



VOLUME 3 | JULY 2023



BCM ARYA ECOBIZ CLUB

NEWSLETTER

EDUCATION SYSTEMS AROUND THE WORLD



Message from the Principal's Desk

“Every form of true education trains the student in self-reliance.”

Amrit Kaal, also known as "The Era of Elixir" encompasses the Prime Minister's vision for 'New India' by the year 2047. It represents a transformative phase for the country embodying the fulfilment of its aspirations and the realization of new possibilities. In line with this vision, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 provides a roadmap for the transformation of education in India, creating an environment where students can thrive and prepare themselves for the future.



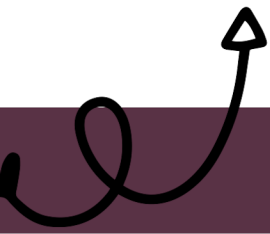
The Third volume of Ecobiz Magazine highlights the evolution of Indian education system and the current reforms to meet India's aspiration of Atamnirbhar Bharat. You will also feel delighted to read about case studies of two successful Indian brands and their business strategies. It also throws light on two of the best known education systems of the world. Finland model is based on providing high quality practical education ensuring sustainable economic growth whereas high standard of Japanese education system is confronted with some mental health concerns and adjustment issues to changing needs of modern times.

As far as India is concerned, its new education policy and the vision of "Amritkaal" recognize the significance of holistic development beyond mere academic learning . While core academics lay the foundation of knowledge, skill education and vocational training with an aim to empower students with a diverse range of competencies that go beyond traditional academic knowledge, fostering an entrepreneurial mindset that encourages innovative thinking.

India's rapid integration of technology with education is indeed poised to lay the groundwork for a brighter future and the vision of a prosperous, progressive and self-reliant "New India."

Our Ecobiz magazine is a commendable initiative to enrich, educate and empower readers with thought provoking articles.

I hope it will stimulate readers to analyse multiple perspectives and form their own opinions.



Indian Education System: Breaking the Mold

-Diya Gupta, Diya Kataria

"Education is not only a ladder of opportunity but it is also an investment in our future."

Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan tweeted that the "highest ever allocation" to the education sector would pave the way to transform India into a "knowledge-based economy". The process of education is deemed to be complete only if you are able to put the knowledge you acquire and take advantage of it.

It is a fact that quality education and skill development comes from efficacious education systems. In ancient India, there was a form of educational institution called gurukulas where pupils and teachers lived together in the same home.

The study plan was completely up to the teachers discretion as it was flexible while being successful. Ashrams, temples and native schools all served as continuations of the Indian educational system. Maktabas and madrasas entered the educational system during the Middle Ages. India experienced a boom in primary education throughout the pre-colonial era. There were similar schools in different regions of India, such as tools in Bengal, pathshalas in western India, chatuspada in Bihar and others.



Anyone who can read and write proficiently and is at least seven years old is regarded to be literate, according to the 2011 Census. The average literacy rate in India is 74.04%, with Kerala leading the pack with a rate of 93.91% and Bihar having the lowest percentage at 63.82%.

Although hardly revolutionary, there have been notable improvements in the development and reinforcement of literacy, particularly following the implementation of free education for both men and women in pastoral areas. The literacy rate in India was 12% when British colonial administration ended there reign in 1947. Since then, the nation has advanced economically, socially and internationally, but much work remains. Pre-primary, primary, elementary and secondary education make up the bulk of the educational system, with higher education coming in second. The "10+2+3" educational pattern is followed uniformly by the central and the majority of state boards. At this pattern, 10 represents years of schooling, followed by 2 years at junior colleges and the final 3 years of graduation leading to a bachelor's degree.



Additional divisions of the first ten years include four years of primary schooling, six years of high school and two years of junior colleges. It costs about 4 lakh to 20 lakh to matriculate in a top-tier institution for a four-year BTech or a three-year BSc course. Coaching costs for entrance examinations like JEE and other tests can cost anywhere between 30,000 and 5 lakh. In a good school, the recommended teacher to student ratio is 1:15. Let us suppose you collect Rs.25000/year for each student. That is a fee of Rs.375,000 per class/year. India's rate of inflation is about 9% over the preceding few years. Assuming you went to your kindergarten in 1990 and it cost Rs.3000/year back then, the same quality of education would cost Rs.23000/year. Never ignore the power of inflation.

