

Teaching children structure of Indian government

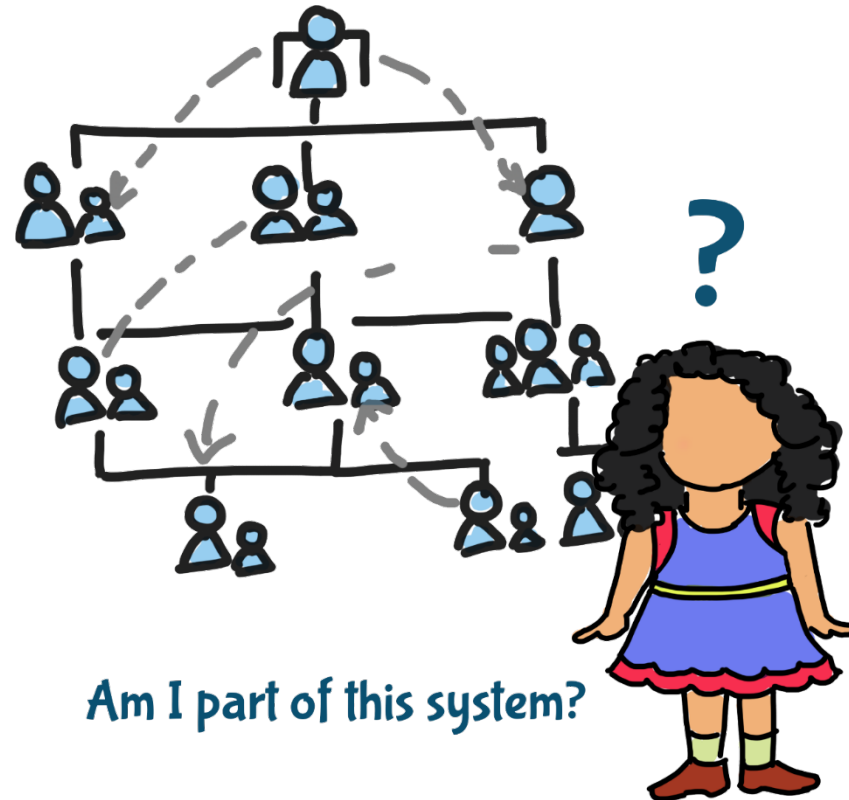
Guided by –
Prof. Venkatesh R

Kalyani S Dhone
136330008

Why this topic?







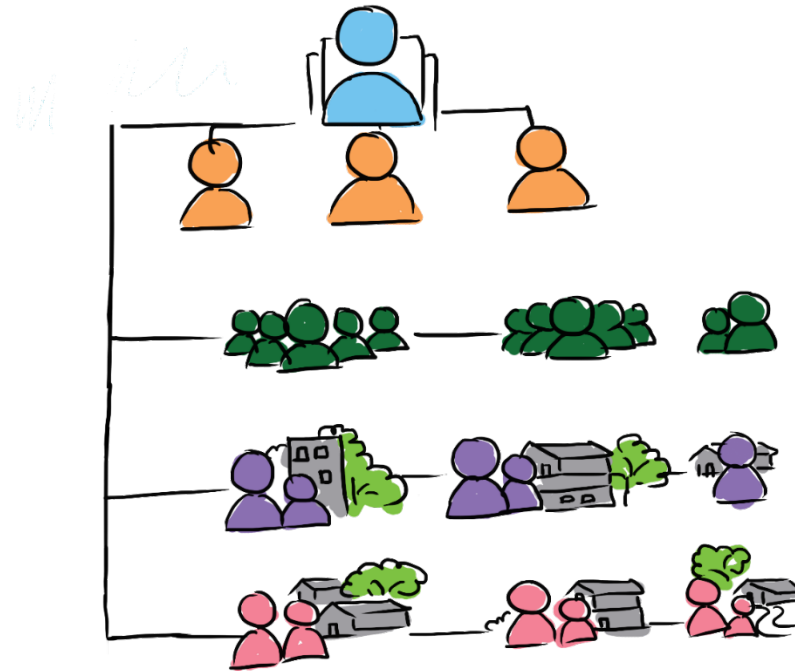


Why learn government and its structure

- Understanding the hierarchy of government and how things operate within the government
- Clear understanding of politics and its different components
- Understanding one's role and rights in the society
- Making the decision of voting in future
- Contribute to the success of your country as a responsible citizen

Design Goal

To teach children structure of the Indian government system



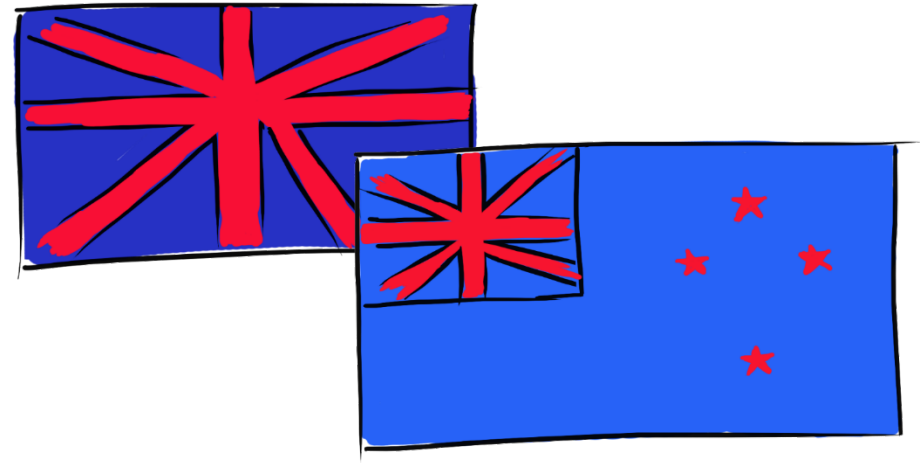
Design process followed

- Secondary research
- Primary research
- Findings
- Ideation
- Concepts
- Prototype
- Evaluation

Secondary Research

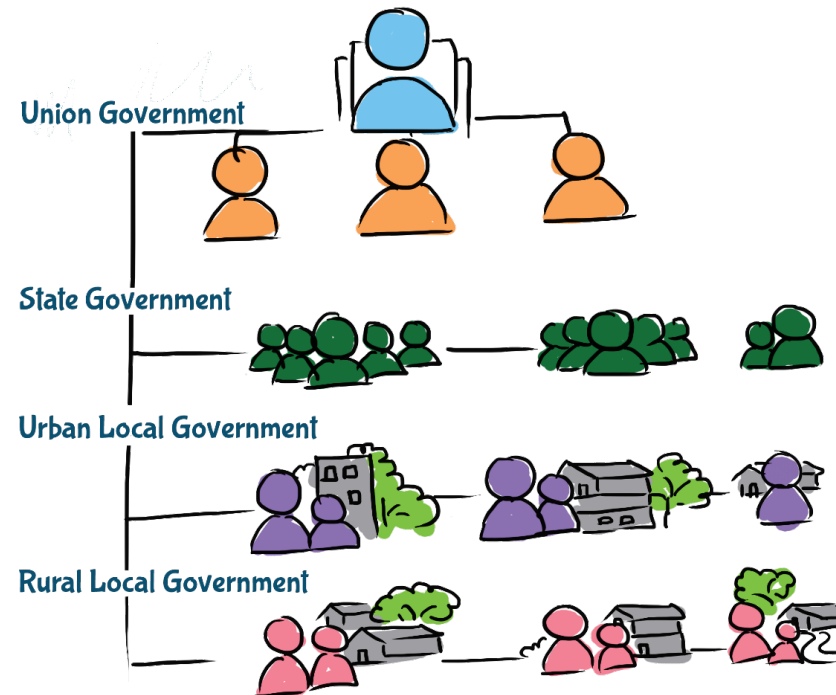
Understanding the other government systems

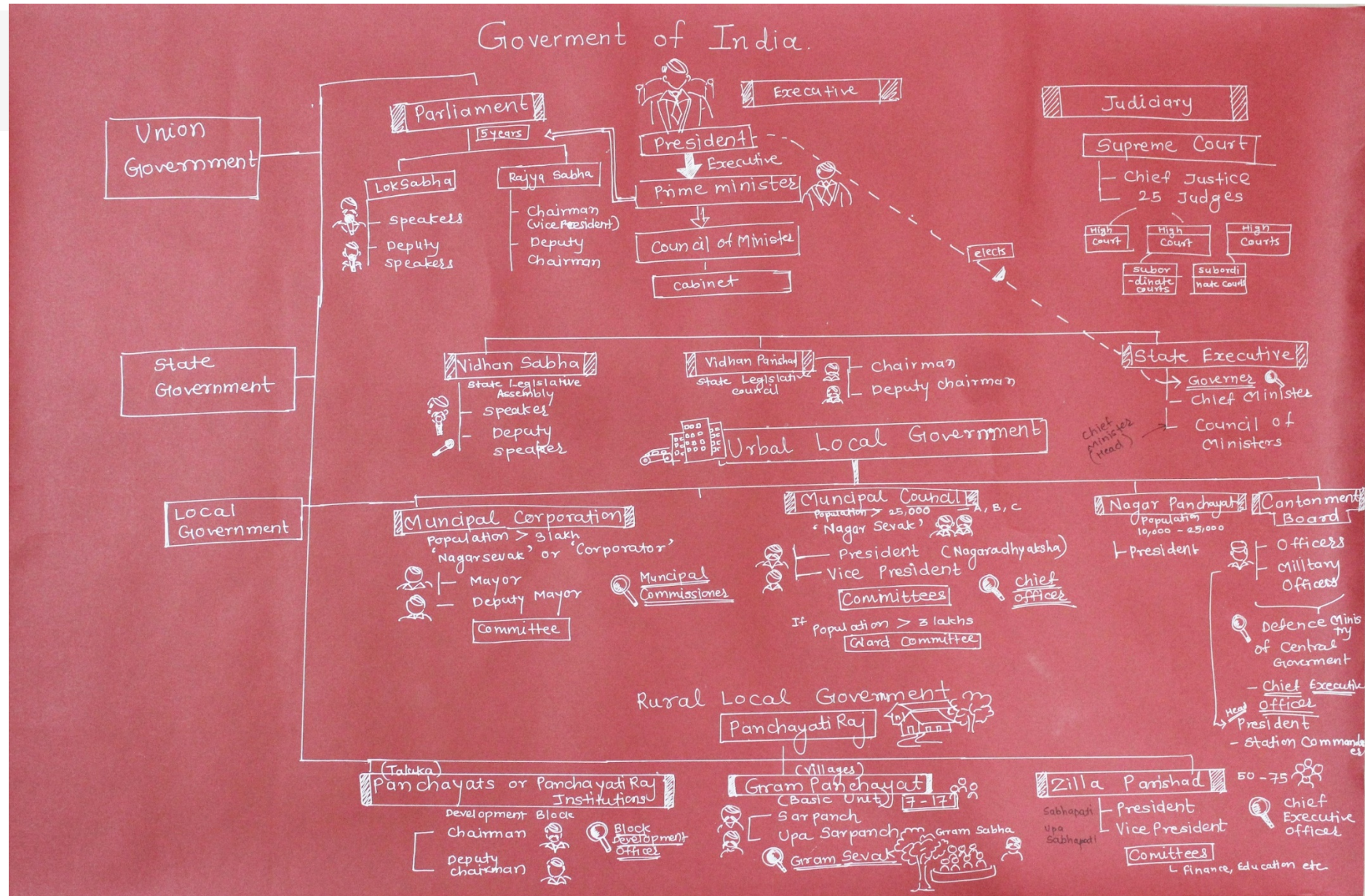
- Westminster System
- UK, New Zealand government system



Secondary Research

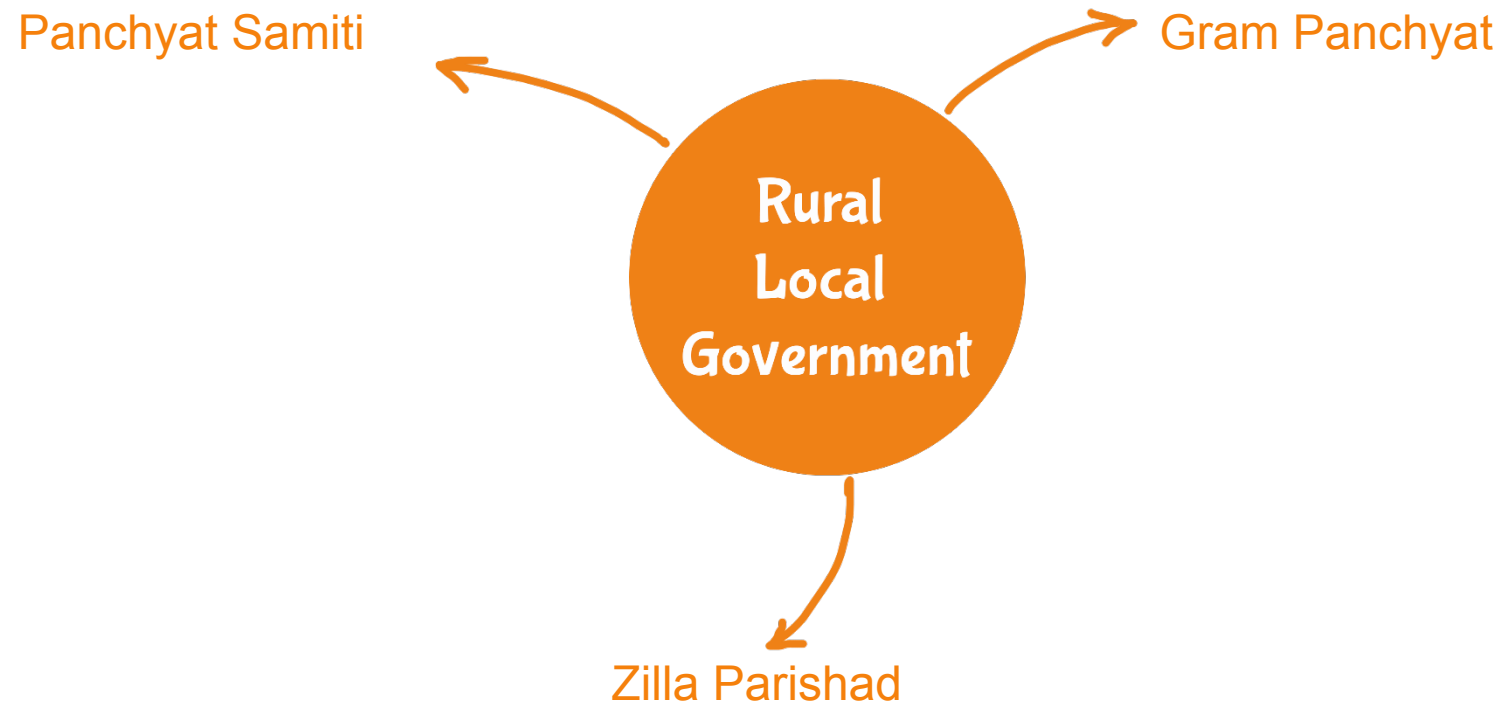
Understanding the Indian government system

