

Role of State Open Schools in India

Open & Distance Learning

- Focus on expanding access to learning
- Remove barriers to education
- Flexibility: allow students to learn what they want, when they want and where they want
- Reaching the unreached: Drop-outs, underprivileged, out of school children

Use of technology

- Multi-media:
 - Print based
 - Audio based
 - Video based
 - Computer & internet based
- ICT: Satellite, Edusat

ODL in India

- IGNOU
- NIOS
- State Open Universities
- State Open Schools

State Open Schools

- Haryana
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Delhi
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Kerela
- Tamilnadu
- Karnataka
- Andhra Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Madhya Pradesh

Haryana Open School

- Established in 1994 as integral part of the Board of School Education
- Target Group: Drop-outs, failures, Out of school youth
- Classes: Middle (introduced in 2006), Secondary, Sr. Secondary

Flexibility

- For Middle and Secondary only age for eligibility
- Credit accumulation
- Three years for qualifying
- Credit Transfer Policy
- Open choice of subjects at Sr. Sec. level

Innovative Practices

- Semester System
- Relative Grading
- Three kinds of certificates: Qualification, Partial Achievement, Participation

Credibility & Equivalence

- Same syllabi & Examination as the formal system
- Same certificate
- Recognized as equivalent by all the Universities of Haryana and others outside

ODL SLIM

Main features of ODL SLIM that make them different from ordinary text books:

- ❑ the wide range of learning devices
- ❑ the relatively low proportion of text compared to learning devices
- ❑ the space that is often provided for learners to write their answers in, and
- ❑ the 'generous' layout overall
- ❑ learning objectives
- ❑ tests of prior knowledge

ODL SLIM (Contd.)

- ❑ Activities
- ❑ feedback to activities
- ❑ examples
- ❑ self-tests
- ❑ summaries and lists of key points
- ❑ study tips
- ❑ animations (in electronic materials)
- ❑ hypertext links (in electronic materials).

THANK YOU