**Prevention of drop-outs**

1. Drop-out prevention starts during the early stages of a child’s education.
2. In some cases though, parents and educators do not notice that the student is at the risk until he/she reaches high school.
3. The challenges that contribute to dropping out are often systemic and may require a coalition and co-operation of teachers, school heads, community members and parents, to tackle the gravity of problem.
4. There are many more small steps that we can take as remedial action.
5. Exemplification of income statistics, dignity in future life and life expectancy, of an educated person through guest speakers such as former students who may share their experiences so that students see the real-life stories behind the success.

**How to decrease the dropout rate**

1. Academic engagement
2. More student-teacher interaction can act as an important remedy for the drop-out problem.
3. Educators can use technology as a tool to bolster learning and keep their attention.
4. “student-centered learning” allow teachers to take a more facilitative role in the learning process.
5. When students enjoy their school’s environment, they’ll want to participate and stay in school.
6. Technology allows teachers to invite students to personalized learning like never before.
7. Boredom
8. Boredom is a problem that must be addressed by school faculty, students and most importantly by parents.
9. A positive school culture, meaningful relationships with their peers and adults, and engaging interaction are all ways to motivate students and to keep them to be in school without feeling boredom.
10. Introduction of Robotics is also a way to motivate students that can be used as a tool to minimize the drop-out cases.
11. Learning how to build a website not only gives teens a career, but keeps them engaged in school studies.
12. Parents can help by encouraging their kids to get involved in activities other than academics to develop talents and an interest for studies.
13. Sumer camps that incorporate learning as well as fun can enhance students’ skills, keeping them fresh for the start of another school year.
14. Bad company
15. Parents should keep an eye at all the activities of their kinds.
16. As soon as they notice any abnormal activity in their behavior, a thorough enquiry is required to be undertaken for their changed behavior to neutralize the bad effect, if any.
17. Teachers are also required to pay attention at their students and guide them frequently.
19. Bad influence
20. Parents can guide their kids about the positive use of internet.
21. Restricted use of internet, only for academic purpose should be allowed.
22. Become involved in extra-curricular activities and games that keep kids more engaged.
23. Economic needs
24. Communication with school administrators on the impact of financial difficulties can provide a range of options that will assist the family and keep the student in school.
25. Establish an NGO for financial assistance for poor students. The NGO may start ***School Drop-out Prevention Program*** for students who are in need of financial/ other assistance.
26. Familial problem
27. Faculty is required to identify the student who may be having one or the other familial problem.
28. In association with the school counselor try to minimize the detrimental e/ffects the student may be suffering from.
29. This may ultimately prevent the drop-out tendency.
30. Class-teacher in all probability can skillfully handle such cases, in case there is no counselor in the school.
31. Importance of education
32. Students should be made aware of the fact that those who drop-out of the school face difficulty in future and a higher unemployment rate.
33. Motivate the students and prepare them to get ready for participation in competitive examinations in and out of the school.
34. Students and most of the time parents have no perspective about the future education and its impact at their future.
35. However, in public schools the situation is not so bad.
36. Most of the time, principal and even the management of public schools fail to guide students (or their parents) about good prospects of their career.
37. Majority of students are weak in two important subjects viz; Mathematics and English.
38. A research shows that higher educated people have higher expectancy of life.
39. Parents’ role and family involvement
40. Parents play an important role in education of their primary and high school kids.
