EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF LOW INCOME SECTOR

Theme: **Design for Crisis**
Rebuild and heal the world with design

6-8-22

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Problem Identified

PROBLEM   **DESCRIPTION**

Education is a powerful tool for reducing poverty and unemployment, improving health and nutritional standard, and achieving sustainable development. Within the formal education system, primary education is recognized as a basic human right and significant for the development of both the individual as well as the society. Education acts as the catalyst, which brings economic, social, cultural as well as technological changes in the society. With more than 1.2 billion people living below poverty line in india, Children bare the repercussions of it. Significance of education cannot be neglected. Therefore Education for children from the low income sector is important.

Covid-19
Since its outbreak two years ago, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted education systems globally, affecting the most vulnerable learners the hardest.It has increased inequalities and exacerbated a pre-existing education crisis. Lack of connectivity and devices excluded at least one third of students from pursuing learning remotely.
In India, closure of 1.5 million schools due to the pandemic and lockdowns in 2020 has impacted 247 million children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools. In addition, there are over six million girls and boys who were already out of school even before the Covid-19 crisis began.

National level
SYSTEMS/GOVERNANCE - Redesign government systems & policies.
After the Global Pandemic the government should take measures to help the low income sector to upbring the standard of the society and help the economy of the country to run better. Prioritizing education as a public good is crucial to avoid a generational catastrophe and drive a sustainable recovery. To be more resilient, equitable and inclusive, education systems must transform.

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF LOW INCOME SECTOR

Urgency/Importance

Education is often referred to as the great equalizer: It can open the door to jobs, resources, and skills that help a person not only survive, but thrive. At its core, a quality education supports a child's developing social, emotional, cognitive, and communication skills. They also gain knowledge and skills, and often at a higher level than those who don't attend school. They can then use these skills to earn higher incomes and build successful lives.

According to UNESCO, if all students in low-income countries had just basic reading skills (nothing else), an estimated 171 million people could escape extreme poverty. If all adults completed secondary education, we could cut the global poverty rate by more than half.

A child's right to education entails the right to learn. Yet, for too many children across the globe, schooling does not lead to learning.

Over 600 million children and adolescents worldwide are unable to attain minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics, even though two thirds of them are in school. For out-of-school children, foundational skills in literacy and numeracy are further from grasp.

Urgency/Importance

Impact of COVID-19 School Lockdowns on Low-Income and Minority Children

Students have been forced to adapt to virtual learning, leaving low-income and minority students the most vulnerable to poor academic outcomes.

Education is no exception. Students from privileged backgrounds, supported by their parents and eager and able to learn, could find their way past closed school doors to alternative learning opportunities. Those from disadvantaged backgrounds often remained shut out when their schools shut down. This crisis has exposed the many inadequacies and inequities in our education systems – from access to the broadband and computers needed for online education, and the supportive environments needed to focus on learning, up to the misalignment between resources and needs.