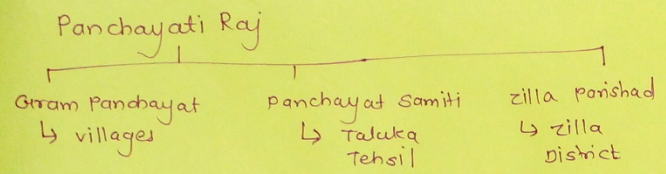




Secondary Research

- Rural Local Government

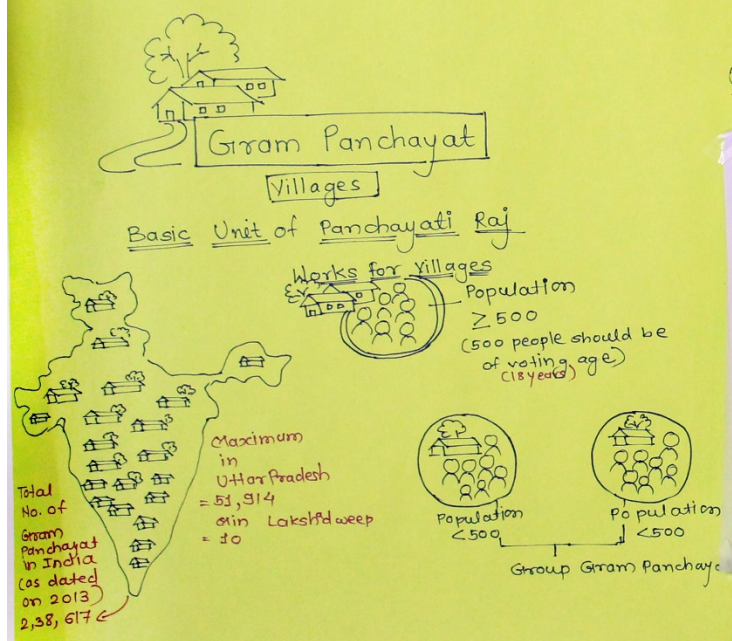




Zilla Parishad (District Council of India) Composition & Election

Total 60-70 members
 Min 60, max 70
 Members are elected by ballot
After every 5 years
 ↳ Seats are reserved for SC, ST, OBC & women
Eligibility
 ↳ 21 years old
 ↳ Citizen of India
 ↳ Enrolled in voter list

President → **District Magistrate** (I.A.S. officer)
 ↳ helps assist, aid & execute all performances duties.
 (Chief Executive officer)
Additional CEO - Appointed By government.
 1) **District Engg** → leader of an assistant Engg and sub Engg to supervise construction under zilla
Committees
 1) standing committees
 10) water management committee
 President of zilla parishad is ex-officio of President of standing committee.



Composition & election

Total of all seats members
 Total members depends on population
 Population 600-1500 → 7 members
 1501-3000 → 9 members
 3001-4500 → 11 members
 4501-6000 → 13 members
 6001-7500 → 15 members
 7501-9000 → 17 members

Source of Income

- Property tax
- water tax etc
- Grants from state government & zilla parishad.

Gram Sabha six times in a year

Function of Gram Sab Panchayat

- Development of the village.
- Provide services facilities to villages like - construction of roads, cleaning villages water supply etc.

Panchayat Samiti Development Block

Works at Taluka or Tehsil level

Composition

Term of office & Eligibility
 ↳ Elections are held every **5 years**
 Members have term of **five years**
Eligibility
 - Citizen of India
 - ≥ 21 years
 - Enrolled in voter list.

Source of Income
 *Does not have independent source of income
 zilla parishad gives some amount to panchayat samiti
 State Gov. gives grants to panchayat samiti through zilla parishad

Function of Panchayat Samiti
 ↳ performs various functions for needs of people like agriculture, public health, education etc.

Secondary Research

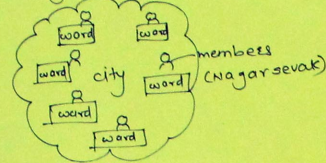
- Urban Local Government



- Urban Local Government + municipal corporation (metro)
- Municipal Council (smaller urban area)
 - Nagar Panchayat (small city, towns)
 - Cantonment Board for military

Municipal Corporation

population $\geq 3,00,000$
City is divided into wards



Function

- Obligatory functions
- Discretionary functions

Source of Income

- taxes etc.
- Grant from State Gov.
- Loan

Composition

Total no. of members of municipal corporation is $\propto$ population of city
members are called as 'Nagar Sevaks'.
Eligibility
→ 21 years
→ citizen of India
→ Enrolled in local voters list
Elections are held annually
(5 years term annual budget)

Committees

standing committees
→ has power to formulate policies

Other Committees
to deal with health, education, transport, water supply etc.

Cantonment Board

↳ For civilians as well as military personnel living in

Composition

- Exo-Officers (Nominated)
- Some members are elected from area
- Eco Officers = Elected members (no)

President

↳ Station Commanded
↳ Defence Ministry of central government

Function

- ↳ Provide street lighting & roads
- supplying water/electricity etc.



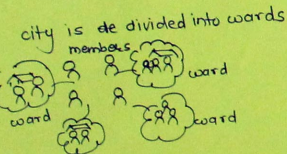
Municipal Council

Urban Local Body

Smaller urban area $\rightarrow \geq 25,000$ population

classification of Municipal Council (in Maharashtra)

- Composition
- A - 3 lakh
 - B - 40,000 to 1 lakh
 - C - less than 40,000



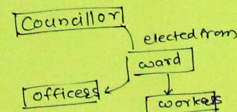
Committees

- standing
- subject committees
→ Public works
Education
Sanitation
Medical, Public health, water supply etc.

Number of members depends on the class of municipal council.
Elections are held every 5 years
members are elected for 5 year term
Eligibility
→ 21 years
→ citizen of India
→ Enrolled in voters list
Elections are held annually
(5 years term annual budget)

If population ≥ 3 lakhs
Ward Committees are provided

Ward committees



Function of Municipal Council

- Obligatory functions
→ lighting of streets, civic economic development etc.

Discretionary functions

- Slum improvement
- urban poverty alleviation etc.

Source of Income
→ taxes, property tax, water tax etc.
(Loan)

Nagar Panchayat

city - towns
Population less than 10,000 and less than 25,000

Composition

Chairman - Head
Mayor
and other ward members
Elected → five years for

membership consist of 10 min elected members and 3 Nominated members

Seats are reserved for SC, ST, OBC & woman

members are elected by direct elections

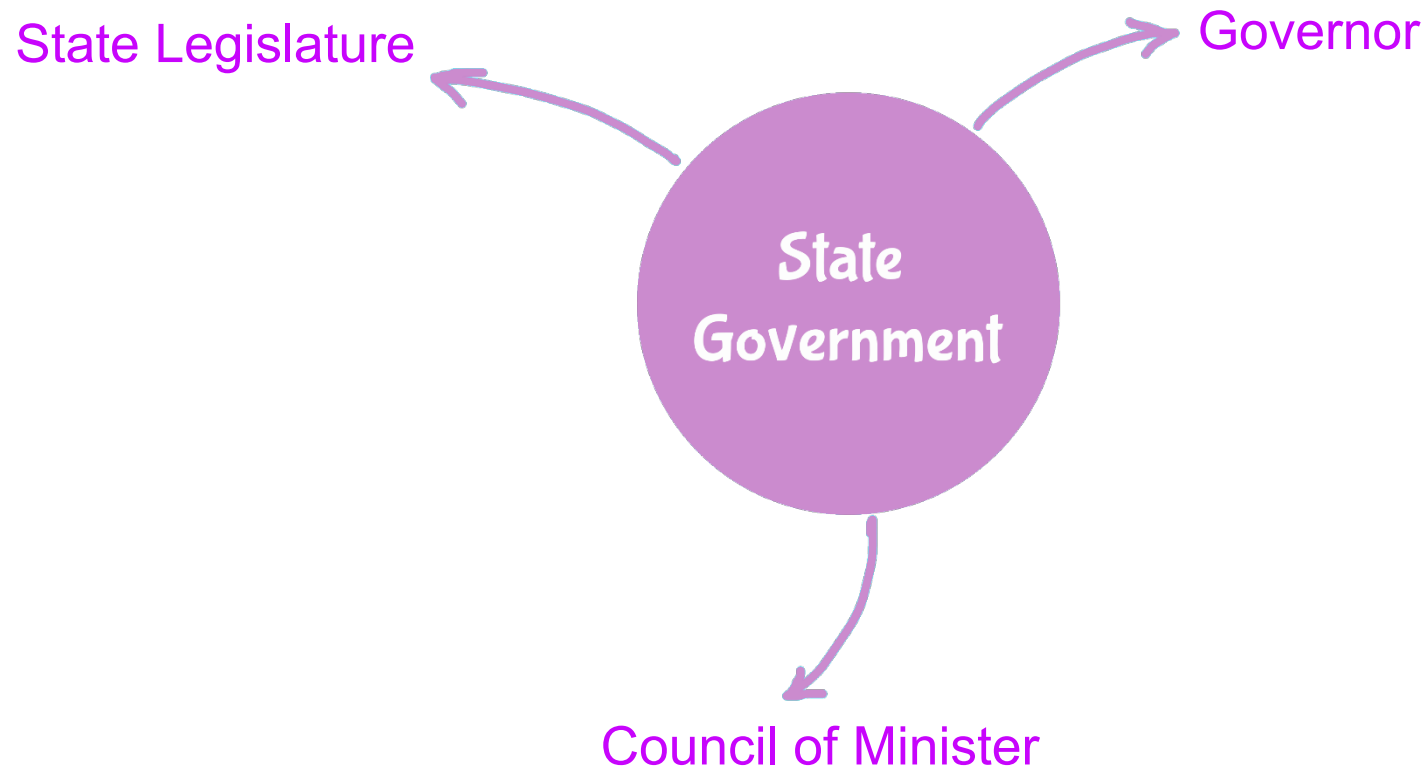
Functions

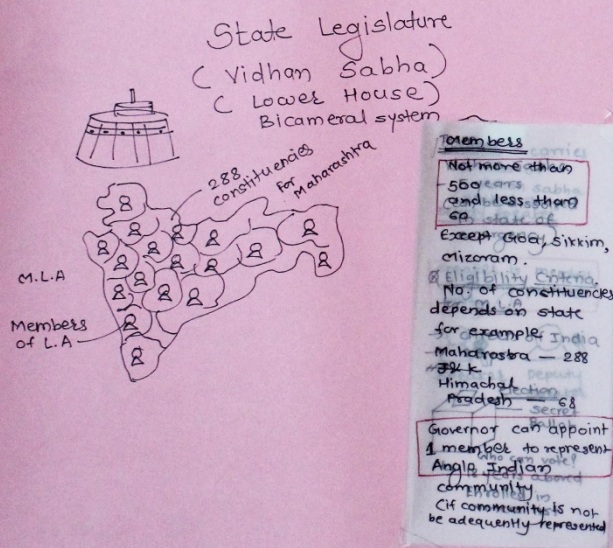
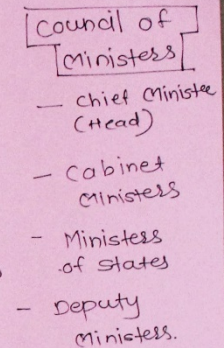
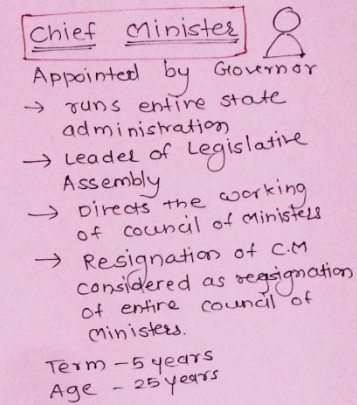
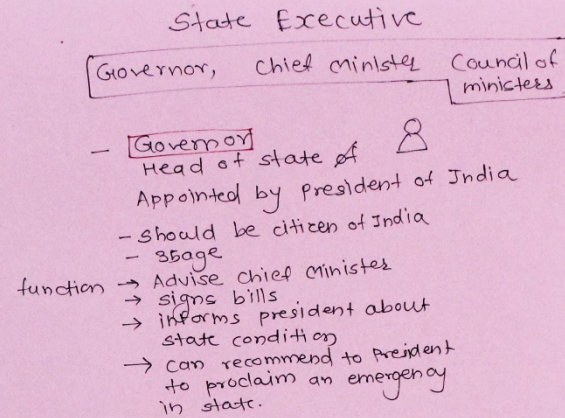
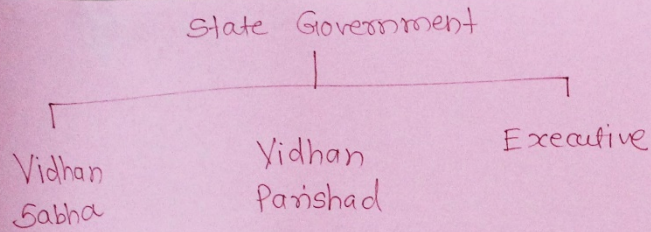
↳ essential services
→ street lighting etc.

Source of Income
→ Taxes, pilgrimage, markets
→ Grant from State Gov.

