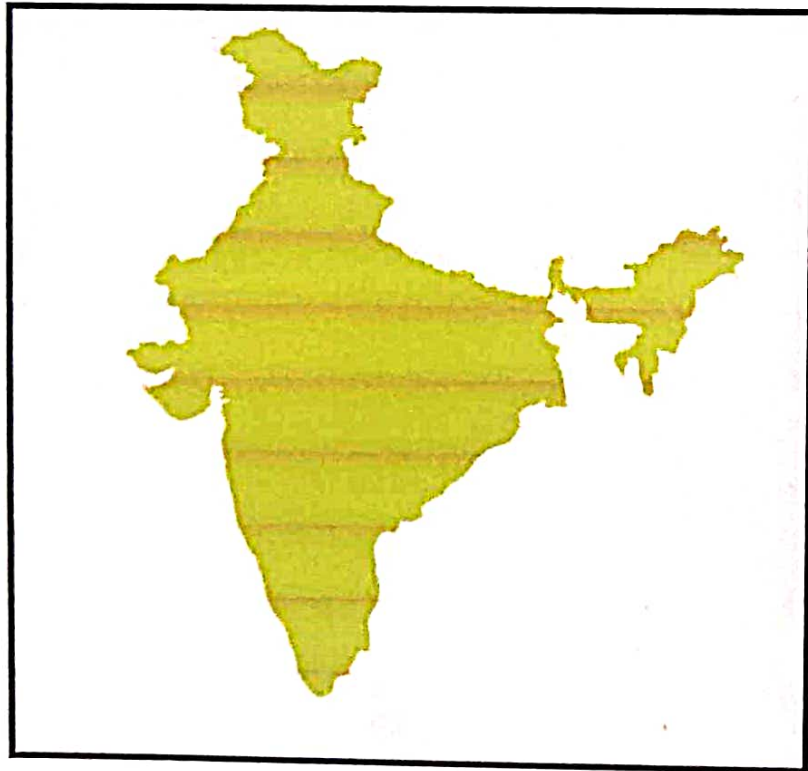


Satyam College of Education, Noida

Ice

Group Discussion on state-wise variation in School System in India



Submitted By: Daisy House (Group 2)

1. Soniya (859)
2. Saumya (862)
3. Gulafsha (873)
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5. Shweta Verma (915)
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School System in Kerala

(Submitted By: Aayushi Pandey)

The importance and antiquity of education in Kerala is underscored by the state's ranking as among the most literate in the country. The local dynastic precursors of modern day Kerala made significant contributions to the progress on education in Kerala. The history of western education in Kerala can be traced to Christian missionaries who set up a number of schools and colleges. These institutions played significant roles in shaping the course of education in Kerala.

Kerala's achievements in social development and quality of life are, no doubt, inspiring and encouraging. The state has achieved a human development index comparable to the developed countries of the World. The society attaches so much importance to education that the schools in Kerala are really the nucleus of the social microcosm. Better education kindles the aspirations of the people and the main concern is on how to improve the quality of education. www.education.kerala.gov.in is the official website of the General Education Department of the Government of Kerala. The department directly manages 14000+ schools, 160K+ teachers, 20K+ non teaching staff of the state. The Department plays an eminent role in the physical and mental development of all pupils studying in schools. There has been tremendous growth in educational facilities at all levels of education in the state during the last 50 years. The private and public sectors together played a significant role in attaining the present level and their contribution to the field are remarkable. The department administers school education from pre-primary level to the higher secondary level and teacher training.

Present Situation:

Schools and colleges are now largely run by the government, private trusts, or individuals. Each school is affiliated with either the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE), the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE), the Kerala State Education Board or the NIOS.

English is the language of instruction in most private schools, while government run schools offer English or Malayalam as the medium of instruction. Government-run schools in the districts bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu also

offer instruction in Kannada or Tamil languages. A handful of Government Sanskrit Schools provide instruction in Sanskrit supplemented by Malayalam, English, Tamil or Kannada. After 10 years of secondary schooling, students typically enroll at Higher Secondary School in one of the three streams- liberal arts, commerce or science. Upon completing the required coursework, students can enroll in general or professional degree programmes. Kerala topped the Education Development Index (EDI) among 21 major states in India in 2006-2007. EDI is calculated using indicators such as access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome.

In January 2016, Kerala became the 1st Indian state to achieve 100% primary education through its literacy programme Athulyam.

Education Structure: In Kerala, the structure is divided into kindergarten (LKG and UKG), LP (lower primary, classes/standard 1-4), UP (upper primary, classes/standard 5-7), (H.S) High School(classes/standard 8-10) and Higher Secondary (+1 equals 11th class/standard and +2 equals 12th class/standard). Usually, the whole system of KG, LP, UP and HS are collectively referred to as High School. Students completing this complete course (12 years including KGs, which is optional* and otherwise 10 years of education) will be awarded with a **School Leaving Certificate**, abbreviated as **SSLC**. Based on the results in SSLC, students are enrolled into Higher Secondary Education (HSE) which was previously known as pre-degree and was conducted in colleges. Now, HSE is integrated into the school system and most educational institutions now offer classes from LKG to +2. Higher secondary offers a wide range of subjects according to the candidate's preference. After completing +2, students are awarded with a HSE certificate which is a *passport* to degree and similar courses.

