

## **1.3: Curriculum Enrichment**

**1.3.2: Institution familiarizes students with the diversities in school system in India as well as in an international and comparative perspective**

**Assignments given to Students with the diversities in school system in India as well as in an international and comparative perspective**

# — EDUCATIONAL BOARDS IN INDIA - CBSE, ICSE and SSC

In India, there are 3 main education boards to choose from - CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education), ICSE (Indian Certificate of Secondary Education), and the State Board.

## CBSE - Central Board of Secondary Education

- meet common board of education
- governed by NCERT which sets the syllabus
- curriculum is available in 2 languages - Eng and Hindi
- CBSE offers 7 areas of study to focus on: Humanities, Mathematics, Science and Technology, Health and Physical Education, Visual and Performing Arts and Commerce.

## Pros -

- Advanced educational system
- Same syllabus across all states
- Available in English and Hindi
- Prepares students for competitive exams
- Application oriented learning

## Cons

- Less activities to understand theoretical concepts but fails to explain real life concepts
- more focused on theory and English and other subjects do not become so uninteresting



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# ICSE (Indian Certificate of Secondary Education)

→ ICSE is a private board of school education in India

→ established by Vocay Examination Syndicate of the University of Cambridge

→ does not enforce Hindi but adopts English

→ curriculum is radically different from other boards

→ geared more towards nurturing student the global content

→ These students are more capable of competing with other curriculums across the world which makes them more qualified for international competitive exams.

→ At the end of 10th they have to take ICSE examination after 12 they have to prepare for the ISC examination.

## Pros

→ equal importance to all analyses

→ ICSE certification is recognised all over the world

→ Prepares students for international exams like TOEFL and GRE.

→ comprehensive and detailed syllabus

→ more inclined towards studying real like ideas and analysing these ~~it~~ concepts



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cons

- Not as successfully in every areas due to limiting medium of uneducation only to English
- Syllabus is very challenging and has higher level of difficulty.

### State Board

- State Board is run by each state's government to the more its curriculum and functioning is formed and equalled, expect every each state govt Dept of Education -
- State Board differs in each state
- more popular due to it adopting the particular states regional language as medium of uneducation
- State Board is also available with English as medium of uneducation
- aims to make education available accessible and affordable to all of the states students Hence it adopts more basic syllabus which is available at uneducated category etc of each state

### Pros

- Aims to uneducate literate etc
- Syllabus is more easy than other boards of education
- shares limitation like CBSE



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→ Adopts regional language of each state as medium of instruction


### Cons

→ Basic syllabus that is not as comprehensive or challenging as that of other boards of education.

→ fails to prepare students for competitive exams

- Langdapee Tejaswini  
Subhasheo  
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# Educational Boards in India

## CBSE, ICSE and state Boards

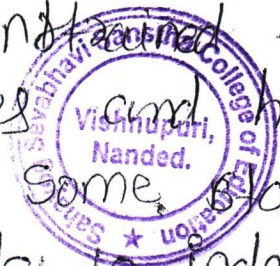
Being a multicultural nation with 29 states, 7 union territories and 23 legally acknowledged languages, India has a unique education system with a wide range of education boards at the national and state level.

Educational boards in India are very modern and quite insightful when it comes to fulfilling quality education for students.

What are the different education boards in India?

State Boards:

State Boards are unique to each state & follow separate syllabus & ranking criteria. Amongst the top education boards in India, each state board does have its educational strategy, that induces a variation in the curriculum from one state to the other in India. It emphasizes state-level subjects and material of local interest that lets students entrance exams. The syllabus is generally consistent relative to several other boards. Regional languages and heritage have a key role in the curriculum. Some state boards directly direct all the schools to implement NCERT books exclusively, which are used in all state boards.



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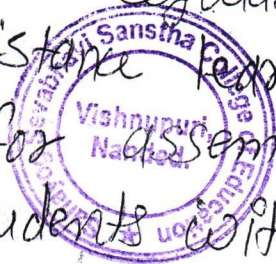
for pan India exams.

Features of state boards in India

- Tend to approach a regional-based program & syllabus
  - typically, they teach or use state language as a component & a medium of instruction.
  - state boards conduct primary & mid-level examinations. many board exams generally keep only secondary examinations i.e. 10th & 12th grades' favored by.
  - This education board in India is preferred by civil service examination candidates.
  - students who are drawn towards athletics or related extracurricular events because the workload is comparatively low.
  - parents who want their child to continue to study at a university close to home.
  - parents who want their board to be part of local culture & traditions.
  - parents who want to pay reasonably affordable fees
- Board of secondary education (CBSE).

