CHAPTER FOUR

FUNCTIONS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
CHAPTER FOUR

FUNCTIONS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

4.1 GENERAL FUNCTIONS

A Board of School Education is set up as an autonomous corporate body in order to carry out the functions laid down in the respective Act of the Board and Regulations framed from time to time by the State or Union Legislatures of India. The Board is comparatively a small organisation. While other government departments have field offices and branch offices, the boards, barring a few boards like those in U.P., Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Central Board of Secondary Education, are solitary organisational units. The main functions of all the boards are usually the same as mentioned in their respective Acts. The powers, duties and functions of the Boards are given in relevant sections of the Acts.

From the study of above mentioned provisions in the Acts, it can be clearly said that a Board of School Education usually performs the following functions in regions of its jurisdiction: It

1. Grants and withdraws recognition to the secondary and higher secondary schools;

(2) advises the State Government on matters of policy relating to secondary and higher secondary education in general and on
the following matters in particular:

(a) ensuring a uniform pattern of education;

(b) maintaining of a uniform standard of education in secondary and higher secondary schools;

(c) coordination between the national policies and the policies of the territory in respect of secondary and higher secondary education;

(d) coordination between primary, secondary, higher secondary and university education;

3. It lays down guiding principles regarding curricula and syllabi for the entire secondary and higher secondary courses and prepares the detailed syllabi for all standards of secondary and higher secondary education;

4. formulates general principles for recommending text-books for sanction by the Board, and sanctions such books subject to such conditions, as it may deem fit to impose;

5. advises the State Government in standard requirements in respect of staff, building, furniture, equipment, stationery and other amenities required for secondary and higher secondary schools;

6. prescribes and prepares text-books for all standards of secondary and higher secondary education;

7. prescribes conditions for admission of regular and private candidates to the final examinations;

8. demands and receives such fees as may be prescribed, from candidates to be admitted to the final examinations;
9. awards certificates to candidates passing the final examinations;

10. institutes and awards scholarships, stipends, medals, prizes and other rewards and prescribes conditions therefore;

11. receives bequests, donations, endowments, trusts and other transfers of any property or interest therein, or right thereto;

12. holds any property, interest or right referred to in sub-clause (11) above, and manages and deals with the same;

13. demands and receives such fees as may be prescribed, from secondary and higher secondary schools recognised by the Board;

14. appoints paper-setters, translators, examiners, moderators, supervisors, and other necessary personnel for conducting the final examinations in the territory, for evaluation of candidates' performance and for compiling and release of results;

15. opens centres for the final examinations conducted by it;

16. declares the results of the candidates at the final examinations conducted by it;

17. prepares a list of candidates according to merit for the purpose of award of scholarships, stipends, medals, prizes and other awards;

18. lays down procedures to deal with cases of use of unfair means in the examinations and deals with such cases;
19. generally evaluates the performance of students in all examinations in secondary and higher secondary schools including the final examinations and makes, from time to time, necessary recommendations in respect of the same to the Government;

20. lays down the manner in which recognition would be granted to or withdrawn from secondary and higher secondary schools;

21. calls for any information from secondary and higher secondary schools and calls for special reports and information from the Director of Education generally and in particular in the matter of withdrawal of recognition in cases of secondary schools and higher secondary schools which show poor academic results or commit grave academic irregularities;

22. requires institutions recognised by it and by the State Department of Education to extend their co-operation in the conduct of the final examinations;

23. recommends, measures to promote physical, moral and social welfare of students in the institutions recognised by the Board and lays down conditions of their residence and discipline;

24. appoints officers and servants of the Board, other than the Chairman, Secretary, Joint Secretary or Assistant Secretary, in its office and regulates terms and conditions of their service;

25. constitutes provident fund for the benefit of the officers and servants of the Board;
26. conducts statistical and other research for the purpose of evaluation and reform of the curricular instruction and examination system;

27. appoints such Committees as it may think necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under its Act;

28. considers recommendations made by Committees appointed under its Act;

29. makes regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of its Act;

30. exercises such other powers and performs such other duties as may be conferred or imposed by or under its Act;

31. arranges for the preparation, writing, compilation, printing, publishing and sale of text-books, other educational material and undertakes the publication of any other educational material like reports, paper, journals, bulletins etc.;

32. organises research for grading of external vocabulary and arranges for regular revision of text books and other books;

33. encourages sports and health building activities;

34. organises and provides lectures, demonstrations, educational tours and exhibition, seminars and symposia and take such other measures, as may be necessary to raise and promote the quality and standard of school teaching and education;

35. prepares annual budget and submits annual audited accounts and balance sheets together with the report of the Board to the
State/Union Territory Government and publishes such accounts and balance sheets in the official Gazette;

36. does all such acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of its Act.

A brief comparative analysis of the common practices to achieve these functions by different Boards of School Education in India is given as under:

4.2 CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS

The most important function of a Board is to conduct public examinations for students of primary, middle, matriculation (high school) higher secondary school stages and other professional classes. All the Boards usually follow the same procedure to conduct an examination.

The examination admission form is serialised. The form for regular student is supplied by the Board through the Head of Institution free of cost. The private students get the form from Board Office or from book sellers on payment. The form properly filled in by the candidate in his/her handwriting and duly attested by the Head of Institution, is sent to the Board office along with prescribed fee by the due date. The examination fee for regular and private candidates is different in different Boards. The last date for receipt of application is generally printed on the admission form.

The admission form is scrutinized by the Board office. The roll number slips with photographs of male students

1. Chart

4.1
pasted on it are sent to the students through Heads of Institutions in case of regular candidates and direct to the private candidates.

The Board of School Education, Tamilnadu follows a different procedure. The Hall Tickets with roll numbers and photographs on it are sent to the Hall Tickets Distribution Centre. The centres are created by the Board at different places. The students get the Hall Tickets from the Hall Ticket Distribution Centre as mentioned in the admission form. The students keep the Hall Tickets with them on every day of examination and the tickets remain with them till the completion of examination.

4.3 EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE BOARDS

On the basis of this research it has been found that the following examinations are conducted by different Boards of School Education In India:

- Examinations for primary, middle, high school, matriculation;
- Secondary examination and Higher Secondary (12th Year);
- 10 + 2 examination;
- Intermediate examination;
- Examination for Hindustan Teachers Course;
- Senior Basic Teachers Course, Teachers Training Certificate, Physical Education Teacher, Drawing Masters, Language Teachers, Classical and Vernacular Teachers.
4.3.1 Board of Secondary Education, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad conducts following examinations annually in the months of April and May:

i) Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination
ii) Multipurpose School Examination (XII Year)
iii) Higher Secondary Certificate Examination (XI Year)

4.3.2 Board of Secondary Education, Assam Guwahati, conducts the following examinations annually in the months of March and April:

i) High School Leaving Certificate Examination (class X)
ii) High Madrasa Certificate Examination (Class X of High Madrasa Schools)

4.3.3 The Bihar School Examination Board conducts following examinations:

i) Matriculation
ii) Secondary
iii) Higher Secondary
iv) Certificate in Social Education
v) Diploma/Certificate in Physical Education
vi) Short training courses in Physical Education
vii) Primary Training Courses in Physical Education
viii) Training School Examination.

There is Bihar Intermediate Education Council to conduct the Intermediate examination at the end of 12th year.
4.3.4 Gujrat Secondary Education Board conducts the following examinations:

e. Higher Secondary Examination (Class XII)

4.3.5 Board of School Education, Haryana, conducts the following examinations:

i. Middle Standard (8th Year) Examination
ii. Matriculation Examination
iii. Higher Secondary (11th Year) Examination
iv. Higher Secondary (10+2 or 12th year) Examination

4.3.6 Himachal Pradesh, Board of School Education conducts the following examination annually in the months of March, April.

i. Middle standard examination (8th Year)
ii. Matric (10th Year)
iii. Higher Secondary Part-I examination (10th Year)
iv. Higher Secondary Part II (11th Year) examination

Examination for Primary class (5th class) is conducted centrally, by the state education department.
11th class under Pre-University system is included in colleges and therefore, examination for Pre-University is conducted by the Himachal Pradesh University. Himachal Pradesh Board also conducts examination for Matric for correspondence students.

4.3.7 Following examinations are conducted by Jammu and Kashmir State Board of Secondary Education:

i. Matriculation Examination

ii. Pre-University course (Class XI) or Higher Secondary Part I Examination

iii. Three Year Degree Course Part I (Class XII) examination

iv. Higher Secondary (Class XII) examination

v. Junior Teachers Examination

4.3.8 Karnataka Board of Secondary Education conducts the following examinations:

i. Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination

ii. Junior Teachers Examination

4.3.9 The examination for 11th and 12th standard is conducted by Karnataka Board of Pre-University Education. This Board has not been established under any Act. This functions as other departments of the Karnataka State Government.

4.3.9.a Board of Public Examinations, Kerala, Trivendrum conducts comparatively more than fifty technical and non-technical examinations which are as follows:

1. Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination

2. Teacher Training Certificate Examination.
3. Language Teacher Training Certificate examination.
4. Arabic Teachers Examination.
5. Hindi Diploma Examination.

This Board is functioning as a part of the Department of Government Examinations. The Commissioner for Government Examinations is the head of the organisation. The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations is Secretary of the Board. The Board also conducts examinations for students belonging to Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

4.3.10 Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal conducts following examinations:

1. High School Examination
2. Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination
4. Intermediate Examination
5. Basic Training Certificate Examination
6. Pre-Primary Training Certificate Examination
7. Co-operation Diploma Examination

4.3.11 The Meghalaya Board of Secondary Education conducts following examinations:

1. Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination.

3. Higher Secondary Examination (Class XI)
4. Professional or Vocational Schools Examination.

4.3.12 Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Poona, conducts the following examinations:

1. Middle School Examination (Class VIII)
2. Secondary School Certificate Examination (Class X)
3. Higher Secondary Examination (Class XII)
4. Intermediate Examination pertaining to Junior Colleges.

4.3.13 The following examinations are conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur, Imphal:

1. High School Leaving Certificate Examination (Class X)
2. Higher Secondary Examination (Class XII).
3. Under-Graduate Teachers Training Examination.

4.3.14 Nagaland Board of School Education conducts High School Leaving Certificate (Class X) Examination.

4.3.15 Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack conducts following examinations:

1. Middle School Scholarship Examination.
3. Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination
5. Secondary Teachers Training Examination.
7. Hindi Teachers Training Examination.
8. Physical Training Examination.
9. High School Certificate Examination
   (Correspondence Course)

4.3.16 The Punjab School Education Board conducts the following examinations:

1. Primary Class Examination (Class V).
2. Middle Standard Examination (Class VIII)
3. Matriculation Examination (Class X)
4. Higher Secondary Part-I Examination (Class X)
5. Higher Secondary Part-II Examination(Class XI)

Examination for Pre-University(Class-XI) under college education is conducted by the University viz; Punjab, University, Chandigarh, Punjabi University, Patiala, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar in their respective jurisdiction.

4.3.17 Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education conducts the following examinations:

1. Secondary School Examination (Class X)
2. Higher Secondary Examination (Class XI).
3. Higher Secondary Examination (Correspondence Courses Class XI).
4. Teachers Training Examinations.
5. Praveshika Examination.
6. Madhyamik Examination.
4.3.18 Board of Secondary Education, Tamilnadu, Madras, conducts the following examinations:

2. Teacher Training Certificate Examination.

Surprisingly there is separate Board of Higher Secondary Education, Tamilnadu which conducts examination for XI standard and Department of Govt. Examinations, Tamilnadu, for the examination for 12th standard.

4.3.19 The following examinations are conducted by Tripura Board of Secondary Education, Agartala:

1. Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination (Class VIII).

4.3.20 Under Board of High School and Intermediate Education U.P following examinations are conducted:

1. High School Examination
2. Intermediate Examination
3. Teacher Training Examination.

4.3.21 West Bengal Board of Secondary Education, Calcutta conducts examination for Madhyamik or Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Class X). The examinations for Class XI and XII

1. The Hindu, Madras dated March 11, 1984 (p.11).
are conducted by the West Bengal Council for Higher Secondary Education.

4.3.22 Goa, Daman and Diu Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, conducts following examinations:

1. High School Examination (Class X).
2. Higher Secondary School Examination (Class XII).

4.3.23 Mizoram Board of School Education, conducts following examinations:

1. Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination (Class III)
2. Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination (Class VIII).
3. High School Leaving Certificate Examination (Class X).
4. 10+2 (12th Year) Examination.
5. Under Graduate Teachers Training Examination.

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, NEW DELHI

4.3.24 The Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi conducts the following examinations:

1. Delhi Secondary School Examination (10th grade/class).
2. All India Secondary School Examination (10th Class).
3. Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination (12th year).
4. All India Senior School Certificate Examination (12th Year).


6. Merit Examination.

These examinations are held annually while for compartment candidates supplementary examinations are conducted.

The following categories of schools are affiliated to this Board:

1. All Government Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi.

2. All Secondary Schools in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and State of Sikkim.

3. All Kendriya Vidyalayas

4. Air Force Schools

5. Military Schools

6. Sainik Schools


9. Religious and other Institutions Schools.


The Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi is the only examining body in India which has more than 2700
schools affiliated to it and it serves more than 2 lakhs students. It has affiliated schools in almost all States and Union Territories in India and about 25 schools in different foreign countries.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has a new innovation of non-formal education through its Open School. First examination, under this programme, namely Secondary School Examination was conducted in 1983 in which 2437 students appeared. During 1984, 6000 students were getting education under this school.

COUNCIL FOR INDIAN CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION NEW DELHI(C.I.S.C)

4.3.25 The Council is registered body under Act, 1860. It prescribes the text books normally based on the syllabuses prepared by the N.C.E.R.T right from the primary, standard to the 10th class. The content of the books conform to the guidelines of the N.C.E.R.T. and are duly recommended by the Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian Education, New Delhi.

The Council has a number of public Anglo-Indian schools of the following categories, affiliated to it throughout the country:

1. Auckland House
2. Bishop Cotton
3. Himalyan International High Schools
4. Loreto Tara Hall Convent Schools
5. Jesus Merry.
7. St. Lucie High Schools
8. St. Peters' High Schools
9. XAVIER's School, Civil Lines, Delhi
10. St. XAVIER's, 4 Raj Niwas Marg, Delhi

This Council has not been established under some special Act. It was registered as a Society under Societies Registration Act 1860 (Act No. XXI of 1860). The Council conducts Indian Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations designed to provide for a course of general education in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, 1964-66. The Examination ensures a general education without any diversification of studies as all candidates are required to enter and sit for subjects prescribed. The examination is a school examination and its standard presupposes a school course of ten-year duration (class I to X). Private candidates are not allowed to take the examination.