Therefore, school education is divided into 3 different stages, viz.,

- **Primary**
 - Lower Primary (Classes I - IV)
 - Upper Primary (Classes V - VII)
- **Secondary**
 - Secondary (Classes VIII - X)
- **Higher secondary**
 - Higher Secondary (Classes XI - XII)

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Districts in Kerala: The State is divided into 14 districts: Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod.

List of the number of schools in each district are as follows:

Schools						
Data Updated on 19 Mar 2020						
10046 LP, UP Schools		3516 HS Schools		2077 HSS Schools		389 VHSE Schools
Type	LP	UP	HS	HSS	VHSE	Total
Govt	2749	867	1266	852	261	5995
Aided	3919	1873	1444	846	128	8210
UnAided	367	271	806	379	NA	1823
Total	7035	3011	3516	2077	389	16028

(LP- Lower Primary; UP- Upper Primary; HS- High School; HSS- Higher Secondary School; VHSE- Vocational Higher Secondary Education)

Subjects:

For SSLC, the subjects are as follows:

1. First Language:

- Malayalam
- Tamil
- Kannada
- Urdu
- Gujarati
- Additional English
- Additional Hindi
- Sanskrit (Academic)
- Sanskrit Oriental (For Sanskrit Schools)
- Arabic (Academic)
- Arabic Oriental (for Arabic Schools)

2. Second Language:

- Malayalam
- Tamil
- Kannada
- Special English
- Fisheries Science (Fisheries Technical School)

- Sanskrit Oriental Paper-II (For Sanskrit Schools)
 - Arabic Oriental Paper-II (For Arabic Schools)
3. English
 4. Hindi/ General Knowledge
 5. Mathematics
 6. Social Sciences
 7. Physics
 8. Chemistry
 9. Biology

For Higher Secondary Schools, the subject combinations in different streams are as follows:

1. Science stream:

- Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology
- Physics, Chemistry, Home Science, Biology
- Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Home Science
- Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology
- Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Computer Science
- Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Electronics
- Physics, Chemistry, Computer Science, Geology
- Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics
- Physics, Chemistry, Psychology, Biology

2. Commerce:

- Business Studies, Accountancy, Economics, Maths
- Business Studies, Accountancy, Economics, Statistics
- Business Studies, Accountancy, Economics, Politics
- Business Studies, Accountancy, Economics, Computer Application

3. Liberal Arts:

- History, Economics, Politics, Geography
- History, Economics, Politics, Sociology
- History, Economics, Politics, Geology
- History, Economics, Politics, Gandhian Studies
- History, Economics, Politics, Philosophy
- History, Economics, Politics, Social Work
- Islamic History, Economics, Politics, Geography
- Islamic History, Economics, Politics, Sociology
- Sociology, Social Work, Psychology, Gandhian Studies
- History, Economics, Politics, Psychology
- History, Economics, Politics, Anthropology
- History, Economics, Politics, Statistics
- Sociology, Social Work, Psychology, Statistics

- Economics, Statistics, Anthropology, Social Work
- History, Economics, Geography, Hindi
- History, Economics, Geography, Arabic
- History, Economics, Geography, Urdu
- History, Economics, Geography, Kannada
- History, Economics, Geography, Tamil
- History, Economics, Sanskrit Sahitya, Sanskrit Shastra
- History, Philosophy, Sanskrit Sahitya, Sanskrit Shastra
- Economics, Gandhian Studies, Communication English, Computer Application
- Sociology, Journalism, Communicative English, Computer Application
- Journalism, English Literature, Communicative English, Psychology
- History, Economics, Politics, Music
- History, Economics, Geography, Malayalam

Apart from these subject combinations, students have two languages- English and one optional language(Malayalam/ Tamil/ Sanskrit/ Kannada/ Hindi/ German/ French/ Russian/Arabic/ Syriac/ Latin). Some schools also offer Physical Education as an option.

For VHSE, there is an age limit for joining any courses in Kerala. As a rule, minimum 15 years and maximum 20 years. Reserved categories can have 2 years relaxation on upper age limit. Qualification required is SSLC (Kerala), CBSE, ICSE, THSLC, or equivalent exam from other Indian states or abroad. There are total 35 VHSE Courses available, which are as follows:

- Agro Machinery and Power Engineering
- Civil Construction Technology
- Computer Science and Information Technology
- Automobile Technology
- Electrical and Electronics Technology
- Electronics and Communication Technology
- Graphic Design and Printing Technology
- Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning
- Polymer Technology
- Textile Technology
- Agri-Crop Health Management
- Agriculture Science and Processing Technology
- Agri-Business and Farm Services
- Medical Laboratory Technology
- ECG & Audiometric Technology

- Basic Nursing and Palliative Care
- Dental Technology
- Biomedical Equipment Technology
- Physiotherapy
- Physical Education
- Livestock Management
- Dairy Technology
- Marine Fisheries & Seafood Processing
- Aquaculture
- Marine Technology
- Cosmetology and Beauty Therapy
- Fashion and Apparel Designing
- Creche and Pre-School Management
- Travel and Tourism
- Accounting and Taxation
- Customer Relationship Management
- Banking and Insurance Services
- Marketing and Financial Services
- Computerised Office Management
- Food and Restaurant Management

Women's Education: The government is committed to bring about basic change in the status of women through education. Education helps in the emancipation of women and thereby improving their standard of living. Female literacy rate in Kerala is 92.07, which is higher than the rate in any other Indian state. Emphasis had been laid on enrolling and retention of girls in normal schooling and non-formal education.