Secondary Research

- State Government





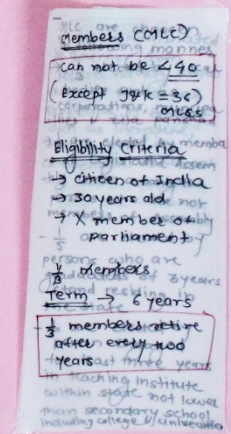
- Function of Vidhan Sabha
- Making Laws
 - Keep control of financial affairs of State Government
 - Approving Budget

- Special powers of Vidhan Sabha
- Motion of no confidence against government
 - Money bill can only be introduced in Vidhan Sabha

Vidhan Parishad
 (Upper House) (Legislative Council)
 As of 2011 → 7 state have L. Council

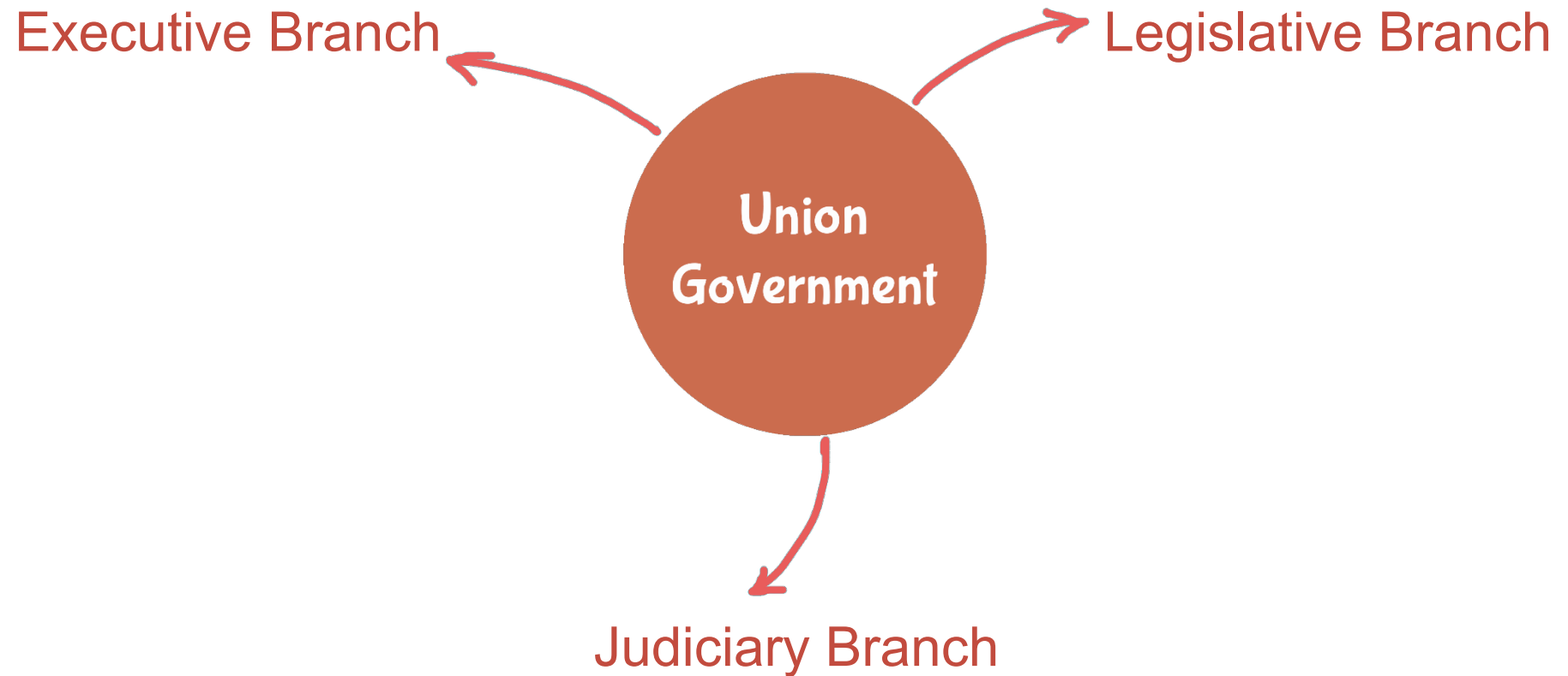
Permanent Body
 Member of Legislative Council (MLC)
 Vidhan Parishad || Rajya Sabha

- Function of Vidhan Parishad
- supervise work of Council of Ministers
 - General Bills can be first introduced in Vidhan Parishad
 - They can discuss money bills.



Secondary Research

- Union Government



Rajya Sabha (Permanent house)

Composition:

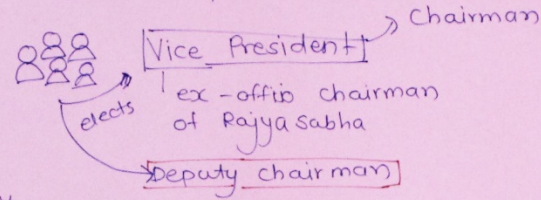
- 250 members
- 230 - State & Union Territory
- 12 - special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service

members are elected by → Elected members of State Legislative Assembly.

Term - 6 years but $\frac{1}{3}$ members retire after every two years

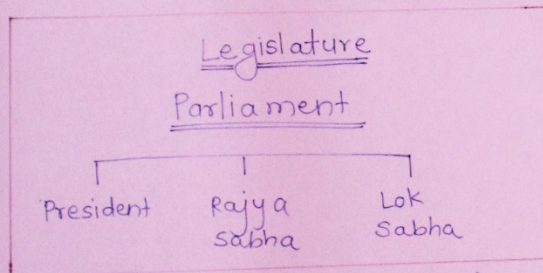
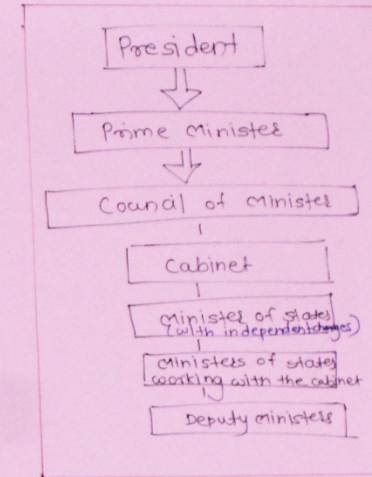
Eligibility

- citizen of India
- 30 years



Function of Rajya Sabha

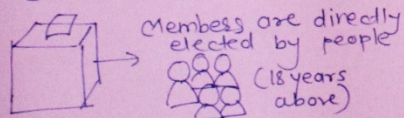
- Discuss bill
- can put question to ministers



House of People (Lok Sabha) 2 Anglo-Indian

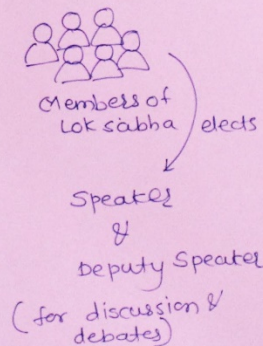
Composition: 550 members (max 552 members)
530 states, 20 Union Territory

some seats are reserved for SC, ST, OBC



Term - 5 years

Eligibility of members - 25 years
- Citizen of India

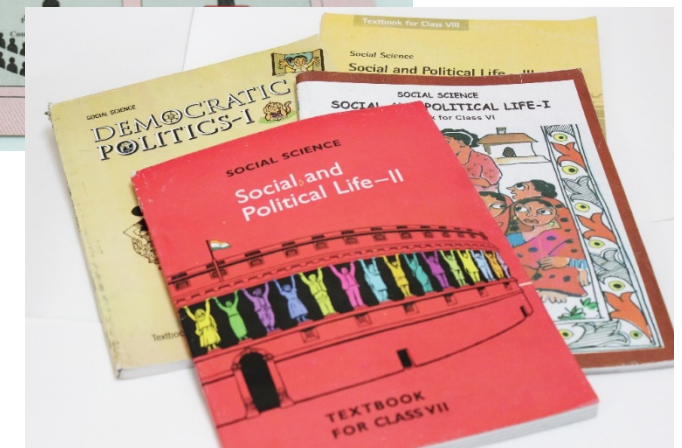
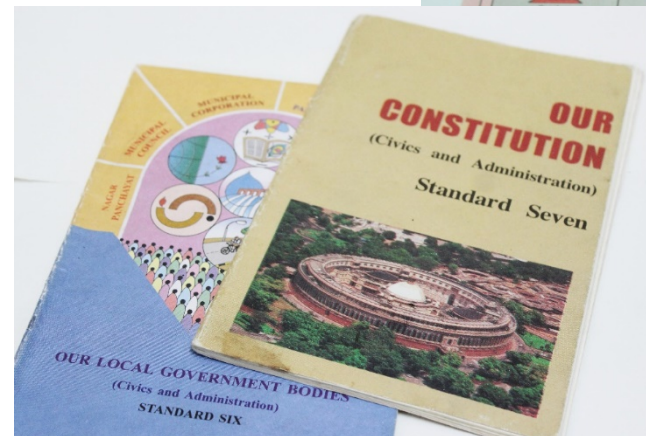
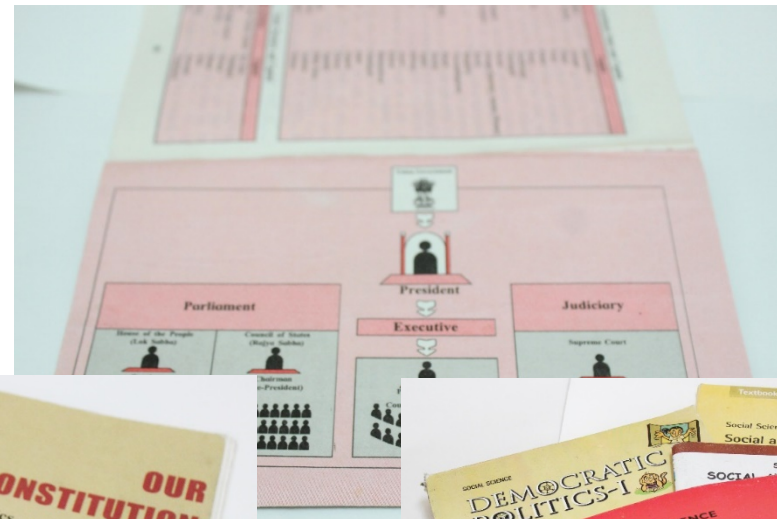


- Function of Lok Sabha
- 1) Legislative function - Law, Bills
 - 2) Financial functions - Budget
 - 3) Control over Council of Ministers.

Secondary Research

Study of existing curriculum

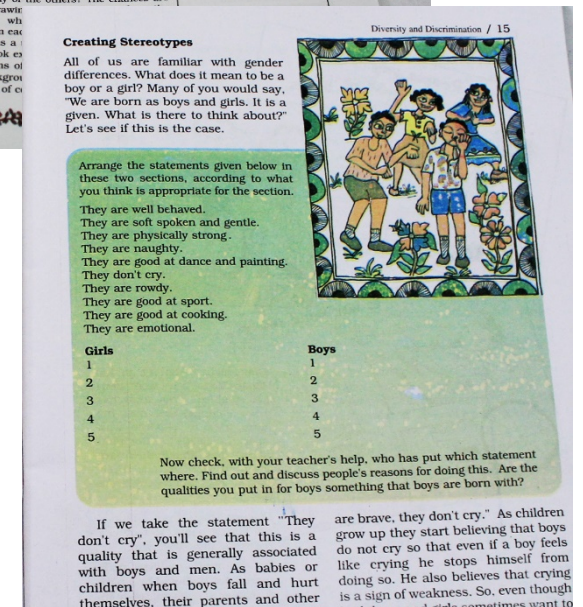
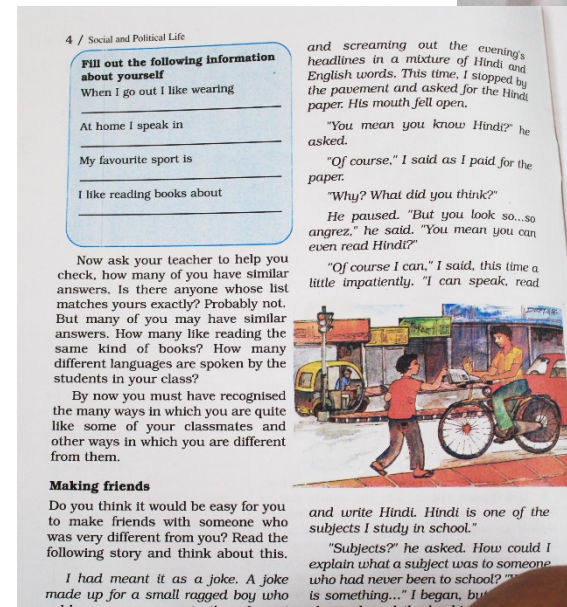
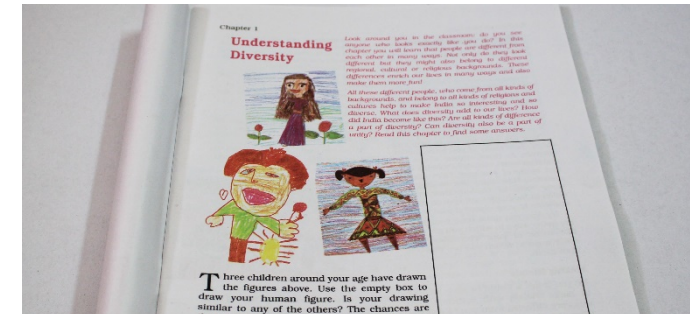
- State Board
- Central Board



Secondary Research

Key observations after studying the curriculum

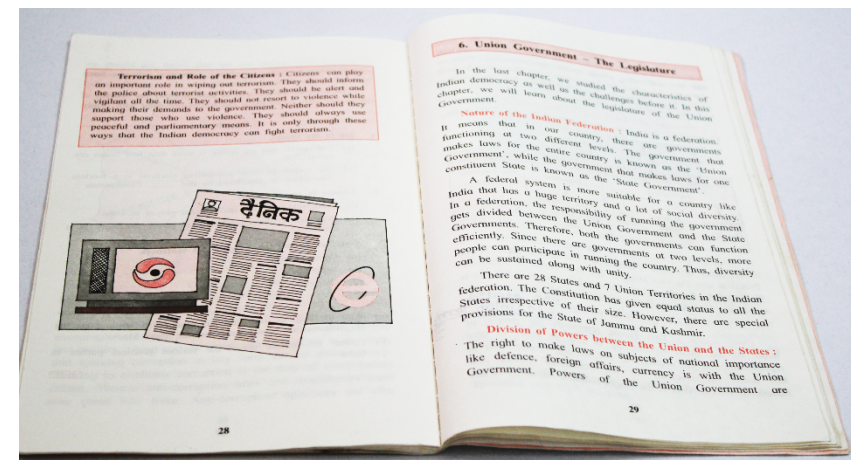
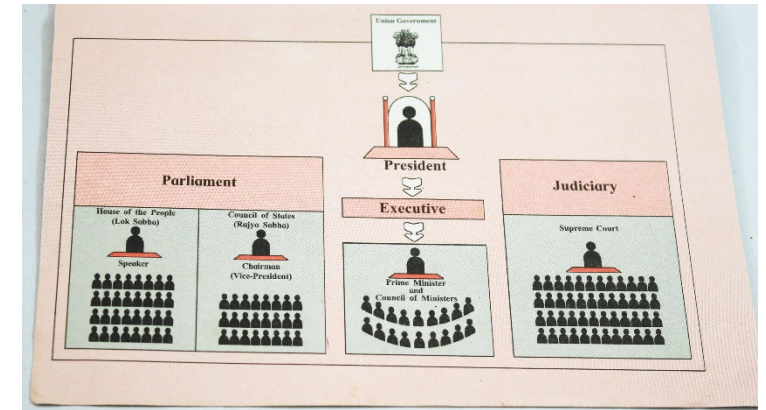
- Central Board
 - Content
 - Use of images
 - Use of Narrative
 - Activities



Secondary Research

Key observations after studying the curriculum

- Maharashtra Board
 - Content
 - Use of images
 - Use of Narrative
 - Activities