4.4 ADMISSION FORM AND DATES OF COMMENCEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS

Some of the Boards prescribe the date of commencement of examination also on the examination admission form like the Punjab School Education Board. In addition, the last date of receipt of examination admission form and commencement of the examination is notified in leading newspapers.¹ Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education specifies the last date for receipt of examination admission form in it. The form is serialised. But it does not mention the date of commencement of the examination. The date of commencement of examination is,

¹ The Indian Express dated February 14, 1984, p.3.
however, notified and published in the leading newspapers as is apparent from the following news items:-

1. Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamsala has decided to conduct the Middle, and Matric and Higher Secondary Examinations from March 11 and 18, 1985. The examination in Lahaul and Spiti and parts of Pangi valley in Chamba district will be held from May, 13, 1985.

ii. Punjab School Education Board Matriculation, Higher Secondary Examination started on March 26, 1985. About 2.25 lacs students appeared and 7,000 teachers were deployed on supervisory duties. The Board created 1262 centres of which 253 were for Higher Secondary examination. The Board through a press statement informed the students that their Roll Numbers had been despatched. In the event of non-receipt of roll numbers students had been advised to contact the Board's Office.

The Haryana Board of School Education also publishes the date of commencement of examination in the leading newspapers. The dates of commencement of examinations are announced by the different Boards through the mass media of T.V., Radio and newspapers. Central Board of Secondary Education has prescribed the last date for receipt of examination admission forms and the date of commencement of the various examinations permanently and normally no change occurs. The date of commencement of examination is, however, published in the leading newspapers.

1. a. The Indian Express dated January 2, 1985 (p.3).
   b. Ibid.
2. The Tribune, dated March 22, 1985 (p.3).
3. The Dainik Tribune, August 27, 1984(p.2).
In the recent past, due to unavoidable circumstances, law and order problem or strike by teachers, the examinations were deferred in Punjab and Chandigarh. The law and order problem during 1983-84 compelled the Punjab School Education Board and Central Board of Secondary Education to postpone the examinations in certain subjects and alternative dates for these examinations were notified and given wide publicity through leading newspapers and announcements was made over the All India Radio, Jullundur & Chandigarh. In Assam where demonstrations had been going on, the examination dates of Assam Board of School Education were postponed and the examinations were conducted later. Examinations in Chandigarh Union Territory are conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. The Central Board changed the dates of matriculation, higher secondary examinations due to disturbances in Chandigarh.

Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education changed the dates of Middle Standard Examination to be held in December, 1984 due to Lok Sabha Elections scheduled to be held on December 24, 1984. The revised dates, December 9, 1984 were notified in the leading news papers and announced over All India Radio, Shimla. The change in dates of examination was demanded by the State Teachers' Union also.

4.4 CONDITIONS OF ELEGIBILITY

There are three categories of students who appear in the examinations held by the Boards:

a. Regular Students (i) Boys (ii) Girls
b. Private students

c. Re-appear students

d. Correspondence Course students

All regular students who have attended 75 per cent lectures are eligible to appear in the examination. The girls students are allowed to appear in any examination upto Matriculation standard in Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Board as private students. Re-appear students can appear in the subjects in which they have got compartment, during the next ensuing supplementary examinations. Candidates of Correspondence Courses are allowed to appear for the examination at the close of the year after fulfilling the condition of sending 75 per cent assignments and of paying their dues etc.

Under Council for Indian School Certificate Examination Regulation, a student who is on the roll of the affiliated School and has attended 75 per cent lectures of the working days of the two-year course is eligible to appear in the examination. The candidates who are not awarded Pass Certificate may be re-admitted by a school on the school form provided that such candidates are in attendance at an affiliated and registered school in the year of the examination. The students can be permitted to re-appear for the examination once only in the year following their failure, but not thereafter, without further attendance at an affiliated and registered school. They must apply on the special form
provided for the purpose which is made available by the Council office through the Principals of Schools from which the students appeared for the examination the previous year and failed. Candidates who have been awarded pass certificate are permitted to appear for a supplementary pass certificate without further attendance at an affiliated and registered school for improvement of division. They may apply on the special form provided for the purpose which is supplied by the Council's office through the Principals of Schools from which the candidates appeared originally for the examination.

The students are supplied prescribed forms known as Entry Forms by the Heads of Institutions during March/April every year. The forms and fees are submitted by the students through the Head of Institution to the Council office by the prescribed date. Examination Centres for each town or area are arranged by the Heads of Institutions in consultation with the Council. The change of centre of a candidate is allowed if it is for the same examination and the request is based on solid reasons and on payment of special fee. The date sheet of various subjects is communicated to the Heads of Institutions well in time.

CONDUCT OF SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

4.5 In addition to the annual examinations some of the Boards, conduct supplementary examinations. The supplementary examination is governed by certain rules. Every State Board
has its own rules regarding the supplementary examinations. In Uttar Pradesh, generally if a student fail either in high school or intermediate class, passes in all subjects and fails in the subject with at least obtaining 30 per cent marks, he is allowed to appear in the supplementary examination. The supplementary examination is held in July, August every year. But the Uttar Pradesh Board has, however, decided to abolish the system of supplementary examination from the year 1985.

Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi conducts supplementary compartmental examination for those who fail in additional subject. The examination is normally held by the end of July every year.

PUNJAB BOARD

Punjab Board conducts supplementary examination for matric and higher secondary classes. The examination is generally conducted in the month of September every year.

HIMACHAL PRADESH BOARD

Himachal Pradesh Board allows supplementary examination for matric and higher secondary candidates. The examination is held in the month of September every year.

UTTAR PRADESH BOARD

The Uttar Pradesh Board, keeping into consideration the unwieldy number of students both regular and private, appearing at the high school and intermediate examination, decided to conduct the examination in two different stages.
In the first phase, only the regular students appear and in the second phase, only the private candidates are allowed to appear. The question papers and arrangements for private and regular students are different.

4.6 EXAMINATION CENTRES

Generally examination centres are created at different and suitable places by the examination committee of a Board. Jammu and Kashmir Board creates a centre for minimum 75 examinees vide Section 67 of Jammu and Kashmir Secondary Education Regulations, 1965. Himachal Pradesh Board creates an examination centre at a place, in a school, where there are atleast 80 students. However, the centres at remote and difficult places are created by a Board even for smaller number of examinees also under public pressure etc. The Centre Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Invigilators are appointed by the Board. The clerk of the school, functions as Assistant Superintendent/Clerk of the examination centre. The class IV staff is attached to the examination Centre Superintendent as per practice of the department of education and Board and are paid remuneration for the examination days by the Board. An instruction book and other important documents are supplied to each centre superintendent who has to conduct the examination efficiently and smoothly in accordance with the rules and regulations.

Board of School Education Haryana supplies Instruction Book namely "Instructions Book to Superintendent and Supervisor. The book is written in Hindi and it contains 38 pages. The book
is a comprehensive document and it contains all types of instructions connected with the conducting of examination, invigilation staff and examinees.

Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education issues an instruction book namely "Book of Instructions for Superintendents and Supervisory Staff." It is written in English and it contains 52 pages. The instruction book contains all sort of information and guidance that may be needed at the examination centre, including prevention of unfair means during the examination days.

The Jammu and Kashmir State Board of School Education has prescribed 'Instruction Book - Superintendents and Supervisory Staff bearing No. J & K B. 500/12-1982. This book contains 80 pages. All important instructions are printed in it. Chapter IV of this book contains adequate instructions for prevention of use of unfair means and other misbehaviour.

The J & K Board of Secondary Education has prescribed hand book which contains the Jammu and Kashmir Secondary Education Act, 1965, Jammu and Kashmir Secondary Education Regulations 1965, notification and other regulations and rules framed by this Board. This book is sold @ Rs. 7.50 per copy.

Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune has prescribed a book namely "The Maharashtra Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Boards

---

2. Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education - Book of Instructions for Superintendent and Supervisory Staff (pp. 1 to 50).
Regulations 1977 (as amended upto 31st July, 1980). The same is printed in English language and contains 186 pages. Its price is Rs. 6.50 per copy.

Boards of Meghalaya, Goa and Mizoram also issue detailed instructions for conducting the examinations efficiently.

During the Matriculation and Higher Secondary Examination held in 1982-83, held by Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education head examiners and sub-examiners were engaged as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Head Examiners</th>
<th>Sub-Examiners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hr. Sec.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One Head-Examiner is appointed over five to six sub-examiners. One Sub-examiner is given about 400 answer books for evaluation. During this year 432 examination centres were created.

During 1983-84 this board conducted examinations as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year 1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Middle Standard</td>
<td>61187</td>
<td>69138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Matriculation(Regular)</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>50819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Matriculation(Private) (Old Regulation)</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Matriculation(Private) New Regulation</td>
<td>7032</td>
<td>12052</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e. Higher Secondary Part-I
   (Private)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

f. Higher Secondary Part-II  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5159</td>
<td>3292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

g. Teacher Training Certificate
   (Part-I)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

h. Teacher Training Certificate
   (Part-II)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>891</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Pre Vocational Training Certificate  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rajasthan Board created 787 examination centres for Secondary and Higher Secondary Examinations held in March, 1982. The Board conducted examinations for students of different standards as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of School</th>
<th>School No.</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Secondary Schools</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>208220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Higher Secondary Schools</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>116163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Praveshika Schools</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Upadhya Schools</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Punjab School Education Board created 86 new centres for middle examination and 77 for Matriculation and Higher Secondary Examination held in March 1983. There were in all 1200 examination centres to serve students as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle Examination</td>
<td>212715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matric Examination</td>
<td>169787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>21287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The centre superintendent is empowered to engage extra invigilators if needed or replace the existing invigilators in exigencies in case the board appointee does not turn up. The rates of remuneration are different in different boards.

COUNCIL FOR THE INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NEW DELHI

Centres of Examination for each town or area are created by the Heads of Schools concerned with the approval of the Council.

The examination is conducted by a team of staff: Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Invigilators etc.

In Punjab Board, the question papers packets and answer sheets are sent by the Board office to the Centre Superintendents of examination centres by post. In certain cases, the question paper packets and answer sheets are delivered to the Headmaster of the School of the examination centre. The Headmaster or his representative hands over the same to the Centre Superintendent one day earlier to the date of examination.

In Himachal Pradesh Board the examination is conducted by the team of staff i.e. Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Clerk, and Class IV employees. The answer sheets are packed securely and sealed

1. Chart 4.2
envelopes are sent to the Board office under registered cover or through railway service. The answer sheets of the middle standard examinations are sent to the examiners directly by the examination centre superintendent under registered post.

In Uttar Pradesh Board, the answer books are kept/sent to one District headquarter, appointed by the U.P. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Allahabad. One district headquarter is named for schools of two or three adjoining districts. The examiners are appointed and spot evaluation is done. The answer books and evaluation sheets are sent to the Board’s office at Allahabad, by railway service.

4.7 QUESTION PAPERS

The question papers are set by the seasoned teachers. All the boards print the question papers, keep in safe custody and distribute to the examinations centres. But sometimes due to lapses of administration and human errors, some mistakes occur in the question papers which disturb the examinees.

For instance:

1 (a) In Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P, High School Examination, March-April, 1985 Question Paper Hindi-I, Question Number 5 (A) ॐ (B) छोटा had been printed as छोटा .

1. Hindustan, New Delhi, dated April 5, 1985 (p.7).
(b) Paper-III: 603 (C.C.C), Question 6(5) अध्याय had been published as तथ्या

(c) Question No. 8 : 4th line अंगीकार had been printed as अंगोकार

(d) In Intermediate - Hindi -III Paper, Question 8 (E.M.), the language is defective. The word बिना प्रम के had been substituted by प्रम पुर्ख

ii. Mistake was detected in Punjab School Education Board X class examination in Physics Paper held in March-April, 1985. According to the syllabi there should be three A, B, C parts of the Question paper in which Part-I is compulsory and out of the rest Part B and C, five questions, two from each part are to be attempted. But this question paper had only two parts A & B. There was no Part-C. So the students were perturbed.

iii. During Matriculation, Higher Secondary Examination of Punjab School Education Board, March-April, 1985, the examinees were given question paper in Hindi medium instead of English medium opted by them. This shows negligence of Board officials and examination centre staff.

iv. Some times the question papers in less number are supplied to the examination Centre Superintendent which creates difficulty in conducting the examination

---

1. Thé Vir Partap, Jullundur dated April 5, 1985 (p.2).
2. The Vir Partap Jullundur dated April 7, 1985 (p. 8).
efficiently. For instance there were 120 candidates appearing in the Matriculation examination March, 1985 at Dehar Centre in Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh had in the evening shift. But the board/supplied 110 question papers only.