41. To help successful completion of secondary and senior secondary school education, parents are required to follow the tips which are based on drop-out prevention research.
42. Family involvement is one of the most important contributions to the student for completion of his school education and success.
43. The most accurate predictor of a student’s school achievement is the extent to which his/her family encourages learning.
44. Success is more likely if, the family communicates high yet reasonable expectations from him/her. Take care for his/her future and sincerely involve in his/her education.
45. Maintain contact with the child’s teacher throughout the school education.
46. In case the child is skipping the school, it may be a warning sign that the kid is having some kind of trouble.
47. Health of children
48. School has an obligation to look after the health condition of students.
49. Regular check-ups may identify a chronic disease that requires immediate medical attention. Successful treatment at a proper time may prevent drop-out of the concerned student/s.
50. Much like any other disease, knowing the warning signs of depression/mental disease can be crucial to helping the teens before they drop-out.
51. Finding services that can help to treat their conditions, along with counseling services can make all the difference.
52. Our working memory helps us hold and use information. It is the intellectual process we use to hold some information in our minds.
53. Working memory and dyslexia work hand-in-hand, and there is a lot we can do to help students with dyslexia to remember more.
54. Students suffering from dyslexia need more attention than those students with normal working memory.
55. If they are not paid more attention that is required to teach and train them, they may in all probability loose heart in studies and dropout of the school.
56. Lack of performance and retention in a class
57. Parents and educators are required to give young students more opportunities to learn course materials and get better grades.
58. This may involve after school tutoring.
59. Identifying learning disabilities that make academic success a difficult task.
60. Reading habits
61. Early reading interventions are crucial in keeping kids engaged, successful, and remain in school.
62. Parents and the teachers should be on the lookout for students who are struggling with the core subjects, especially in the lower classes.
63. Point out different strategies that parents and teachers can use to try to improve reading levels, like shared reading, keeping books accessible, encouraging reading, one-on-one reading interventions.
64. System analysis
65. Policy and strategy formulation
66. Action planning
67. System analysis
68. It is the process of studying a procedure in order to identify its goals and purposes and create systems and procedures that will achieve them in an efficient way.
69. System analysis is used in every field where something is developed.
70. It consists of data collection on the critical analysis of the aspects related to the education sector, (a critical analysis is subjective writing because it expresses opinion or evaluation of a text. Writing on a critical subject requires two steps: critical reading and critical writing).
71. Planners carefully review how the system functions (internal dynamics) and examine various contextual determining factors (the environment of which education is a part) e.g. macro-economic condition such as change in employment level in relation to the gross income and socio-demographic situations and developments.
72. Policy and strategy formulation
73. Careful and critical analysis of the educational system undertaken during the sector analysis (*is an assessment of the economic and financial condition and prospects of a given sector of the economy*) leads to questions about what the education sector must do in order to address the major issues, challenges and opportunities.
74. These questions include what overall results (strategic goals) the system should achieve and the overall methods or strategies to implement policies designed to bring about such objectives.
75. Action planning
76. Action planning is a process whereby one translates the policy statements (options and strategies) into executable, measurable and accountable actions.
77. In a broader sense, action planning includes specifying objectives, outputs, strategies, responsibilities and timelines (what, what for, who, how and when). The output of this process is a plan of action.