The lockdowns in response to COVID-19 have interrupted conventional schooling with nationwide school closures in most OECD and partner countries, the majority lasting at least 10 weeks. While the educational community have made concerted efforts to maintain learning continuity during this period, children and students have had to rely more on their own resources to continue learning remotely through the Internet, television or radio.
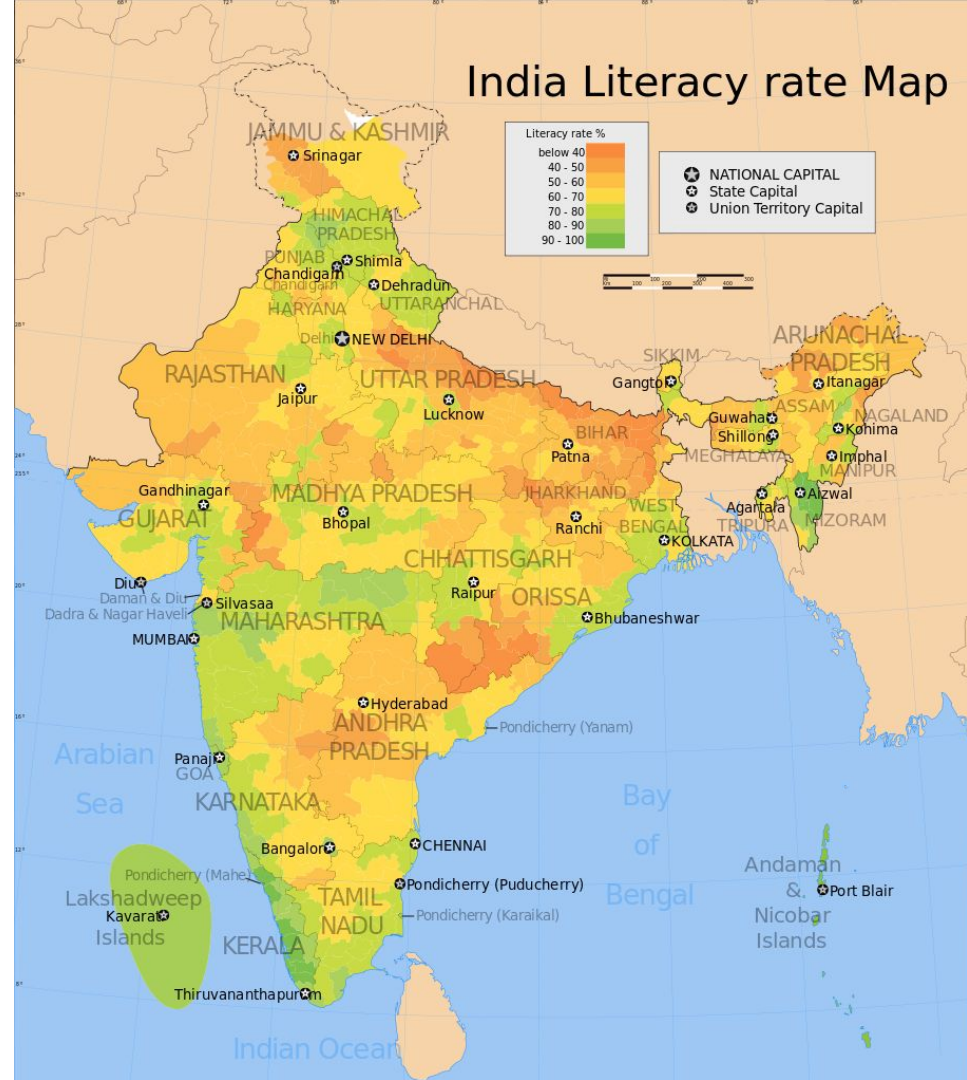
Teachers also had to adapt to new pedagogical concepts and modes of delivery of teaching, for which they may not have been trained. In particular, learners in the most marginalised groups, who don't have access to digital learning resources or lack the resilience and engagement to learn on their own, are at risk of falling behind.

Educational facts about india

The literacy ratio of India is 65.38% with male literacy at 75.85% and female literacy at 54.16%.

1. Less than half of India's children between the age 6 and 14 go to school.
2. A little over one-third of all children who enroll in grade one reach grade eight.
3. At least 35 million children aged 6 - 14 years do not attend school.
4. 53% of girls in the age group of 5 to 9 years are illiterate.
5. In India, only 53% of habitation has a primary school.
6. In India, only 20% of habitation has a secondary school.
7. On an average an upper primary school is 3 km away in 22% of areas under habitations.
8. In nearly 60% of schools, there are less than two teachers to teach Classes I to V.
9. On an average, there are less than three teachers per primary school. They have to manage classes from I to V every day.
10. High cost of private education and need to work to support their families and little interest in studies are the reasons given by 3 in every four dropouts as the reason they leave.
11. Dropout rates increase alarmingly in class III to V, its 50% for boys, 58% for girls.
12. 1 in 40, primary school in India is conducted in open spaces or tents.
13. In Andhra Pradesh (South India), 52 upper primary schools were operating without a building in 2002, while in 1993, there were none.
14. In Maharashtra (West India), there were 10 schools operating without a building in 1993, this has climbed to 33 in 2002.
15. More than 50% of girls fail to enroll in school; those that do are likely to drop out by the age of 12.
16. 50% of Indian children aged 6-18 do not go to school

Target User Persona

PROFILE & DEMOGRAPHICS

Job Title: Children
Target: age 4-15
Gender: Male and Female
Family and social setting: Children of low income sector families.