4.8 UNFAIR MEANS CASES

In past years there has often been leakage of question papers of different subjects, at different places in different states at different times under different circumstance pertaining to different examinations. These examinations have on several occasions had to be cancelled and re-held owing to leakage of question papers and this has caused extra expenses and much inconvenience to all concerned particularly to the examinees who had to undergo a second examination. Inspite of the exercise of all possible vigilence on the part of the authorities concerned, it has not been found possible either to prevent these leakages or in most cases to bring the offenders to book. It is, therefore, desirable to make the unauthorized possession of examination papers a punishable offence. With these aims and objects the Madhya Pradesh Recognised Examinations Act, 1937 (MP Act No. X of 1937) was enacted. The Act was further amended vide The Madhya Pradesh Recognised Examinations (Amendment) Act, 1966. (i)

Section 3-A of this Act provides prevention of leakage of

2. Madhya Pradesh Local Acts Vol. 7 (p.5628) (Published in the Central Province Gazette dated 12th February, 1937).
questions or information by persons entrusted with examination work. (ii) Section 3-B provides restriction on possession of fake question papers. (iii) Section 3-C provides prohibition of loitering near examination centre. (iv) Section of the Act provides that whoever contravenes the provisions of Section-3, Section 3-A, Section 3-B, or Section 3-C, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

Himachal Pradesh Government has passed an Act namely Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Malpractices at University, Board or other specified examinations Act, 1984. Under sections 7 and 8 of this Act, "a person will be deemed to be entrusted with the work mentioned in Section 9 of this Act only when he has accepted the offer of appointment, save in case of duties connected with the supervision of the holding of an examination where the entrustment will occur immediately after the issue of orders by the competent authority, or a person authorised by him. A person will be deemed to have refused to discharge any function entrusted to him under Section 9 of the Act ibid, if such refusal is deliberate or intentional. Finally the Act vide Section 3 to 9 provides prevention of use of unfair means and other malpractices. If any body is found indulging in the use of mal practices, he is liable to prosecution and with punishment of three months and a fine of Rupees two thousand or both. Himachal Pradesh Board was facing problem of shortage of supervising staff. There had been general grievances.
in the past that some persons had been performing supervisory
duties of the Board time and again whereas others were not
given any chance. This happened due to the reason of limited
number of applicants and refusal of many teachers to perform
duty. From the year 1985 with the guidance of District
Education Officers, several new and competent persons have
become available for Board's duties.¹

To prevent the use of unfair means by the students
in the Matriculation and Higher Secondary Examinations, the
Punjab Board had taken strict measures. District Education
Officers were given flying squads. Ninety five flying squads
had been formed. The Education Officers had been authorised
to post. Inspectors at the notorious Centres, Examination
Controllers in place of observers had been appointed.
Principals of Schools where examination centres were located,
had been appointed Examination Controllers. To avoid tampering
of question papers, the question papers had been packed in a
new way. Invigilation staff had been warned against helping
the examinees in the use of unfair means. In the Matriculation
and Higher Secondary examinations, 1985, nearly 2.25 lakhs
students were appearing. For the efficient conduct of
examinations seven thousand officials had been appointed
at 1256 centres of examinations created by the Board.²

¹ H.P. Board of School Education letter No. nil dated nil
addressed to Sh. Prem Lal Gupta, Govt. Middle School
Bakhalag (Solan) Feb./March, 1985.
² The Indian Express dated March 14, 1985 (p.3).
Menace of copying in the Middle Standard Examination held by Board of School Education, Haryana, had been curbed in the urban schools but this practice was going on in rural schools in Sonipat District of Haryana. The Assistant Superintendent of Examination Centre at Ganaur was relieved of his supervisory duty as he allegedly allowed his favourite students to use unfair means. Large scale interference by the outsiders and mass copying had been reported. At a number of centres, the examination had been turned into a farce by anti-social elements. Many invigilators confessed that they were watching the answers being supplied into the examination halls by the outsiders. They were compelled to remain silent spectators in order to save their skin. They complained that inspite of the fact that every conceivable malpractice was indulged in examination centres, they could not challenge the culprits in very few instances, owing to lack of adequate protection. According to the Board, the examination was going on well. However, a number of cheating cases had been reported from several centres. If cheating was on unprecedented scale, it could be confirmed only after the papers were evaluated, they added. Mr. Suraj Mal, District Education Officer, Bhiwani, Haryana and Incharge, Flying Squad, Haryana Board of School Education, raided three examination centres in Dadri area of this District and found some teachers drunk while on examination.

1. Indian Express February 24, 1985 (p.4).
2. Indian Express, March 17, 1985, (p.54).
duty. The District Education Officer, immediately removed the five drunken teachers from examination duty and put them under suspension. He had also recommended action against the defaulter teachers to the State Government. He had also detected many cases of impersonation at a centre of Middle School in Chang Village. According to a report, Rupees twenty were contributed by each student to bribe the Examination Centre Superintendent. At one examination Centre, Rupees five hundred had been collected from a examinee appearing as a private candidate. At one examination Centre, where copying was reported, the District Education Officer, cancelled the duties of two invigilators and appointed new persons. But the Examination Centre Superintendent cancelled the new appointments. Similarly at one centre, the Assistant Superintendent was removed of his duties and a new one appointed. But the Centre Superintendent refused to entertain the new appointee.

Sometimes the staff appointed by the Board do not turn up for duty. Therefore, local appointments are made, which create difficulty for prevention of use of unfair means. For instance the staff was appointed by H.P. Board for examination duty at Matriculation Examination Centre Dehar in Mandi District in March, 1985, but no staff member turned up for duty.

1. Indian Express, dated March 19, (p.4)
2. Punjab Kesari, dated March 17, 1985 (p.3)
Forty four students of Govt. High School of Gurdas Nangal in Gurdaspur District assailed the notification issued by the Punjab School Education Board cancelling the result of all students who appeared in the Matriculation Examination held in March, 1984. The acting Chief Justice, Mr. P.C.Jain and Mr. Justice, I.S.Tiwana, who constituted the bench, issued notice of motion to the Education Board for February 26, 1985. The case of the petitioners was that there was no complaint against them on the basis of which they could be held guilty of unfairmeans. They stated that the Board had not supplied them any material for proceeding against them on the charge of unfairmeans.

Mass copying had been reported from a number of examination centres in Hamirpur district where Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education examinations for 10th and 11th classes were being conducted. It was alleged that the invigilators themselves solved the question papers on blackboards in a majority of the cases. At some centres the invigilators were related to the examinees. The complaints had been sent to the Board. The Himachal Pradesh Government Teachers Union had demanded a thorough probe into the working of the Board and the removal of its Secretary.

Copying had been reported at Matriculation Examination Centre Bōh, Distt. Ambala where Matriculation Examination of Board of School Education, Haryana was being

2. The Indian Express dated April 3, 1985(p.3).
conducted. The copying was being managed in connivance with the teachers and examination centre superintendent. During a raid by flying squad, constituted by the Board, some papers were recovered from the student and examination centre superintendent but the matter was hushed up under some pressures or considerations.

Copying in examinations held by Jammu and Kashmir Board was due to lack of co-ordination between State Education Department, Board of School Education and Kashmir University. Large scale copying in Matric and Higher Secondary Examination of this Board in March-April, 1985 was going on. Examinees at 170 centres were involved in copying. The recent episode of leakage of some of the question papers was the cause of lack of co-ordination and differences between the different agencies of education and administration. The Jammu and Kashmir Board had held that the Department of Education had recommended, such teachers as were held defaulters in copying, for examination duty during the last years.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION QUESTION PAPERS STOLEN

Question papers of the Matriculation Examination, 1985 and answer books of Jammu and Kashmir Board were stolen. According to Superintendent of Police, confidential documents of the Board were seized from the house of Sh. Abdullah Dar a resident of Gojwara in Srinagar. During a raid question papers were

1. The Dainik Tribune dated 7th April, 1985 (p.6).
and answer sheets were recovered. Six persons had been arrested in this connection. The police had also taken into custody six officials of the Board for interrogation. It was alleged that board officials and vigilance staff was also involved in this case. ¹

The Police swung into action following reports that question papers had been on sale for the past eight days. A full set of question papers was sold for Rs. 1200/- and one question paper for Rs. 300/-. A few examiners were caught red handed with copies of the original question papers. According to the police, two persons, one running a coaching centre and another a shopkeeper were arrested as they were running a big racket involved in the sale of question papers. The Chief Minister, Mr. G.M. Shah had directed the authorities concerned to take stern action against those involved in this case². Matriculation question paper in Urdu comprised portions which were deleted from syllabus. Meanwhile the Board had cancelled the examinations of two subjects for which the candidates appeared. The Board Chairman Prof. Inderjit Singh announced on Doordarshan that examinees would have to reappear in Mathematics and Social Studies papers. According to the Police, a student of Regional Engineering College, Srinagar had been arrested and one set of English question papers seized from him. His interrogation led to the arrest of the Assistant Secretary

¹ The Tribune, dated March 14, 1985 (p.10).
² The Tribune, dated March 13, 1985 (p.3).
(Secrecy Cell) of the Board. In all, four papers namely English-B, Mathematics-A, Social Studies and Urdu-B had been cancelled and the examinees were directed to re-appear. Investigation revealed that some of the officials of the Board (Secrecy Cell) sold the question papers which were later cyclostyled and sold. The Engineering College student informed the police that the Assistant Secretary sold him question paper for Rs. 7,000/-. The State Government was criticised for indecision. Nearly one lakh students were appearing in these examinations this year.

The Police sealed the record of the Board of School Education following reports that failed students were being issued pass certificates. According to the police the racket had been going on for several years. In certain cases the dates of birth had been changed to suit the requirements of the candidates concerned. It had been established that one Headmaster who once worked as Examination Superintendent at Anantnag is behind the racket of sale of question papers. A number of things, including seals and sealing wax had been seized during a raid on the Headmaster's house. The Headmaster used to receive question papers five days in advance. He would open the envelopes, copy the question papers and re-fix the seals on the envelopes. The question papers were passed on to his son, a student of an engineering college who would sell them at exorbitant rates. Three persons besides the Headmaster and his son had been arrested. However, the involvement of some officials of the Board was not ruled out.¹

¹. The Tribune, March 16, 1985 (p.3).
It had been suggested that the Secrecy Cell of the Board should be revamped. Its staff should be transferred after two years. A Vigilance Cell, comprising of State Police, Education and Intelligence Department should also be formed.

Copies of question papers and certificates had been seized from the residence of one Mr. Abdul Dar (Srinagar) by the police. He had opened a coaching centre which earned him brisk business as his guess papers were "all correct". Abdul had deep links in the board office and managed to get copies of question papers during the past two years. One Section Officer and Storekeeper of the Board had been arrested on the charges of tampering with board records and facilitating the sale of false certificates.¹

According to the Superintendent of Police Mr. Javeed Maqbooli, these irregularities had been committed in connivance with the officials of the Board. The Chairman and Secretary of the Board, had also been questioned in this connection. State Education Minister Mr. Ali Mohamad Naid had directed the Education Secretary of the State Government to prepare a scheme for overhauling the board.²

In his reply to a letter from the researcher, the Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir State Board of School Education had confirmed that the matter was still under investigation.

---

¹ The Tribune March 18, 1985 (p.3) and Infra - p.226.
The question papers pertaining to Matriculation examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, March 1984, were stolen from the examination centre at Government High School Arhal a remote area in Rohru tehsil of Shimla district. Mr. Sant Ram, Education Minister in his reply to a calling attention notice in the State Vidhan Sabha tabled by Sh. Satya Dev Basheeri said that one question paper each of English A and B, Hindi A and B, Mathematics A and B, Social Studies A and B, alongside maps, Science A and B, Sanskrit, Urdu and Art composition were stolen from the sealed covers. The seals on the envelope were tempered with.

A case under Section 380 and 457 of the I.P.C had been registered.

Question papers of English, Hindi and General Science of Matriculation Examination, March 1985 held by Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education were leaked out in several areas of the State according to a complaint lodged by the Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Board with the police. One daily wage employee had been arrested and remanded in police custody. The police had also recovered some handwritten copies of question papers from the students. It was said that leakage took place at the Boards Conduct Branch which despatches packets of question papers to various examination centres. According to the normal procedure, this important work is carried out in a closed room, and the employees are thoroughly searched, when they come out after completing the days work. Surprisingly

---

the authorities entrusted this important work to daily wage employees and also failed to act in accordance with the procedure. A spokesman of Board Employees Association blamed the system of ad-hoc appointments on political grounds for these lapses.¹

The question papers of all subjects of class V examination held by Punjab School Education Board in March, 1984 were leaked from the office of a school at Patiala². The question papers, Matriculation English Paper B (Morning session) and Higher Secondary, History Paper - A held in March, 1984 were leaked at Kapurthala and Patiala respectively³. English paper B question paper of higher secondary examinations, March 1984 were also leaked at Ferozepur Cantt.⁴ The question papers were leaked and sold at Patiala and Rajpura for Rs. 20 each⁵.

The question papers in many subjects of class XI, examination held by Central Board of Secondary Education New Delhi in March, 1983 had leaked at Delhi⁶.

4.8 EVALUATION AND RE-EVALUATION
Appointment of Paper Setters, Examiners and Sub-Examiners

All Boards appoint paper setters and examiners of different subjects as per rules prescribed. Himachal Pradesh

¹ The Tribune dated March 30, 1985 (p. 3)
² The Tribune March 24, 1984 (p. 3)
³ The Indian Express, March 29, 1985 (p. 7).
⁴ Ibid., March 21, 1984 (p. 3).
⁵ The Vir Partap March 25, 1984 (p. 3).
⁶ The Indian Express April 11, 1983 (p. 8).
Board has prescribed rules for the purpose

Invariably all the boards generally follow two procedures in the process of examination namely either the answer books are directly sent to the examiners for evaluation or evaluation is done at district or regional headquarters. The later procedure was started to expedite the work of evaluation. Formerly the evaluation took months together and consequently, the declaration of result was delayed unusually. The centralised evaluation helped in better quality of work and early declaration of result of Central Board of Secondary Education, held in 1983.

Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P. has adopted to centralised spot evaluation at regional or district headquarters. Punjab Board sends the answer sheets to sub-examiners and the marks sheets are sent to the Board. After six months the answer sheets are sent to the Board. This procedure is also followed by the Haryana and Himachal Pradesh Board for evaluation.

Some Boards permit re-evaluation of answer books. For re-evaluation a certain procedure is prescribed. The candidate who feels that his performance has been under evaluated, may apply within a prescribed time to the board through proper channel on the prescribed proforma and depositing prescribed fee. U.P. Board allows the re-evaluation of answer books. Madhya Pradesh Board has also adopted this policy. Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education had adopted the
re-evaluation system, but due to mismanagement, wrong practices and criticism this procedure has been stopped and now only re-checking of totalling of marks obtained and unmarked portion of answer sheet if any, is done.

Under Council of Indian School Certificate Examination Regulation, the evaluation of answer scripts and of other work done by the candidates during the examination is done by the examiners appointed by the Council. Evaluation as done by the Council or its examiners is final and legally binding on all candidates.

Under the Council of Indian School Certificate Regulations, the accuracy of a subject grade awarded is checked on request, in one subject, per candidate only provided that the Principal of the School has good reason to believe that a mistake may have been made. Such applications must be made in the proforma prescribed by the Council and received in the Council office not later than one month after the receipt of the results by the schools. Schools are required to pay a fee for each re-check. If the Principal of a school considers that the results in one subject are significantly below reasonable expectation, the Council is prepared to ask the examiners for their view and comments on the main weaknesses shown by the work of a few selected candidates.

The Council can hold re-examination or an additional examination, if it is satisfied that such a re-examination or additional examination is necessary.
The mass failure of students in the high school examination conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P in March/April, 1984, sparked off a wave of indignation among parents. As many as 3, 26, 825 (68 per cent) students were declared unsuccessful. Of the 32 per cent of the students who were able to pass, only 1 per cent managed to secure the first position. About 2 to 3 per cent found their names in the short list of second divisions. There were 3000 schools without science teachers. U.P. Parents Association held the teacher politicians guilty for the dismal results and had urged the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to intervene to check the deteriorating educational standards in the State. There were 40 teacher legislators, including four Ministers, in the State. Under such circumstances revaluation is necessary.