In fact, often families spend enormous amounts of money for their children's future and have no certainty as to the return on investment. With inflation rates resulting in soaring tuition fees and various hidden charges associated with education, many students are dropping out mid-course. India's students, particularly those enrolled abroad may have a very high cost of living in terms of accommodation, transport, meals and healthcare. Costs vary depending on the destination country and city, so students are expected to take into account these costs when drawing up a budget for their studies.

The costs of education in India for students studying abroad may also be influenced by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Nowadays, higher education is quite expensive. Secondly, in educational institutions, practical knowledge is completely disregarded in favour of theory and literature. In India, educators and parents prioritise exam performance over the acquisition of fundamental knowledge for their pupils. Education also turns into a race. Intellectuals who are enrolled in schools, colleges and universities are still very far from receiving practical education and skill-based training.

Additionally, qualified and deserving applicants are not given fair opportunities in the country. The lack of teachers in public schools is another issue with our educational system. Furthermore, these school management committees function by a hair's breadth, poor management in these schools is another major issue.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) initiative was introduced by the Indian government in 2001 in an effort to achieve the universalization of primary education. Article 21 (A) of the Indian Constitution laid the foundation for SSA by declaring that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 are entitled to a free and compulsory education.



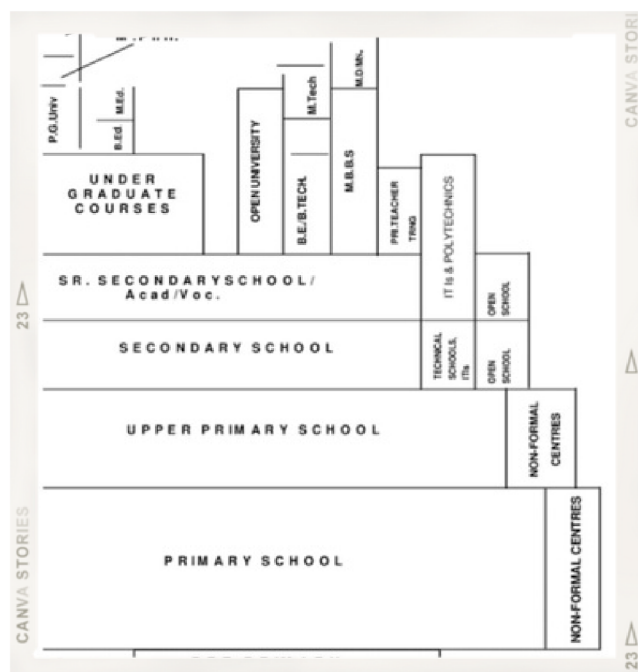
Beginning in September 2021, the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman, better known as PM POSHAN, will take the place of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. PM POSHAN would expand access to hot, cooked meals for children in pre-primary levels or Bal Vikas of government and government-aided primary schools in addition to those now covered by the mid-day scheme.

The National Cum Merit Scholarship Scheme, a central sector initiative, was launched in 2008–09 with the goal of reducing class VIII dropout rates by awarding scholarships to deserving children from economically disadvantaged homes. For the fiscal year 2020-2021, 22.06 lakh scholarships of Rs. 1783.03 crores have been approved.

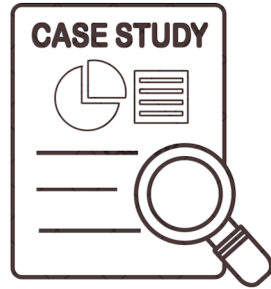
Recent education policy aims to adapt India's educational system to the demands of the twenty-first century. The new policy aims to improve the subpar reading and numeracy results associated with primary schools, lower the middle and secondary school dropout rates and implement a multi-disciplinary approach in higher education. In addition to this, the policy emphasises early childhood care, curriculum and pedagogy change, revising exams and assessment and investing in teacher preparation and broadening their evaluation.

The NEP 2020 aims to transform India's educational system on all levels, but how well it is carried out will determine its success. It recognises the importance of formative years by adopting a 5+3+3+4 model for education in schools beginning at age 3, the policy acknowledges the importance of the formative years, which range from ages 3 to 8, in determining the future of the child. It leaves the silos mentality by loosening the rigid distinction between the high school science, business and arts streams is another important element of the new policy's approach to education. The Intersection of Skills and Education can also be carried out as the program's inclusion of vocational courses with an internship is another noteworthy feature. This might encourage the most vulnerable groups in society to enrol their kids in school. Additionally, it would aid in the accomplishment of the Skill India Mission.