FEELINGS

Worries: No proper education for bright future.
Influences: Family, society and motivation.

GOALS & VALUES

Goals: To complete Education and help in raising family standards.

Motivations: To help in upbringing the society and work towards development of India.

PAIN POINTS

Fears: Bread earners at young age (Child labour).
Frustrations: No money for fees, no proper learning schools and no time for education.
Challenges: To get educated from good institutes.

Explorations

Problems faced by government schools
- Poor Infrastructure
- Unqualified teachers
- Low Staff salaries
- No Extracurricular activities
- Poor Management
- Weak academic curriculum

While the Education Department officials believe that infrastructure is no more an issue in government schools. As the funds that come from the government and other financial support like NGOs, corporates and private individuals has been forwarded towards the development of the infrastructure maximum number of times. Infrastructure facility given to government schools was not utilised. Libraries, science labs and computer labs were not being utilised the way they were supposed to be used. The major problem faced by these government schools is weak academic curriculum and unqualified teachers.

SOLUTIONS & IDEAS

A percentage of the lower income sector students in every private school in india.

Every Private school in india to associate with at least 1 government school.

Mobile Application for education.

Final Solution & Innovation

Number of learners (low income sector) - 25,09,96,976

Primary - 120,064,160

Secondary - 130,932,816

Number of Educational institutes (Private) - 15,51,000

Primary - 1,270,407

Secondary - 212,424

Both -68,169

As for year 2022, 25,09,96,976 students should be given admission each private school in india, making it 162 students in each school respectfully.

The Government of India

High standard of education for all students across india should be maintained as a right to every citizen. In an ideal world, primary education would be universal and publicly financed, and all children would be able to attend school regardless of their parents' ability or willingness to pay. The reason is simple: when any child fails to acquire the basic skills needed to function as a productive, responsible member of society, society as a whole—not to mention the individual child—loses. The cost of educating children is far outweighed by the cost of *not* educating them. Adults who lack basic skills have greater difficulty finding well-paying jobs and escaping poverty.Education is important and is a primary need of every individual with the help of government scheme.
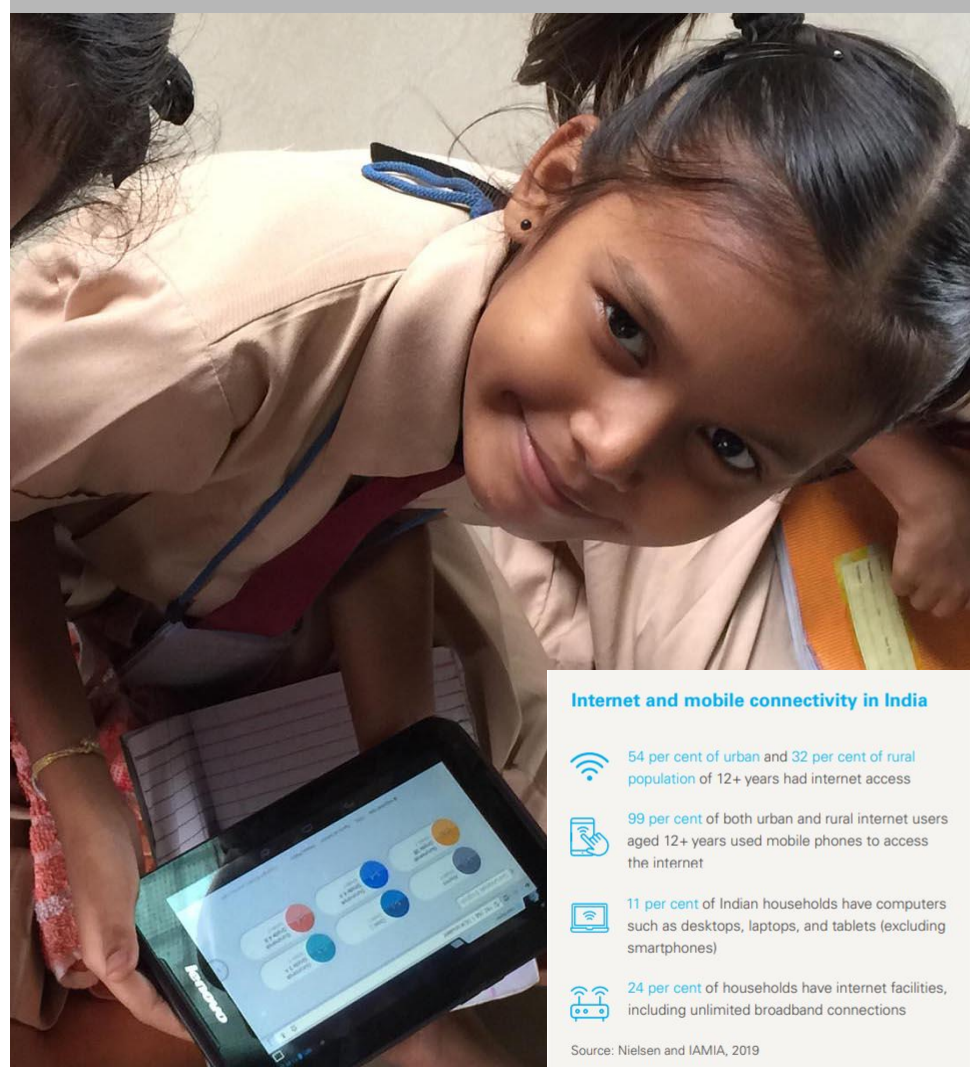
Design Process