Supreme Court in a judgement on Wednesday July 18, 1984, denied the right of students to demand re-evaluation of their answer books. Reversing an earlier order of the Bombay High Court, the nation's highest court has said "No one can claim" right for personal inspection, verification or re-evaluation of answer books". But this applies only to the results announced by Secondary School Boards or Institutions, conducting competitive examinations. In other words University students can still demand a second look at their academic efforts". The court has reached this conclusion on the understanding that wholesale opening of the sealed bundles of
answer books everywhere would lead to "utter confusion". It says "results should have some finality attached to them. Also, opening the floodgates of re-evaluation would bring about a sense of uncertainty for an indefinite period". There has been cases when re-evaluation has dethroned gold medalists by throwing up the rightful claimant.

4.9 DECLARATION OF RESULTS

The declaration of result is one of the most important and difficult functions of the Board. The examinees after appearing in the examination wait very anxiously for their results of their performance and achievement because their future career depends upon it. The result of different examinations held by the various Boards are compiled by the respective examination branches of the Boards and then declared through a gazette, and published in the leading newspapers. Some gist of the result is announced through local stations of All India Radio.

U.P. Board, and Central Board of Secondary Education compiles the results with the help of computer. Himachal Pradesh Board compiled the result with the help of computer in the year 1982 but now computerisation has been stopped.

Generally every Board publishes the result of Middle, Matric and Higher Secondary Examinations, in detail giving information about the total number of its examinees, pass percentage, passed out students both aggregate, subjectwis.

1. The Tribune, 20, 1984 (p.4).
and sex wise. A merit list of the candidates who win scholarship and distinction is also prepared and published. Photographs of the candidates holding first position among the boys and girls are usually published in the local leading newspapers. The gazette in which the result of an examination is published is supplied to the schools and others on some fixed price. In the gazette, usually, the following particulars in respect of every candidate are given.

a. Name of Institution  
b. Name of the Centre  
c. Capacity of student  
d. Roll No. of the candidate  
e. Name of candidate  
f. Father's name  
g. Marks obtained  
h. Remarks  
i. Date of Birth

COUNCIL OF INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Under Council of Indian School Certificate Examination Regulation all the results are declared by the Council and issued to the Heads of Schools. The result sheets show the result in the examination as a whole and also indicate the standard reached in each subject taken except Socially Useful Productive Work and Community Service (SUPW & CS) by grades

1. The Indian Express May 14, 1983.
from 1 to 9, 1 being the highest and 9 the lowest, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, indicates a pass with credit 6 or 7 indicates a pass and
8, 9 a failure; Very good is indicated by 1 or 2. The standard
reached in Socially Useful Productive Work and Community
Service (Internally assessed) are shown on the result sheets
by grades A B C D or E; A being the highest and E the
lowest. A B C or D indicates a pass and E a failure.

MERIT LIST.

The researcher studied the result of different
examinations held by different Boards of School Education,
comparatively. The particulars of meritorious students and
their pass per-cent age is compiled in Chart 4.3.

It was surprisingly found that Shri Lajeshwar Singh
who appeared in Matriculation Examination held by Punjab School
Education Board in March, 1984 got 1164 marks out of 1200.
It was alleged that he happened to be son of influential
parents. Though his parents were residing at Chandigarh,
he appeared from a centre, out of the Union Territory,
Chandigarh, in Punjab State, and there was doubt about his
meritorious achievement as was apparent from the press reports.1

The people have no faith in the examination and evaluation
system.

PASS PERCENTAGE

The researcher studied the working of the Boards
comparatively keeping in view the total number of students who

1. The Indian Express July 27, 1984 (p.1) and The Tribune,
   August 8, 1984 (p.6).
appeared and passed Middle, Matriculation and Higher Secondary examinations held during the year 1984. The information of some selected Boards has been compiled in Chart 4.4.

All the Boards of School Education compile the pass percentage of the students subjectwise. Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education pass percentage for the year 1983 is attached at Annexure 4.1. $
\text{P. 276}^4$

It has been seen that sometimes, while declaring the results, glaring mistakes are made by some of the Boards and the examinees and their parents knock the doors of the court to get the wrong undone by the Board. It will be clear from the following case:

Sh. Ashwani Kumar was declared first in the Matriculation Examination held by Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education in March, 1982 as per result and news appeared in the newspapers. Later on one Sh. Pamposh Raina applied for revaluation of his script in Urdu paper and got higher marks. Thus he was declared first amongst all the successful candidates. Sh. Ashwani Kumar filed a writ in the Himachal Pradesh High Court. The Court upheld the status-quo and restored the merit of Mr. Ashwani Kumar.

4.10 RESULT CARDS - DETAILED MARKS SHEET

The result cards are sent to the individual students by the Board office. But in some Boards such as U.P. Board, the individual result card is prepared by the

1. Supra pp. 8-10.
Headmaster/Principal of the school and result cards of private candidates are sent by the Centre Superintendent. In Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh Boards the result cards of regular candidates are prepared by the respective Boards offices and some fee is charged for the same. The result cards of failed regular students are not prepared. The gazette is made available in every school and on the basis of that the Headmaster issues the certificate to the failed students. The regular certificates bearing the seal and insignia of a Board are issued to all successful students by the respective Boards in due course of time. Those students who get the minimum pass marks, 33 per cent or 35 per cent and less than 45 per cent marks as the case may be, are placed in 3rd Division, candidates securing more than 45 per cent marks and less than 60 per cent are placed in 2nd Division, candidates securing 60 per cent marks and above are placed in the first division. Candidates securing 80 per cent marks are granted distinction. All the necessary particulars of a candidate and his performance are mentioned in the certificate. The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, issues Pass Certificate/Supplementary Pass Certificates to the candidates through the Heads of Schools as soon as possible after the declaration of results. Duplicate certificates are not issued by this Council.

During the study it was found that sometimes wrong certificates are issued by the different Boards to the candidates
as is apparent from the following instances:

1. Shri Kedar Lal Verma who appeared in the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination, U.P., was declared pass and issued pass certificate wrongly.¹

2. Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, issued certificate to Shri Kashmiri Lall Roll No. 40435 who appeared in the Matriculation Examination, held in March, 1984², without seal and signatures of any officer of the Board.

3. The Board of School Education, Haryana, issued wrong certificates to large scale candidates and as a result of re-check, mistakes were corrected³ and 38 officials of the Board were suspended.

During the course of this study it was a surprise to find that there are some bogus and illegal Boards of School Education functioning in the country which issue false and fake certificates. For instance one such Board in the name of Central Board of High Education, New Delhi-44⁴ is functioning. It issues certificates of Matriculation Standard Examination. This certificate resembles the one which was issued by Punjab University. The researcher has found that this Board is a bogus one having no approval and recognition from the Government, other Boards or Universities in the country.

¹ CWP No. 1605 of 1979 August 27, 1979 Allahabad High Court.
³ The Tribune July 31, 84 & Punjab Kesri September 13, 1985 (p. 3)
⁴ No. JS(PA)84/51, dt. December 4, 1984, Joint Secretary, Central Board of Sec. Edu. New Delhi.
It has also been found that there are instances of sale of bogus certificates of various Boards. For instance five fake certificates of Punjab School Education Board\(^1\), were detected, following verification of some certificates sent by Canadian High Commission and different Departments to the Punjab Board. Bogus certificates of Jammu and Kashmir Board\(^2\) have also come to light. One Shri Abdul Ahad Dar who failed in the Board examination held in 1982 managed to get a certificate from the Board, certifying that he had passed the examination in the first division.

**ACADEMIC FUNCTIONS**

4.11 ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES AND GAMES

In order to develop an all round and harmonious personality of each student, Boards of School Education organise curricular and extra curricular activities. In this process the teachers are also associated and given opportunities for competition in writing and teaching etc.

It is not possible here to reproduce all the activities being organised by different Boards of school education. Here the investigator describes the activities of some Boards which provides some opportunities to school teachers as well as to students at all levels and all stages, to develop

\(1\). Dainik Tribune, May 10, 1985 (p.3)

\(2\). The Tribune, March 16, 1985 (p.3) and Ibid., March 18, 85(p.3)
the creative abilities and other potentials. The Punjab Board has taken an initiative to encourage different types of activities through several projects. Past experience has established the effectiveness of Board of school education educational programme which has significantly effected the minds of those who had been generally involved in the promotion of educational activities.

The field programme and its significance is evident from the following samples of activities:

1. To write creatively for children.
2. To teach innovatively.
3. To conduct new class room experiments in teaching and learning process.
4. To disseminate tried ideas to fellow children.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Every year the Punjab School Education Board organises competition for students as well as for teachers to give incentives for their academic as well as professional growth. Generally the following types of competitions are organised:

(a) EDUCATIONAL COMPETITIONS FOR PRIMARY CLASSES

a. Competition in Fine Arts,
b. Competition in Hand Writing,
c. Competition in Speech
d. Competition in Poetic Recitation.
सरकार उपराष्ट्र मिश्र असली, मिश्रिता मंजूर, उपाधि, हिंदी हिंदिशायरी दूः हिंदू हिंदू दिल्ली।

म. अरुण दिग्विजय, मर्वल, उपाधि मर्वल मिश्रिता सिद्धान्त आवे 'पूर्व मुख शक्ति बोल' हे तित मेहनत
गु. मोहम्मद मर्वल मलत, नू. वृ. सुनिशा ला ए जोर पर दी हो।
PRIZES

Every year the Board awards prizes under every category of competition. Generally the students who win the first three positions are given incentives of Rupees fifty, forty and thirty respectively.

In addition to these prizes, a consolation prize of Rupees fifteen and merit certificate are also awarded to the deserving participants.

INCENTIVE TO BLOCK PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Primary Education Block whose teachers and students get first position in district is also awarded a prize of Rupees one hundred and fifty and a certificate of appreciation of his work.

(b) EDUCATIONAL COMPETITIONS FOR MIDDLE, HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

i. Competition in Speech

ii. Competition in Art

iii. Competition in Debate

iv. Competitions in cultural programmes.
   a. Folk songs.
   b. Mono acting.
   c. One act play.
   d. Bhajan, Shabad Kirtan.

v. Manuscript/hand writing competition.
(c) EDUCATIONAL COMPETITIONS FOR TEACHERS

To provide incentives and inspiration to teachers the following competitions are arranged for them, subject wise and stage wise:

i. Competition in Teaching.
ii. Competition in Teaching Aids.
iii. Competition in Paper Reading.
iv. Competition in Teaching Writing.

PRIZES

Prizes are given to the teachers participants in all subjects who get first three positions in every category of competition as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Competition</th>
<th>Prize amount in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Competition in Teaching</td>
<td>300/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Competition in Teaching Aids</td>
<td>300/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Competition in Paper Reading</td>
<td>300/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Competition in Teaching Writing</td>
<td>1000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) BEST SCHOOL COMPETITION

Every year on the basis of competition under different items best school from different categories i.e. Primary, Middle, High School, Higher Secondary Schools are selected and given prizes as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 1000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 1500/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. High and Higher Secondary Schools (Rural) Competition
   Secondary
   Prize amount
   Rs. 2000/-

d. High and Higher/Schools (Urban) Competition
   Prize amount
   Rs. 2000/-

To provide incentives and inspirations to students, the following prizes are given:

I. PRIMARY WING (ONLY AT DISTT. LEVEL)

1. First prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 50/-

2. Second prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 40/- per competition

3. Third prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 30/-

II. SECONDARY WING (RURAL)

1. First prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 125/-

2. Second prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 100/-

3. Third prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 75/-

III. SECONDARY WING (URBAN)

1. First prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 250/-

2. Second prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 200/-

3. Third prize
   Prize amount
   Rs. 150/-

(e) BEST DISTRICT COMPETITION

The students of a particular district who have done outstanding work in all educational activities are given two prizes of Rupees one thousand and Rupees five hundred respectively.

(f) EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC TOYS COMPETITION

The idea of this project is to encourage the school teachers for educational toy making with low cost resources.
and waste material in order to provide a variety of learning experiences to the children in the classroom. The school teachers participate in the state level competition. The first toy gets award and top ten toys, merit certificates. The Board spends Rs. 5000/- on this project every year. Naturally the teachers have been encouraged to use more and more educational scientific toys in the interest of the students.

SCIENCE PAPERS

To encourage teachers to use local resources and environmental situations for teaching of science at middle stage, "Science Teachers" innovations are published. The Board spends Rs. 5000/- every year on this project.

SEMINARS

Seminar is organised for the teachers for explaining the concept of science teaching through the use of local resources and environmental situations. Experts in science education address the seminar. Participating teachers submit the science papers. Top ten papers for each of the six, seventh and eighth classes for each subject of Physics, Chemistry and Biology are awarded prizes of Rs. 30/- per paper and published in "Science Teachers" innovations for 6th, 7th and 8th class. The board spends Rs. 5000/- on this project annually.

SCIENCE CORNERS

The idea to develop creative abilities among the students and to make the teaching of science interesting and effective in primary and middle schools is recognised by the
Board. With a view to guiding the interested teachers for setting up twelve science corners in the state, a workshop is organised and addressed by the experts. Selected primary and middle schools of the state are given a grant of Rs. 500/- each for setting up science corners. The Board spends Rupees ten thousand annually on this scheme.

(g) GAMES AND SPORTS

Traditionally there was a time when participation in games was treated to be a wastage of time by the parents as well as other persons of society. But researches conducted in the area of Psychology of games and their advantages have invariably established that participation in games is very essential, for the development of physical as well as mental potentialities of the students. The Punjab Board keeping in view the consideration of the importance of games organises tournaments in different popular rural games like Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Hockey and Volley ball and the complete expenditure on games is met by the board. The outstanding budding players are awarded prizes by way of incentives. This Board organises games for its employees also.

(h) EDUCATIONAL TOURS FOR STUDENTS

Educational tours are also important to widen the mental horizon of the students. Educational tours provide opportunities to the students to familiarise themselves with the language, custom, traditions of various different areas of the country. In Punjab Board there is a provision to take the students of the schools who stand first in the middle, matric, higher secondary examination, on educational tour. These students
are given grant of Rupees 2000/- or actual fare amount incurred on the students.

