

**Department of Education, Patna University**

**SUBJECT: Educational Management & Administration-Secondary**

**Semester: IV**

**Course NO.: SC4**

**Unit II – Administration & Management of Secondary Education**

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**Role of CBSE, ICSE, SSC and Advisory Board on Secondary  
Education in secondary schools administration**

**Objectives**

The student will be able to:

1. Realize the role of CBSE, ICSE, SSC and Advisory Board in the Administration of Secondary Education.
2. Explain the role of central and state government, educational boards & local bodies in the Administration of Secondary Education.

## **ROLE OF CBSE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION**

### **Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)**

- The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was established on 1st July, 1962 by the Central Government at New Delhi.
- It is an autonomous body fully controlled by the Government of India.
- In order to execute its functions effectively, and maintain the educational standards, the Board has decentralized its administration.
- As a result, Regional Offices have been set up in different part of the country to be more responsive to the affiliated schools.
- It has regional offices in Ajmer, Chennai, Allahabad, Guwahati, Chandigarh and Delhi.
- It aims at developing the quality of secondary education and fulfills the minimum requirements of the learners at the secondary stage.
- It gives stress on curriculum, text books, methods of teaching and evaluation procedure of secondary education in order to bring qualitative improvement of education at secondary stage.

### **Important Role of CBSE**

- It conducts the secondary and higher secondary examinations at all India level.
- It conduct the secondary and higher secondary examinations of union territories.

- It conducts the examinations of secondary schools which are affiliated to CBSE only.
- It organized orientation course for the teachers of secondary schools those are affiliated to CBSE.
- It provides guidelines for CBSE affiliated institutions.
- It prepares curriculum and text books for CBSE pattern schools.
- It prepares instructional materials required by teachers and students.
- It disseminates improved techniques and practices through orientation courses for teachers.
- The CBSE provides affiliation to schools.
- It also supplies certificates to the pass out students after secondary and high secondary examination.

## **ROLE OF ICSE IN SECONDARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION**

### **Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE)**

- The **Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE)** is a privately held national-level board of school education in India that conducts the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education and the Indian School Certificate examinations for Class X and Class XII respectively.
- The council was established in 1958 by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate to ensure that its examinations become adapted to the educational needs of the country.

- The main purpose of setting up this council was to replace the overseas Cambridge school Certificate Examination conducted by British authorities.
- Over 2,100 schools in India and abroad are affiliated to the CISCE.
- It believes in bringing about a revolution in the impartment of useful knowledge for all.
- The key objectives of the Council is to promote education which includes the promotion of science, literature, the fine arts and the diffusion of useful knowledge by conducting school examination through the medium of English.
- The Council is a non profit organization and is only meant for educational development in the country.
- The main function of the council is to conduct Indian School Certificate Examinations, namely,
  - The Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE);
  - The Indian School Certificate (ISC) and
  - The Certificate in Vocational Education (CVE).

CISCE has various responsibilities.

It has been constituted to secure suitable representation of governments responsibilities for schools (which are affiliated to it) in their states/territories; the Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian Education; the Association of Indian Universities; the Association of Head of Anglo-Indian Schools, the Indian Public School Conference; the Association of Schools for the ISC Examination and eminent educationists.

Main benefits of CISCE are

- Wide recognition of board results across colleges in India and even abroad.
- Equal focus – language, art and science.
- More choice and freedom to students in deciding final subjects.
- Reasonably widespread across India.

### **ROLE OF SSC IN SECONDARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION**

- The **Secondary School Certificate (SSC)**, also called SSC or matriculation examination, is a public examination conducted by educational boards as completion exam of secondary education.
- The SSC examination is conducted in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa in India.

### **ROLE OF ADVISORY BOARD ON SECONDARY EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION**

- The Education Advisory Board provides valuable and necessary input into the development process of education.
- An **advisory board** is a body that provides deliberate advice to the management of an institution, organization, or foundation.

**CABE (Central Advisory Board of Education)**

- It is the oldest and highest advisory board in India to advise the central and state Governments in the field of education.
- Established in 1920.
- The idea that should be a central advisory board was first forward by Calcutta University commission.

### **Functions**

- To review the progress of education in the country from time to time.
- To appraise the extent and manner in which the education policy has been implemented by the Central and State Governments.
- To advise the central and state Governments regarding the coordination between government and non- government agencies for educational development in accordance with educational policy.
- To provide a platform where the center and the state share their common concerns review with their experience.
- To advice the central or state governments on request, on any educational question.
- Appoint committees, as may be necessary, for studying or making recommendations on diverse educational issues.
- Call for information and comments from educational experts, government agencies, institutions or non-governmental organisations on educational matters.

- In the meeting of the reconstituted CABE held on 10 - 11 August 2004 some critical issues had emerged needing detailed deliberations.
- Accordingly, seven CABE Committees were set up to examine:
  - Free and Compulsory education Bill and other issues related to Elementary Education.
  - Girls Education and the Common School System.
  - Universalisation of Secondary Education.
  - Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions.
  - Integration of Culture Education in the School Curriculum.
  - Regulatory Mechanism for the Text Books and parallel text books taught in schools outside the Government system, and
  - Financing of Higher and Technical Education.

### **State Advisory Boards of Education**

- Another important administrative body at the state level is the State Advisory Board of Education.
- It was Mudaliar Education Commission, 1952-53 which recommended the setting up of a State level Advisory Board of Education on the pattern of Central Advisory Board of Education.
- The Kothari Education Commission, 1964-66, however, recommended the setting up of a Statutory Council of Education with its scope limited only to school education.

- The Commission suggested that the Statutory Council of Education "should have the State Minister for Education as the Chairman and its membership should include representatives of universities in the State, all directors in charge of different sectors of education and some reputed educationists.
- School education policies and programmes are suggested at the national level by the Government of India though the state governments have a lot of freedom in implementing programmes.

### **Local Advisory Board of Education**

- The important role the local advisory board play is that they know the communities and the schools in which they serve and are the best equipped people to support school leaders to secure the best educational provision for the pupils within them.
- They hold senior leaders to account, ensuring that they provide the best education for the pupils. Ensuring that the curriculum, the quality of teaching and the outcomes are outstanding.
- They also provide advice to the school and how to make best use of the resources the school has available to them.

### **EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Describe the role of CBSE and ICSE educational boards in the administration of secondary education.
2. Explain the types and role of different advisory boards in the administration of secondary education.



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