Primary Research

User studies

- User study with the teacher
- User study with the students

Primary Research

User studies

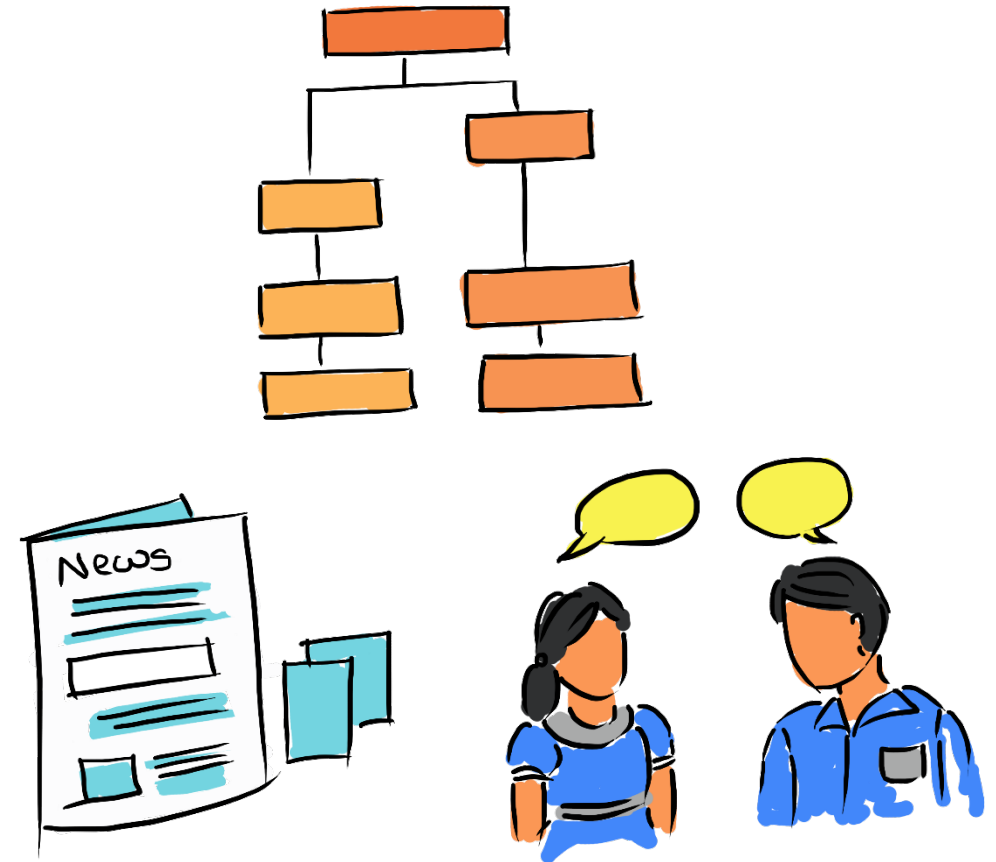
- User study with the teachers
 - 3 interviews with teachers 'Kendriya Vidyalaya'
- User study with the students
 - 7 Interviews with student of grade VI, VII, VIII

Primary Research

User study with the teacher

CBSE Schools

- Distribution of Marks – 100% for Social, Political Life
- Methods of Teaching
 - Flow chart
 - Role play exercise
 - Skit/ Drama
 - Activities like searching articles in newspapers

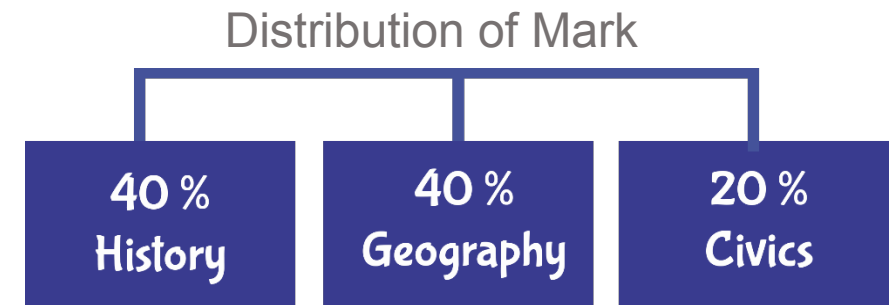


Primary Research

User study with the teachers

Maharashtra Board Schools

- Distribution of Marks – 20% for Civics
- Methods of Teaching
 - Read Chapter
 - Write important points on the board
 - Ask students to read
 - Solve exercise mentioned in the book



Primary Research

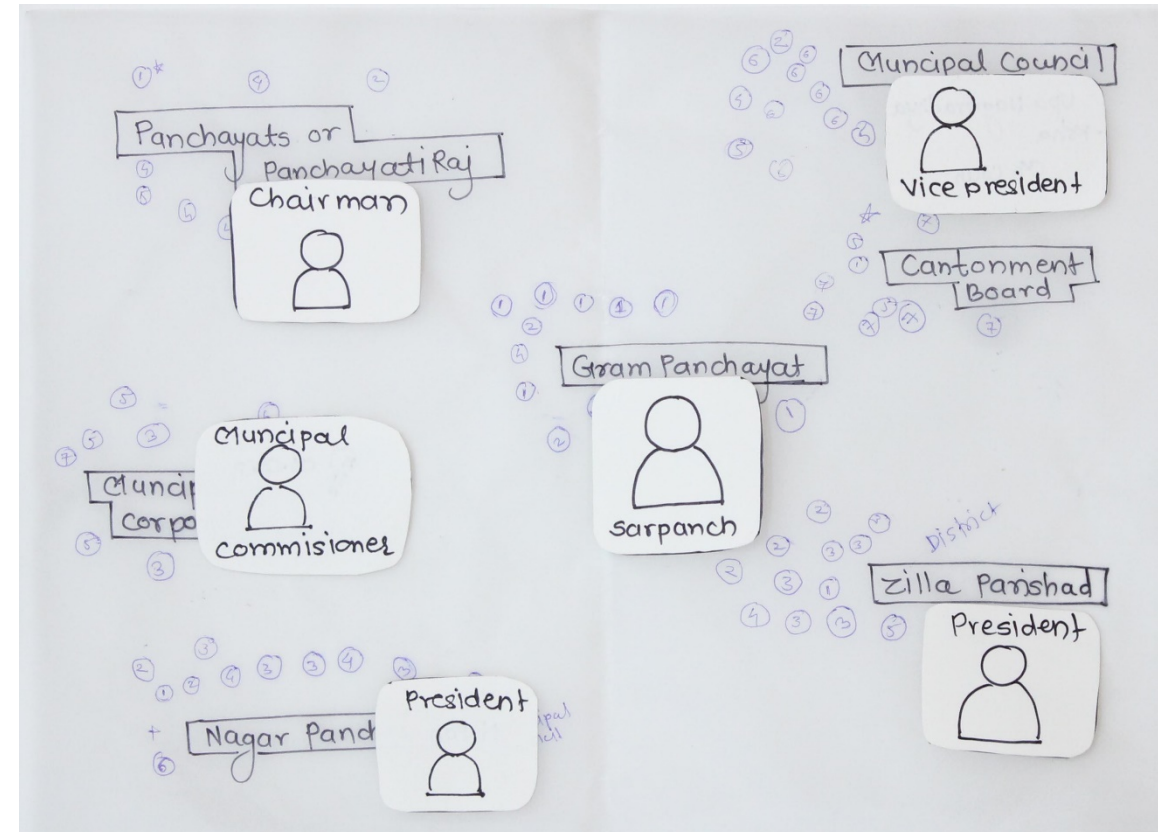
User study with children

Activities given to children

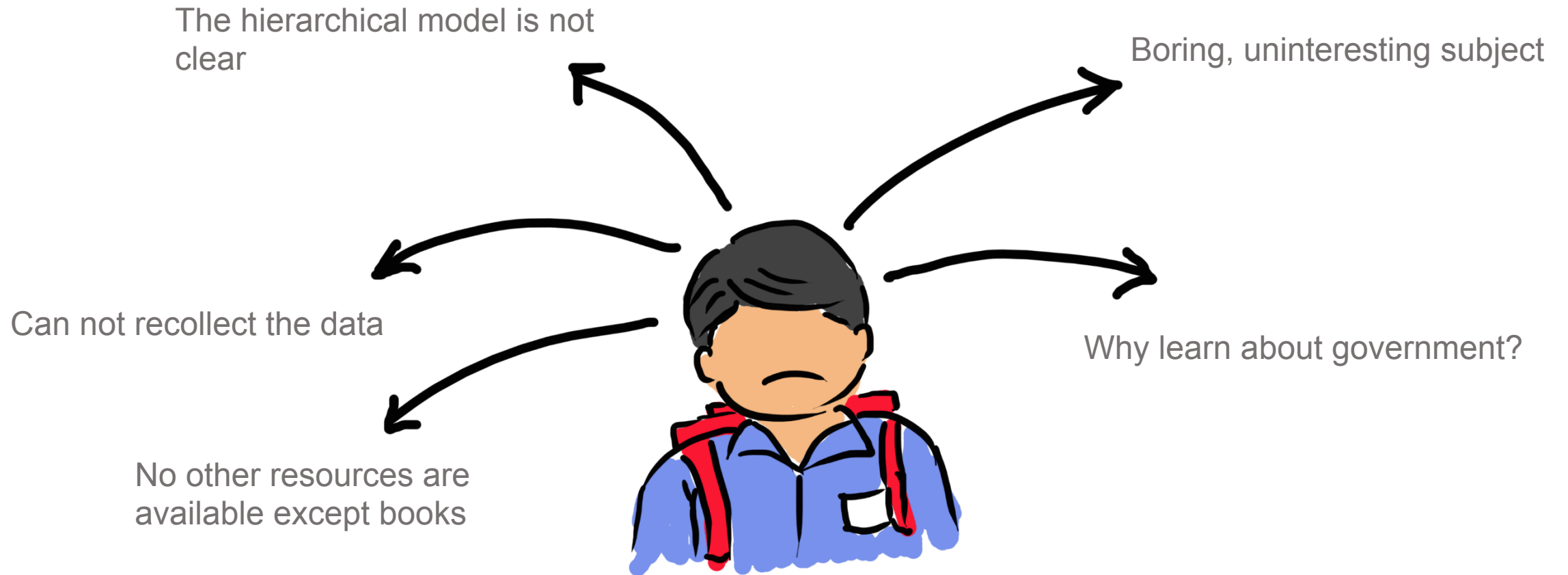
- Arrange given government systems according to their hierarchy
- Assign heads of any 3 governments systems from 5 given cards

Result:

7 out of 10 children failed to give correct answers



Findings

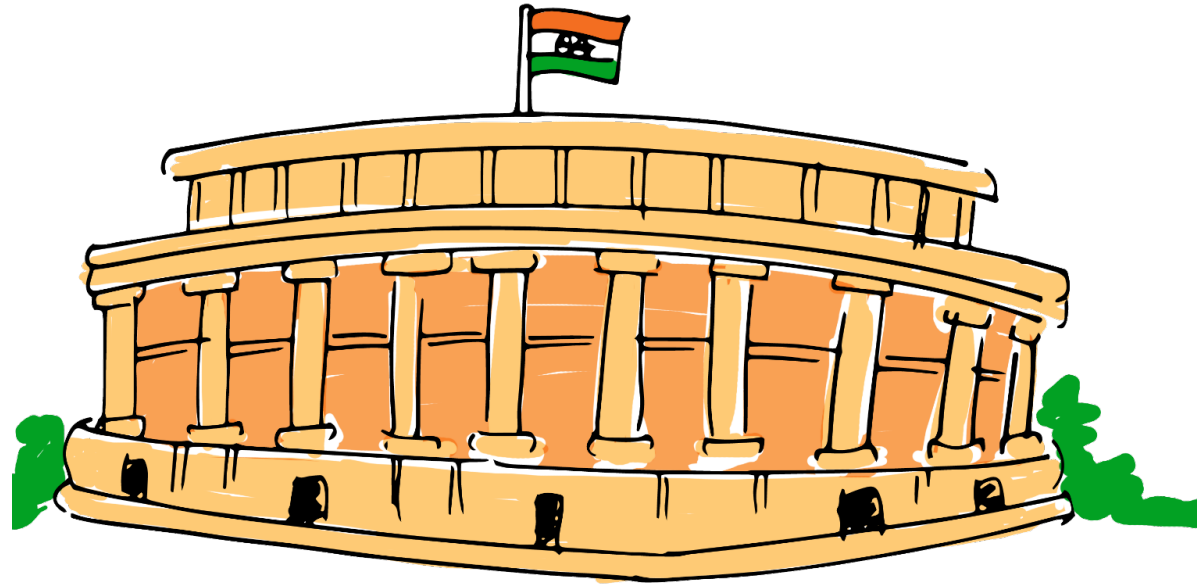


Revised Design Goal

Based on the observations and findings the design goal was restated as

- Provide resource for children to teach the structure of the Indian parliament
- To make children understand the relation between the different components of the parliament

Why parliament?



Target users

- 8th standard students

Ideations

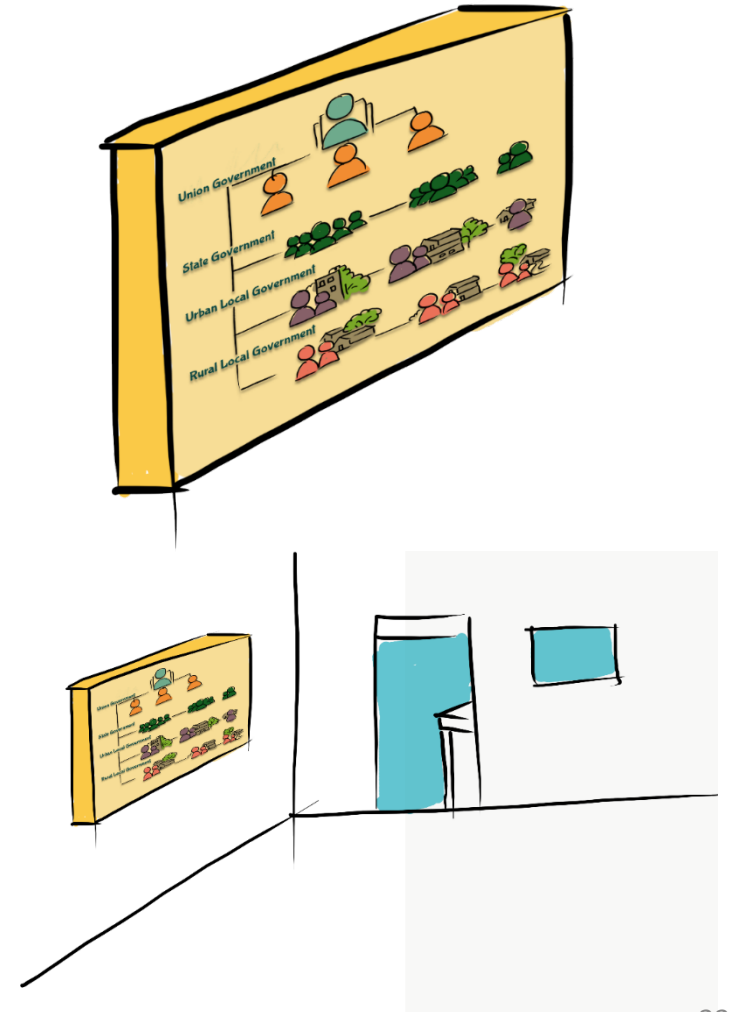
Wall Installation

Advantages

- Can be installed in classrooms and see every day
- Overall structure can be seen in one go
- Tangible – Physical interaction
- Group learning