Adult Education: This includes both general (reading and writing) and vocational education, often through evening classes. Such classes are conducted throughout the state, especially in rural and tribal areas, by government organizations and voluntary associations.

Changes in education system of Kerala in the wake of pandemic:

The trial run of the online school education in Kerala has turned out to be a huge success. Educating and instructing children in the comforts of their homes amid this pandemic has now entered the second phase.

The online education is now available through cable operators, five DTH operators, Vickers Web, Facebook and YouTube channel of KITE-Victor, the state-owned body in charge of the endeavour.

Every day, there are four periods for Class 12, three for Class 10 and two each for Class 8 and 9, and one period each for all other classes. Each period is of 30 minutes duration.

In the case of some specific classes, the viewership had exceeded 40 lakh. Apart from India, the classes were also viewed by hundreds of children in the Middle East as well as American and European regions.

K. Anvar Sadath, chief executive officer of KITE that is coordinating all technical and other aspects of this new mode of education, said the new "First Bell" classes were aired through KITE VICTERS channel and various online platforms from June 15, 2020.

The online classes on new subjects are telecasted as per the schedules already published from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm. Based on the feedback of the initial classes, newer facilities in the classes have been incorporated, including display of English words during a class especially for the benefit of those who study in English-medium classes and descriptions in Malayalam in language classes, including Hindi. It is also available in Tamil and Kannada medium.

The classes are pre-recorded and after the classes are over it's the responsibility of the teacher concerned to get back to the students over mobile phones to clear whatever doubts they have. Wherever children are not able to attend the classes, special arrangements are made to get them to gather at common places near their homes in libraries or clubs to attend the online classes; everything is available on YouTube as well.

Meanwhile, various organisations, including Kerala Local Self Government Department, are ensuring either laptops or smartphones are provided for free to those who cannot afford.

The department is also looking at the prospect of reducing up to 20 percent of the prescribed syllabus to make up for the lost school days and ensure that the academic year ends on time.

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School System in West Bengal

(Submitted By: Shweta Singh)

West Bengal has a literacy rate of 77.9% according to the latest census report. Education in West Bengal has always played an important role in the development of education infrastructure of the country. Educational environment of West Bengal was always very rich. This richness of educational environment can be dated back to the time of Ram Mohan Roy, David Hare, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Shashi Bhusan Chatterjee, William Carey and many others. These personalities had brought renaissance in the erstwhile Bengal.

Indian government has created a foolproof admission process, which is different for every academic program. However, a few similarities remain.

Transition Process of Education in West Bengal: Education system in West Bengal has gone through a drastic change to provide quality education to every student. Authorities have enforced the rule of 'aggregate marking' technique to measure a student's level of knowledge. State government has also taken steps to provide special tutorial classes to civil service students. These new ideas have increased momentum of development, which is proceeding to give a new facelift to the education system.

- **Primary Education-**

West Bengal primary education is the first stage of training a student to step into the world of competition. There are more than 67926 schools in West Bengal. Government of West Bengal understands that education is more than just printed alphabets on books. That's why they try their best to educate students with practical approaches.

- **Secondary Education-**

Secondary schools in this state are under direct authority of Central board of secondary education (CBSE), Indian certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) and West Bengal board of secondary education (WBSC). West Bengal has become a leader in developing education infrastructure in India by making education available to all. Guidance of skilled and experienced teachers help the students to have a solid educational foundation, which helps them to do great in their higher studies.

- **College Education-**

Number of colleges in West Bengal has already exceeded 260 and is still growing in number. West Bengal is particularly known for its tremendous capability of providing higher education with the help of Engineering colleges, B.Ed colleges, commerce colleges and all the important education streams. The colleges of arts and science have always shown their competence in producing scholars and leaders. In addition, the affinity of modern people towards fashion and business management courses has compelled the state government to establish new institutions of fashion designing and management in Kolkata and other places of West Bengal.

Universities: Universities of West Bengal offer Undergraduate, Doctoral, Post Graduate, Diploma and Certificate programs. Every course is unique in design and proficiency. While coping with the modernization of education, these universities offer traditional distance learning programs. Currently, there are 22 universities in West Bengal. Most of them are state governed.

Benefits For Foreign Students: After receiving positive response in providing distance education in west Bengal, state Govt. has enacted the scheme of 'Direct Admission of Students Abroad'. This fresh strategy has ensured best education and social security for the foreign clients.

School System in Assam

(Submitted By: Gulafsha & Jyoti Dubey)

In the Northeastern region of India, Assam schools occupy an important position. In the state of Assam Guwahati has become a major destination for education because of its world-class schools. Assam schools are either affiliated to Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) and the Indian School Certificate (ISC) examinations of Delhi, Assam Board of School Education, or Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) board. Assam is a culturally rich State and a very versatile State on all fronts. If we compare the education system of the past and new Assam, we will realize there are a lot of differences in thinking about education now.

