

# Report: Week 2

## **Indian Education System**

Problem Area Identification and Focus

DEP 302: System Design project

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# Abstract

Different approaches towards education were looked at through case studies, an analysis of NEP, and autoethnography.

## Case Studies

### Finland Education system

The Finnish education system is considered to be among the best in the world. Their secondary schooling follows a dual mode consisting of academically oriented learning and vocational training. Education is free with students incurring only the cost of school materials in upper secondary and works in tandem with various other agencies like municipalities, healthcare, student welfare systems, school policing forces and other joint bodies. With three principal languages and about 90% of students opting for Finnish, the issues of language barriers aren't too pronounced. Teachers require university level training and further pedagogical training is undertaken by class teachers. Community involvement, in the form of the National Parents Association, is encouraged and helps hold schools accountable.

### Education in conflict zones

In many conflict zones, education has proved to be a stabilizing effect. Education helps in the peace building process and helps keep students informed about their rights and duties. High drop out rates in these regions lead to vicious cycles wherein children take up arms or are trafficked for child labour. Issues regarding migration and displacement also make it less viable for people to consider education a priority. Infrastructure also plays an important role in the process of education and destruction of school buildings due to natural disasters or violence and having these buildings taken over by militants and/or security forces or for relief camps can often be detrimental to children's learning. Very often, these regions require more funding and government support and often struggle to address concerns regarding safety, rebuilding existing structures and leadership challenges.

### Krishnamurthi Foundation India

The School, run by Krishnamurthi Foundation India, takes a very different approach to education. Students are encouraged to make independent choices regarding their learning and co-existence is promoted over competition. Students study in mixed age groups and are

evaluated on the basis of their individual developments and not by standardized tests. Importance is given to nature and its care and creative pursuits are also prioritised.

## NEP 2020

### CONS

- Fails to account for underprivileged classes as much as it should: feels like it is a privileged take on revamping education
- Difficult to execute - probably possible only on paper
- Teachers and infrastructure for the new integrated learning requires massive budget-money coming in is falling short on current gdp
- Budget might be a problem considering current economy
- How will reservation work with foreign universities opening colleges here
- Language mother tongue
  - Girl child might fall behind (government learns english later compared to private schooling)
  - Students living in states with a local language who have a different mother tongue might struggle
  - English is necessary for job market
  - In the 3 National Education Policy 2020, language is a negative factor as there is a problematic teacher to student ratio in India, thus introducing mother languages for each subject in academic institutes is a problem. Sometimes, finding a competent teacher becomes a problem and now another challenge comes with the introduction of the NEP 2020, that is bringing study material in mother languages.
- Hands on learning and exam system proposed might not work without good infrastructure planning which is difficult to implement
- For possibility of creating integrated learning, more teacher training has to happen
- NEP doesn't make test taking easier in fact denies the opportunities for younger students to be able to learn how to adapt to the test taking system better
- Regional languages aren't modernised enough for certain subjects
- M.Phil degree has been devalued
- students willing to complete their graduation have to study for four years while one can easily complete his/ her diploma degree in two years. This might encourage the pupil to leave the course midway.

- Disability rights' groups too have sought separate provisions in the policy for persons with disabilities.

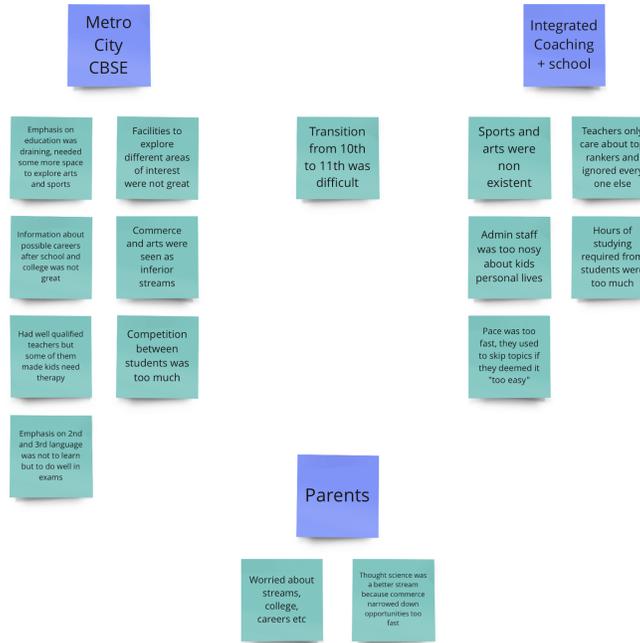
## PROS

- Aim for inclusion of everyone. Approximately two crore school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.
- 5+3+3+4 structure gives more organisational power and makes it easier for kids to learn
- According to the national education policy 2020, the Education Ministry is to set up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy. The responsibility for successful implementation for achieving the foundation numeracy and literacy for all students till class three falls upon the states of India. This implementation is scheduled to be done by 2025.
- By 2022, in consultation with teachers and expert organizations, NCERT, SCERTs, the National Council for Teacher Education will develop a common National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST).
- Special daytime boarding school “Bal Bhavans” to be established in every state/ district in India. This boarding school will be used for participation in activities related to play, career, art.
- According to the national education policy 2020, Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities at par with the IITs and IIMs will be set up in the country. These are scheduled to be set up for introducing multidisciplinary academics.
- The same list of accreditation and regulation rules will be used for guiding both the public and private academic bodies.
- Phased out college affiliation and autonomy will be granted to colleges.
- By the year 2030, it will be mandatory to have at least a four year B. Ed degree for joining the occupation of teaching.
- For making the students prepared for future pandemic situations, online academics will be promoted on a larger scale.

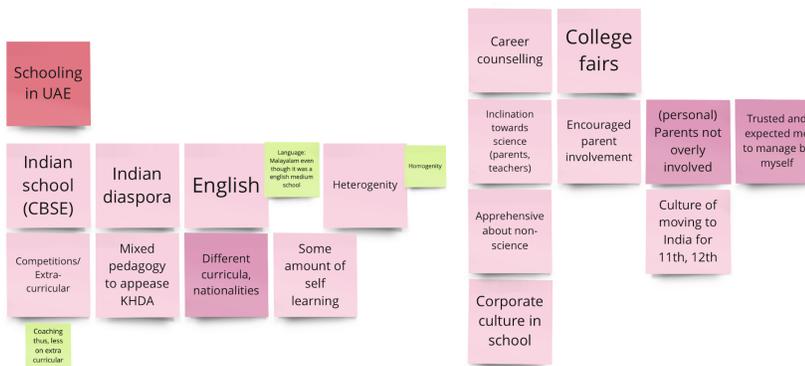
# Auto Ethnography

Considering our experience with the system, we decided that auto-ethnography would give us better understanding of different attitudes within the system we know. Our diversity within the group, coming from different backgrounds gave us all the more reason.

## 1. Indian Metro city



## 2. Indian education in Dubai



### 3. Typical Indian non-metro city



## Next Steps

1. Focusing on the Urban sector.
2. Mapping out and detailing the problem area.
3. Identifying problems and prioritising.