A person can gather knowledge and boost their self-esteem through education. You can progress both professionally and personally with its aid. The modern, advanced and industrialised world runs on education. In conclusion, there is still more work to be done before the Indian education system can be deemed fully functional. However, the government and numerous other organisations are taking countless actions to try and improve the situation. It is believed that India would eventually develop an educational system that caters to the requirements of all of its residents with time and effort.



Case Study- Indian Brands



Lenskart is an Indian eyeglass e-commerce website that was created in 2010.

Eyeglasses, sunglasses, contact lenses and accessories are among the items available from the brand. Lenskart's business strategy is focused on vertical integration, in which the company owns the full supply chain, from design to manufacturing to retailing eyewear goods. This enables the corporation to maintain control over the quality of its products while still offering them at affordable prices.

Lenskart sells its items both online and at its brick-and-mortar stores, which are located in several Indian cities. Lenskart's marketing approach consists of a mix of online and offline advertising, sponsorships, and collaborations.

To advertise its products, the firm has partnerships with a number of celebrities and influencers, including Bollywood stars and cricketers. Furthermore, Lenskart has launched various efforts to raise awareness about eye care and the significance of regular eye exams.

In terms of technology, Lenskart has made significant investments in technology to improve the consumer experience.

Customers may submit images and experiment on different eyewear goods before making a purchase using the company's virtual try-on tool. Lenskart has also created 3D face mapping technology, which enables improved customizing of eyewear goods for specific clients.

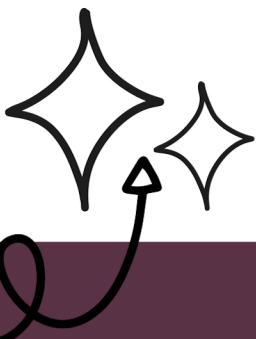
Financials: Lenskart has raised considerable money from a variety of investors, including Softbank, IFC and TPG. In 2021, Temasek Holdings and Falcon Edge Capital launched a \$220 million fundraising round, valuing the firm at more than \$2 billion. To conclude, using a vertically integrated business strategy, Lenskart has successfully disrupted the traditional eyewear sector in India by delivering a diverse choice of high-quality items at cheap costs.

The company's marketing approach and technological investments have helped it establish a strong brand identity and a devoted consumer base. Lenskart is well-positioned to continue its development and expansion goals in India and abroad according to its recent fundraising round.



Questions based on the Case Study

1. What is Lenskart's primary distribution channel?
 - a) Physical retail stores
 - b) Third-party online marketplaces
 - c) Direct-to-consumer approach
 - d) Franchise-based model
2. Which of the following is NOT a part of Lenskart's business model?
 - a) Virtual try-on feature
 - b) Free eye check-ups at physical stores
 - c) Partnership with local optometrists
 - d) Subscription-based model
3. What is the main advantage of Lenskart's direct-to-consumer business model?
 - a) Lower prices for customers
 - b) Higher profit margins for the company
 - c) Faster delivery times for customers
 - d) More customization options for customer
4. How has Lenskart expanded its physical presence in India?
 - a) By opening stand alone physical stores
 - b) By partnering with local optometrists
 - c) By offering free eye check-ups at physical stores
 - d) All of the above
5. What is the role of technology in Lenskart's business model?
 - a) To provide customers with a virtual try-on feature
 - b) To offer personalized recommendations to customers
 - c) To streamline the production and delivery process
 - d) All of the above





Boat is a consumer electronics firm based in India that was formed in 2016. Earphones, headphones, speakers and other accessories are among the company's audio and lifestyle items. Boat's business model is focused on a direct-to-consumer approach, with items sold mostly through e-commerce platforms like Amazon, Flipkart, and its own website. Boat is able to provide its products at reduced rates while keeping quality standards by eliminating the intermediaries.

Boat's marketing approach is largely focused on social media marketing and influencer collaborations. The brand has worked with a number of well-known Indian celebrities and influencers to market its goods on social media platforms such as Instagram and TikTok.