1. Primary education in Assam: School education in Assam is imparted through a number of pre-primary, primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. A five-year old child begins his educational journey from a pre-primary school. The hierarchy in the schools in Assam thereon is:

- Primary- Till Class V
- Middle- Till Class VIII
- High- Till Class X
- Higher secondary/Junior College- Till Class XII

State run public, self financed private as well as government aided schools offer quality education to children in the cities and towns of Assam. Most of the schools follow the state's education and examination board.

2. Boards: Most of the schools follow the state's education and examination board. Many of the private schools follow the CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) and ICSE/ISC (Indian Certificate for Secondary Education for Class X/Indian School Certificate for Class XII) syllabuses

3. Infrastructure: The infrastructure of the schools is well developed with playgrounds, libraries and spacious classrooms
4. The Government of Assam has implemented free and compulsory education for students up to the age of 14. Being part of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Mission for the Education for All), initiated by the Central Government, the state provides free compulsory elementary education to children of the ages of 6 to 14 (Class I to VII). Under this initiative, students are provided with study material, uniforms and even mid day meals. Since the year 2002, the percentage of students out of school has decreased remarkably from 24.39%, in 2002, to 3.56%, in 2009.
5. Languages taught: The language used for instruction is Assamese, Bodo, Bengali and Hindi.
6. Compulsory subjects: Compulsory subjects of English and a second language (Assamese, Bengali and Alternative English), and environmental studies that need to be taken along with the subjects of the students' choice.
7. Medium of instructions: Assamese is the medium of instruction in the state run schools, whereas English is preferred as the medium of instruction in the private ones and the colleges and universities. English is used to teach at almost all higher educational institutions.
8. Schools in Assam are either state run or under the management of private organisations.
9. Syllabus of the school: The syllabus at primary schools is established by the Directorate of Elementary Education, Assam. While most schools are affiliated to SEBA, there are several schools in the state affiliated to the CBSE or NENBSE. The Higher education
10. Literacy Rate: The literacy rate of Assam is slightly below the national average of 74.04%
11. Education for Foreign students in Assam: Foreign students can directly apply at the university they choose. For instance, if you want to study engineering in Assam, you do not have to give the Joint Admission Test. You need to apply to the engineering college.

So there are some Positive side and Drawbacks of Assam Education/School System:

Positive side of Assam Education/School System:-

- The different schools in Assam are run by different organizations, either they are Government schools or run by private organizations.
- Generally the medium of instruction in the schools is either Assamese or English.
- No fees shall be charged from any Primary students.
- Poor children will be provided books and other writing materials if the education committee recommended.
- The following measures were adopted by the Govt. of Assam for the implementation of the “Operation Black Board” scheme :
 - Establishment of schools in different villages.
 - Provision for free text-books and other materials.
 - Construction of 2 extra classrooms in schools.
 - Supply of blackboard to schools.
 - Appointment of teachers in single teacher schools.
 - Establishment of teacher training institutes for primary school teachers.
 - Provision for additional posts of school inspector for better inspection and supervision.
- The New Education Policy in 1986 emphasizes on-Systematic efforts to provide non-formal education to educate school dropouts, children from areas without school, working children who are unable to attend the school during daytime.
- The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan was started in the later part of 2001-2002 in the state of Assam. To encourage community involvement peoples’ committees have been constituted at school, villages, ward, tea garden, Gaon Panchayat, Anchalik Panchayat and at the District level.
- The New Education Policy in 1986 emphasizes on- Substantial improvement in the quality of education.

Drawbacks of Assam School/Education System:-

- Flood is one of the major problems in Assam. Every year, flood ruins and destroys many village schools' area and destroys roads and bridges. Due to this problem, children cannot study with the focus required of them
- Negligence on Computer Education: Computer education in Assam is still neglecting even in the higher education level in Assam. Dept of Computer Science is rarely seen at the college level.
- Lack of seat capacity stands as a new issue in the present higher education system.
- Overcrowding of the classroom is another big issue.
- Caste based reservation is also a challenge of secondary and higher education.
- Open and distance education is also a new challenge.
- Lack of skill based education makes students more passive.
- Lack of proper planning in the education system which creates educated unemployment.
- Lack of career oriented courses.
- Outmoded teaching methods stand as a bar regarding the effective teaching learning process.
- The linguistic minority groups have to face troubles when they are bound to take up either Assamese or English as their medium in pursuing higher studies. The result is that students start cramming to pass the examination rather than to acquire knowledge.
- The lack of motivation in the mass of teachers is keenly felt in Assamese medium schools all over the state, both in rural as well as in urban sectors.
- Educated unemployment: Educated unemployment is one the burning issue in Assam. Higher education system creates numbers of educated unemployment.
- Curriculum: Curriculum is also defective. It can't cater to the needs of the young people. Curriculum is like that which provides some material for collecting marks in examinations. It is unable to provide proper knowledge.

Some Suggestions:-

- ✓ Increase seat capacity so that all students who are suited to getting higher education should be getting admitted.

- ✓ Innovative methods of teaching should be introduced in every higher education institution. At least a powerpoint presentation with an LCD projector should be used instead of chalk and talk method.
- ✓ Curriculum should be relevant to practical life.
- ✓ Reservation should be merit basis for irrespective of caste, color sex etc.
- ✓ To create a healthy environment in colleges the infrastructure of the college should be developed.
- ✓ In distance and open learning administration of the college should be strict.
- ✓ Most emphasized upon value based education
- ✓ Skill based courses are preferred because the students biasness should be abolished from the internal assessment of the colleges or universities.