Disadvantages

- Can not take anywhere
- Difficult to install in every school
- Cost



Ideations

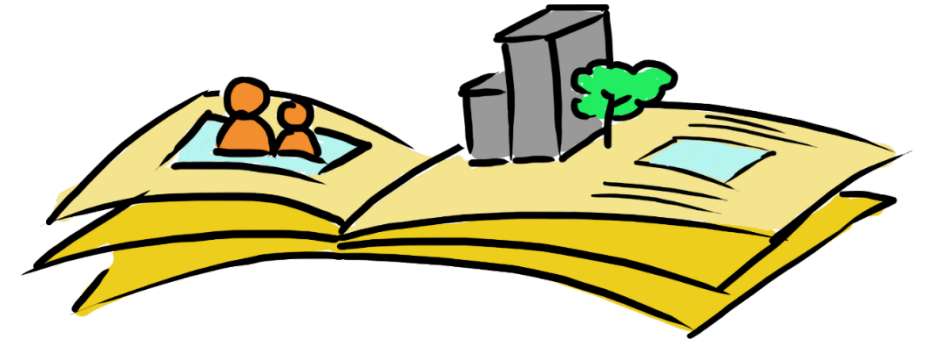
Interactive physical book

Advantages

- Portable, can carry anywhere
- Tangible – Physical Interaction
- Visualization of information in layered form

Disadvantages

- Group learning may not happen
- Cost
- Less interaction from user side



Ideations

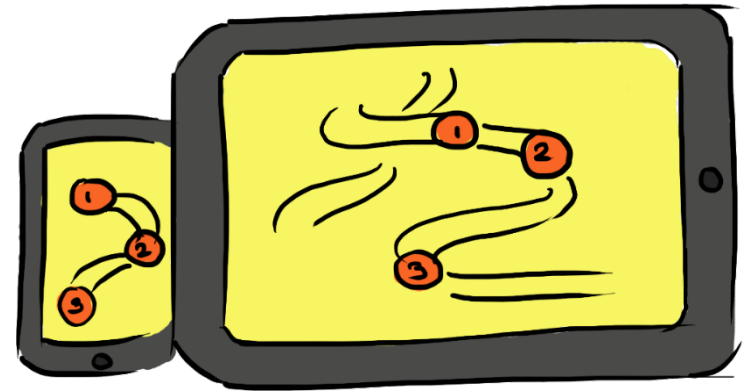
Phone or Tablet app

Advantages

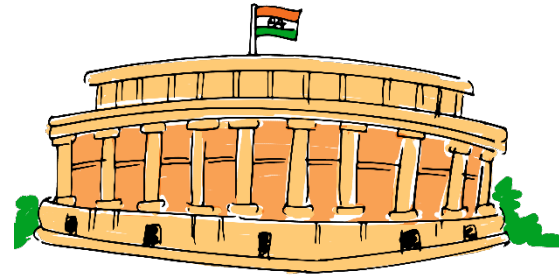
- Information can be accessed, shared easily
- Easy to carry
- Can be updated easily

Disadvantages

- Children don't own tablet to use them any time
- Can get distracted because of other games and app



Analysis of content



Parliament



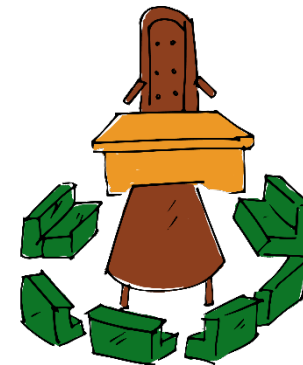
President



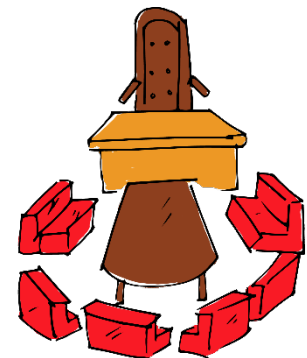
Prime Minister



Council of
Ministers



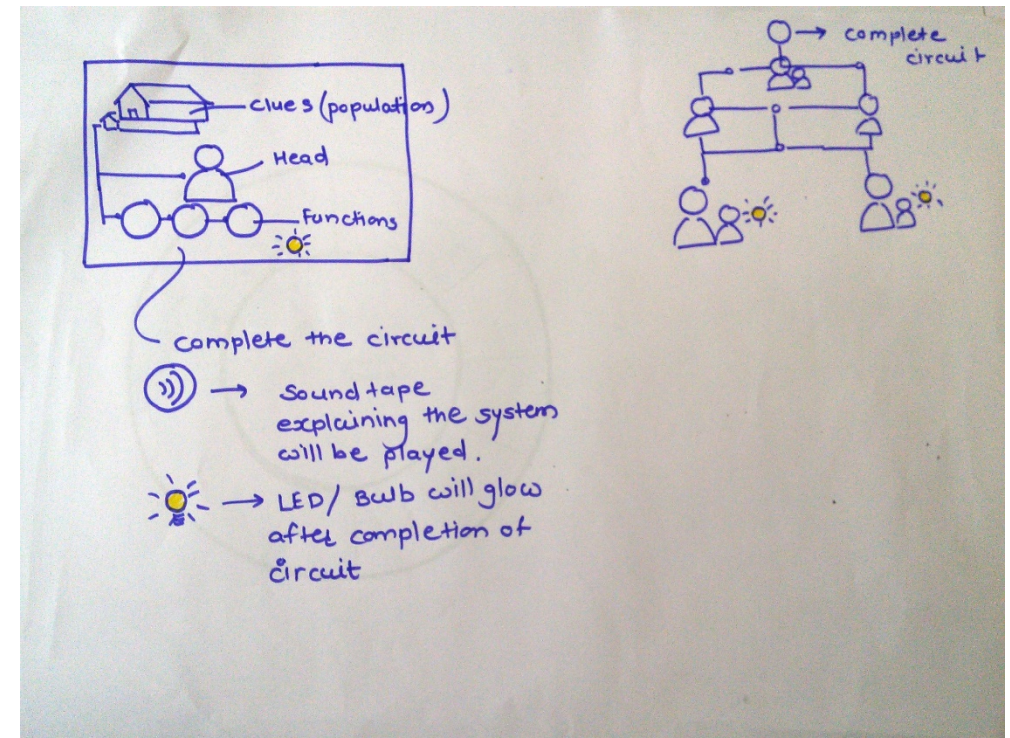
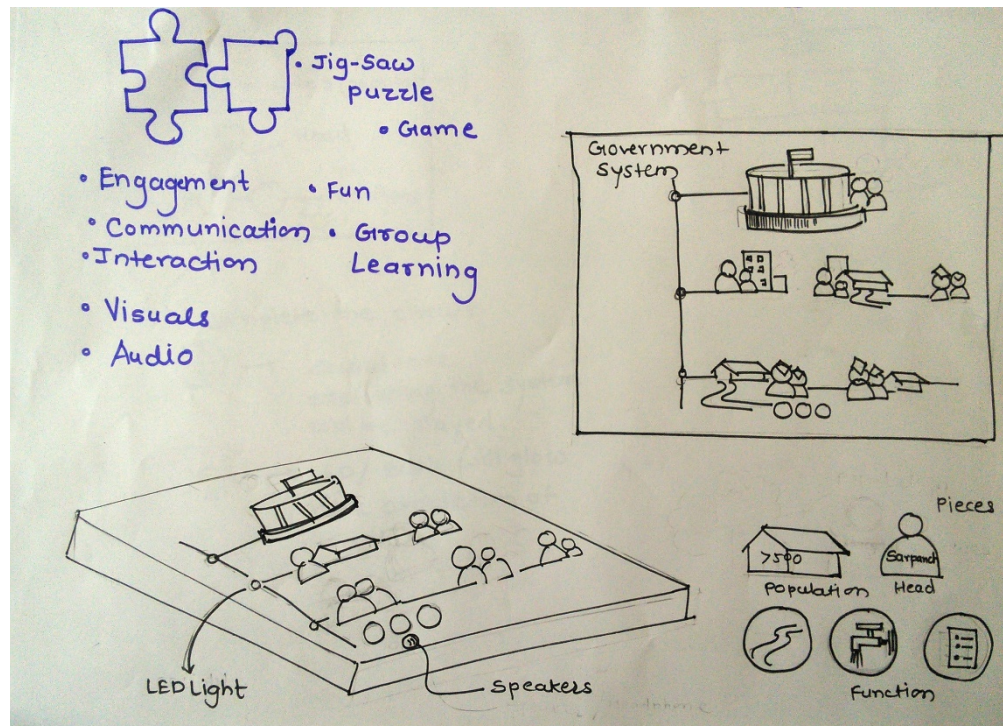
Lok Sabha