Boat has also sponsored a number of prominent events in India including music festivals and cricket competitions in order to improve brand visibility.

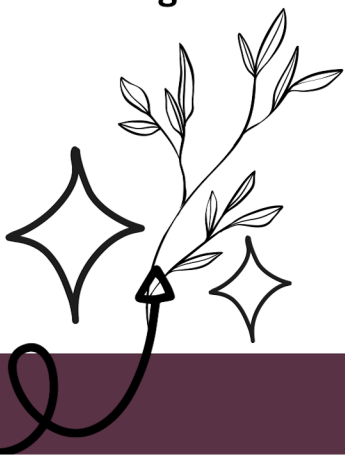
Product Design and Innovation: By focusing on product design and innovation, Boat has distinguished itself from the competition.

The firm provides a variety of fashionable and modern items that appeal to younger buyers. Boat has also created a number of unique features for its products such as the ability to connect several devices to a single speaker and noise-canceling technology in its headphones. Boat has successfully raised money from a variety of investors including Qualcomm Ventures and Fireside Ventures.

In 2020, Warburg Pincus led a \$100 million fundraising round valuing the firm at more than \$300 million.

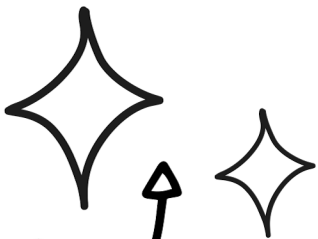
To conclude with a direct-to-consumer approach, Boat has successfully disrupted the Indian consumer electronics sector by selling high-quality items at low costs.

The company's marketing approach, emphasis on product design and innovation and capacity to attract capital have all contributed to the development of a strong brand identity and a devoted consumer base. Boat is well-positioned to continue its development and expansion goals in India and other regions thanks to its recent fundraising round.



Questions based on the Case Study

1. What is Boat's primary distribution channel?
 - a) Physical retail stores
 - b) Third-party online marketplaces
 - c) Direct-to-consumer approach
 - d) Franchise-based model
2. Which of the following product categories does Boat specialize in?
 - a) Smartphones
 - b) Smartwatches
 - c) Audio products
 - d) Gaming laptops
3. What is the main advantage of Boat's direct-to-consumer business model?
 - a) Lower prices for customers
 - b) Higher profit margins for the company
 - c) Faster delivery times for customers
 - d) More customization options for customers
4. How has Boat expanded its physical presence in India?
 - a) By opening stand alone physical stores
 - b) By partnering with local retailers
 - c) By offering exclusive product launches at physical stores
 - d) All of the above
5. What is the role of technology in Boat's business model?
 - a) To offer personalized recommendations to customers
 - b) To provide customers with a virtual try-on feature
 - c) To improve the sound quality and features of its products
 - d) All of the above



Finland - A peek into its education system

-Gunn Sachdeva, Lakshit Sood

The relationship between education and the economy is a topic of much research and debate. At the global level, there is ample evidence that a good education system can foster economic growth and development. This is because education is a key driver of productivity, innovation, competitiveness and entrepreneurship which are critical components of economic success.

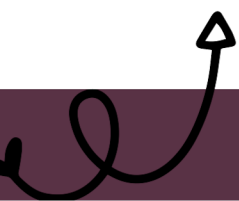
The United Nations recognizes the importance of education in achieving sustainable economic growth and development as reflected in its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (UN, 2021). Countries that invest in education tend to have higher economic growth rates than those that do not. A prime example of the before stated is Finland.

Finland's education system is often cited as the foremost instance of the relationship between education and the economy. The country has consistently performed well in international rankings of educational achievements, such as the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA).



This success is attributed to Finland's emphasis on developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills rather than rote memorization and standardized testing. This approach to education has resulted in a highly skilled workforce that can adapt to changing economic conditions and technologies. The productivity of the Finnish workforce is among the highest in Europe, which has contributed to the country's economic growth and development.

Finland has achieved high productivity levels despite relatively short work hours with the average workweek being just 37.5 hours (OECD, 2021). One significant factor contributing to this productivity is the high-quality education that Finnish workers receive. And thus even with the whole world in a state of economic upheaval, Finland being an exception to the case comes as no huge shock.