***70. CBSE SCHOOLS IN INDIA AND ABROAD***

***71. NUMBER OF STUDENTS APPEARED (IN CBSE)***

**70. CBSC SCHOOLS IN INDIA AND ABROAD**

The number of schools affiliated with CBSC in India was 17093 up to May 2016.

Top 10 States/Union Territories:

Utter Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Bihar and Maharashtra

**Up to 2016.**

U.P.: 2344 (13.71%)

Delhi: 2026 (11.85%)

Haryana: 1309 (7.66%)

Kerala: 1292 (7.56%)

Punjab: 1096 (6.41%)

These top 5 states /Union Territories accounted for 47.19% of the total number of schools affiliated to CBSC.

Madhya Pradesh: 991 (5.8%)

Rajasthan: 892 (5.22%)

Karnataka: 713 (4.17%)

Bihar: 702 (4.11%)

Maharashtra: 658 (3.85%)

The above mentioned top 10 states /Union Territories accounted for 70.34% of schools affiliated with CBSC in India as a whole up to May 2016.

Jammu & Kashmir: 129

Himachal Pradesh: 240

Chandigarh: 162

Uttarakhand: 505

Arunachal Pradesh: 292

Assam: 233

Nagaland: 234

Meghalaya: 23

Manipur: 65

Tripura: 48

Mizoram: 13

Sikkim: 211

Jharkhand: 384

Chhattisgarh: 552

Odisha: 313

Telangana: 230

Andhra Pradesh: 224

West Bengal: 263

Damn & Diu: 205, Goa: 5, Lakshadweep: 12, Pondicherry: 21

**There are 150 schools out of the country which are affiliated to CBSC.**

**71. NUMBER OF STUDENTS APPEARED (IN CBSE)**

**In class---X**

1. 2017-2018---------------16,38,428
2. 2018-2019---------------18,27,472 i.e. an increase of 1,89,044 Numbers of students.

**In class---XII**

1. 2017-2018---------------11,86,308
2. 2018-2019---------------12,87,359 i.e. an increase of 1,01,051 Numbers of students.

**Students who secured 95% and above in CBSE**

1. in 2016-2017 (all India) ----- 10,138
2. In 2017-2018 (all India) ----- 12,737 i.e. an increase of 2,599
3. In 2018-2019 (all India)-------17693 i.e. an increase of 4,856

**Students who scored 90% and above in CBSE**

1. In 2016-2017 (all India) ----- 53,500
2. In 2017-2018 (all India) ----- 72,599 i.e. an increase of about 19,000
3. In 2018-2019 (all India)------ 95,000 i.e. an increase of about 12,500

**CBSE Delhi result 95% and above this year**

1. in 2017-2018 ----- 2,237
2. in 2018-2019 -----

**CBSE Delhi result 90% and above**

1. in 2017- 2018 -----12,707
2. in 2018-2019 ------

**Delhi University has 56,000 seats for its Under Graduate courses.**

**Total no. of students appeared for JEE (Conducted by CBSC) main in;**

1. 2017-2018---------------------------------------------------- more than 10 lakh
2. 2018-2019 ----------------------------------------------------8,74,46

**Total no. of students appeared for NEET (National Eligibility cum Entrance Test)**

1. In 2017-2018 ------------------13,26,725
2. In 2018-2019 ----more than 13 lakh

**Total number of Recognized Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi and new ‘Delhi – 1249**

***The CBSC results have always a direct impact on DU cut off as at least 80% of the applications received by DU are from CBSE students.***

**In 2017-2018 cut off percentage in most prestigious colleges;**

1. Economics (Hons) ------ above 90%
2. B.Com (Hons) ------------ above 90%

**Computer science ------- Three colleges had declared 100%**

1. In SRCC (Sri Ram College of Commerce)
2. B.Com (Hons) ------------- 100%
3. Economics (Hons) -------- 97.75%

**FIRST CUT OFF PERCNTAGE** FOR English, Economics, commerce, Geography and other subjects of popular choice in reputed collages was 98% or more. In subsequent lists it was more than 85%.

***The data stated above is clearly an indicator of fierce competition for admission in DU for higher education, which is steadily increasing with each passing year. We have no option but to compete on equal term to continue higher education. That’s why we are bound to increase our sincere efforts many folds just for seeking admission in DU colleges, even if these are not prestigious ones.***

In India about 31, 00,000 students are given the graduate degree every year. Among them only 39% are employable. Employers obviously prefer only those with capabilities, skills and performance in academics. The process of acquiring these skills and qualities start at the school level itself through a proper and well executed plan by the schools’ Principal as its leader.

**70. SCHOOLS IN NEED OF ASCENT OF PEDAGOGY**

Following are the secondary and senior secondary schools where we need to work for ascent of pedagogy;

**Un-aided Minority Schools**

1. Crescent School, Darya Gang.
2. Crescent School, Maujpur.
3. Rabea School, Gali Qasimjan.
4. New Horizon School,
5. Hamdard Public School
6. God’s Grace School
7. Anglo Arabic Public School

**Aided-minority Sen. Sec. Schools**

1. Anglo Arabic Senior Secondary School
2. Shafeeq Memorial School
3. Hakeem Ajmal Khan girls S. S. School
4. Fatehpuri Senior Secondary School
5. Dr. Zakir Hussain School