Rajya Sabha

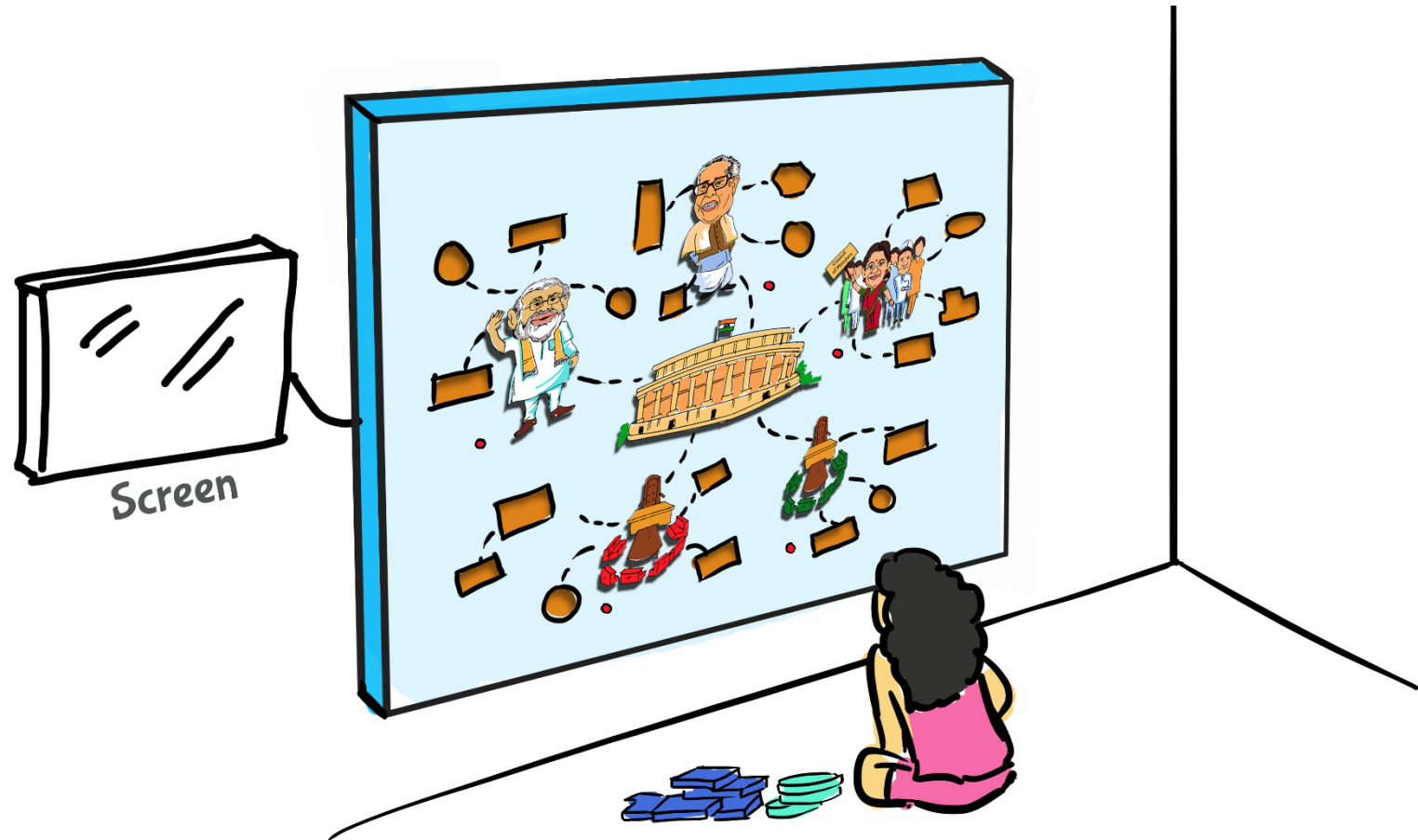
Concept

Concept 1 Interactive Installation



Concept

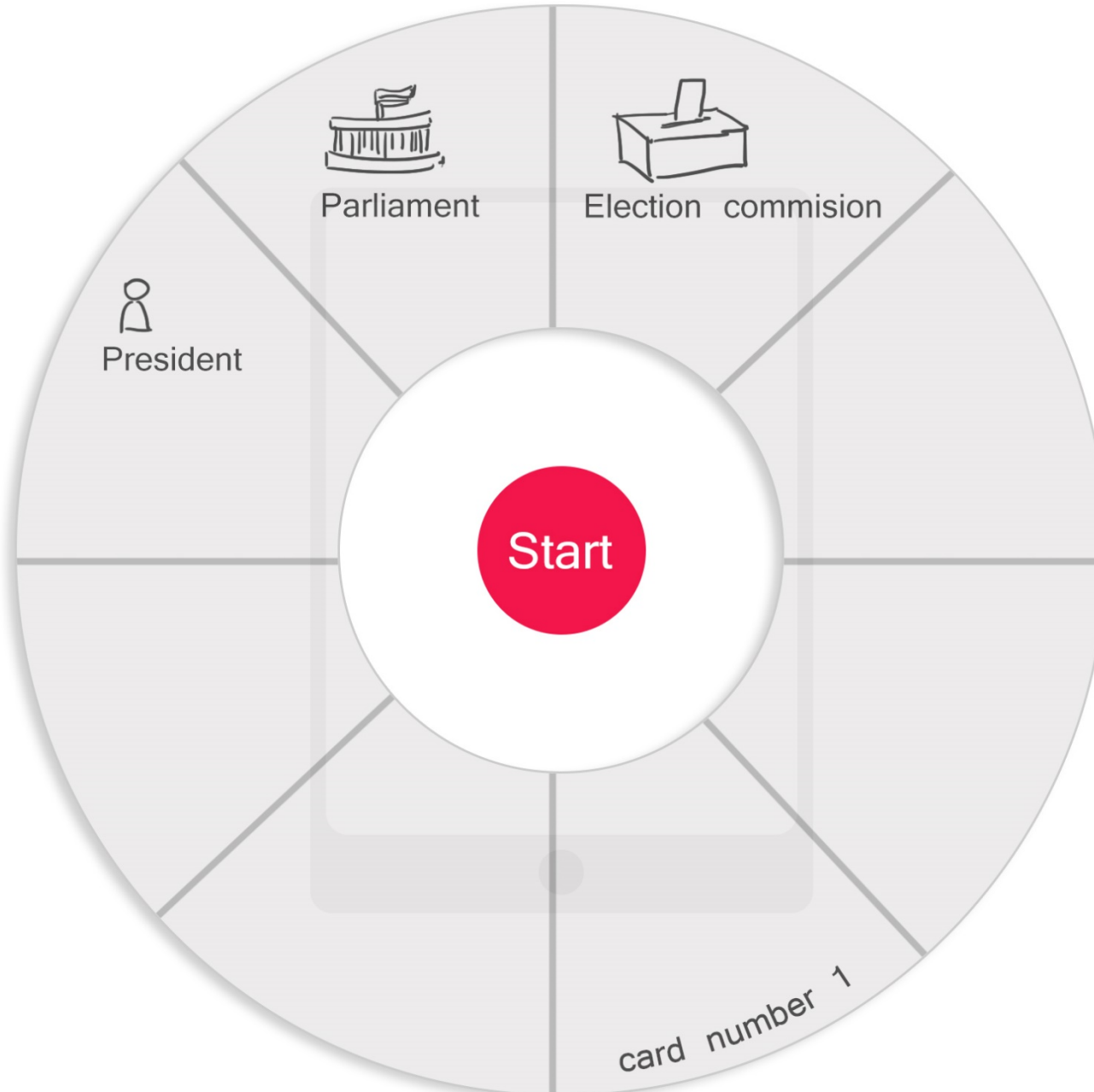
Concept 1 Interactive Installation

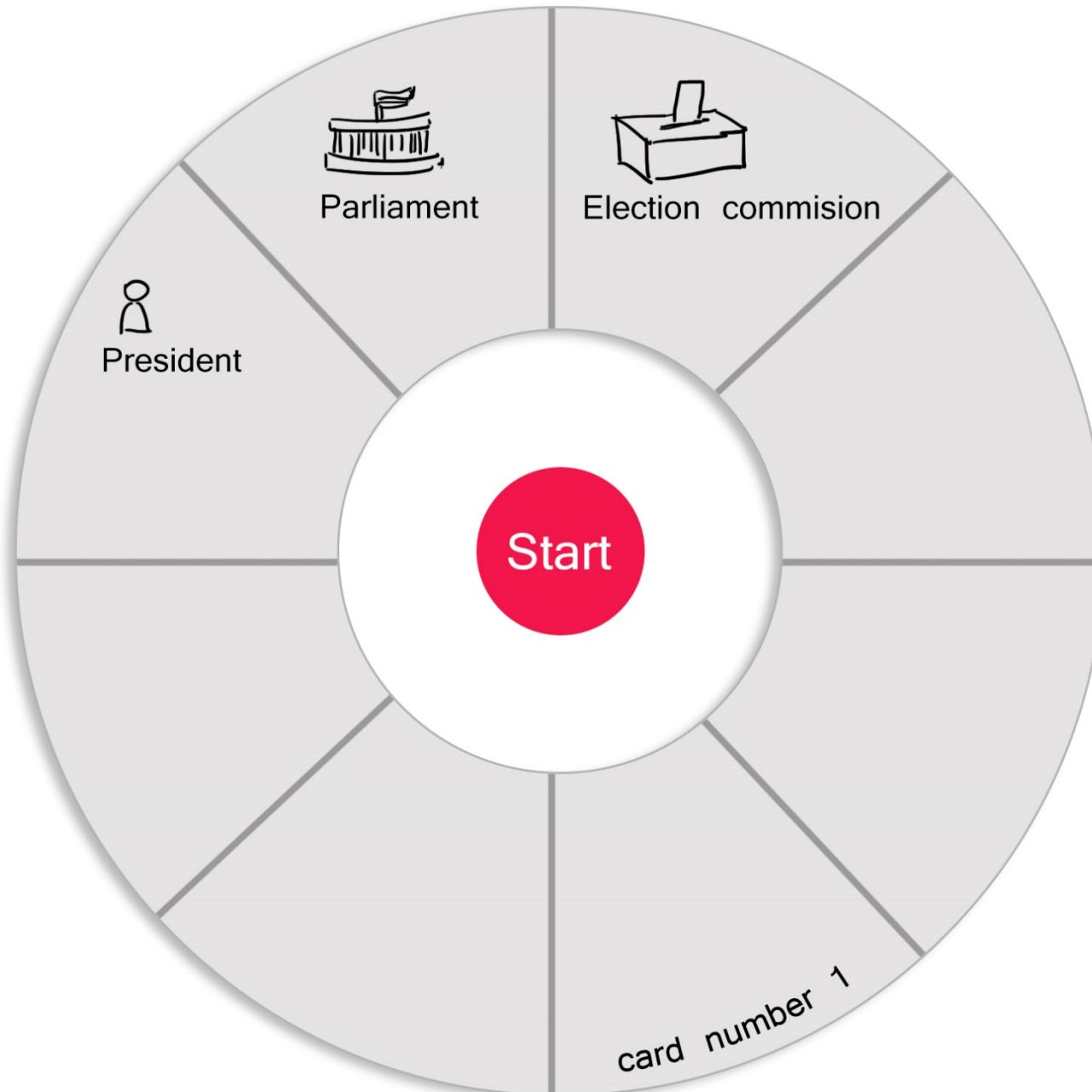


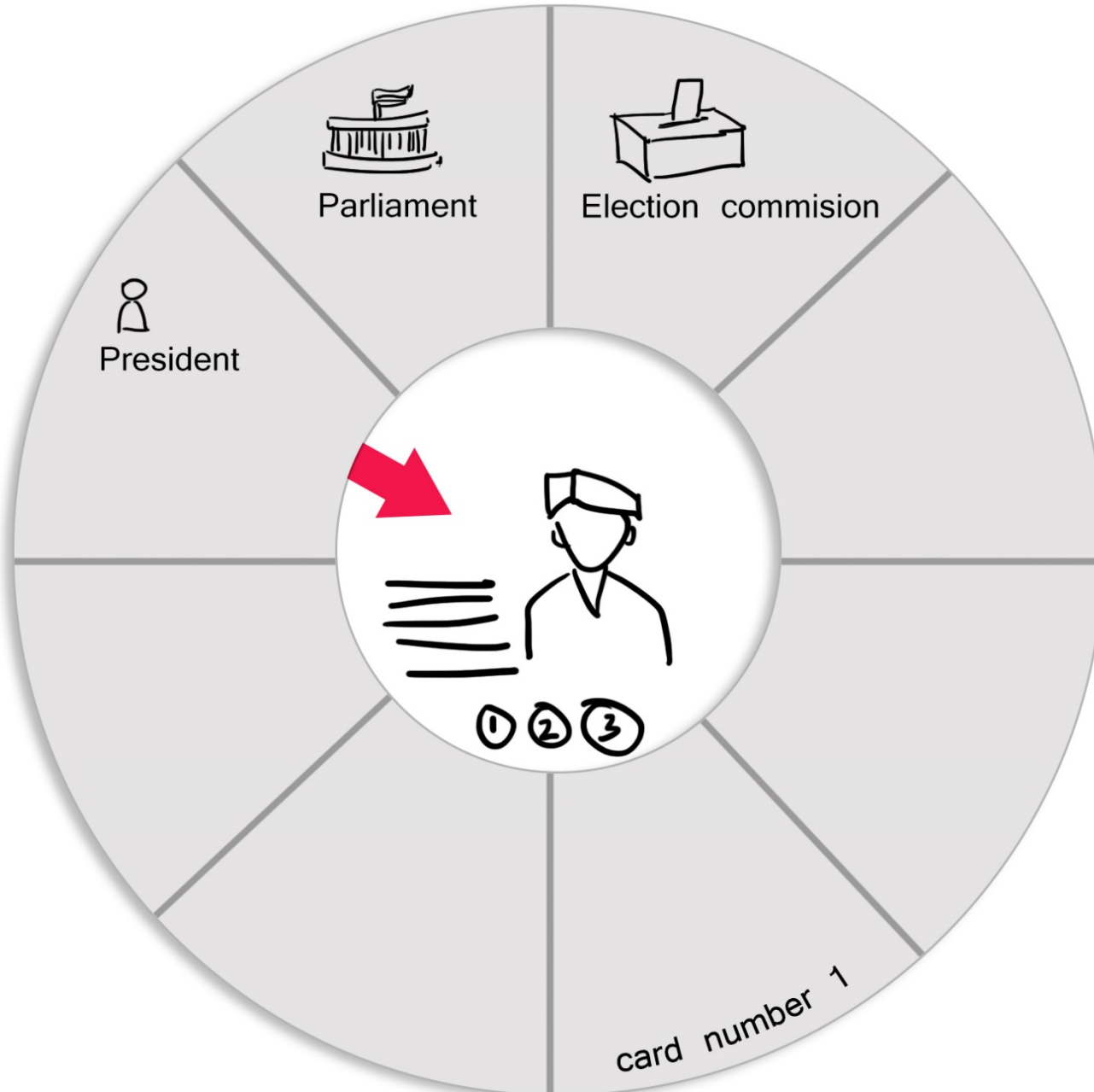
Concept