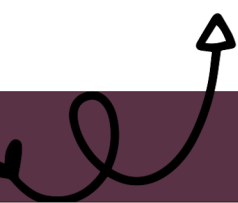
The UN recognizes Finland's education system as one of the best in the world. According to the 2020 Human Development Index (HDI) report, Finland ranks third globally in terms of overall human development, with its education system serving as a significant contributor to this achievement (UNDP, 2020). The country's approach to education has attracted interest and admiration from education experts globally and Finland's education system has become a benchmark for effective education systems worldwide.

Finland's education system emphasizes equal opportunities and accessibility for all students. The country has a strong focus on research and innovation and its universities consistently rank among the top in the world and are known for their high quality and cutting-edge research which has been instrumental in developing new technologies and innovations that have contributed to the growth of Finland's knowledge-based economy in the face of a highly technology-driven world.

The education policy of Finland emphasizes the importance of lifelong learning and encourages individuals to pursue education and training throughout their lives. It also stresses the importance of holistic learning which includes not only academic subjects but also physical education, art and music. The education system of this splendid European heaven is notable for its commitment to providing equitable access to education. The country's comprehensive education system provides free education for all students regardless of their socio-economic background.

This commitment to ensure that all citizens have access to high-quality education and other social services as well has helped to create a society where people feel valued, supported and empowered to lead fulfilling lives.

Finland's high levels of public expenditure on education have also contributed significantly to the country's economic growth and development. This approach is reflected in the country's high proportion of students who complete secondary education (UNESCO, 2020). Finland's commitment to education has been reflected in its budget expenditure on education.



In 2019, Finland's public expenditure on education accounted for 6.6% of its GDP, which is well above the average level of 5.2% of public expenditure globally on education as per the OECD report. ("Education resources - Public spending on education") The majority of education funding in Finland goes towards primary and secondary education with the remaining funds going towards higher education, vocational education and training and adult education.

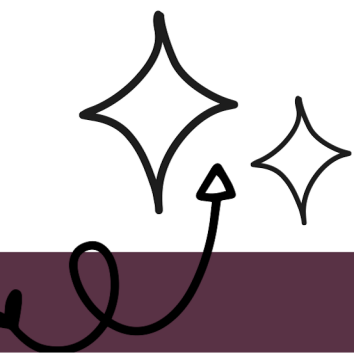
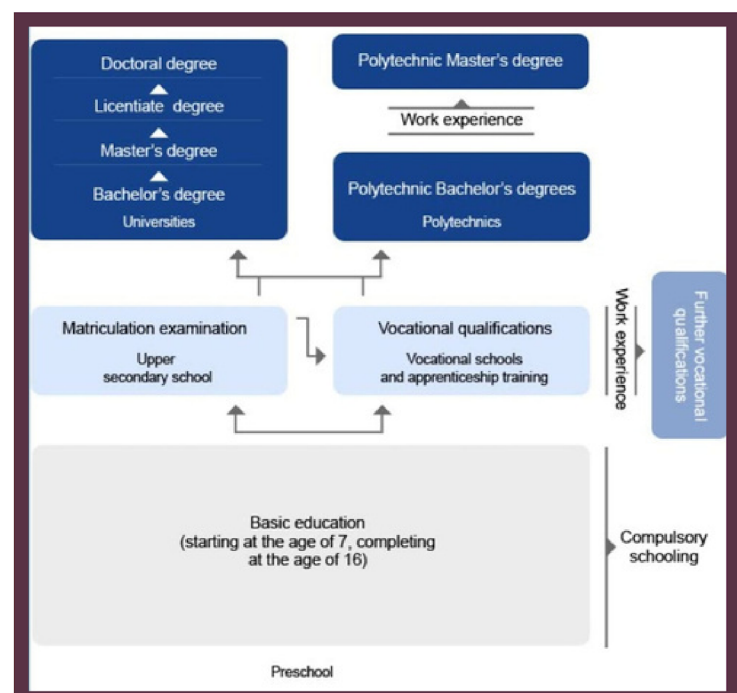
The government's education budget is used to fund a wide range of initiatives including teacher training and professional development, research and development in education and support for students with special needs. The budget also funds programs to promote equal opportunities in education such as initiatives to reduce disparities in academic achievement among different socio economic groups. Finland's relatively high levels of investment in education have been credited with contributing to the country's strong economic performance and high levels of social mobility. A robust education system is a key to solving many macro problems which directly or indirectly influence a nation's economy.