**Recognized Secondary Schools**

1. Saifi Public School, Okhla
2. Hira School, Mehdiyan
3. Mazhar-ul-Islam Secondary School, Farashkhana
4. Quoimi School

**Unrecognized school**

1. Another Secondary School (name not known) at Okhla
2. Rehmani Secondary School, Okhla.

**Private unrecognized School**

1. Ameenia Girls School, Ahata Kale Sahib, Gali Qasimjan.
2. New Era School, Johri Farm, Okhla.

**JMI Schools**

(1). JMI Senior Sec. School, (2). JMI Sen. Sec School (self financing)

**AREAS IN DELHI WHICH DESERVE ATTENTION**

1. Hauz Qazi, Lal kuan,kucha Pandit, Shah Gunj, Farash Khana, Ballimaran, Gali QasimJan,
2. ----- Anglo Arabic S.S.School, Fatehpuri Muslim School.
3. Jama-Masjid, Matia Mahal ----- Crescent School
4. Chitli Qabar, Haweli Azam Khan, Suiwalan etc. --- ???
5. Maujpur and the adjacent area, Crescent School, Maujpur.
6. Nizam-ud-din – new Horizon school.
7. Abul fazal Enclave, Shaheen Baugh, -- ???.
8. Batla House, --- ???
9. Okhla Vihar, --- ???
10. Qassabpura, Bara Hindu Rao, --- Shafeeq Mamorial School.
11. Any other area, ???

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Non-recurring

1. Installation of 2 smart-boards ---------------------------------
2. Two software -------------------------------------------------------
3. s -------------------------------------
4. Total -------

Recurring

1. Remuneration (3 period per day for 2 classes
2. i.e per month for 22 days --------------------------.
3. 10 counseling sessions per month.
4. Non-teaching staff --------.
5. Other unforeseen expenses -----------------.
6. Office staff ---------------------------------------------

# AGRI-FORCE

# Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) school of Agriculture offers a six-month post-graduate certificate programme in agriculture policy to develop human resource for planning, development and implementation of National policies in agriculture.

# The programme, which is also offered on line ()[www.ignouonline.ac.in/soa](http://www.ignouonline.ac.in/soa)), covers various aspects essential for policy formulation to achieve overall economic development of the country. The curriculam addresses the factors related to the agriculture development process in India, farmers’ plight, their intellectual property rights issues in case of plant breeding and others, and research opportunities.

**EARTH SCOPE**

1. Earth science is the broadest in scope among the natural sciences.
2. Brock (land), ocean, air and living organisms interact through physical, chemical and biological processes that move materials and energy on the Earth.
3. This subject thus gives full understanding of the natural world we live in.
4. Geo-sciences address ideological challenges and social issues.
5. Vital industries like oil and mining need interaction with geoscientists for their developments.
6. Hence, there stands a need to build strong departments of Earth science with sustained leadership.

**Subject Areas**

1. Geosciences falls under three categories
2. Academic/research (for example, understanding origin and distribution of resources).
3. Developmental (making roads, bridges, dams etc.).
4. Awareness (global warming, climate, water and environment).
5. Academic scenario
6. The subject is offered after 10+2, although some knowledge about rocks, fossils and environment is integrated into general science courses in schools.
7. Standardized tests for colleges do not list geosciences.
8. In some universities, the subject is introduced at the undergraduate level with other science subjects.
9. Postgraduate education in earth science leads to an M.Sc. in Geology /Geo-physics.
10. IITs at Kharagpur, Mumbai, Roorkee and Bhubaneswar have full flagged departments of earth sciences where admissions are made on the basis of JEE results.
11. Earth science is a part of BS-MS five year duel degree programme in some of the recently-established IIRSER (Indian Institute of Science Education and Research), particularly in Kolkata, Mohali and Theruvanathapuram.