CBSE is considered to be among the most prominent & perhaps most widely acknowledged education boards in India. CBSE has accomplished this since it applies to implementing conventional ~~the same~~ teaching.

structures for most schools in the nation. This is also the national level board followed by several private as well as public schools across the country. The board administers exams for both private & regular students. Candidates seeking to follow distance learning can apply for admissions & apply for assessments. CBSE provides in students with a range of subjects in areas of science, commerce, and humanities

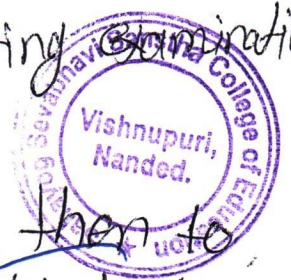


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upon graduating in class 12 students can apply to multiple universities for higher education.

Features of CBSE Board:

- CBSE Board is typically perceived to be more difficult than state boards or the other education boards in India.
- Science, mathematics, English, and supplementary languages are all part of the course.
- Art, dance as well as other activities are all part of the course.
- Conducts two exams - the grade 10 All India Secondary School Examination and grade 12 All India Senior School Certificate Examination.
- Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA) from grade 6 to 10 also has commenced. The goal is to assess students during the entire year instead of a standard examination after each year followed by:
- Applicants for medical or engineering examinations such as the AIEEE. Parents of students whose jobs need them to travel across India because it's likely to change different schools.



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Students who wish to study overseas in CBSE schools teaching methods can vary bet<sup>n</sup> countries



-parents who wish to have a common ground in terms of expenses bet<sup>n</sup> state boards & IB/ICSE.

INDIAN CERTIFICATE OF secondary education (ICSE)  
ICSE has a great program that reflects on the principles and fundamentals of theories in the another one of the practical education boards in India. The Council for Indian School Certificate Examination is a private school board in India. The goal of this board is to conduct a basic education analysis, in compliance with the suggestions of the new education policy 1986 (India) through the English medium. Applicants appearing for the exam must study six subjects, with one to three papers per subject. This makes up for a total of eight to eleven papers, based mostly on subjects the tests of ICSE select the most suitable five out of six subjects. However English markings are obligatory & are carried out comprehensively.

Features of ICSE:

- The ICSE Board focuses on the entire development of the student.
- The ICSE Curriculum provides equal emphasis to all subjects & also provides versatility in the selection of particular subjects.
- ICSE also includes fair weighting for languages arts & humanities. This makes



## Comprehensive Learning

→ It use of English as a means of teaching reflects the development of language proficiency

Favored by:

→ Parents of students whose jobs need them to travel across India because its likely to change different schools.

→ Parents who want their wards to study abroad & develop strong English Communication skills.

→ Students take up this Education

Board in India because they aspire to study STEM-related subjects in their higher education.



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- Navghare Ganesh Anandar

# School Boards In India :

## Types and Differences

India has a vast education system with a wide range of schooling boards, each with its unique curriculum and evaluation qualities. There are 3 national boards in India - namely the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE),

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) and the National Institute of open schooling (NIOS).

Besides these, India has a vast array of state boards as well as private education boards such as the Indian Boards of School Education (IBOSE).

International boards have also been integrated into the Indian education system - they include the Cambridge Assessment International Education (CAIE) and the International Baccalaureate (IB).

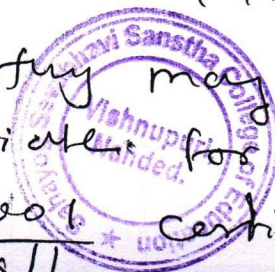
Here is a detailed outline of the various education boards in India and their types, differences and curricula.



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## Central Boards of Secondary Education

- This is a national level education Board in India for public and private schools, controlled and managed by union government of India.
- schools affiliated with CBSE follow the NCERT curriculum.
- CBSE conducts continuous comprehensive Assessment from classes VI through X, and follows the grading system of education.
- The CBSE Board is often favoured by applicants of medical and engineering examination because the NCERT books form the basis of all entrance exams conducted in India.
- Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE).
- This is a privately held national-level Indian education board. Established in 1958 recognised as a non-governmental Board of School Education by the Constitution of India.
- The CISCE curriculum focuses on imparting practical / application-based knowledge and analytical thinking to students.
- Students are offered a large range of subjects which they may choose from.
- CISCE conducts Certificate for Vocational Education and Indian School Certificate Examinations for class XII.