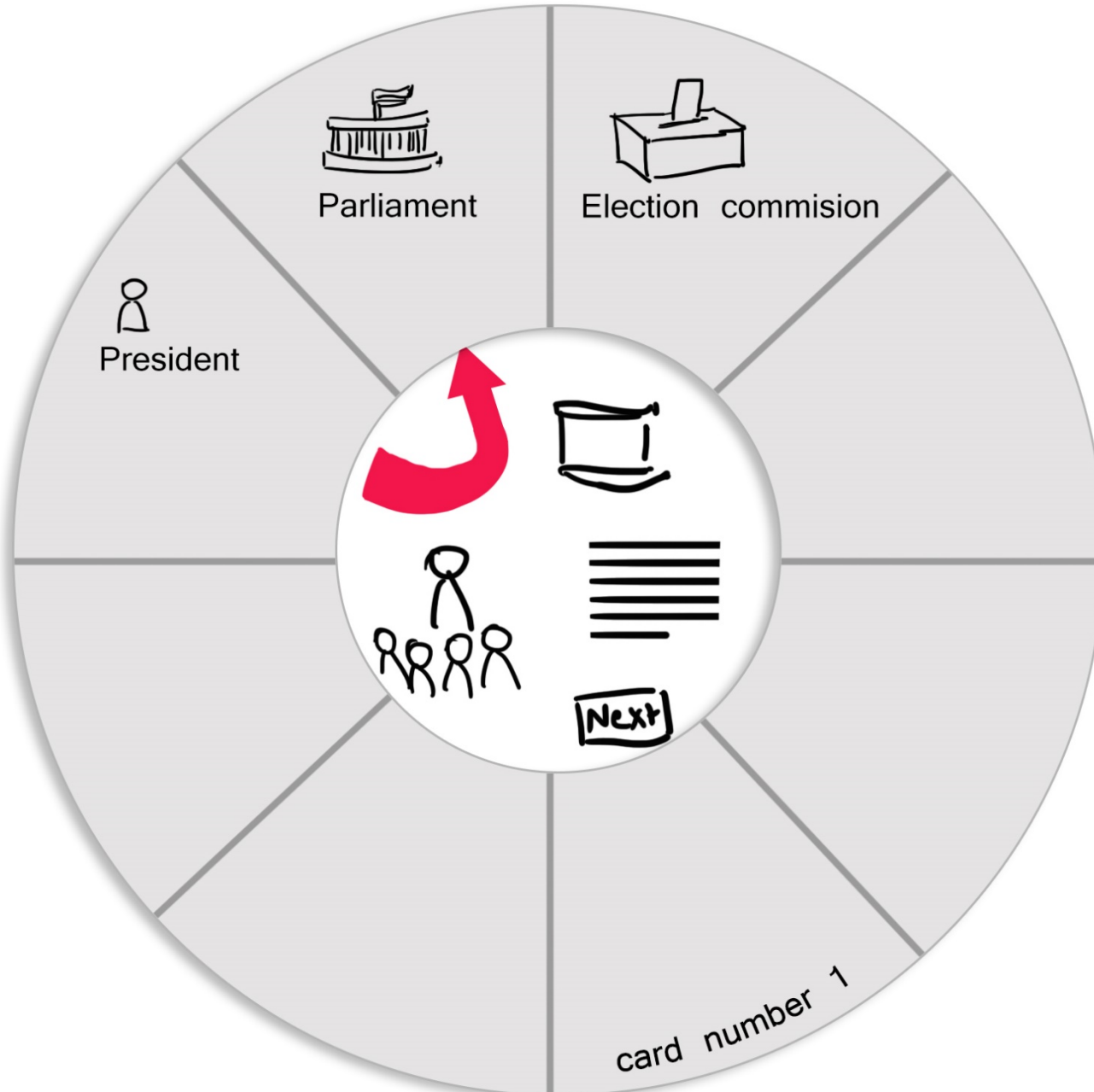
Concept 2

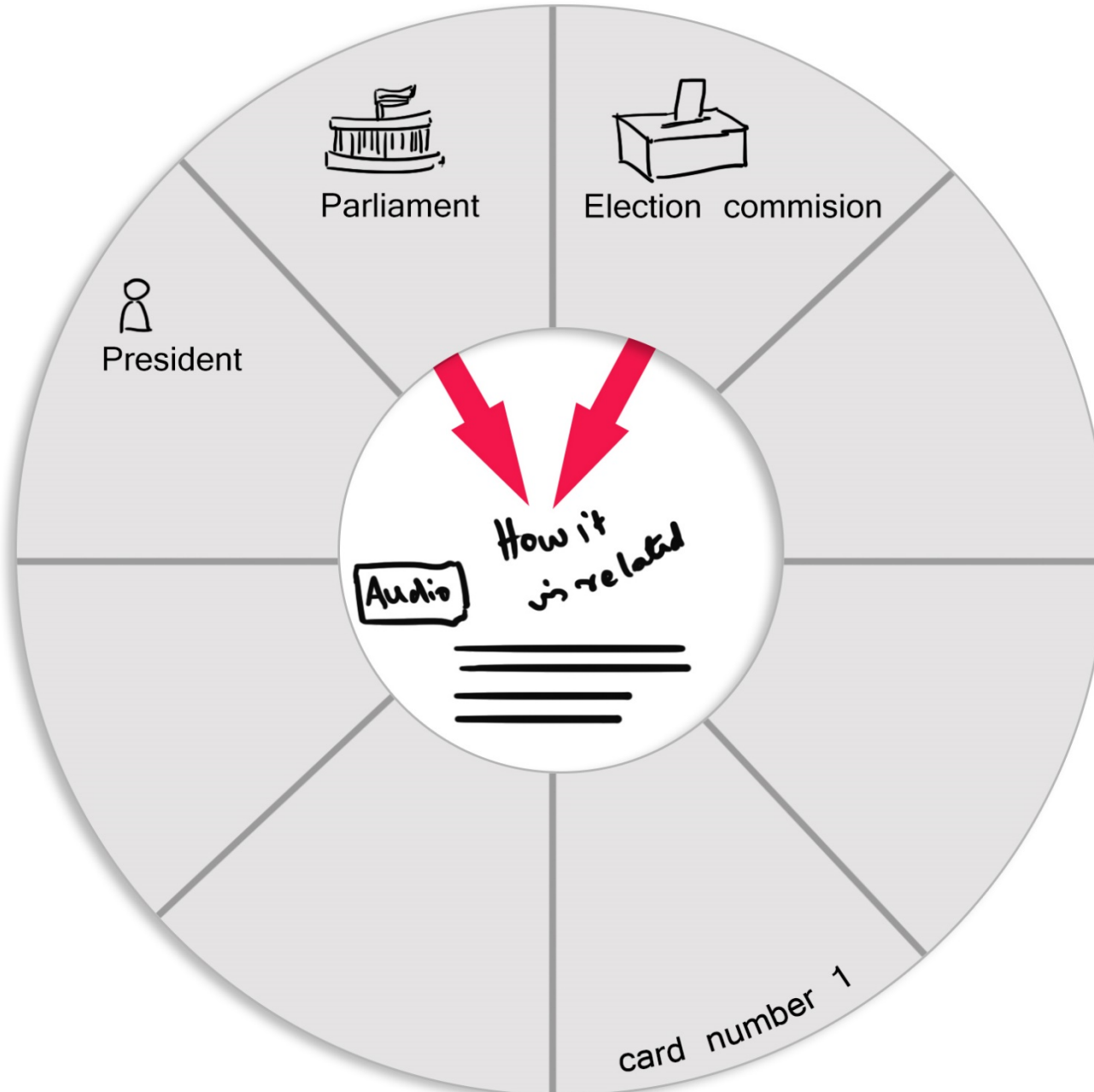
Digital Interactive Wheel

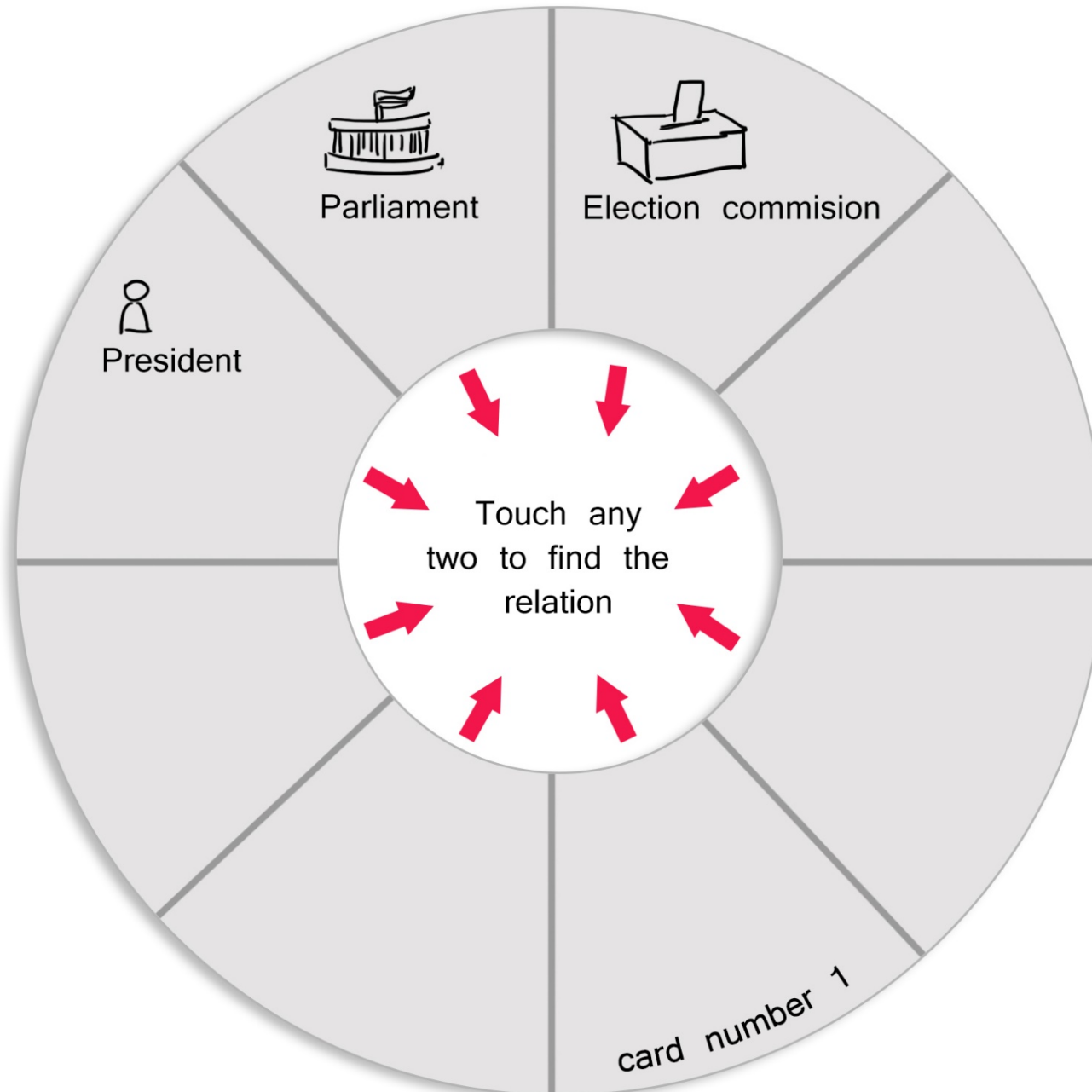


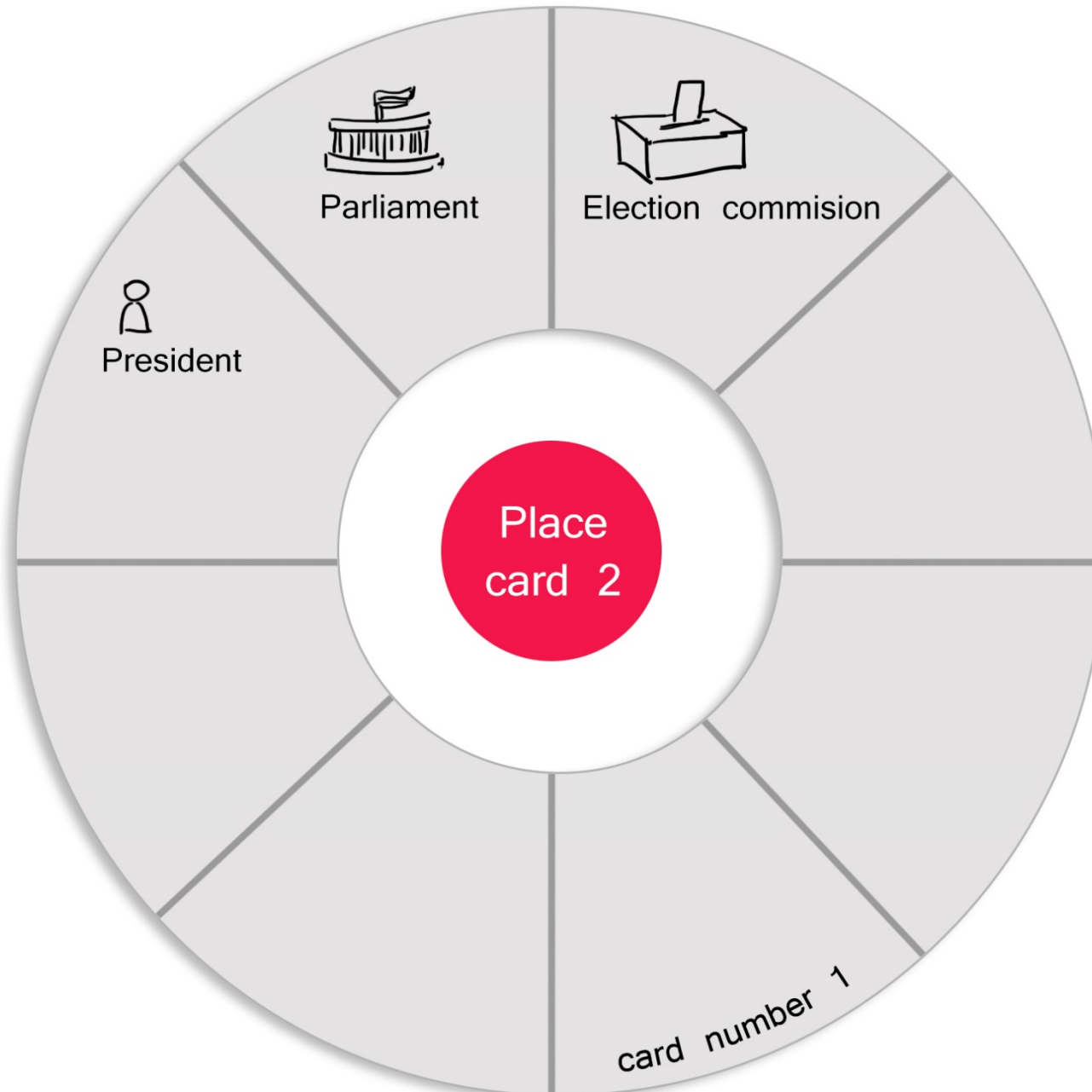


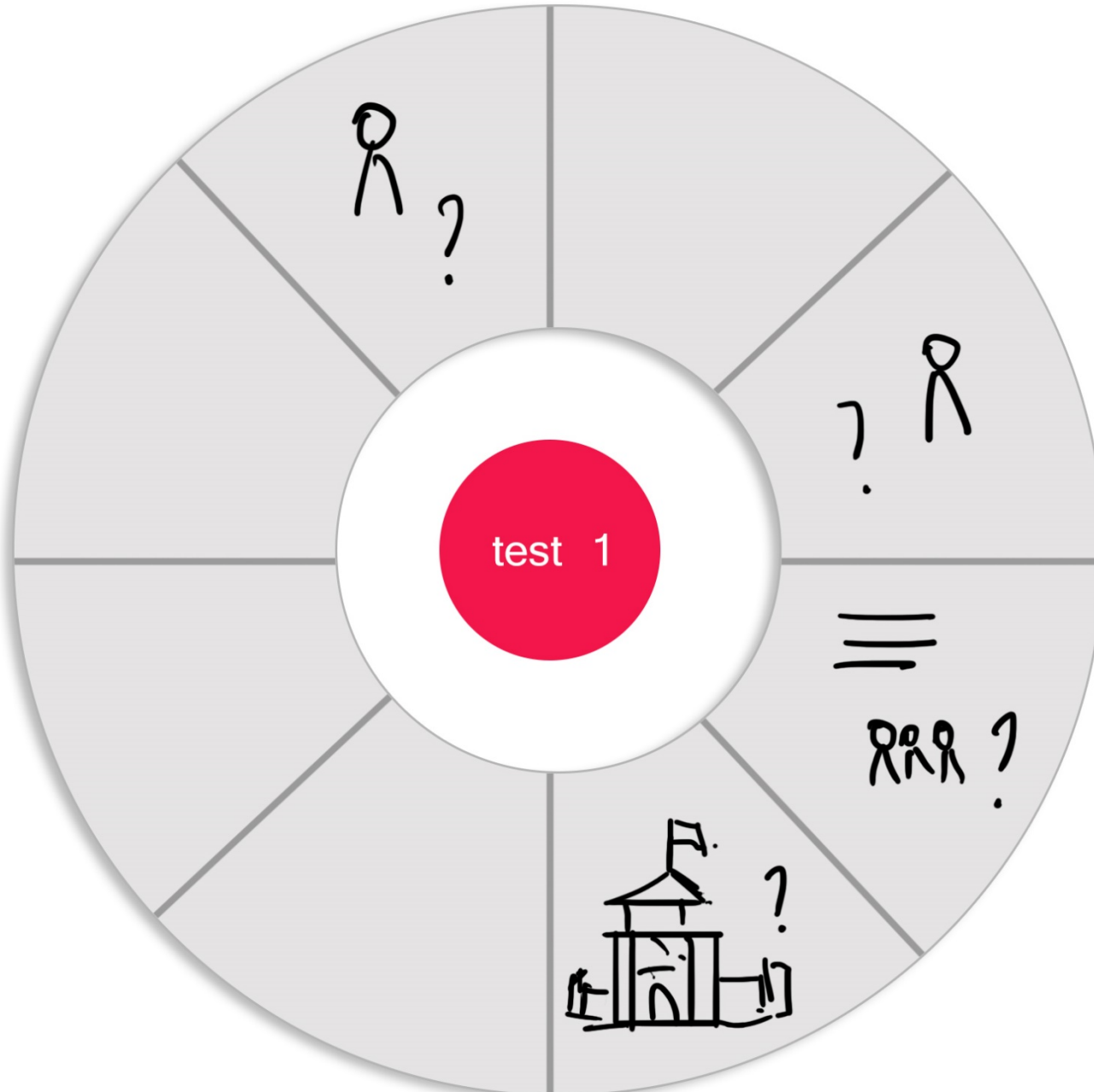


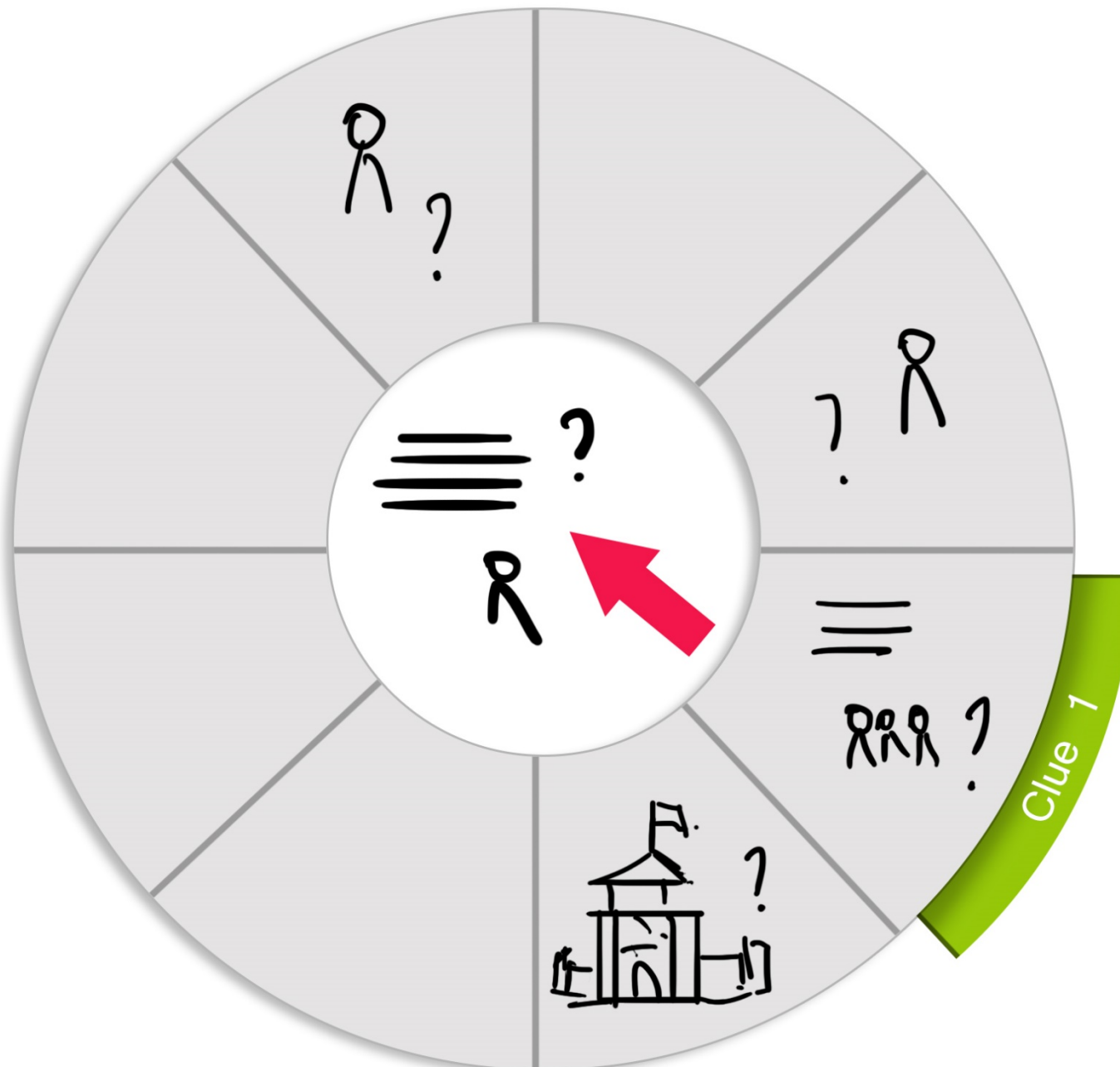












Why Video?