LIBRARY

Library is an important part of the school system. It is beyond imagination to think of an institution without library. A library provides mental food to the students as well as to the teachers to keep their mental health. Punjab Board provides books and other useful material for teaching/learning at the school stage, free of costs. It also publishes children books for schools.

ASSISTANCE TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED STUDENTS

Very recently educationists and psychologists have started thinking in terms of making physically handicapped children stand on their own legs. Formerly the education of physically handicapped children was completely neglected and these children were left on the mercy of God. But very recent trend in the system is to provide adequate facilities to this category of children to make them as an asset to society. Punjab Board provides liberal financial educational assistance to the physically handicapped students. For example the Board provided financial educational assistance to 118 students by giving Rs. 3000/- per student to meet his educational expenses during the year 1983.

HARYANA BOARD

Board of School Education Haryana, organises academic development activities, especially "Spot Essay Competition", for students of Middle, Matric and Higher Secondary classes in
हिमाचल प्रदेश स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्ड के तीसरे वार्षिक समारोह की एक झलक (मई, 1977)

स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्ड के तीसरे वार्षिक समारोह के मंच का एक दृश्य

स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्ड के प्रथम, प्रो. तपेंद्र सिंह, मुख्य प्रतिष्ठित का उद्घाटन करते हुए

1976 के स्वर्ण-पदक प्रदान करने के बांध

मुख्य प्रतिष्ठित दो ब्राह्मणदौन प्रहार नां, राज्यपाल हिं. प्र. के साथ शिक्षा बोर्ड के सदस्य, अधिकारी एवं मेहरबान छात्र
English and Hindi languages. During the year 1984, the Board organised the competition at Bhiwani on October 13 and 14.\textsuperscript{1} 

HIMACHAL BRADSHI BOARD 
Himachal Board neither has this scheme nor any specific educational development programme. However, following educational activities have been done during the year 1983-84:

1. Syllabus for class I to 10 was prepared and Sanskrit portions in Hindi subject for middle classes were simplified.

2. The syllabus in the subject of Tamil and Telugu for the class 9 and 10 were prepared. These languages have been introduced as third language.

3. The syllabus in the subject of elements of engineering (Elective Subject) for class IX and X was prepared.

4. The syllabus in the subject of technical group for higher secondary Part II class was revised.\textsuperscript{2} 

CENTRAL BOARD 
Central Board of Secondary Education recommends two teachers each year for the national award which are awarded by the President of India, on Teacher's Day, each year. There is a proposal to grant autonomy to selected schools, on experimental basis. The proposal has been sent to Govt. of India, Ministry of Education & Culture for approval.

ACADEMIC 

Curriculum development is one of the important functions of CBSE. During 1982-83, secondary stage curricula

\textsuperscript{1} The Indian Express Sept. 4, 1984 (p.10).

\textsuperscript{2} Annual Report of H.P. Board of School Education 1983-84(p.3).
in the subjects of Hindi, Course A & B, Science, Mathematics were rewritten.

Textual material had been planned as per recommendations of the Governing body of the Board, after consulting the students and teachers. Seven new text books in Hindi for secondary level were prepared. In all 38 books had been prepared in Science and Mathematics. The curricula were revised on the basis of feedback received from the various quarters. Text books in consultation with experts of NCERT had been prepared. To assist the teachers, material in the form of curriculum guides learning objectives in science courses A & B, Research workshops reports, examination reports were published and circulated. Seminars were organised in other areas especially SUP.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

CBSE in collaboration with the US Educational foundations in India (USEFT) held a seminar from 28th March to 5th May, 1983 to study various dimensions of the Indian History and Culture and to appreciate the role of India for fostering peace, fraternity and new International Economic order in the world.

(i) SCHOLARSHIPS

The Punjab Board awards scholarships to the outstanding students to maintain their motivation in teaching and learning process. The rate of awards is as follows:

1. National Scholarships numbering 372 from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 125/- according to courses.
2. Board scholarship numbering 350, from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 50/-.

3. Scholarship to the Teachers' wards, numbering 15, Rs. 50/- each.

Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education/Education Department awards the following types of scholarships:

1. Government of India Scheme of Scholarships to Scheduled Caste/Tribe.
   1a. Board scholarships to merit list candidates.
   2. Low income group Scholarships schemes.

4. Concession to the children of military personnel
   a. Book grant
   b. Stipends

5. State poverty cum brilliance scholarships

6. Scholarship to the students whose parents/guardians are permanent residents of Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Kothi Kohar of Kangra District and who actually reside in these areas.


8. Scholarship/books grant to children of political sufferers including ex.I.N.A. personnel of Himachal Pradesh.

The applications from the deserving and eligible candidates are invited through advertisements in the leading newspapers. The scholarships are granted on the basis of student performance.

1. The Indian Express dated August 22, 1984 (p.2).
achievement in the Matriculation examination held by the Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education or Pre-University examination held by the Himachal Pradesh University.

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION : SCHOLARSHIPS

The Central Board of Secondary Education awards scholarships as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Examination</th>
<th>No. of Scholarships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Delhi Secondary School Examination (Class X)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All India Secondary School Examination (Class X.)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Science Group</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humanities Group</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce Group</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vocational Group</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>All India Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (Class XII)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Science Group</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce Group</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humanities Group</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vocational Group</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR SCHEDULED CASTE AND TRIBE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Examination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Delhi Secondary School Examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>All India Secondary School Examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of Examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>All India Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Science Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humanities Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Science Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humanities Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRIZES AND MEDALS
JAMMU AND KASHMIR BOARD
Vide Resolution No. 3 of First meeting of the Jammu and Kashmir Board of Secondary Education held on 26.2.1966 following prizes and medals are to be granted to position holders of Matriculation and Higher Secondary Examinations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination</th>
<th>1st Position holder</th>
<th>2nd Position holder</th>
<th>3rd Position holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Matriculation</td>
<td>Gold medal and a Prize of Rs. 100/-</td>
<td>A prize of Rs. 75/-</td>
<td>A prize of Rs. 50/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Higher Secondary Elective</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scholarships to position holders are awarded as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination</th>
<th>1st Position holder</th>
<th>2nd Position holder</th>
<th>3rd Position holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Matriculation</td>
<td>Rs.20/-</td>
<td>Rs.15/-</td>
<td>Rs.10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Higher Secondary elective</td>
<td>Rs.30/-</td>
<td>Rs.20/-</td>
<td>Rs.15/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central Board of Secondary Education, awards medals to the various outstanding students at its own and certain other organisations also award medals to the students who excel in the various examinations. During the year 1983, following medals were awarded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Examination</th>
<th>No. of students whom medals awarded</th>
<th>No. of medals awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>All India Senior School Certificate Examination, 1983</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination, 1983</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>All India Secondary School Examination, 1983</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RAJASTHAN BOARD

The Board of School Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer gives shields and awards to the outstanding students in the higher secondary examination, primary Upadhyya examination. During

the year 1983, nine students were given prizes and awards.

MAHARASHTRA BOARD

Maharashtra Board organises various educational programmes as appears from the following facts. Maharashtra State Board has formed following committees to discharge its various functions:

Committees of the State Board
1. Executive Council.
2. Academic Council
3. Finance Committee.
4. Examination Committee.
5. Subject Practice Division.

Divisional Boards
1. Permanent Committee.
2. Examination Committee.

It undertook the following steps during the year 1981-82:

i. The State Board revised syllabi for 8th class which has been implemented since June, 1982.

ii. Higher Secondary, 11th and 12th standard syllabi are being modified.

iii. Organised seminars to consider changes in the syllabi for blind, deaf, dumb and physically handicapped students, in the compulsory and optional subjects at secondary school level.

vi. In higher secondary 11th and 12th standard, teaching Pratyakshik and tutorial added as a optional subject of study.

v. Syllabi for class 8th, 9th and 10th translated in Marathi language.

EXAMINATION

In March, 1982, the Junior and Senior College Teachers Association and College Teaching staff boycotted the examination. With the help of State Government, the examinations were conducted satisfactorily as scheduled.

TEXT BOOKS

A. COMPULSORY BOOKS

During the period, 8th class re-written text books 87 numbers and for class 12, half of books had been prescribed and had been introduced in schools. Only these books will be used in the schools. After June, 1982, eighty eight books (26 language subject and 62 books of language, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Geography, Civics, Algebra) were in Marathi language. These had been translated into English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujrati, Kannad, Sindhi (Arabic), and Sindhi (Dev Nagri). Out of the above books, Marathi I-II Language Hindi (2nd Language), English (First Language) or Main Language Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Geography, Civics had been finally approved after examining thoroughly, applying the books and try out by direct teaching by the Text Book Practice and Advisory Committee.

B. READING AND TEACHING BOOKS

In association with Maharashtra Secondary Schools, Headmasters Joint Federation and State Subject Teachers
Association, re-written books in English, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Civics and Geography, reading books and teachers guides had been prepared.

SHIKSHAN SANKRAMAN

A monthly magazine, "SHIKSHAN SANKRAMAN" had been introduced and ten issues had been published by the end of 1982. The magazine contained articles on annual reports, students and teachers guides, reading and teaching books, literature, articles and educational improvement.

For all round development of students reports and articles on educational tour, sports for mental development, extra curricular activities, debates and declamation contests and social service, were being published since August, 1981.

1. In September, 1981 issue, an article "Union Education Minister Views on Educational Policy" was published. It also contained the report of the state level seminar on moral education held on August 2, 1981 which was inaugurated by Union Education Minister Shri S.B. Chavan.

2. Questions-Answers increase the questioning power and general knowledge of students. An experiment was published in 1980-81 issue. The article "Teachers Training Guide" written by the Chairman, Sh. P.T. Mahajan which was awarded the state prize and the article Shikshan Ka Samajic Sandhavya written by Sh. K.V. Kare, Board Member, was published in its December, 1981 and January, 1982 issues.
iii. Articles on "The question box" and on Creativity in setting question papers, read in the conference of Maharashtra Mathematics Teachers Federation, were published in its issue of February, 1982.

The Board had published the following items:

2. Syllabi for Standards XI, XII (Re-print March, 1982).
4. Sarankshan Sharstra सरक्षण शास्त्र VIII class teachers handbook (April, 1982).
5. Handbook for teachers (Vocational subjects) for standard XI and XII.
6. Handbook for teachers (Standard XII), Scope and limitations in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics (Re-print February, 1982).

EVALUATION IMPROVEMENT

1. Question papers were examined and improved.
2. Reading and teaching results were assessed.
3. Assessment of result of Geography paper in Secondary School annual examination, March, 1982 was done and sample questions for practice by students were devised.
4. Assessment of result of History and Civics, was done and sample question papers were devised for practice by students.
5. Electronics subject 12th standard (March, 1982) result was examined and some questions for practice by students were devised.

6. On the basis of result of higher secondary examination, March, 1981, comparative study of achievement by the students in various subjects was undertaken and laid stress on vocational subjects for making it more qualitative.

7. Follow up study on the vocational curriculum under 10+2 system was undertaken.

8. It organised various educational recourse activities and seminars content course, orientation, for resource persons, in collaboration with Teachers Association, State Education Department, NCERT, New Delhi etc. etc.¹

**PRIZES**

On the basis of State Board Annual Examination result, three prizes of Rs. 200/-, Rs. 150/- and Rs. 100/- were awarded to the students standing first second and third respectively. In addition, three prizes to those standing first, second and third in each subject of study were also awarded. Besides five gold medals, 24 special certificates and 86 appreciation certificates were awarded.

**OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. Two sub-offices at Nasik and Kolapur under Pune Divisional Board were inaugurated by Maharashtra Education Minister Dr. Bali Ram Hoore. The function was presided over by Divisional Board, Chairman, Dr. Partap Bagh.

¹ Annual Report Maharashtra State Board of School Education,
2. Aurangabad Divisional Board, Assistant Researcher
Shri Bhaskar Dode was awarded Ph.D. Degree on "Shri Amritarai Charitra aur Kavya" by Pune Vidyapeeth.

3. New sub office at Amravati under Nagpur Divisional Board started functioning.

4. Class IV employees of State Board and Poona Divisional Board arranged Shri Satyanarayan Mahapooja on the eve of Independence Day on August, 14, 1981.

NEW QUESTION PAPERS

1. In October, 1981, secondary school certificate examination and higher secondary certificate examination, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisional Board was conducted under new curriculum and students numbering 73,520, 38899 and 17562 respectively appeared and 20008, 9337 and 93663 respectively passed, thus giving pass percentage of 27, 11, 24.00 and 20.86 respectively.

2. In October, 1981, under new curriculum in higher secondary certificate examination of Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisional Boards, 35949, 17632 and 4992 students appeared and 12505, 4086, and 1048 students passed giving pass percentage of 34.78, 23.17 and 20.00 respectively.

3. In March, 1982, secondary certificate examination Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisional Boards, under new curriculum, 3, 32, 354, 130639 and 58181 students appeared and 170631, 49432, and 26185 passed thus giving pass percentage of 41.34, 37.84 and 45.00 respectively.

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

NCERT gives awards to teachers of various levels for their outstanding innovations in teachers' education. The awards carry a cash prize of Rs. 500/- each and a certificate of merit. During the year 1984-85, thirteen teachers had been given the awards of which eight were working in secondary teachers education colleges, while the rest in elementary teacher training institutions.

The programme is expected to help improve teaching practices in teacher-training institutions in the country.

Those teaching in these institutions were asked to present research oriented papers on the educational problems faced by the institutions or on the experiments or innovations carried out by them.

The award winners were invited for a seminar held at NCERT and this helped the participants to discuss their award-winning papers with experts.

The teachers who bagged awards were "Mr. Prayag, Mr. N. Subhramaniya and Mr. K.S. Rama (Karnataka) Mr. Mohit Chakraverty and Mr. Dalip. K. Mukherjee (West Bengal) Dr. (Mrs) Mary Kutty Thomas (Andhra Pradesh), Dr. Leela B. Patil (Maharashtra), Mr. R. Mukherjee (Tripura), Mr. Hira Lal Gupta (Manipur) Mrs. A. Dalizabeth (Tamil Nadu) Mr. Jagdish Singh and Mr. N.K. Shrivastava (Rajasthan) and Mr. A. Janardanan Nair (Kerala)".