The country also has a high level of social trust and low levels of corruption, which contribute to a sense of community and belonging. Therefore there is little need to re-emphasise it is an incontrovertible fact that education is still one of the most essential pillars of a nation and subsequently of its economy.

To conclude, policymakers globally should recognize the importance of education in promoting economic growth, development, and human well-being as observed in Finland.

Investing in education should become a priority in national budgets to ensure that individuals have access to quality education and the necessary tools to contribute to the economy and society.

Education is a fundamental building block of a thriving economy and a flourishing society. By investing in education, countries can reap long-term benefits that promote economic growth, development and human well-being.



ACTIVITY

Union budget keeps the account of the government's finances for the fiscal year that runs from 1st April to 31st March. Union budget is classified into revenue budget and capital budget. Revenue budget includes the government's revenue receipts and expenditure.

Capital budget includes capital receipts and payments of the government. Loans from public, foreign governments and RBI form a major part of the government's receipts.

The budget mainly consists of the following sectors :-

- Infrastructure
- Agriculture
- Education & Skill Development
- Health Sector
- Tourism

NOW IT'S YOUR TURN TO BE THE FINANCE MINISTER FOR A DAY

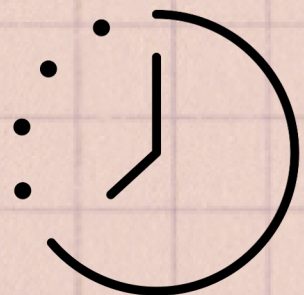
So here is your task:

Suppose you are provided with Rs. 10,00,000 and as a finance minister, you have to prepare your own budget regarding distribution of budget in different sectors of the economy.

You also have to state the reasons for allocating certain budget to different sectors.

Come with suggestion on changes in the budget system of India or addition of budget in the other sectors. Submit your entries by tagging us on Instagram.

LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR POSTS!



ACTIVITY

SECTORS

- INFRASTRUCTURE
- AGRICULTURE
- EDUCATION & SKILL DEVELOPMENT
- HEALTH SECTOR
- TOURISM

AMOUNT ALLOTTED

10.00.000

REASONS:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

SUGGESTIONS:



Glimpse of the Japanese Education System

-Krishna Thapar, Aananya Singh

"We are students of words; we are shut up in schools, colleges and recitation rooms for ten or fifteen years and come out at last with a bag of wind and a memory of words and do not know a thing." Ralph Waldo Emerson

Japan's schooling system has long been a source of contention, although in comparison to the rest of the world, Japan has done much to improve its education system. Looking back, time reveals that the history of Japan's education system may be dated to the 7th century, when Buddhism and a schooling system based on Chinese Confucianism were brought to the country from China. This education however, was only available to the nobles and upper-class households.

Japan pursued modernization and Westernisation throughout the Meiji period (1868–1922) and the government considered education a critical component of national progress.

The government developed a national education system in 1872, modelled on the American model, with compulsory schooling for all children aged between six to fourteen.

At this time, the school system focused on instilling nationalism, ethics and professionalism, in keeping with the government's goals to foster national integration and modernization.

The education system grew more uniform in the early 18th century and students were obliged to take entrance tests to join higher-level schools like universities. This system lasted until World War II when the administration's emphasis on the military and nationalism was mirrored in the educational system.

During the war, Japan's schooling system

underwent considerable modifications with the help of the United States.

Postwar reforms emphasised democratic principles, fair educational programmes and the nurturing of each student's individuality. The curriculum was updated to place a greater emphasis on critical thinking as well as imagination and the educational system was enlarged to incorporate more technical and vocational education.



The education system in Japan is well-known for its exceptionally high academic standards, regulations and rigorous method of teaching with an emphasis on overall development. The country's education programmes are well-structured, backed by government funding and continually updated to suit the changing requirements of its students.

Education in Japan follows a 6-3-3-4 structure, with six years of elementary school, three years of junior high school, three years of high school and four years of university or college. Education is obligatory from the age of six to fifteen, with the majority of children finishing secondary school by the age of eighteen.