# ………………………………………………

# Off-beat careers

# Generation today, have a pool of options to choose from depending upon their interest, skills and personal characteristics. Some people are not comfortable for the traditional careers and work place. They have a desire to do something different from the regular ones. Unconventional careers are becoming more and more popular with majority of individuals opting for these challenging opportunities with a will to make an impact in this ever changing and growing world.

# Considering various occupations, there will be a significant amount of growth between now and coming next 10 years. Let us look at some interesting careers which are paved by the passion of the out-of-the-box thinkers.

# Cartoonist

# Cartoon Animators are generally required to have a bachelor’s degree in animation, graphic design or fine arts with certain skills and practical experience. Cartoon animators work in the entertainment, design and advertising industries. These professionals combine their drawing skills with art techniques to create television shows, animated commercials, and other products. A bachelor’s degree is usually required in order to become a cartoon animator, and most employers require submission of a professional portfolio as well.

# Calligrapher:

# Calligraphy is a visual art, but one who is dedicated solely to the creation of text. It is in high demand in the areas such as wedding stationery; font and logo design;and even for the creation of inscriptions and historical documents. In fact as we move towards a world where ever increasing amount of text appear online, the hand written word seems to be more highly celebrated than ever before. *The word calligraphy is formed from two Greek words, ‘kalli’ i.e. beautiful and ‘graphy’ means writing.* “The beautiful writing”.

# System Analyst

# Most employers require system analyst to have at least a bachelors degree in computer system analysis, computer science, computer information systems, management information systems, business intelligence and the similar fields. they are the big thinkers in IT. These professionals analyze an organization’s current computer systems and procedures, and recommend strategic changes to increase productivity, reduce costs and accomplish other business goals. The system analyst’s prime directive is to maximize the return on investment (ROI) of an organization’s IT spends.

# Food blogging

# Food blogging represents a complex interweaving of “foodie” or gourmet interest in cooking with those of blog writing and photography. The majority of blogs use pictures taken by taken by the author himself/herself and some of them focus specially on food photography. There are different types of food blogging. Bloggers cook extensively; and from a blog that documents highly authentic recipes or experimental food or just about anything that one is cookin

# Jewelry designer

# Becoming a jewelry designer give you the freedom to express yourself creativity, and share your designs with the world to enjoy. You have the opportunity to be self employed or work for reputable jewelers. It is your choice to learn the trade through on-the-job training or gain formal training at a school. This job is perfect for driven people who need a way to share their creativity and style others.

# Fitness experts/personal trainer

# There are thousands of people who are passionate about health and fitness and considering a career change. It ia a better option, if they have a degree and they know or learn about the biochemistry, anatomy and exercise physiology. Getting a certificate as a personal trainer may be the other option. Unlike in certain other fields, there are no predetermined paths in fitness. In other words, there is no single or obvious path to becoming a successful health and fitness coach. But, you can create your own unique path to the dream job you want.

# Travel planners.

# If you want to start a successful independent travel agency

# Connect with a host agency. One of the best tips is to connect with a host agency to begin a career as an independent travel agent.

# Make sure that you get the necessary training

# Develop a Niche Market.

# Become the expert

# Give your customers the service you may want for yourself.

# Skin-care specialist: A Cosmetology Education

# As an inspiring skincare specialist or esthetician, you need an education, but not a traditional college degree like an associate’s, bachelors or master’s degree. Instead you will need specialized training in the field of professional skincare training school.

# Athlete trainer

# An Athlete-trainer requires a bachelor’s degree or preferably a master’s degree in athletic training.

# Gaining of experience is recommended

# Obtain certification and licensure

# Degree level: bachelor’s or master’s

# Degree field: Athletic training

# Training/experience: clinical field training constitutes experience for entry-level positions.

# Certificate: enquire, if a certificate is required

# Key skills: Decision making; communication; interpersonal skills; detail oriented; compassion

# Some of the occupations listed above require years of training and experience. Those who join these professions after 10+2 can easily make the way into any of these careers and find as the experience grows, provided there exists a zest for it. In other careers a UG or PG degree is required.