1. Indian Express (UNI) dated April 3, 1985 (p.2).
Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan has following educational programme:

a. The board constructed objective type questions

b. The syllabi is improved after intervals and teachers are re-oriented with new innovations.

c. Internal evaluation of students is done and a certificate granted.

d. The Board allows all students to appear privately in the examination without condition of having passed any school examination.

e. Board journal containing articles from teachers and educationists is published.

f. Paper reading and teaching competition for teachers is organised.

g. The Board has developed STOS - A technique for evaluation of science teaching.

h. Competition for students of different classes of different districts are organised as under:

Competition in
1. Creative Writing
2. Poetic recitation
3. Speech

Outstanding participants are given certificates and prizes.
During the year 1983-84, following special academic activities were organized:

1. The Board improved the question papers for different examinations especially in physics, chemistry and biology.

2. Question banks were set up.

3. Statistical analysis of the results of various examination was done.

4. Educational journal was improved.

5. Autonomous schools scheme implemented.

6. Awarded prizes and certificates to outstanding teachers and students.

The Board of School Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer gives shields and awards to the outstanding students in the higher secondary examination, primary (Upadhyya examination). During the year 1983, nine students were given prizes and awards.

Non formal education

There are some boards of school education that conduct correspondence courses for high school and intermediate examinations. This has also been done to reduce the pressure of students on the regular institutions and to provide proper guidance to those students mostly of whom are in service.
The following boards conduct the correspondence courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Board</th>
<th>Class for which Correspondence Courses are Conducted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Board of Secondary Education and Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration</td>
<td>Matriculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education</td>
<td>Matriculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education</td>
<td>Matriculation and Intermediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education</td>
<td>Matriculation and Intermediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Board of High School-Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>High School and Intermediate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Board of School Education, Madhya Pradesh provides correspondence education for the course up to Matric, Higher Secondary and Intermediate Examination.

The Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi scheme provides correspondence education up to Matric, Higher Secondary and Intermediate level. Delhi Directorate of Education has a Patrachar Vidyalaya. The Vidyalaya offers opportunity to pass Secondary School Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

1. Indian Express dated 22 September, 1984 (p.10).
ELIGIBILITY

A.  i. The students who have passed class VIII examination from a recognised school can seek admission to class IX. Girl students are exempted from the condition of class VIII pass.

ii. The students who have passed class IX examination or failed in the Secondary School Examination from Central Board of Secondary Education under the 10+2 scheme are eligible for admission to class X.

iii. The students who have passed the 8th class one year earlier are eligible for admission to class X.

iv. Girls/Women can seek admission to class X directly on the basis of an affidavit.

B. SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

i. The students who have passed Matric/High School/ S.S.L.C/ Secondary School Exam. from any recognised Board or University are eligible for admission to Class XI.

ii. The students who have passed XI/Higher Secondary Examination from a recognised School/Board can get admission in class XII.

Admission is made during the first week of May every year. The medium of instructions is Hindi. However, students can send response sheets and write answer books in the examination through English medium also.
The Open School which was started in 1981, has now 5000 candidates on its roll. The candidates with age of 14 years or more, whose performance level is lower than middle standard students in comprehension and understanding are offered a preparatory course to bring them up to the required level of the secondary school course. With this object in view, Bridge courses in the subjects of Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and Hindi are brought out. The Bridge Course provides skills connected with reading, writing and arithmetic, fundamental knowledge of science, social service. The open school provides education for secondary school examination in the following courses:

Hindi, English, Mathematics, Science with practical Science, without practical, Social Sciences, Economics, Commerce, Home Science with practical, Home Science without practical, Typewriting Hindi and English. One has to take up any five subjects to pass. However, the students can appear in one or more subjects at a time but he must clear one by one all subjects within a maximum period of five years. The certificate is awarded after clearing all subjects.

It provides instructional material for different courses and in different subjects. The meetings of Course Teams in different subjects are held and lessons are finalized. The lessons with Hindi translation are also available. The school organizes contact programmes to supplement the process
of learning and remove the academic difficulties of the students. The school has Academic Unit for the review of lessons. Two new text books in English (i) English Reader No. II (ii) Stories and Legends II, have been brought out in collaboration with NCERT. Course in Home Management has been introduced. The school has brought out 280 publications of different types which consist of course materials, publicity material, reports and research documents and miscellaneous documents. Students are given response-sheets. These response sheets are evaluated by different subject experts and returned to the candidates with marks and other instructions if necessary.

Vigorous publicity is undertaken throughout the country by advertisement in newspapers. During 1982 there were 3162 candidates and on 15th September, 1983 5038 students were registered. In 1983, students belonging to all States and Union Territories especially 4377 from Delhi, 373 from Sikkim, 65 from Haryana, 4 from APO and 5 from abroad, were registered.

Personal Contact Programmes are organised in different secondary schools at Delhi and in other States. Regional -cum- Study Centre has been set up in Gangtok. National Conference on open schooling is organised with the help of NCERT, Schools and Institutions of Correspondence Education, Boards of School Education, University, DPIs, UGC, NIEPA, Ministry of Education, Planning, Commission, and All India Radio.
The School has its own library, Graphic Unit, Visual aid and sample questions papers. The School has prepared courses for 10 + 2 portion, for +2 courses. The National Conference on Open Learning system held on May 27, 29, 1983 has recommended among other things that Centre Union Government should encourage the State Governments to start open schools and also provide financial assistance.

THE BOARD OF HIGH SCHOOL AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, UTTAR PRADESH, ALLAHABAD

The Uttar Pradesh Board of High School and Intermediate Education, provides education for High School and Intermediate Examination through correspondence. The Board conducts examination for these courses. It has also allowed the candidates to appear privately in these examinations.

SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES, HIMACHAL PRADESH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, DHARAMSALA, DISTRICT KANGRA

Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, has set up School of Correspondence Courses since 1981. It registers candidates all over the country for Matric examination of this Board as for regular students. The candidates who are capable of understanding and picking up the course can join without any previous educational qualification. The age of candidates should be 14 years. There is no upper age limit. After one year they can appear in Matriculation examination. The course is almost similar to the normal courses of secondary schools.

1. Annual Report of Central Board of Secondary Education New Delhi-1982-83 (pp. 33, 43, 46, 47).
The medium of instruction is Hindi. The course consists of five compulsory subjects i.e. English, Hindi, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, and one elective subject, Sanskrit or Economics or Art. The admission is made during the month of October. The admission form for annual examination of the Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamsala is sent by 15th November with late fee of Rs. 5/- by 15th December. The candidates appear in the Matriculation examination as the regular candidates in March every year and there is no difference in the certificate issued to the passed out candidates. The examination entirely external carries 850 marks, 150 marks each compulsory subject and 100 marks for one elective subject. In order to pass, a candidate should get at least 35 per cent marks in each subject and 30 per cent in science practical.

The school which started in 1981, registered 6000 candidates in 1981 session and the pass percentage was 50. During 1983 and 1984 the number is declining with 25 per cent pass percentage. The fee for admission is Rs. 10/- with Rs. 200/- as course fee along with examination fee of Rs. 60/-. The forms for admission are sent direct. Lessons are sent direct, fortnightly or monthly. Assignments are given and returned by the candidates. These are checked/ marked and returned to the candidates with instructions for improvement if any. The regular examination is held during March and Supplementary examination for failed candidates during September.
The Board has to incur expenditure on this course for meeting the items such as publication of forms, text lessons, postal carriage charges, T.A. of staff and officers, seminars organisation, publicity measures, and allied matters. The school has one Assistant Secretary, one Section Officer, two Assistants, eight Clerks and one Peon which is considered inadequate to cope with the rush of work. It is also gathered that no man of education has been appointed to run the course at the Board level. It is suggested that lesson writers and Academic Officers should be appointed who has Master Degree in Education and ten years teaching experience. There should be separate building for the school with independent supporting staff, telephone, vehicles, publicity equipments, stationery and other functional facilities and requirements.

There is a Sub-Committee of the Board to supervise the working of the school. During 1983 the committee was as under:

i. Sh. B.L. Handa
   Director of Education Himachal Pradesh
   Ex-Officio-Vice-Chairman of the Board.

     Chairman

ii. Sh. B.S. Jotshla,
   Municipal Commissioner, Dalhousie

     Member

iii. Sh. K.R. Chaulan
    Member Legislative Assembly

     Member

iv. Sh. Sita Ram Chaun, Principal,
    Government Higher Secondary School,
    Sarkaghat, Distt. Mandi (H.P).

     Member

v. Mrs. Bhubneshwari,
   Assistant Director Education,
   Shimla-171001.

     Member
vi. Smt. S. Bidhi Singh  
Assistant Director Education  
Shimla-171001.

The expenditure of the School of Correspondence Courses during the year 1983 was about Rs. 4.00 lacs as against Rs. 21 lacs total expenditure of the Board.

Some times students do not get the response from Board as appears from the following report:

Rajesh Mehra (Dalhousie) applied for the correspondence course for the matriculation examination as advertised by the Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamsala, and sent Rs. 300/- to cover the fee etc. on August 3, 1984. In spite of reminders he has not received any lecture nor any other communication from the Board.

TEXT BOOKS PUBLICATIONS

Text books play very crucial role in the total system of education. The success or failure of system will largely depend on the text books prescribed for different classes and different courses. Mostly, the procedure of prescribing syllabi for primary, middle, high school and intermediate classes is different in different Boards. But there are certain common features which are present in the functioning of all the Boards. Here it is not possible to describe in detail the procedure followed by different boards in the process of selection of text books. But a sample of

1. Indian Express dt. March 26, 1985 (p.3).
four boards is given below:

(i) CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, NEW DELHI

Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi follows the directions of National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi as regards the prescription of text books. The board had adopted the syllabi prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training for different classes in toto as it is, and occasionally some modifications are enacted according to the directions of N.C.E.R.T.

(ii) BOARD OF HIGH SCHOOL AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, UTTAR PRADESH

In Uttar Pradesh, the largest board in the country, subject committees are appointed for high school and intermediate classes. These committees constitute members from the teachers of the state as well as from the general public, to make the courses of a particular subject more comprehensive from the point of view of an individual as well as society.

The meetings of the sub-committees are held once a year. The syllabi of different subjects and papers are discussed and modifications are suggested in the light of the discussions held after finalizing the specific topic of the syllabus for a particular paper. The committees recommend two types of books:-


b. Books recommended for reading.
This information is communicated to different institutions in the state. These books prescribed and recommended are given to the leading printers on the basis of the priority of their tenders for printing. The printing paper on concessional rate is subsidised by the Government of India.

COUNCIL FOR THE INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi have introduced the text books from Class I to 10. The books are written by the eminent writers, teachers and are approved by the Committee of the Council, known as Examinations and Subject Committees. The books are however in conformity with the guidelines of NCERT and Inter State Board for Anglo-Indian Education.

HARYANA BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, BHIWANI

Haryana Board has prescribed its courses of reading, syllabi itself, though keeping in view the general guide lines given by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Previously the Board prescribed books up to Matriculation level and books were published through leading printers on tender basis. But now this work is being done partly by the State Government and the Board.

HIMACHAL PRADESH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, DHARAMSALA

Himachal Pradesh Board, has approved syllabi by its subject committee, though generally based on the directions given by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The Board had prescribed the text books for Class I to VI upto the year 1984. The board had decided to nationalize
text books up to school stage from the year 1985-86.

The text books are written by seasoned teachers and these are approved by the Board in its subject and text book committee. The books are printed through the leading printers and printing paper supplied by the Government of India on subsidized rates is used for printing these books.

The Himachal Pradesh Government had now decided to modify its earlier policy with regard to school text books in the Pradesh. Under the new policy, the publication and printing of the text books would still be done by the Board of School Education but the distribution of text books would be done through private book sellers apart from the depots of the Board and book co-operatives. This had been done keeping in view the complaints that text books in requisite quantity were not made available to students and that parents have to face some inconvenience in this regard. Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education is doing distribution of text books through its 13 depots in various districts. Besides this, Book Co-operatives had also been formed in various schools.

PUNJAB SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD, MOHALI

Punjab School Education Board had completely nationalized the text books up to XI standard. The text books are written by school teachers and got published through leading

---

printers on tender basis. This Board is far ahead in the publication of text books as compared to other Boards like Himachal Pradesh, Haryana. This Board had published some books for reading and increasing children interest and general knowledge namely:

1. Primary Shikhya Class V
2. Pankhariyan Class 5 (monthly journal)
3. Physics - Matriculation
4. Arithmetic - Matriculation
5. Aao Hindi Seekhen - Class VIII

However scarcity of books was reported in some parts of State. According to a report, a few officers of Punjab School Education Board, were running printing presses either in the names of their wives or in partnership with their friends. The officers who were connected with the allotment of the printing work, ensured that a major chunk of the work was given to their own persons. With a view to excluding middle class printers, the board allegedly imposed stiff conditions for allotment of the work. Although before 1980, printers were not required to deposite any security against the paper they were given for the printing of books, in 1983 the Board started demanding full security. Since most of the middle class printers were unable to fulfill this condition, they were not getting any work. As a result of this, there was acute shortage of books and students were suffering. A deputation of members of Jullundur
Printers Association had brought these facts to the notice of Mrs. Usha Vohra, Secretary Education to the Government of Punjab but the Government had not done anything to redress their grievances. Sh. Prem Sagar, Vice-Chairman and Mr. A.S. Kang, Deputy Secretary Board blamed Secretary Education of State Government for the new procedure of state government for demanding security from the printers.

MADHYA PRADESH BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education had prescribed books from I to X standard. There was litigation in prescription of text books.

In a case : State of Madhya Pradesh and another V. Ram Raghurir Parshad Aggarwal and Others - (AIR 1979 - SC - 888) it has been held that under Madhya Pradesh Prathamc, Middle School Tatha Madhyamic Shiksha (Pathya Pustakon Sambandhi Viyavastha) Adhyadesh, 1973 State Government can not prescribe text books without consulting the Board of School Education. Notification issued by the Board of Secondary Education instead of Government, is valid.

MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

Mizoram Board of School Education had also prescribed books for all classes upto High School. Its one book had also been prescribed by Council of Indian School Certificate Examination New Delhi for 9th and 10th standard of the schools affiliated to the Council.

1. The Tribune Dec., 27, 1984 (p.3).
BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, RAJASTHAN, AJMER

The Rajasthan Board started nationalization of text books and now had prescribed books upto secondary stage. The books are got printed through leading printers and publishers on tender basis. The fee of tender form is Rs. 25/- which is non-refundable. The paper made available by Government of India is used for printing of the books. The Board had published 72 text books, 15 new text books were being published.