School System in Maharashtra

(Submitted By: Soniya)

Maharashtra is a state of India which has good population dominations. Thus, the scope of education and other important things also get increased due to the population domination in the particular state. Maharashtra is also known as the largest state in India in terms of its population and the area. There are a lot of tourist spots in Maharashtra which needs to be explored by many tourists of the particular nation. Education in Maharashtra must also run in a perfect order.

Education system in Maharashtra: The state includes 35 districts. Each district has an opportunity of excellent education. The world class training institutes as well as several schools associated in the state provides excellent scope of education. Education in Maharashtra is really wonderful as compared to other regions of the nation. It also includes pune within the district. The title owned by the particular place is "the centre of learning". Apart from Pune, there are many other districts that have good platforms of education. Those are known as Aurangabad, Kolahpur, Mumbai, Ahmednagar etc.

Primary education in Maharashtra: The primary education system in Maharashtra is similar to the system of education adopted by other parts of the nation. There are several preparatory schools that provide ample scope of education. Education in Maharashtra in primary level emphasises on child development techniques. From 3 years of age, each child is asked to get proper training under the particular education system. Each child is provided with care and affection by the primary teachers so that they can easily make a good focus on their development part.

Higher education in Maharashtra: Just after completing class 10, students of Maharashtra are quite focussed on their subject line. They wish to attain full education under the subject they specialize. There are universities both owned by the state as well as private ownership under which Education in Maharashtra is carried forward. A proper attempt of benefit under higher standard of education is simply depicted with the help of higher education institutions that is associated with the education system in Maharashtra. Doctors and engineers have got degrees from this state.

Education Board in Maharashtra: An autonomous body of education that operates in the state of Maharashtra is known as Maharashtra Education Board. The board carries on with both the secondary as well as higher education system in the state. The Board was having a different name a few years before. There was a time when Maharashtra Education Board was known as Maharashtra state board of secondary education. The main task of the board was to upgrade the standard of education in the state. The board is really focused on the quality of education.

Innovations by Maharashtra Education Board: The Board has realised that the students are not taking interest in theoretical studies. Thus, they have designed the program in such a manner that it involves a lot of practical work as well as projects. This is the innovation brought by Maharashtra Education Board. From then onwards more and more students are paying attention to their lessons. They are happy to complete their home task on time. The examination conducted by the board is in higher secondary level as well as senior secondary examination.

Conduction of examination by Maharashtra Education Board: Like all education boards throughout the nation, Maharashtra Education Board is also having a specific date or a month in the year for conduction of board examination. Throughout the year there are a lot of assessment tests within the premises of schools and colleges but in the month of March every year, Maharashtra Education Board conducts final examination for students studying in class 10 and class 12. On the basis of examination results, the students get admissions in various higher schools as well as colleges in the state.

A good preparation for the examination is really important for each student as the failure will not be considered by the board. The school is responsible to prepare the students for the final examination. A strict speculation takes place by the members of the Maharashtra Education Board on a regular basis just to find out that the school as well as teachers are providing enough education to the students so that they can come out in flying colours.

Functioning of the State Board & the Divisions: Maharashtra State Boards of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education and Eight Divisional Boards were established as per Maharashtra Secondary & Higher Secondary Boards of Education Act 1965 (Maharashtra Act No. 41).

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ) is a statutory and autonomous body established under the "Maharashtra Secondary Boards Act" 1965 (amended in 1977).

Languages taught in school: The Maharashtra Compulsory Teaching and Learning of Marathi Language in Schools Bill, 2020, introduced by Minister for Marathi Language Subhash Desai, will apply to all schools irrespective of the board they are affiliated to, and calls for phase-wise introduction of Marathi language as a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X starting from the academic year 2020-21.

Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education

There are about 21,000 schools (SSC) and 7,000 (HSC) Higher Sec. Schools / Jr. colleges in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (HSC), Pune exists as an autonomous body established under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri. The Board conducts examination twice a year and the number of students appearing for the main examination is around 14 lakhs for HSC and 17 lakhs SSC, for the supplementary examination around 6 lakh students are expected HSC and SSC together.

Divisional boards

There are nine divisional boards with the state to represent the state board. Their duties include, but not limited to

- Decide the schools/colleges to conduct the final exams.
- Appoint the paper setters, translators, custodians (of question papers, and blank and filled up answer papers), conductors (transportation), and examiners (paper checkers).

There are nine divisional boards located at Amravati, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Konkan, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nashik, and Pune.