Japan has one of the world's highest literacy rates with about 100% of its people being literate. This is due to the country's high emphasis on education, which has been a priority since the Meiji period in the late nineteenth century. The Japanese government focuses on high-value education and invests extensively in educational programmes.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEST) is in charge of the education system and devotes a large percentage of the government budget to it. In recent years, the government has implemented several initiatives to foster a more varied and inclusive education system, including free schooling for all children aged three to five. According to World Bank data, Japan's educational spending by the government as a proportion of its gross domestic product (GDP) was 3.3% in 2019. This comprises pre-primary, elementary, secondary and post secondary education expenses.

In terms of real spending, the Japanese government committed 5.4 trillion yen (about 50 billion USD) to education in fiscal year 2021, a modest rise compared to the previous year. This amount is spent on many elements of education, such as teacher wages, infrastructure and supplies, educational materials and student subsidies.

It is worth emphasising that the Japanese government has traditionally prioritised education, and the country is recognised for its high-quality educational system. Many policies and efforts have been undertaken by the government throughout the years to enhance the quality of education, including attempts to lower class sizes, expand teacher training and encourage STEM education. Discipline, respect, and hard work are highly prized in Japanese education. Teachers are highly valued and revered in Japan.



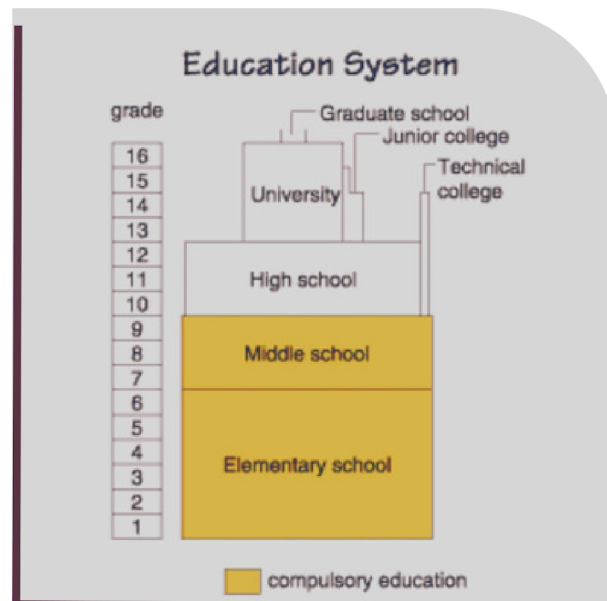
Their purpose is to educate students for academic success and personal growth. Students are expected to memorise their curriculum and do well on examinations and the teaching method is typically lecture-based. However, there is a growing emphasis on student-centred learning with a focus on critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity and evaluation is an important component of the Japanese educational system, with several tests and assessments used to monitor student progress. The results of these exams influence students' future educational and job options.

Japan's school curriculum is well known for emphasising academic brilliance, discipline and overall development. Government spending supports the country's substantial literacy rate and well-structured education programmes. The system is regularly updated to meet the changing demands of its pupils. Cram schools or 'Juku' are an important part of the Japanese educational system and their prominence has grown in recent years. Outside of typical school hours, these institutions provide students with supplemental instruction to prepare them for admissions examinations and enhance their academic performance. The increase in online learning and remote education has also aided the expansion of the charter school sector. Several cram schools now offer online lessons, allowing students to continue their studies outside of traditional school hours. As a result, the Japanese government has taken initiatives to address the problem, such as lessening the focus on standardised testing and advocating for a more holistic approach to education that takes into account students' mental health and well-being.

The high frequency of school-related stress and anxiety is one of the principal repercussions of education pressure on Japanese pupils. According to 2016 research conducted by the Japanese Ministry of Education more than 60% of high school students experienced anxiety connected to academics, examinations and grades. Similarly, a 2018 Japanese government poll indicated that one in every four students had mental health concerns with academic pressure named as a primary factor.

Academic pressure typically leads to long hours of studying and restricted leisure time, which can worsen stress and anxiety. Many kids attend cram schools or 'Juku' after school which can increase their workload which lead to stress.

To summarise, while the Japanese educational system is internationally praised for its rigour and high standards, it also confronts considerable problems in adjusting to shifting demographics and fulfilling the requirements of a rapidly changing economy. As Japan evolves, its educational system will need to keep up with the changing needs of the twenty-first century.