An app could be designed

- As we know pandemic has resulted in more virtual classes."The learning gap is likely to widen across high, middle and low-income families, as children from economically disadvantaged families cannot access remote learning."
- The lower income sector students could not attend online classes due to various reasons. An app could be designed where students could have the access to recorded classes and have a platform to have fun while learning with some quizzes after each topic/lesson.
- The app could provide the capability of each student to the teachers so that teachers would know which students require more attention on what topics.
- The app could provide learning some other extra curricular activities like stitching, painting, jewelry making, woodworking etc.
- The app would have restrictions on its usage so that students don't completely rely on it for education.
- The app could provide some quizzes for teachers too. It could provide for teachers too. Teachers are the cornerstones of the education system. They are crucial to the overall development of children and must be provided with all the necessary tools to perform their duties successfully

For children, school is more than just about attending classes. With the lockdown, children miss out on the joy of play and interactions, sports and talking with friends. These extracurricular activities are equally formative to a child's growth and are not being catered for through distance learning.

Internet and mobile connectivity in India

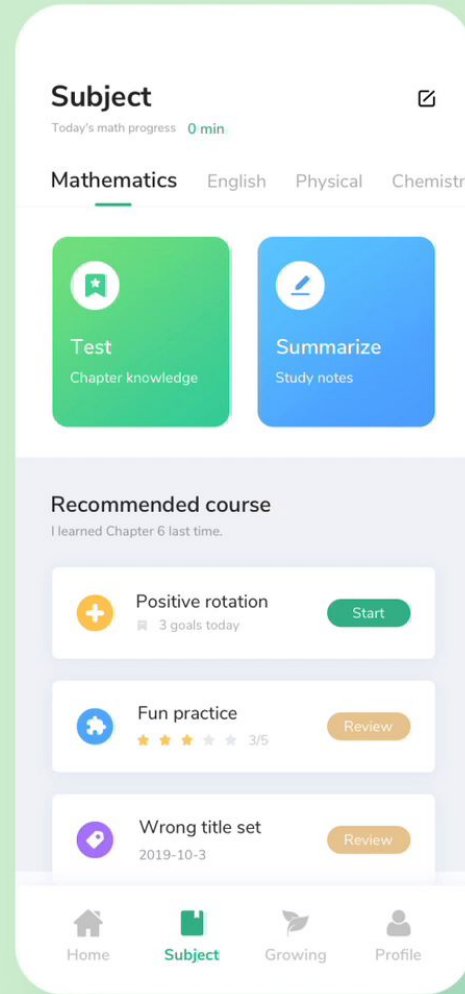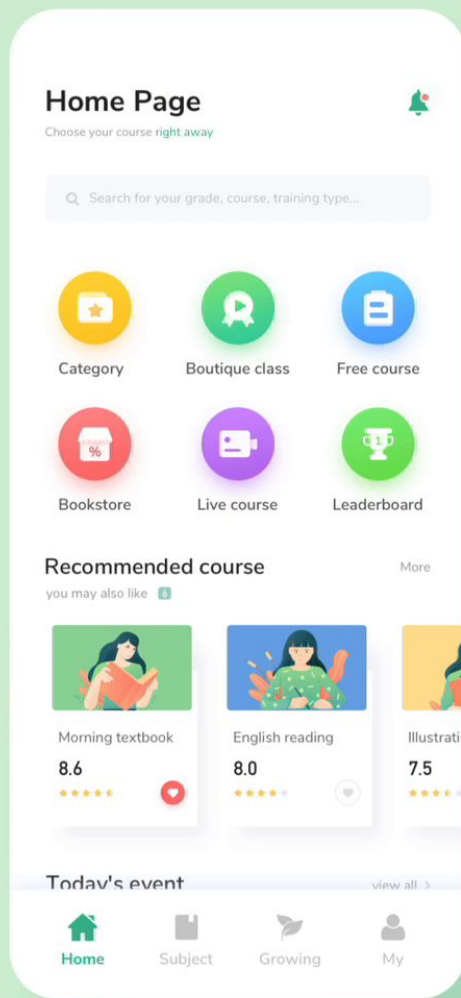54 per cent of urban and 32 per cent of rural population of 12+ years had internet access

99 per cent of both urban and rural internet users aged 12+ years used mobile phones to access the internet

11 per cent of Indian households have computers such as desktops, laptops, and tablets (excluding smartphones)

24 per cent of households have internet facilities, including unlimited broadband connections

Source: Nielsen and IAMIA, 2019

Design

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Positive rotation