Features of Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE):

- The MSBSHSE has 9 Divisional Board that are located in Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri
 - The Board conducts Class 10th board examination twice a year i.e. in March-April and October -November
 - As many as 17 lakh students appear for SSC level of examinations conducted by Maharashtra state education board
 - Moreover, around six lakh students take supplementary examination for both HSC and SSC
 - As many as 21000 schools affiliated to MSBSHSE at secondary level
- Compulsory subjects** – These are the main subjects that every student need to study at secondary level

- Mathematics
- Science
- Social Science (History, Civics, Geography)

First language – Students need to study any one of the following subjects –

- Marathi
- Hindi
- English
- Urdu
- Gujarati
- Kannada
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Malayalam
- Sindhi
- Bengali
- Punjabi

Second language - Students need to study any one of the following subjects

- Hindi
- Hindi (Composite with Marathi or Sanskrit or Urdu)
- Marathi
- Marathi (Composite with Hindi)
- Sanskrit (Composite with Hindi)
- Urdu (Composite with Hindi)
- English

Third language - Students need to study any one of the following subjects

- Marathi
- Hindi
- English

- Urdu
- Gujarati
- Kannada
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Malayalam
- Sindhi
- Punjabi
- Bengali
- Sanskrit
- Hebrew
- Pali
- Ardhamagadhi
- Persian
- Arabic
- Avesta
- Pahlavi
- German
- French

Scheme of subjects for MSBSHSE Secondary Education -

The scheme of Subjects for Secondary level of Maharashtra education board is -

- 6 Compulsory subjects
- One optional subject

Medium of Instructions for MSBSHSE for Secondary level education -

The 21000 secondary schools affiliated to Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Senior Secondary Education can adopt any of the following languages as medium of instructions for imparting education to students -

1. English
2. Marathi
3. Hindi
4. Gujarati
5. Urdu
6. Sindhi
7. Kannada

MSBSHSE Secondary Education Passing Marks -

- Students need to pass in all six subjects selected from the compulsory group
- They must have secured at least a Grade C in the optional subject
- The candidate's failing to secure at least C Grade or minimum 35% marks in the optional subject will have to appear in the examinations again to secure the minimum qualifying marks

Grade Criteria for SSC level of Maharashtra Board of Education:

Grade	Criteria or Passing Marks required
A	60% and above marks
B	45% to 59% marks
C	35% to 44% marks
D	below 35% marks

BOARDS OF EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA

(Submitted By: Shweta Verma)

Schools in Maharashtra are run by the government or private sector . They are affiliated to one of three education boards:

1. COUNCIL FOR INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (CISCE)

- a. It is a privately held national level.
- b. The board of school education in India that conducts the Indian certificate of secondary education and the Indian school certificate examination for class X and class XII.
- c. It is a private body that was founded in year 1956 to set and adapt University of Cambridge's examination system to India
- d. The official language in English.
- e. The board has equal focus on languages, science and art and encourages students to choose across diverse topics / subjects for their class-XII exam.

2. CENTRAL BOARD SECONDARY OF EDUCATION (CBSE)

- a. It is a national level board.U P Board of High School and Intermediate Education was the first Board set up in 1921.
- b. Regional Offices have been set up by the Board in different parts of the country to be more responsive to the affiliated schools.

- c. The Board has regional offices in Allahabad, Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Dehradun, Delhi, Guwahati, Panchkula, Patna and Thiruvananthapuram. Schools located outside India are looked after by regional office Delhi.
- d. To define appropriate approaches of academic activities to provide stress free, child centered and holistic education to all children without compromising on quality
- e. To adapt and innovate methods to achieve academic excellence in conformity with psychological, pedagogical and social principles.
- f. To encourage schools to document the progress of students in a teacher and student friendly way
- g. To prescribe conditions of examinations and conduct public examinations at the end of Class X and XII. To grant qualifying certificates to successful candidates of the affiliated schools.

3. MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION (MSBSHSE)

- a. It is a statutory and autonomous body established under the "Maharashtra Secondary Boards Act" 1965 (amended in 1977).
- b. The board is responsible for formation, and implementation of the rules and regulations in accordance to the guidelines set by the state as well as central boards.
- c. The board has nine divisional boards located at Amravati, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Konkan, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nashik, and Pune.
- d. The Board conducts examination twice a year and the number of students appearing for the main examination is around 1,400,000 for Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) and 1,700,000 for Secondary School Certificate (SSC) every year.
- e. The exams are usually held in the months of March, July and October every year; and results are given out usually in June, and January respectively. March marks the end of the educational year, and June marks the beginning of the new educational year in the state of Maharashtra.

School System in Delhi

(Submitted By: Saumya & Vijaylaxmi)

Education is based on a three-tier model which includes primary schools, followed by secondary schools and tertiary education at universities or other institutes of the same level. The Education Department of the Delhi government of Delhi is a premier body which looks into the educational affair. Approximately 1.5 million students were enrolled in primary schools, 822,000 in middle schools and 669,000 in secondary schools across Delhi. India still strives to reach 100% literacy level.

The education system in India is broadly divided into primary, upper primary, secondary and upper secondary. Overall schooling lasts 12 years, following the 10 + 2 model. However, different states organize the first 10 years of education differently and even within schools, there are different schooling standards that are followed. The main standards governing schools are as follows:

- State Government Boards where key examinations are according to state government standards
- The CBSE or Central Board of Secondary Education where the standard is set from the Central government for schools in various states
- The Council for the Indian School Certification Exam or CISCE Board
- National Open School and International school.

On the basis of management, the school are classified as follows:

- government
- local body
- private aided
- private unaided

Apart from these, another set of schools include the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are managed by autonomous organizations under the ministry of Human Resource Development. Over the years, the number of private schools in the capital have increased considerably.

Education in India follows a uniform structure of school education which is known as the 10+2 system. This system is being followed by all Indian States and Union Territories. But not all of them follow a distinct pattern as per the system.

