multiple schools context- rural/urban, tribal, schools affiliated to different boards**

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**Different School Boards in India**

**1. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)**

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is the most popular board in India, controlled and managed by Union Government of India. With around 19,316 CBSE affiliated schools in India, the board also has global presence with nearly 141 affiliated schools across 21 countries.

**Objective:** CBSE always works with a vision to provide stress-free education to its students by adapting innovative teaching methods infused with psychological and instructive principles.

**Syllabus:** CBSE syllabus more or less focuses on preparing students for Engineering and Medical entrance examinations. All national entrance examinations are conducted as per the CBSE syllabus. The board emphasizes on the use of NCERT Books which form the basis of all entrance examinations conducted in India.

**Examinations:** The two major examinations conducted by CBSE are All India Secondary School Examination (AISSE) for Class 10 and All India Senior School Certificate Examination (AISSCE) for Class 12.

**Some of the key features of the CBSE board are:**

1. A total number of schools associated with CBSE are more than 14,000. Other than India, there are more than 20 countries which have schools associated with CBSE.
2. Wide acceptance of the board results of CBSE examinations.
3. Major Entrance exams like IIT, AIPMT, NSEB etc., are based on the CBSE Syllabus, due to its present day relevance.
4. A major focus is on Maths and Science and other application based subjects.
5. Books, teaching material, tutors and other things are easily available due to its wide popularity.
6. They have CCE (Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation system) from 6<sup>th</sup>std to 10<sup>th</sup>std, which grades students according to their academic and extracurricular activities throughout the year.
7. They have a centralized system for transferring students across any of the CBSE Schools and so it is widely accepted by parents having transferable jobs.

**Some of the disadvantages are:**

1. Subjects like Art and Literature do not have many options.
2. Colleges under the state board have more reserved seats for state board students than other boards.
3. The fees may be higher than other boards, especially state boards

**National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)**

Established in 1989, The NIOS started as an open school i.e. a student can study remotely. It is used as an education system for children and adults. The goal was to increase access to education in remote areas. It also has centres in certain international countries, such as the USA, Malaysia and the UAE [12]. With 350,000 students per year, it the largest open schooling system in the world [13] [14].

**Characteristics:**

- Open Basic Education (OBE) covers primary education equal to class 3 to 8. This covers basic maths, environmental science and computer skills
- In grade 10, subjects are chosen from 2 basic groups with at least five subjects and a language.
- In grade 12, more options are provided in commerce, science and humanities. These are further divided into five groups, with students picking one or two out of each group
- The Board also offers vocational (trade) training [14]
- The Board takes the OBE exams as well as the two main exams — Secondary and Higher Secondary
- Students can take up to five years to complete their exams [15]

**Preferred by:**

- Students from remote locations

- Students who wish to complete their education later in life
- Students who would like to study in a self-paced environment

## 2. Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE-ICSE/ISC)

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) is a privately held national level board of school education in India. ICSE is associated with the Council of Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE). It was formed to adapt to the University of Cambridge examinations system, in India.

**Objective:** The main objective of ICSE is to provide high quality education to students through a practical approach. It encourages students to choose across diverse streams/subjects for Class 12 by putting equal emphasis on science, arts and language subjects, especially English.

**Syllabus:** CISCE syllabus is more vast and comprehensive in comparison with that of CBSE. It has been structured in a way to impart practical knowledge and build analytical skills required for the overall development of a student.

**Examinations:** The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations conducts three examinations, namely,

- The Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE –Class X);
- The Indian School Certificate (ISC – Class XII) and
- The Certificate in Vocational Education (CVE - Year 12).

The C.V.E. course is intended to prepare candidates for specific vocations.

### Some of the key features of the ICSE board are:

1. It gives focus on all subjects such as languages, science, maths, arts etc.
2. More options for students to select different subjects.
3. It also has a wide coverage (approximately more than 1000 schools) in India and other countries like Singapore, UAE etc.

4. More than 20 Indian languages and 12 foreign languages are offered as language subjects.
5. It focuses on the all-round development and the practical knowledge enhancement of students.
6. Most of the foreign university admission process includes the TOEFL (Test of English Language) exam as Mandatory. These students find it easier because of the equal language focus.

**Some of the disadvantages are:**

1. The curriculum is very vast and comprehensive.
2. Students wanting to go in for science and maths specialization would like to be more focused on those subjects only, which is more prevalent in CBSE.
3. Fees are higher as compared to other boards.
4. Colleges under the state board have more reserved seats for state board students than other boards.

**3. International Baccalaureate (IB)**

International Baccalaureate is an educational foundation formed in 1968. It has over 3000 schools in more than 140 countries. Around 130 schools in India have been associated with this board. It is most prevalent in cities where high-end education is widely accepted. It has a very innovative way of learning and teaching

International Baccalaureate is a no-profit educational organization that offers prime quality programmes for children aged between 3 and 19. The IB schools are considered prestigious, at the same time expensive.

5. **Objective:** It focuses on Analytical skills, language, arts and humanities. The purpose of the IB is to produce global citizens

6. **Syllabus:** It has international curriculum where subjects are taught in an integrated way in order to avoid a fragmented approach. IB has a different approach with few textbooks. Students are free to explore the world.
7. **Examinations:** It has 3 sections, the PYP (Primary years program, KG to 5<sup>th</sup> standard), MYP (Middle years program, 6<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> standard) and the DYP (Diploma years program, 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> standard). It has no prescribed textbooks delivering a lot of freedom in learning.

**.Some of the key features of IB are:**

1. Innovative Curriculum with a very different teaching method.
2. The focus is on the all-round development of students and not only on academic performance.
3. The curriculum is based on application and experimentation.
4. It is widely accepted in most countries all over the world. Many foreign universities recognize this board.
5. Infrastructure in these schools is much better, as they have to maintain the same according to international standards.
6. Many parents who are NRI's or move to different countries for jobs will find this option the best for them.
7. They have three educational programs namely :
  - PYP (Primary Year program) from KG to class 5
  - MYP (Middle Year Program) from class 6 to class 10
  - DP or Diploma Program for class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>

**Some of the disadvantages are listed below:**

1. Study material and tutors are not easily available.
2. Schools found only in metropolitan cities.

3. Fees are very high.

### **State Board**

State boards are associated with their local state governments

#### **Some of the key features are listed below:**

1. Widely accepted by all local students.
2. The curriculum is not very vast or exhaustive and so preferred by many students.
3. Study material and tutors are easily available.
4. Fees are the lowest amongst all the boards.
5. Seats are reserved in the state recognized colleges and universities.

#### **Some of the disadvantages are listed below:**

1. The curriculum and quality of teaching entirely depend on the state government.
2. The curriculum may not be up to date or relevant to the current times.
3. Lack of basic educational infrastructure in schools.

### **IGCSE (International General Certificate of Secondary Education)**

This is a rigorously specialized English language curriculum, which is offered to students preparing for IB- CIE – A Level.

Approximately 200 schools are associated with this program.

#### **Some of the key features are listed below:**

1. Cambridge Primary (5yrs to 11yrs).
2. Cambridge Secondary 1 & Secondary 2 (14yrs to 16yrs). It gives 2 options, Cambridge IGCSE and Cambridge O level. Further, it also offers Cambridge Advanced for those who want to prepare for University and Higher Education.

3. Also, it is recognized by many foreign universities.
4. It emphasizes more on English and other technical subjects.
5. Advanced Curriculum with a different variety of subjects to choose from.

**Some of the disadvantages are listed below:**

1. Study material and tutors are not easily available.
2. Schools are found only in metropolitan cities.
3. The Fees are very high.

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