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# National Institute of open schooling (NIOS)

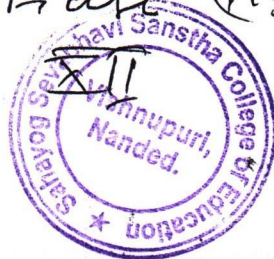
- This is a national education board under the union government of India. It was established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 1989.
- NIOS aims to provide versatile education to all segments of society with a motive to increase literacy & enable flexible education.
- The class & courses are called the secondary courses in which the curriculum is known from 5 Basic subjects and one language.
- The NIOS administers secondary or senior secondary examination semi-annually in CBSE and CISCE exam patterns.
- Cambridge Assessment International Education (CAIE)
- CAIE is an international education board part of the University of Cambridge.
- CAIE certificate comprises primary, domestic secondary or upper secondary or advanced levels which form the Cambridge pathway. Students aiming to apply to foreign universities often opt for this certificate.
- The CAIE board conducts the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE) and the International Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE).

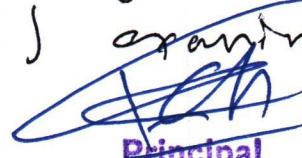


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# International Baccalaureate (IB)

- Founded in 1968, the IB is a non-profit academic foundation headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- 185 IB world schools are currently established in India, while the IB diploma is taught at 146 schools.
- The IB Boards offer the following education programmes: The IB primary years program for children aged 3-12.
- The board conducts external assessments comprising essays, short response and essay case studies as well as internal assessments.
- State Boards:
  - 1. There are 32 different state boards of education in India.
  - 2. The state boards curricula, syllabi and prescribed textbooks are determined by the respective state language, history and cultural within the curriculum.
  - 3. The examination pattern varies state to state. The boards conduct secondary school certificate (SSC) examination for class X and the higher secondary schools certificate (HSC) examination for class XII.



  
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Central Education Board - The Indian Board of School Education (CBSE)

This is a private education board in India. Established in 2002, by the Government of India. It aims to provide for inclusive education to remote areas of India.

The CBSE (Curriculum) provides the syllabus, courses of instruction & textbooks for private schools education all over India.

CBSE conducts public examinations every year from March to April dates fixed by the CBSE.

- Bagal Sumedha Ramesh

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- Curriculum is available in 2 languages - Eng & Hindi.
- CBSE offers 7 areas of study to focus on Humanities, mathematics, science & Technology, Health & physical Education, visual & performing arts & Commerce.

## Pros

- Advanced educational system
- Same syllabus across all states
- Available in english & Hindi.
- Prepares students for competitive exams.
- Application oriented learning.



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## Cons

- uses activities to understand theoretical concepts but fails to explain real life concept.
- more focused on science & mathematics, English & other subjects do not have same importance.
- ICSE (Indian Certificate of Secondary Education)
- ICSE is a private board of school education India.
- established by local examination institute of the university of Cambridge
- does not support Hindi but adopts English.
- Curriculum is radically different from other boards.
- skewed more towards preparing students for global context.
- These students are more capable of competing with other curriculums across the world which makes them more qualified for international competitive exams
- At the end of 10th they have to face ICSE examination after 12 they have to prepare for the examination.

## Pros

- Equal importance
- ICSE certification is given in all



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subjects

over the world.

- Prepares students for international Comp. exams like TOEFL & GRE.
- Comprehensive & detailed syllabus.
- More inclined towards studying real life ideas & applying theoretical concepts.

### Cons

- Not as successful in rural areas due to limiting medium of instruction only to English.
- Syllabus is very challenging & has higher level of difficulty.

### State Board

- State Board is run by each state government to the more its curriculum & functioning is formed & regulated, ~~resp.~~ respectively by each state govt. Dept of Education.
  - State Board differs in each state.
  - More popular due to it adopting the Particular states regional language as medium of instruction.
  - State Board is also available with English as medium of instruction.
  - aims to make education available, accessible & affordable to all of the States students.
- Hence it adopts more basic syllabus

Literacy rate of each state.


Pros -

- Aims to increase literacy rate
- Syllabus is more easy than other boards of education.
- Shows similarities w/ CBSE
- Adopts regional language of each state as medium of instruction.

Cons.

- Basic syllabus that is not as comprehensive or challenging as that of other boards of education.
- Fails to prepare students for competitive exams.



  
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