

Comparative chart of school boards in India

	CBSE	ICSE	IB	IGCSE	State Board
About	CBSE affiliates all Kendriya Vidyalayas, all Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, private schools, and most of the schools approved by central government of India	It is a Non-Governmental, national level, private Board of School education in India that was founded in year 1956 to set and adapt University of Cambridge's examination system to India.	International Baccalaureate (IB), formerly the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO), is an international educational foundation headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland and founded in 1968	International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE) is an academically rigorous, internationally used, specialized, English language curriculum which is offered to students to prepare them for International Baccalaureate and CIE A-level.	Every State Government imparts Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education in its respective state.
No. of Schools	14808	1000	Approx 3500 worldwide & 130 in India.	Approx 200 in India	Varies with each state
Areas of operation	25 Countries including India, Malaysia, Dubai etc	India, UAE, Singapore, Indonesia	144 Countries including India, USA, UK, Australia etc.	120 Countries including India, USA, UK.	Every State and Union Territory of India
Examination Pattern	All India Senior School Certificate Examination (AISSCE) for Class 10 and 12 Entrance exams 1) IIT-JEE 2) NEET	This body conducts 3 examinations, namely 1. ICSE (Indian certificate secondary education) exam for class 10 2. ISC (Indian school certificate) exam for class 12 3. CVE (Certificate for vocational education) exam for class 12	It offers 3 educational programs, namely 1. Primary year program (PYP) for KG to Class-5 2. Middle year program (MYP) for Class 6 to 10 3. Diploma program (DP) for Class-11 & Class-12	1. Cambridge Primary, typically for learners aged 5 to 11 years 2. Cambridge Secondary 1 3. Cambridge Secondary 2 is typically for learners aged 14 to 16 years. It offers learners two routes: Cambridge IGCSE and Cambridge O Level. 4. Cambridge Advanced is typically for learners aged 16 to 19 years who need advanced study to prepare for university and higher education. It offers learners two routes: Cambridge International AS and A Level, and Cambridge Pre-U.	1. SSC: Secondary School Certificate, 10 Board Exams 2. HSC: Higher School Certificate, 12 Board Exams

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Pros	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The diversity factor in schools with CBSE board is high as more students from different backgrounds are likely to end up in the same class. 2. Quality of Content (No Errors/ No Printing Mistakes) in Textbooks' is good. 3. Continuous And Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE), a new system of education implemented by CBSE for students of sixth to tenth grades. It removes the marking system and introduces grading system based on a series of curricular and extracurricular activities. 4. Easy to find tutors, books and activities for all classes. 5. Focus on Science and Mathematics as well as application based subjects. 6. Recognition by all colleges in India. 7. Centralized system for transferring across all CBSE schools. 8. Numerous talent search examinations and scholarship exams such as SSTSE, NSEB, NSEC etc held at local and national level base their content on CBSE syllabus just because it is more prevalent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Course curriculum is wide, covering a range of topics to explore overall growth of students. 2. CISCE prefers to give more practical Knowledge and focus more on analytical skills. 3. Subject selection options available to students to follow their liking for a particular subject. 4. The CISCE board has equal focus on languages, science and art and encourages students to choose across diverse topics / subjects for their Class-12 exam. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Board recognized by most of the Universities of the world. 2. Students can apply to Foreign Universities where CBSE and ICSE board is not recognized. 3. Recognized by UNESCO, Council of Europe, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) 4. Curriculum based on application and experimentation. 5. Better Infrastructure of Schools. 6. Best option if parents are NRI, or are planning to move abroad. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Board recognized by most of the Universities of the world. 2. Students can apply to Foreign Universities wherein CBSE and ICSE board is not recognized. 3. More advanced curriculum and variety of subjects to choose from. 4. More emphasis on English and Technical Subjects 5. Best option if parents are NRI, or are planning to move abroad. 6. Innovative curriculum Very different and stress free teaching methods 7. Focus on all round development rather than pure academic performance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favourable for parents without Transferable Jobs. 2. Easily available Textbook, Teachers. 3. Moderately loaded curriculum giving options for Students to explore more extracurricular activities like Dancing and Sports. 4. Lower Fees. 5. More reserved seats within the state recognized colleges
Cons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fees can be on the high side for some schools. 2. There aren't enough options to explore in the field of Arts and Literature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students may find syllabus a bit cumbersome. 2. Students would find it hard to shift to other boards or Pre-Science Colleges (11-12 Standards) 3. Higher Fees 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fee is on the higher side. 2. Found only in metropolitan cities and Tier-1 cities of India 3. Difficult for students to shift boards if need arises. 4. Tuitions, Books not easily available. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fee is on the higher side. 2. Found only in metropolitan cities and Tier-1 cities of India 3. Difficult for students to shift boards if need arises. 4. Tuitions, Books not easily available. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends wholly on the State government's competence to maintain quality of education. 2. Quality of Teaching varies according to school. 3. Might Lack in basic facilities. 4. Quality of Content (No Errors/ No Printing Mistakes) may be questionable.