Latest Economics News



- **E-Transaction Platforms Could Help Protect Asia's Banks from Nonperforming Loans**-Persistent, high levels of non performing loans could undermine bank lending and economic recovery in Asia's developing countries.
- **How the Dollar-A-Day Poverty Line Changed International Development**-Over three decades ago, economic researcher Martin Ravallion and his colleagues found a way to identify and quantify the world's poorest people with an international poverty line that continues to guide policies to this day.
- **Prices Matter When Tracking Economic Development and Recovery After the Pandemic**-Measuring purchasing power is an effective way to track economic recovery after the pandemic, estimate the real sizes of economies and gauge poverty.
- **Turbulent Remittance Flows During the Pandemic Highlight the Need for Reforms**-Despite the global economic turmoil, remittances remained remarkable resilient during the pandemic. Reforms are needed to keep this financial lifeline strong in the years ahead.
- **Asia's Resilient Supply Chains Withstand Pandemic and Global Turmoil**-A range of factors have helped Asia's supply chains weather the pandemic better than those in other parts of the world.
- **Now the Education Department Wants To Make It Even Easier on Students Who Have Borrowed for College**-"Student borrowers will pay substantially less than before. The Department justifies this by saying that many are struggling with their loan repayments. Some are, but why should the government shield them from the consequences of bad decisions?"
- **Real GDP growth projections for 2023 and 2024**-Annual GDP growth in the United States is projected at 1.5% in 2023 and 0.9% in 2024 as monetary policy moderates demand pressures.
- **Millions Are Going Hungry in Post-Pandemic Asia**-The pandemic has increased malnutrition rates in many parts of Asia and the Pacific. Direct food assistance to the poor and programs that benefit farmers are being used to address the problem.



Key-Takeaways



Basis	India	Japan	Finland
Government educational investment	4.5% of GDP	3.4% of GDP	5.9% of GDP
Schooling duration	15 years	12 years	12 years
Compulsory education	10 years	9 years	12 years
Onset age of primary school	6 years {3 years for pre primary}	6 years	7 years
Literacy Rate	77.7%	99%	100%
UN ranking	100	53	1
Skilled workforce	47%	72%	82%
Curriculum	Focuses on academic subjects and vocational training	Focuses on academic subjects and vocational training	Focuses on problem-solving, creativity, and critical thinking
Assessment	Based on Exams	Based on Exams and Teacher Assessments	Based on Teacher Assessments
Use of technology	Low	High	High

Teachers	Typically have a bachelor's degree in education	Typically have a bachelor's degree in education	Typically have a master's degree in education
Prominent pedagogies	Homework and revision based with practical as well as theoretical knowledge	Homework based with focus on rote memorisation.	Less or no homework based with focus on outdoor activities and group-oriented projects
Infrastructure	Schools in India are often overcrowded but are recently getting modernised	Schools in Japan are well-funded and have modern facilities.	Schools in Finland are very well-funded and have modern facilities.
Costs involved	Low	High	Higher

While India is low on technology and UN rankings, the government's higher education budget and the number of years spent in the schooling system appear promising. The holistic approach towards curriculum and the low costs involved also serve to raise India's stature in terms of education for the public.

Japan appears to be stuck in the middle of India and Finland. Its literacy rates, percentage of skilled workforce, use of technology and UN rankings do appear better than India; while its budgetary allocations, costs and prominent pedagogies, not so much. Whereas in comparison to Finland, the Japanese education system does not appear so bright except for the pricing.

Finland has the highest government education budget, the highest skilled workforce, the highest UN ranking, the highest use of technology and the highest literacy rate of the three countries. However, Finland is also the most expensive country to attend school. Overall, the education systems of India, Japan and Finland have their own strengths and weaknesses. There is no one-size-fits-all approach to education and the best system for a particular country will depend on its unique circumstances.

Note: Please be aware that the information provided above corresponds to the year 2019.

Team Structure

CO-FOUNDERS

Simar Singh
Jiya Mahajan

CLUB IN-CHARGE

Dr. Dimple Sharma

GRAPHICS & PR TEAM

Akshat Garg
Lavanya Dhingra

RESEARCH TEAM

Diya Kataria
Aananya Singh
Lakshit Sood

WRITING TEAM

Krishna Thapar
Gunn Sachdeva
Diya Gupta

