CHALLENGES

• Improving ACCESS and QUALITY

• Improve Literacy Rates

• Increase funding in Education

• Divide: IITs at one end; municipal schools at the other
Nehruvian Education Model

National vision
• Secular democracy
• State-led command economy
• Education for all
• Industrial Development
• Unity inspite of Diversity (Common link)
Nehruvian Education Model

Curricula:
- Inclusiveness
- National Pride
- Pluralist/Secularist
Nehruvian Education Model

- Education for All
- Industrial Development: Science Education
- Subsidized higher quality Education (IITs/IIMs)
- Policy of ‘positive discrimination’
Kothari Commission 1964-6

VISION
• Education for Modernisation, National Unity and Literacy
• Increase productivity
• Social Outlook: Unity, Nationalism, democracy
• Modernize the country
KC: Policies

- Free and 'Compulsary' education for all children up to age of 14.
- Three language formula
- Equality of educational opportunities
- Prioritization of science education and research (science and math)
  Engineers rather than historians
- Eradicate Illiteracy
- Adult Education

Rajiv Gandhi Era

Successes (as claimed)

- 90% of country's rural population within km of schooling facility

- Common Edu Structure in all States

- Emphasis on maths and science effective

Challenges

- Problems of access and quality (schools are there, but not good!)

- Secularism, socialism, democracy (SAB) and professional ethics (NEW)

- Increase financial and organizational support.

Policies

- Seek financial support from Private Sector (What does this mean? Failure?)
- 10% primary edu. funded by Central Govt.
- Stress on non-formal education (discussed later)
- Continued stress on women education

GDP share 4.1 percent in 1991 to 3.2 percent in 1997. Higher and technical education its share in the educational budgets of the federal and state governments dropped from 18.1 percent in 1991 to 16.7 percent in 1995-96.
Revision 1992

- Mostly same
- Expansion of Secondary Education
- Focus on education for minorities and women
Non-formal Education

• Started in 1979 and covered 10 states in next few years. (75% of unenrolled children in these states)

• 1986 NPE supported this.

• Expansion to urban slums and other states
Policies: Potential Areas of further reading

- Operation blackboard (87): Human resources and logistics
- Reorg teacher Edu (87)
- Minimal Levels of Learning (91)
- Nutritional Support to Primary Edu
- District Primary Edu Programme (93)
- Movement to educate all (2000)
- Fundamental Right to edu (2001)
Challenges and Proposals

- High Dropout rates, low level of learning, inadequate infrastructure, teacher absenteeism/unavailability, Poor Quality of Education, Inadequate funds

- Children at ‘risk’ 😞

- Disparity in schools and standards of education

- Link to food, livelihood and health. Push this!

- Education: Tool for self-defence.

UPA: 2% education cess on tax, Employment Guarantee, National Rural Health Mission
Stats
- 35% Population under age of 15
- GDP share 4.1% in 1991 to 3.2% in 1997. higher and technical education its share in the educational budgets dropped from 18.1% in 1991 to 16.7% in 1995-96.
- 1986: 90% of country's rural population within km of schooling facility
- Literacy rates:
  1981 to 1991
  Male: 56.5 to 64.2
  Female: 29.9 to 39.2
- 2005: Around 35M - 60M, children aged 6-14 not in school (seems like around 10%)
- 1991: Half of adult population unable to read and write
  - Bihar: Female Literacy: 34% Male Literacy 60%
  - Kerela: Female Literacy: 88% Male Literacy 94%
Table 8
ADULT ILLITERACY RATES BY SEX IN 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BANGLADESH</td>
<td>52.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>17.8</td>
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<td>37.9</td>
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<td>30.2</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDONESIA</td>
<td>18.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Review

• Nehruvian model: Inclusiveness, National Pride, Pluralist/Secularist, Ind. Devlpment,

• KC Model: Free and Compulsary Edu for 14 yrs; Emphasis on science and math; Modernization

• NPE: Access and Quality: Central Govt funded education; Non-formal Education; Private sector funding

• High Dropout rate: Persistent problem

• Many more policies

• Need to read IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS AND CRITIQUE
Some Questions

• Can we define why and for what purposes is education needed?

• What level of education is necessary for all?

• Does the Indian education curricula serve the purpose of education.

• How well the government policies are working? Which policy worked and which didn’t?

• Do we believe that the improvement in Indian literacy in the last 50 years is commensurate.

• What should the role of NGOs and private players be, in the educational system.