In addition to the text books, the Board had published following books for the benefit of teachers and students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price in Rs.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. General Science (Science and Agriculture)</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elementary Mathematics (Science students)</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dancing in Schools</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Constructive Writing</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Poetic recitation</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Science Club and competitions</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Social Service habit in Schools</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Lecture habit in schools</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Games in Schools</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Individual and Social abilities</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOA BOARD

Goa Board publishes following books and journals:

1. Prabodhani (Education quarterly)

1. Indian Express, December 19, 1984 (p.2).
2. Hindi (Standard X)
4. Portuguese (VIII, IX, X)
5. Prelude to Paper setting

JOURNALS

Almost all the Boards publish journals. Articles are invited from teachers and students and proceedings of seminars are highlighted in it.

Himachal Pradesh Board has introduced its journal "Himachal Pradesh Journal of Board of School Education". It is quarterly journal. But only three issues have come out and new this journal is not being published. It has motto on it VIDYA AMRITAM SHANUTE विद्या अमृताम शानुतेत् It's price is र 3/- (Three) per copy.

Maharashtra State Board publishes its journal quarterly. Its motto is TAMSO MA JAYOTIRGAMYA तमशे मा जयोतिरमय and its price is ₹ 2/- (Two) per copy. This journal "Shikshan Sankraman शिक्षण संक्रमण covers useful information, academic and other activities of the Board as well as of teachers and students.
Punjab Board publishes its journal "School Education" regularly, with its motto on it: PHAILE VIDYA CHANNAH HOE or फेअले विद्या चांनाह हो (Education Spreads Light Comes). It is published quarterly, the price is Rs. 2/- per copy.

Rajasthan Board has its quarterly journal "The Rajasthan Board Journal of Education". It is published regularly, the price is Rs. 3/- per copy and Rs. 10/- per year, with special concession to teachers. It has its motto ज्ञानमें सर्वथा कर्मजन.

Central Board of Secondary Education has its quarterly journal namely GENEOSEC. It publishes articles and papers of practical interest to the school teachers. It also includes the gist of circulars issued by the Board relating to curriculum and examinations. The Board also publishes examiners reports. This gives subject wise analysis of students performance both at the secondary and senior secondary stages. For this purpose of analysis, examiners reports are selected on random basis.

COUNCIL OF BOARDS OF SEC. EDUCATION IN INDIA (CBSE)

Council of Boards of Sec. Education in India, New Delhi publishes its quarterly journal "Sahadya". It contains articles from eminent educationists and teachers and new experiments in teaching as well as decisions taken by different boards.

Goa Daman & Diu Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Goa, publishes its journal: Prabodhani (Education).
It is published quarterly.

MOTTO

Different Boards of School Education have different mottos some of which are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Board</th>
<th>Motto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Board</td>
<td>विद्वान पृवारकालीन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir Board</td>
<td>तमसो मा योगीयमय</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Maharashtra Board</td>
<td>तमसो मा योगीयमय</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Manipur Board</td>
<td>विद्वान पृवारकालीन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Meghalya Board</td>
<td>Knowledge for Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Punjab Board</td>
<td>दैहिक संगठन अरोट्सिंह प्रेमी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Rajasthan Board</td>
<td>सिद्धांतिवीत कर्मचारा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>West Bengal Board</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Central Board of Secondary Education.</td>
<td>अपसौ मा सवजमय</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>National Council of Educational</td>
<td>विद्वान मृत्युगति</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research and Training.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE BOARDS

The name of the Board with its official language is mentioned as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Board</th>
<th>Official Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Andhra</td>
<td>English and Telugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Assam</td>
<td>English and Assamese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Board</th>
<th>Official Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Bihar</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gujrat</td>
<td>Gujarati/English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Haryana</td>
<td>Hindi and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>English and Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>English and Urdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Karnataka</td>
<td>English and Kanada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Maharashtra</td>
<td>Marathi and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kerala</td>
<td>English and Malyalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Meghalaya</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Manipur</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Nagaland</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Orissa</td>
<td>English and Oriya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Punjab</td>
<td>Punjabi and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Rajasthan</td>
<td>English/Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Tamilnadu</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Tripura</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Hindi and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. West Bengal</td>
<td>English and Bengali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Central Board of Secondary Education</td>
<td>English &amp; Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Council of Indian School Certificate Examination</td>
<td>English and Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Council of Boards of School Education</td>
<td>English and Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Goa</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Mizoram</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNUAL REPORTS

All the Boards publish their annual and administrative reports. Himachal Board was not publishing its report earlier as there was no statutory provision. The H.P. Government vide amendment (H.P. Board of School Education Amendment Act 1983, Act No. 11 of 1983) made a provision for laying the audit and the annual reports of H.P. Board of School Education before the State Legislature with a view to keep the legislature informed about the activities vis-a-vis the fiscal position of the Board.\(^1\) It had published its first report for the year 1983-84. It contains the activities of the Board with income and expenditure details. The report has been published in English language only.

Punjab School Education Board publishes its annual report both in English and Punjabi Languages regularly for many many years. The report is detailed and comprehensive useful document which describes the activities of the Board, in detail.

Central Board publishes its annual report in English language, regularly. It has published in all twenty annual reports so far. The annual report is a very useful and meaningful document.

Council of Boards of School Education in India, publishes in English language, the proceedings of the meetings.

---

of Chairman/Secretaries of the Boards. The Council had held thirteen meetings so far and the proceedings had been published. This journal contains important information about the functioning of the different Boards, decisions being taken and new schemes being undertaken. The council also helps in maintaining liaison with all boards and thus unite all boards for similar educational activities.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOARDS

Most of the Boards do not have their own buildings and offices and are housed in different buildings and at different places.

The Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi is presently housed in different buildings at 17-B Inderprastha Estate, and Darya Ganj, New Delhi. Now the Board has acquired a piece of land for construction of its own building complex across Yamuna at Preet Vihar, Delhi.

Himachal Pradesh Board was having a piece of land and an old building at Shimla. During 1983, the State Government decided to shift the headquarters of Himachal Board from Shimla to Dharamsala, District Kangra as there was an acute shortage of accommodation at Shimla. The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh Shri Vir Bhadra Singh had announced a grant of Rs. 6 Crore for construction of the buildings for office and residential accommodation for staff and other facilities. At present this Board is functioning at Dharamshala as its Headquarters.

1. Supra pp. 30 and 120.
Headquarters of Haryana Board of School Education is located at Bhiwani. The offices are housed in different buildings at three different places on rent, since 1980 when Board headquarter was shifted here from Chandigarh.

Council of Boards of School Education, New Delhi is not having building for office. The office is presently housed in the building of Central Board of Secondary Education, at 17-B, Inderprastha Estate, New Delhi. Now the Council has purchased a plot of land at New Okhla, New Delhi for construction of its building. It may involve an expenditure of Rs. thirty lacs. All the members boards have been requested Rs. One lac each. They are already contributing Rs. 2,000/- per board per annum as annual subscription for educational and other activities.

Madhya Pradesh Board is having its own buildings in its own complex and has recruited its own maintenance staff like Executive Engineer, Works, Engineer, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Technical Staff etc.

Tripura Board is housed in three rented buildings which were primarily constructed for residential purpose. The accommodation is too limited to carry on the work. Government has allotted land and construction of building was going on.

Punjab School Education Board is housed in three rented buildings at SAS Nagar, Mohali, near Chandigarh. The Board
Chief Minister Sh. S. C. Mathur laying foundation stone of Board Canteen and Rest House
has now purchased a piece of land for construction of its office buildings at one place at Mohali. The construction work of the buildings will be completed shortly.

In carrying out their functions the Boards of Secondary Education in India face many problems vis-a-vis the State or Central Governments. Historically patronage has been a privilege of the Governments. Although the sphere of patronage is now limited following the progress of establishment of constitutional and democratic governments, it exists in different degrees in various states. The only exception to this is Britain where under the pressure of strong parliamentary and public opinion, patronage has been eliminated considerably. In India the general trend is that the government make attempt to retain their hold on patronage and increase its area wherever possible. The Boards of school education generally try to uphold the principle of merit and act as a check on the patronage of governments.

The Boards are established under their respective Acts and these discharge their functions as enshrined in the Acts and by-laws. The relations between the Board and Department of Education and government are cordial. Generally speaking the direction on general policy of the State Government is given by the Secretary (Education) to the government to all concerned including the Board. The policies of the government are implemented meticulously by all departments including Boards and Universities. The major policy decisions
about educational activities, particularly of school level are taken in consultation with the Boards. For instance Himachal Pradesh Government has decided to nationalise the school text books from the year 1985-86 completely. This decision has been taken on the advice of the Himachal Pradesh Board and State Department of Education. Similarly the decision to scrap Class V examination by the Himachal Pradesh Board was taken on the instance of the Board.

NON CONSULTATION

There are instances where the boards have been bypassed and decisions have been taken by the state government upon and thrusted upon the Board.

1. Himachal Pradesh Government recently accepted the resignation of Major K. Mohini, Chairman of the Board, though she had completed only two of the three years of her term and nominated one Shri Hardyal, V.P.O. Dari, Dharamsala as a new Chairman of Himachal Pradesh Board. Though this action is well within the provision of the Act yet such a major decision should have figured first in the Board itself and considered in the full board meeting. The purpose of a Board of School Education should be to establish an efficient and contented public educational service and protect it from political and personal influences.

ii. The government shifted the headquarters of Himachal Pradesh Board from Shimla to Dharamshala. This matter was never discussed in the Board meeting.
iii. The Government of Himachal Pradesh prepared a bill namely PREVENTION OF MALPRACTICES IN UNIVERSITY AND BOARDS EXAMINATION ETC., without consulting the Himachal Pradesh Board.

The appointment of Secretary of the Board is made by the government. Since this officer is the principal administrative officer, its appointment should be in consultation with the board and not a person unsuitable for work, of the board, thrusted from above. In the past, in some cases, the retiring officials have been posted as Secretary of the Board who were at the verge of retirement and could not be progressive or energetic to do justice to the Board's affairs.

COUNCIL OF BOARDS OF SEC. EDUCATION

Co-operation and co-ordination between different boards.

BACKGROUND

The need for a common forum for the progress and expansion of education as well as the need of making it more improved and useful was strongly felt. In the absence of such a forum it was felt that each Board was functioning independently and they were not showing the experiences of each other. Thus to fulfil this need, an association of Boards was formed.- Later on it was known as COBSE : Council of Boards of Secondary Education in India. This Council is an advisory body to the Government of India. It has not only

---

1. Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Malpractices at University, Board or other specified examinations Act, 1984 (No. 15 of 1984).
celebrated evaluation techniques but has also discussed important problems concerning curriculum and standards of school education in general.

For fulfilment of these aims the COBSE started holding meetings and seminars. It has held fourteen meetings so far. The last meeting \(^1\) (14th Conference) was held at Goa w.e.f. February 6 -8, 1985. The conference recommended that:

1. Uniform scheme of studies at the secondary stage be evolved.

2. A national core curriculum should be adopted.

3. Socially Useful Productive Work scheme to be implemented.

4. Stressed the effective implementation of vocationalization.

5. For vitalising the Boards, Chairman should be selected from among the field of education and must have a status of the Secretary of the State.

6. The senior officers of Boards should acquire modern managerial skills.

7. Inter-Boards study visits be organised.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Horde</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Indicators fee charged for regular candidates. Indicators fee charged for practice candidates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Coordination fee</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 per answer book</td>
<td>1 per candidate</td>
<td>10 per session + 10 TA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 per session</td>
<td>5 per session</td>
<td>Sweeper 2 per session Chowkidar 140 only Waterman 40 only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 to 200 per paper</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1 per copy</td>
<td>1.50 per candidate</td>
<td>15 per session</td>
<td>12 per session 8 per session</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 per session 4 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>1.60 per paper</td>
<td>0.70 per paper</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>20 per day</td>
<td>15 per day</td>
<td>12 per day</td>
<td>10 per day</td>
<td>4 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>350+5% of total no. of scripts @ 1.25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250 to 300</td>
<td>200 to 300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8 per session</td>
<td>8 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75 Expert paper setter 150</td>
<td>1 per copy</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25 per day + 60</td>
<td>20 per day</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12 or 10 per day</td>
<td>4 or 3 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>18 per day</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12 per day</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15 per day</td>
<td>12 per day</td>
<td>6 per day</td>
<td>6 per day</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
<th>6.</th>
<th>7.</th>
<th>8.</th>
<th>9.</th>
<th>10.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1.50 per answer book</td>
<td>0.90 per candidate</td>
<td>12 per day</td>
<td>12 per day</td>
<td>9 per day</td>
<td>8 per shift</td>
<td>18 per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Coordination fee Rs.60 to 200 and 0.90 per copy</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.90 per copy</td>
<td>1 per candidate</td>
<td>15 per session</td>
<td>22 full day</td>
<td>10 per session</td>
<td>8 per session</td>
<td>12 full day</td>
<td>Peon 2 per session Daftari 4 per day Sweeper 3 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63.50</td>
<td>0.80 per copy</td>
<td>0.65 per candidate</td>
<td>20 per day</td>
<td>20 per day</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 per session</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1 per copy + 50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 per day</td>
<td>1 per candidate</td>
<td>300 + 10</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10 per session</td>
<td>10 per session</td>
<td>5 per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBSE</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.30 per copy</td>
<td>1 per candidate</td>
<td>25 per session</td>
<td>20 per session</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10 per session</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# MERIT LIST

1. **HARYANA BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Exam</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Marks Obtained</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Middle, 1985</td>
<td>Suresh Chand Agarwal High School Ballabhgarh (Faridabad)</td>
<td>546/600</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Matric, 1985</td>
<td>Sh. Sanjay Bansal S.A. Jain High School, Ambala (Haryana)</td>
<td>817/900</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. **HIMACHAL PRADISH BOARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Exam</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Marks Obtained</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Middle, 1985</td>
<td>Ashwani Kumar Govt. M.S. Chakmoh Hamirpur (H.P.)</td>
<td>544/600</td>
<td>90.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Matric, March, 1985</td>
<td>Amarjit Singh, GHSS Bhareri (Hamirpur)</td>
<td>858/950</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Higher Sec. Part II, 1985</td>
<td>Umesh Kumar Govt. H.S. S.Paonta Sirmour (H.P)</td>
<td>700/800</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. **PUNJAB SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Exam</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Marks Obtained</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Middle, 1985</td>
<td>Rekha, Hindu Putri Higher Sec. School, Khanna.</td>
<td>732/800</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Matric, 1985</td>
<td>Yog Raman Sareen, G.H.S. Hoshiarpur</td>
<td>1106/1200</td>
<td>92.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Higher Secondary Part II, 1983</td>
<td>Sudhir Kumar Loomba S.D.H.S.S. Hoga (Pb.)</td>
<td>757/800</td>
<td>94.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, RAJASTHAN