1) Pre Primary Stage – Pre primary education in India is provided to children between 3–6 years by Kindergarten, Playway or Play Schools. These schools have varying terminology for different levels of classes, beginning from – Pre-Nursery, Nursery, KG, LKG (Lower Kindergarten) and UKG (Upper Kindergarten). Most of the pre-primary education in India is provided by private schools.

2) The Primary Stage – Primary education in India offered by both private and government schools usually consists of students aged between 5 to 12 years. The duration of study in this stage is 4-5 years. Common subjects include English, Hindi, Mathematics, Environmental Science and General Knowledge. Sometimes also termed as Elementary Education.

It is free in government schools but it is paid in the private schools. The Government has made elementary education compulsory for children between the age group of years 6 and 14. Most of the primary education provided by primary schools in India is imported from class 1st to class 4th or 5th among the various states/UTs which follow 1st to 5th class of primary education. Delhi is one such state. There are some of the states/UTs which follow 1st to 4th classes of primary education.

3) The Middle Stage – Middle stage of education covering 3-4 years of academic study is formed by 5th-8th class consisting of students aged between 12 to 14 years. The schools which impart education up till 8th class are known with various names like – High School, Senior School.

4) The Secondary Stage – Secondary Stage of education covering 2-3 years of academic study starts with classes 8th-10th. consisting of students aged between 14-16 years. The schools which impart education up till 10th class are known as Secondary Schools, High Schools, Senior Schools etc.

5) Senior Secondary Stage – Senior Secondary Education in India is for only 2 years. There is uniformity on this level of education in terms of duration and

classes i.e. all the States/UTs follow this 10+2 pattern. Senior Secondary Schools in India include classes 11th to 12th. consisting students aged between 16-18 years. At this level of education students have the freedom to choose their preferred stream and subjects. They can pursue Arts, Commerce, Science (medical & non medical). The schools which provide education up till 12th class are commonly known as Senior Secondary Schools or Higher Secondary Schools. Some universities and colleges also offer the education of these classes.

Education holds the key to economic growth, social transformation, modernization and national integration. Plan proposals of Delhi have been formulated keeping in view the broad objectives laid down in the National Policy on General Education. Earnest efforts are made by the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi to provide educational facilities to every child. While improving the educational facilities quantitatively, adequate attention is also paid to improve the quality of Education directed towards the child- centred education system.

The focus of 13th plan is on:

1. Reducing high drop-out rates and improving the quality of learning by making school more attractive, interesting and joyful place, filling all vacant posts of teachers and imparting training to them, creating an environment of accountability and motivation, giving suitable awards for best students, teachers and school, imposing penalty for poor results etc.
2. Opening of integrated schools.
3. Progressive rise in the minimum level of education towards high school level or class-X.
4. Improving the female literacy rate and to reduce gender disparity in elementary schooling.

Initiated plans:

1.Chunauti 2018

To have a substantial improvement in the pass percentage of class 9.

To have all students in upper primary classes be able to read, write and do basic maths, and attain learning outcomes appropriate to their grade level.

2. Reading campaign

All students of classes 6, 7, 8 are able to read their textbooks.

3. Pragati series

To create supplementary learning material for students of Classes 6 to 8 in English, Hindi, Maths, Science and Social Science subjects.

4. School of excellence

To create institutions of excellence for all round development of children enabling them to achieve their highest potential.

To demonstrate that high quality education can be provided in government schools and children, irrespective of their parents' background, can achieve academic excellence

5 EVGCs

"To strengthen the structure of identification and support to students with learning disabilities in the government schools.

To provide systematic career guidance and career counseling to students of classes 10, 11 and 12."

6 Principal Development Program

"To provide wider learning experience to the Heads of Government schools in order to strengthen their leadership abilities through in-house sessions and international exposure."

7. Mentor Teacher Program

To support teachers from the Delhi Government to leverage creative expertise by providing on-site learning support to other teachers and organise workshops suited to the pedagogical needs of their fellow teachers.

8. International Exposure

DIET and SCERT faculties, DoE officials and 165 Mentor Teachers visited NIE Singapore to attend mentoring and coaching courses.

9. Hands-On Training of Special Educators

To facilitate Inclusive Education and strengthen the functioning of children with Special Needs (CWSN) studying across Delhi Government schools."

10.Reforms in Primary Schooling

To strengthen the learning foundation of children in Nursery, Kindergarten and primary classes of DoE schools.

To progressively introduce nursery classes also, apart from Kindergarten, in all Sarvodaya primary schools of Delhi Government to ensure 2 years of Early childhood education.

AGENDA: In the current scenario the focus now has shifted to "*education as foundation*". Going forward, there will be three key areas of reform apart from consolidating the gains of the past.

First, the syllabus of Classes 1 to 8 will be reviewed to emphasize foundational learning skills through the '*happiness curriculum*' and the '*deshbhakti*' curriculum. Apart from ensuring that all children can fluently read, write and do mathematics, the focus is to build emotional resilience in children and ensure that they internalize our core constitutional values by the time they complete eight years of schooling. Apart from that, early childhood care and education will be deepened further through Anganwadis. There will also be nurseries in all government schools.