Video

- Audio + Visuals
- Simple Illustration
- Animation
- Can watch repeatedly

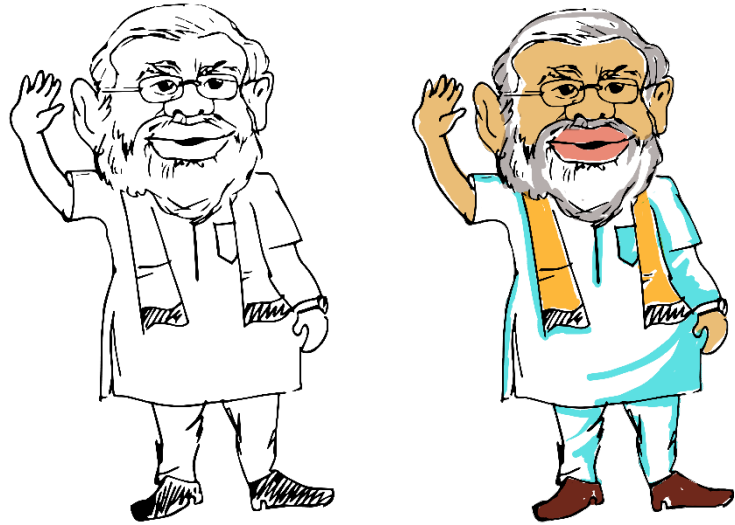
Communication principles used in the video

- Chunking
- Logical Sequence
- Summary (Repetition)

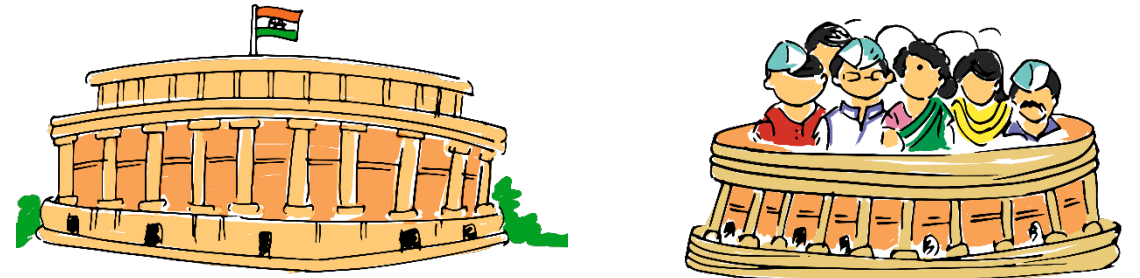
Prototype

- Video
- Character Making
- Illustrations

Prototype



Character used in video



Illustrations used in video

Prototype

3D installation



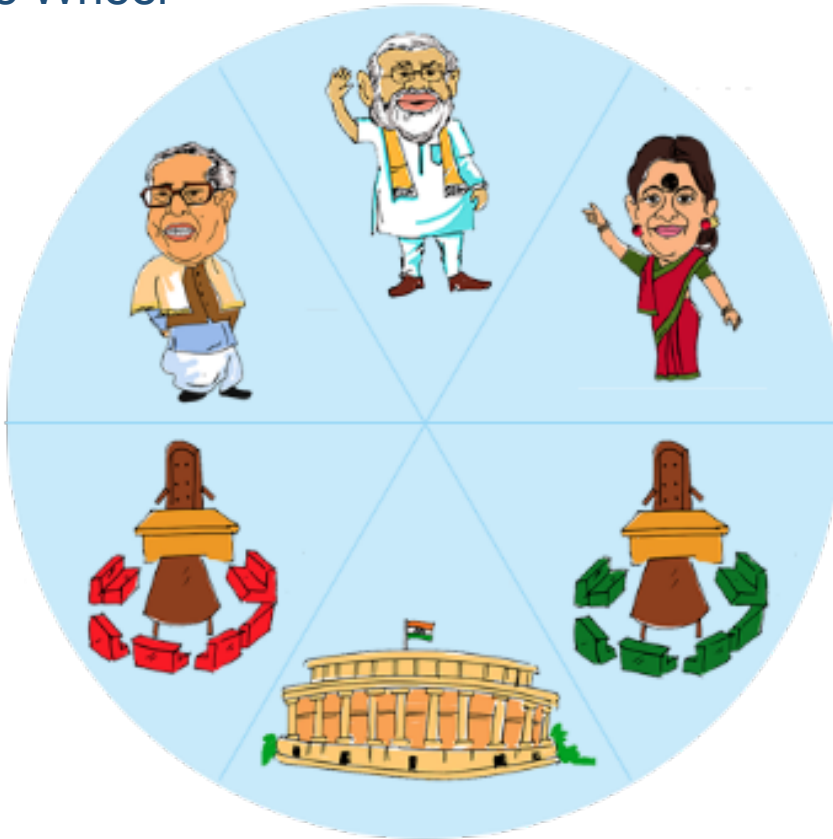
Prototype

3D installation

- Info graphics
- Overall view of system at one glance
- Video can be played repeatedly
- Tangible
- Audio and Visual

Prototype

Interactive Wheel



Simple Wheel



Concentric Wheel

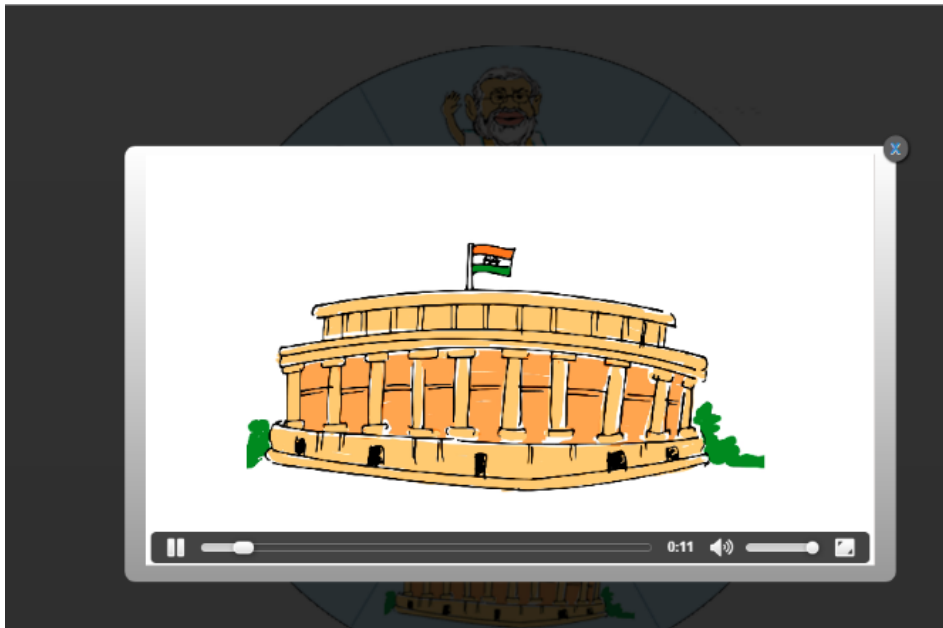
Prototype

Interactive Wheel

- No overall view of the system or component of the system
- No tangible component
- Only ongoing chunk is memorized

Prototype

Clips from video



Prototype

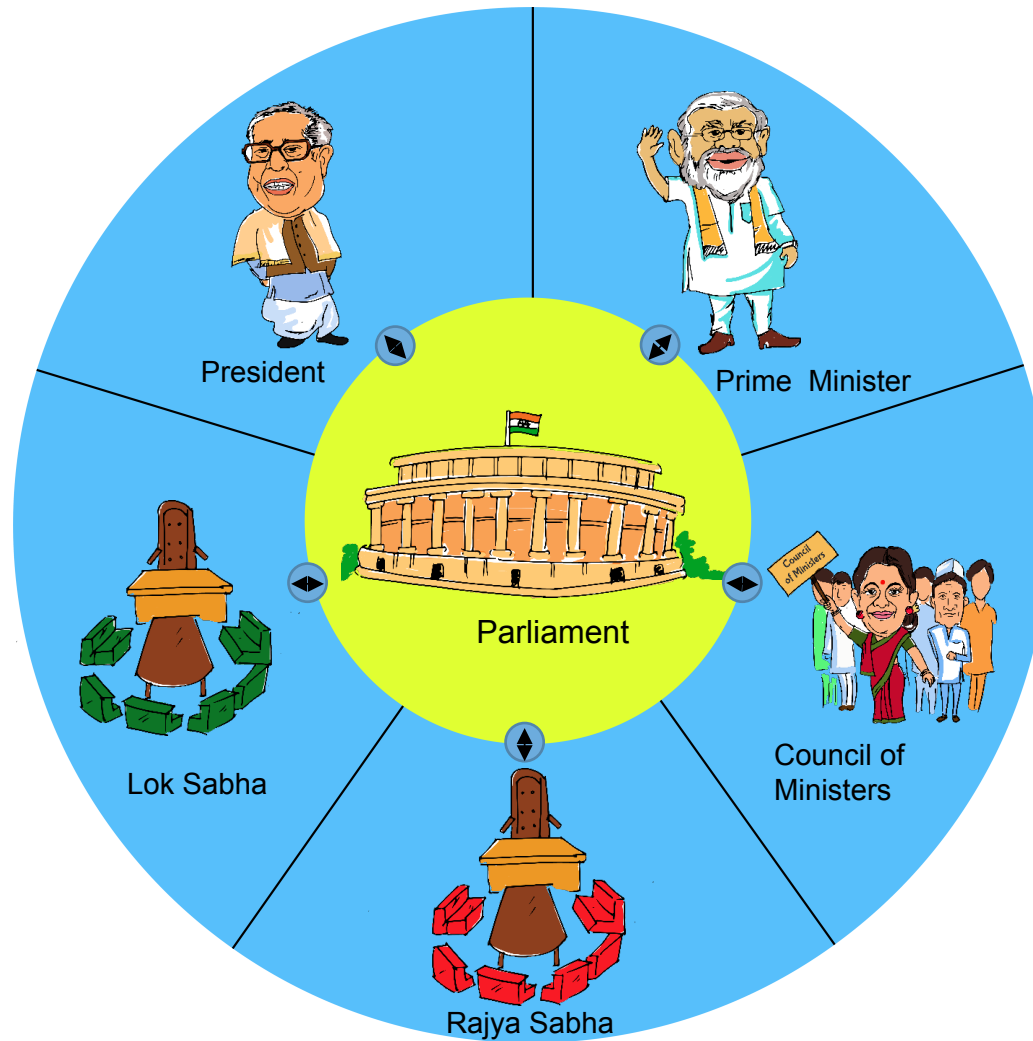
Problems found in both the prototypes

- Speed of the video
- Timing
- Difficult to retain the data in one go

Final Prototype



Final Prototype



Go back to see other videos

Back

Demo

Play

Evaluation

User criteria

8th standard English medium students

7th standard English medium student

Evaluation Criteria

- After watching the video students should be able to understand the difference between the parliament and the government
- After watching the particular video for ex. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, student should be list down at least two functions of respective component
- After watching the particular video student should be able to solve the puzzle on the installation of that video

Evaluation

Evaluation

Total no of users – 12, 5 students of 8th standard, 2 students of 9th standard
5 students of 7th standard

Process

- Pre test
- Post test
- Evaluation without installation
- Evaluation with installation

Evaluation

Findings and observation from evaluation

- Evaluation without installation
 - User has to watch the video 2 times to understand the concept
 - 4 out of 12 students stopped the video in between to see the video again to understand the concept again
 - 2 student had to watch the video 3 times because they couldn't understand the English properly



Evaluation



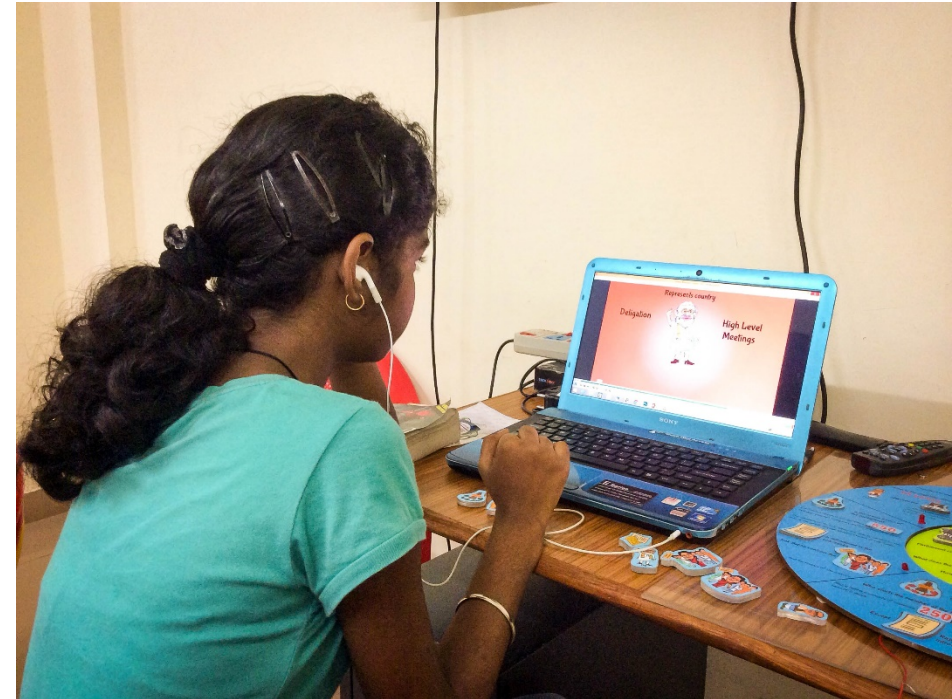
Evaluation

Findings and observation from evaluation

- Evaluation with installation
 - User has to watch the video 1 or 2 time to understand the concept
 - While watching the video the students were concentrating the video more to solve the puzzle and get the clues from video
 - While solving the puzzle they read the information on the installation and try to remember the content shown in the video



Evaluation



Evaluation

Evaluation



My learnings from this project

- Video Making
 - Script
 - Sound
 - Illustrations
 - Animation
- Prototype – Hardware
- Interaction with students

Thank You