🚩 3 goals today
Start

Fun practice
★★★☆☆ 3/5
Review

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Impact on the Society

IMPACT OF YOUR SOLUTION

A percentage of the lower income sector students in every private school in india.

- At a small scale students of lower income sector also start to get equally privileged just as the student of a higher income sector.
- Equality could be practiced which helps students to understand the fact and treat everyone equally later too in their lives.
- Assuming at least 1 student in each class from I-X, which means minimum of 10 lives are altered which in turn alters the lives of 10 families. And eventually the standard of living changes for many.
- Children tend to help each other. So even if few students start learning in private schools, they would definitely help their fellow friends in their neighbourhood and knowledge is thus spread to more than one at a time.

Sustainability

HOW IS YOUR SOLUTION SUSTAINABLE?

- Teachers play the major role in maintaining equality and keeping peace in schools. They should make sure that ragging or bullying does not happen.
- After pandemic we have understood the importance of virtual education but the conclusion still remains that the physical interaction plays the major role in ones development. Good teacher-student and student-student relationships helps in empowering students and learning good values.
- The solution should start at a slow pace and govt should monitor the situation continuous in order to understand unexpected challenges and tackle them right away.
- This solution would change the standard of living for many families at first and eventually resulting in increased standard of living for the whole country. And it could set an example for many countries throughout the world.

"The ability to read, write, and analyze; the confidence to stand up and demand justice and equality; the qualifications and connections to get your foot in the door and take your seat at the table —all of that starts with education." - Michelle Obama

Thank you !