Second, a Delhi Education Board will be set up to promote learning that encourages critical thinking, problem solving and application of knowledge among children. This will prepare them to tackle the challenges of the 21st century with an entrepreneurial mindset. Additionally, for those who have graduated from Delhi schools in the recent past, programmes like spoken English, soft skills and so on will be initiated to raise their employability opportunities.

Third, specialised schools will be created in each of the 29 zones of Delhi to nurture the aptitude and talent of children in the areas of science and technology, literature and language, visual and performing arts, and sports.

Over the years, our school system has successfully produced good engineers, doctors and other professionals. While that is important, it cannot be the main

goal of education. Education must be directed towards students' growth to become compassionate human beings.

Observations made in Group Discussion:

1. Vocational Courses- Students are given good exposure to vocational courses in Kerala School System. There are in total 35 vocational courses that can be pursued after High School.

In Delhi, it has now been implemented to offer the vocational courses to students along with other subjects.

2. Integrated studies- With the discussion, we came to the conclusion that in India, "integrated education" has been provided to the students who are differently abled in almost all the discussed states. But still, there are major challenges that are yet to be solved to achieve that completely.
3. Policies- Various policies made by the Government of India are applicable pan-India, like, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Operation Blackboard, Midday meals, and various other provisions under NPE, etc.
4. Admission- There is a provision of admission of foreigners in schools in West Bengal. In other states, non- Indian citizens are allowed to enroll in various courses at college level.
5. Boards- In all the states, the schools are affiliated to CBSE, ICSE or respective State Boards. But now, **International Baccalaureate (IB)** is officially recognized in India. The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) recognizes the IB Diploma as equivalent to the Plus Two (10+2) Class of the Senior Secondary School, which is the eligibility criterion for admission to the undergraduate courses in India. There are just 18 IB World Schools in India scattered over different cities- Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Gurgaon, Bangalore, Hyderabad.
6. Addition of subjects- There has been addition of 'Legal Studies' as a subject in Delhi School System starting from this session i.e., 2020-21.
7. Happiness Curriculum is an educational program for children in grades one to eight in schools run by the Government of Delhi. The objective of this

program is to improve mental wellbeing of pupils and is based on the science of emotions. The curriculum teaches mindfulness, social-emotional learning, critical thinking, problem solving and relationship building. It has been introduced so pupils build their emotional awareness and incorporate that into decision making, with an objective to equip pupils with the necessary skills and environment to become purpose-driven and explore a nuanced idea of happiness. It was established on July 2, 2018.

8. Online teaching- Amid this pandemic, almost all the states have taken a huge step towards online- teaching.

- Few schools of Kerala took an initiative towards augmented reality in online lessons.
- The classes are broadcasted on cable TV, DTH, youtube, etc according to the set schedule for the students. Also the students are provided various gadgets to avail these facilities.
- The syllabus has been cut short by Kerala Education Department to make up for the missed days of the schools.
- In Assam, the government instructed the teachers to conduct home visits to students in general and those with learning issues in particular.
- The academic support may be provided by teachers through phone, Whatsapp, during morning hours from 7am to 9 am or evening hours from 7pm to 9 pm.

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Conclusion:

The similarities and variations in the school systems of various states were discussed and analyzed. It can be concluded that Kerala is very progressive in its structure and provides good exposure to students. The states have CBSE, ICSE, and State boards affiliated schools. The variations can be seen in the choices of subjects in High School, Higher Secondary School and so on. The regional languages are given much preference in their respective states. But the medium of instruction is English in the majority of the states.

Our education policies are being designed and redesigned every year just to have a larger number of kids get educated. Be that be the mid-day meal, or free education for girls, or distributing cycles, and much more, which tend to attract people from lower strata of life, and would not otherwise want to send their kids to schools. They at least have the satisfaction that their child gets food once a day if s/he goes to the school.

Indian education system is too broad like an umbrella. Some may argue that one should choose what he wants to study and it must not be enforced upon the students. Though the idea is good, it is not practical to expect a 15 year old kid to know what he wants to do. What he ends up doing would merely be a reflection of his parent's wishes and what he sees around him. A holistic education at the school level in India is ideal. In India, a student is made to study fixed subjects compulsory to all till 10th and then after 10th standard, he can decide which subjects he would like to opt for in future. In this case, the vocational courses help him to develop the skills and pursue a desired career.

Modern day education is aided with a variety of technology, computers, projectors, internet, and many more. Diverse knowledge is being spread among the people with emphasis on practical knowledge as various kinds of skill development programmes have been introduced by our government. Skill-development and vocational education has added a new feather to the modern system of education.

This can be seen in the way all the states have adapted to overcome the new crisis. The school system of various states are still upholding and nurturing the students.

Work Distribution among group members of Daisy House (Group 2):

<u>Name of Group Member</u>	<u>Work</u>
Soniya (859)	School System in Maharashtra
Saumya (862) Vijaylaxmi (886)	School System in Delhi
Gulafsha (873) Jyoti Dubey (920)	School System in Assam
Shweta Verma (915)	Boards of Education in Maharashtra
Aayushi Pandey (919)	School System in Kerala
Shweta Singh (926)	School System in West Bengal

- **Participation in Group Discussion:**

1. Gulafsha
2. Jyoti Dubey
3. Vijaylaxmi
4. Shweta Singh
5. Aayushi Pandey

- **Compilation by:**

1. Aayushi Pandey