1. Higher Secondary
   March, 1984
   Ajay Mathur
   Govt. Hr. Sec. School
   Gumanpura, Kota.
   374/400      93.5 %

V. CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. A.I.S.S.(XII)
   1983
   Miss, M.K. Madhvi,
   R.S. Krishnan
   Senior Secondary
   School, Trichurapalli
   (Madras-Tamilnadu)
   385/400      96.3 %

2. A.I.S.S.E
   (X Class)
   1984
   C. Balagurunathan
   Padamaheshadari Bala
   Bhawan, Senior
   Secondary School,
   Numyambakkam
   (Tamilnadu)
   679/750      90.5 %

3. A.I.S.S.E
   (Class XII), 1985
   M. Akhala, St. John
   Senior Secondary
   School, Madras
   (English Group)
## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RESULTS OF VARIOUS BOARDS, 1984-85

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Board</th>
<th>Total Candidates</th>
<th>Passed</th>
<th>Pass Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middell, 1984</td>
<td>161561</td>
<td>91971</td>
<td>56.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matric, 1984</td>
<td>97897</td>
<td>63640</td>
<td>65.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hr. Sec. (XI) 1985</td>
<td>7504</td>
<td>4037</td>
<td>53.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middell, 1985</td>
<td>69138</td>
<td>31179</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matric, 1985</td>
<td>50819</td>
<td>33737</td>
<td>66.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hr. Sec. (XI) 1985</td>
<td>7610</td>
<td>3222</td>
<td>43.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>12994</td>
<td>5249</td>
<td>40.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hr. Sec. (10+2)</td>
<td>8523</td>
<td>3847</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>503486</td>
<td>176810</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matric, 1984</td>
<td>647539</td>
<td>330655</td>
<td>51.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HS (12th), 1984</td>
<td>284525</td>
<td>137026</td>
<td>48.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middell, 1984</td>
<td>10303</td>
<td>4334</td>
<td>42.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matric, 1984</td>
<td>8729</td>
<td>3160</td>
<td>36.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middell, 1984</td>
<td>195166</td>
<td>138407</td>
<td>72.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matric, 1984</td>
<td>129167</td>
<td>103824</td>
<td>80.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sec. Exam.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class X, 1984</td>
<td>229051</td>
<td>20094</td>
<td>39.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hr. Sec. (XI) 1984</td>
<td>120480</td>
<td>72327</td>
<td>60.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class X, 1984</td>
<td>14090</td>
<td>6838</td>
<td>48.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HS (12th Year), 1984</td>
<td>4628</td>
<td>2364</td>
<td>51.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middell, 1984</td>
<td>5372</td>
<td>3304</td>
<td>61.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.S (Class X), 1984</td>
<td>3652</td>
<td>1146</td>
<td>31.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>CBSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class X, 1985</td>
<td>68091</td>
<td>54745</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class XII, 1985</td>
<td>33804</td>
<td>26671</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MIDHUNAL PRADHSH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, SIMLA-171004**
**MIDDLE STANDARD EXAMINATION MARCH, 1983**

**PASS PERCENTAGE**

Statement showing the Pass Percentage of Middle Standard Examination held in March, 1983.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Number of candidates</th>
<th>Pass Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appeared</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>61104</td>
<td>43646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>61121</td>
<td>49642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Studies</td>
<td>61116</td>
<td>30035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>61176</td>
<td>48113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>61397</td>
<td>41084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing</td>
<td>32462</td>
<td>30198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>27213</td>
<td>24384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Science</td>
<td>1211</td>
<td>1032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>61167</td>
<td>39288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In preparing the statement regarding the Pass Percentage the number of candidates whose result is not yet ready has not been taken into consideration. This, however, is not likely to materially effect the General Percentage.
HIMACHAL PRADESH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, SHIMLA
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION MARCH, 1983

PASS PERCENTAGE

The following is the statement showing the pass percentage of the Matriculation examination (High/Higer Secondary Schools) held in March, 1983.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Pass Percentage</th>
<th>Number of candidates Appeared</th>
<th>Number of candidates Passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>32638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>30016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Studies</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>30796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>36546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science (Written)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>30763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science (Practical)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>39255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>33216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>16851</td>
<td>14499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Vocal</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Instrumental</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>2763</td>
<td>2033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>18468</td>
<td>17443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social S Reconstruction</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Science</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1059</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>39875</strong></td>
<td><strong>27857</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of candidates placed under Comptt: 1304
**PASS PERCENTAGE**

The following is the statement showing the pass percentage of the Higher Secondary Part-II examination, March, 1983.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Pass Percentage</th>
<th>Number of candidates Appeared</th>
<th>Number of candidates Passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>4812</td>
<td>3013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>2126</td>
<td>1674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civics</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2264</td>
<td>1628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi (Elective)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>1055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit (Elective)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Science (W)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Science (P)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Instrumental (W)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Instrumental (P)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Vocal (W)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Vocal (P)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Nutrition &amp; Cooking(W)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Nutrition &amp; Cooking(P)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Nursing, Child Dev. &amp; Mother Craft (W)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Nursing Child Dev. &amp; Mother Craft (P)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Hold Management(II)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Pass Percentage</td>
<td>Number of candidates Appeared</td>
<td>Number of candidates Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Hold Management(P)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of Commerce</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Geography &amp; Economics</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Keeping</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Hand Typewriting(W)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Hand Typewriting(P)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of Building Const.(W)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of Building Const.(P)100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App. Math &amp; Geo. Mech.Drg.(P)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics Chemistry(Composite) (W)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics Chemistry(Composite) (P)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture (W)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture (P)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics (W)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1648</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics (P)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>1353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry (W)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1598</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry (P)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>1475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology (W)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology (P)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of Mech.Engg.(W)</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of Mech.Engg.(P)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of&amp; App. of Arts</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing &amp; Painting</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Pass Percentage</td>
<td>Number of candidates Appeared</td>
<td>Number of candidates Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi (Optional)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>3014</td>
<td>2743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit (Optional)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1137</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu (Optional)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
<td><strong>5129</strong></td>
<td><strong>2437</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PLACED UNDER COMPARTMENT:** 1126

**GROUP WISE PERCENTAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Pass Percentage</th>
<th>Number of candidates Appeared</th>
<th>Number of candidates Passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3237</td>
<td>1517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1702</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Science</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamsala (Kangra)**


The following candidates have secured fifteen top positions in the Middle Standard Examination held in December, 1984 and March, 1985. This list is subject to modification on receipt of words of those candidates whose results or marks are yet to be declared or on detection of any mistake in the result of any candidate at a later stage.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** While preparing the top position's LIST PREFERENCE has been given to the candidates younger in age in case of bracketed candidates.

| Sr.No | Roll No. | Student Name         | Date of Birth | Institution | Marks Obtained | Marks Obtained
|-------|----------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------
| 1     | 121633   | Ashwani Kumar Sharma | 15.7.71       | Govt. Middle School | 544 Chakmoh (Hamirpur) |
| 2     | 309229   | Prithey Gupta, D/O Shashi Kant | 13.6.72 | Govt. High School Bharwain (Unr) | 535 |
| 3     | 42249    | Vijay Kumar Gupta, S/O Sh. Naresh Lal Gupta | 1.12.71 | Govt. High School Ghanna Rehti (Simla) | 522 |
| 4     | 157067   | Anjali Singh D/O Vijay Kumar Singh | 27.6.72 | Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School Hamirpur | 513 |
| 5     | 100137   | Rajesh Sharma, S/O Ramesh Sharma Swaroop | 28.8.72 | Govt. Middle School Kalre (Bilaspur) | 514 |
| 6     | 122720   | Rajinder Singh Dogra S/O Mansa Ram | 11.11.71 | Govt. Middle School Gangot (Hamirpur) | 508 |
| 7     | 309262   | Pushpinder Singh S/O Sh. Bachitter Singh | 15.5.72 | Govt. High School Bharwain (Unr) | 507 |
| 8     | 177359   | Ajay Ludhianvi S/O Sh. Behari Lal Ludhianvi | 3.11.71 | Adarsh Middle School Nurpur (Kangra) | 507 |
| 9     | 111007   | NV Kushal S/O Shri Kuldeep Kushal | 30.9.71 | Bharti Public School Chamba (Chamba) | 506 |
| 10    | 277805   | Gaurav Kumar S/O Shiv Chander Prakash | 13.6.72 | Shishu Vidya Niketan Noah (Sirmour) | 505 |
| 11    | 158545   | Satish Kumar D/O Amar Nath | 25.3.72 | Govt. Hr. Sec. School Jhiri (Hamirpur) | 504 |
| 12    | 107066   | Ramesh Chand S/O Sh. Bharda Ram | 20.6.71 | Govt. High School Panjgam (Bilaspur) | 503 |
| 13    | 190133   | Sushma Rewal D/O Sh. Chander Mohan Rewal | 19.5.72 | Govt. Girls High School Dehra Gopipur (Khr) | 502 |
| 14    | 57505    | Kuku Ram S/O Shri Pritam Singh | 1.11.69 | Govt. High School Teolchak (Shimla) | 502 |
| 15    | 191130   | Rohit Sharma S/O Shri | 28.2.72 | Govt. High School | 501 |
HIMACHAL PRADHESH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION DHARAMSAL (KANGRA)

MIDDLE STANDARD EXAMINATION MARCH 1985

PASS PERCENTAGE

Statement showing the Pass Percentage of Middle Standard Examination held in March, 1985.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Number of Appeared</th>
<th>Candidates Passed</th>
<th>Pass Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>68862</td>
<td>45325</td>
<td>65.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>68652</td>
<td>47801</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Studies</td>
<td>68633</td>
<td>29091</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>68634</td>
<td>40910</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>68500</td>
<td>38381</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing</td>
<td>34395</td>
<td>30644</td>
<td>89.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>31817</td>
<td>25799</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Science</td>
<td>1435</td>
<td>1296</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL 69138 31179 45.0

In preparing the statement regarding the Pass Percentage the number of candidates whose result is not yet ready has not been taken into consideration. This is not likely to materially affect the general Percentage.

DHARAMSALA:

DATED: June 30, 1985

(C.R.B. Lalit)
SECRETARY.
### Merit List

The following is the list of the candidates in order of merit who have secured 75% or more marks in the Higher Secondary Part-II Examination, March, 1985. This list is subject to modification on receipt of awards of those candidates whose results or marks are yet to be declared or on detection of any mistake in the result of any candidate at a later stage.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:**
1. While preparing Merit List preference has been given to the candidates younger in age in case of bracketed candidates.
2. The Merit Certificate will be issued to the candidates who have been placed in the Merit List on payment under the rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Roll No.</th>
<th>Name of the candidate</th>
<th>Name of the Institution/District Obtained through which appeared</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>32311</td>
<td>Umesh Kumar s/o Shri Krishan Dev Sharma Poanta Sahib (Sirmour)</td>
<td>Govt. Hr. Sec. School</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>32317</td>
<td>Rajneesh Mohan s/o Sh.V.M. Johar Poanta Sahib (Sirmour)</td>
<td>Govt. Hr. Sec. School</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20066</td>
<td>Navindra Paul Singh s/o Sh. Sita Ram Chauhan Sarkaghat (Mandi)</td>
<td>Govt. Hr. Sec. School</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16168</td>
<td>Rajesh Kumar Sharma s/o Sh. Dalip Chand Sharma School Hamirpur</td>
<td>Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>27511</td>
<td>Mahesh Kumar Rana s/o Sh. Tulsi Ram Rana</td>
<td>Govt. Hr. Sec. School Sundernagar (Mandi)</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>303/6</td>
<td>Anita Kumari s/o Sh. N.S. Himachal</td>
<td>Portmore Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School Shimla</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>30682</td>
<td>Deepak Joshi s/o Sh. Joginder Pal Joshi School Shimla</td>
<td>Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School Shimla</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>30638</td>
<td>Dharmanand Singh Pathania s/o Sh. Kishore Singh Pathania School Shimla</td>
<td>Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School Shimla</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>30608</td>
<td>Sh. Vinit Sood s/o Sh. Om Parkash Sood School Shimla</td>
<td>Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School Shimla</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>16137</td>
<td>Harminder Singh s/o Sh. Nananjan Singh School Hamirpur</td>
<td>Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School Hamirpur</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>22251</td>
<td>Rajesh Khanna s/o Sh. Kishori Lal Khanna School Nurpur (Kangra)</td>
<td>Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School Nurpur (Kangra)</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>27105</td>
<td>Jagjeet Kumar Saini s/o Sh. Bhagwan Dass Saini Sarkaghat (Mandi)</td>
<td>Govt. Hr. Sec. School Sarkaghat (Mandi)</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>27104</td>
<td>Subhash Kumar s/o Sh. Diwan Chand Sarkaghat (Mandi)</td>
<td>Govt. Hr. Sec. School Sarkaghat (Mandi)</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16149</td>
<td>Subhash Jagota s/o Sh. Dhani Ram School Hamirpur</td>
<td>Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School Hamirpur</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>30635</td>
<td>Vijay Kanwar s/o Sh. Raghuvir Singh School Shimla</td>
<td>Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School Shimla</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll No.</td>
<td>Name of the Candidate</td>
<td>Father's Name</td>
<td>Name of the Institution/Dist.</td>
<td>Marks Obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sameer Verma S/O</td>
<td>Sh. Krishan Verma</td>
<td>Govt. Co. Education Multipurpose Hr. Sec. School, Kullu</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sukh Bir Singh Kahlon</td>
<td>S/O Sh. Balbir Singh</td>
<td>Govt Boys Hr. Sec. School, Shimla</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vinay Kumar S/O</td>
<td>Sh. M.L. Kumar</td>
<td>Govt Boys Hr. Sec. School, Shimla</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rajinder Kumar S/O</td>
<td>Sh. Het Ram</td>
<td>Govt. Hr. Sec. School Rewalsar (Mandi)</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the Girls Candidates Roll No. 30376, Anita Kumar D/O Sh. N.S. Himachaly, Portmore, Govt Girls Hr. Sec. School, Shimla, stood first securing 650 Marks.

DHARAMSALA 176215

Dated: Juy 5, 1905

( C.R.B. Lalit)
SECRETARY