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Empowering Transformation

INNOVATIVE eLearning
IN EDUCATION & TRAINING
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TRANSFORMING INDIA

By Empowerment of the people of India Through relevant Education & Vocational Training

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EDUCATION

- A process of teaching, training and learning, especially in schools or colleges, to improve knowledge and develop skills
- Technical sense education is the process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills and values from one generation to another

Purpose of Education

1. The need for more knowledge / learning
2. How will it benefit me & my Family?
3. Can I start my own business?
4. How to do something better / faster?
5. The need for benchmarking & improving
6. The urge & need to become World Class
7. To excel in any particular field of activity
8. To reduce growth rate of population

Contd…..

8. To reduce Law & Order problems`
9. To reduce the incidence of AIDS
10. To improve SECURITY within INDIA
11. To improve personal hygiene
12. To improve general health and reduce disease
13. To improve productivity
14. To reduce pollution & improve environment
15. Find new ways to solve old problems

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION & TRAINING

- It's any formal, post-compulsory education that develops knowledge, skills and attributes linked to particular forms of employment, although in some interpretations this would exclude professional education
- VET is directly linked to employment generation
- It's related to employment and income generation
- In developed countries nearly 70% to 95% of the work force is vocationally trained

Contd..

- In developed countries the total expenditure towards Innovation, R&D, VET and Education is inching towards 12% of GDP

FOCUS AREAS

- Education
- Governance
- Economy
- Employment generation

EDUCATION

- Drop-out rate between KG to class (10+2) is 90% to 93%
- Cash out-flow of about US$ 10 to US$ 12 billion per year
- 1,53,000 students leave every year for higher studies
- In India functional literacy rate is 67% Where as in China 93%
- Hardly 0.5% of the work force are being trained where as in China 10 %
- India has 1.2 million school vs 2.0 million in China
- India has 373 University vs 900 in China

GOVERNANCE

- FDI stock in India US$81 billion vs US$ 1320 billion in China
- Tourist Traffic in India 5 million per year vs 80 million per China
- World trade is about 1% against 8% for China
- Agricultural productivity per acre in India is 40% as compared to that of China
- Life expectancy is 68 years vs 74 years in China
- Electrical loss vary from 25% to 50% in India vs 6% to 8% in China

Contd…

- Foreign exchange reserves about US$ 280 billion for India vs US$ 2199 billion China
- HIV/AIDS affect about 5 million people in India vs 0.85 million in China
- 40% fruits & vegetables are damaged
- Floods or droughts due to poor water management

ECONOMY

- Both China and India have large populations covering substantial and diverse geographical areas, large economies with even larger potential size.
- Current “success stories” of globalization: two economies that have apparently benefited.
- Success defined by the high and sustained rates of growth of aggregate and per capita national income; the absence of major financial crises; and substantial reduction in income poverty.

Rates of GDP growth

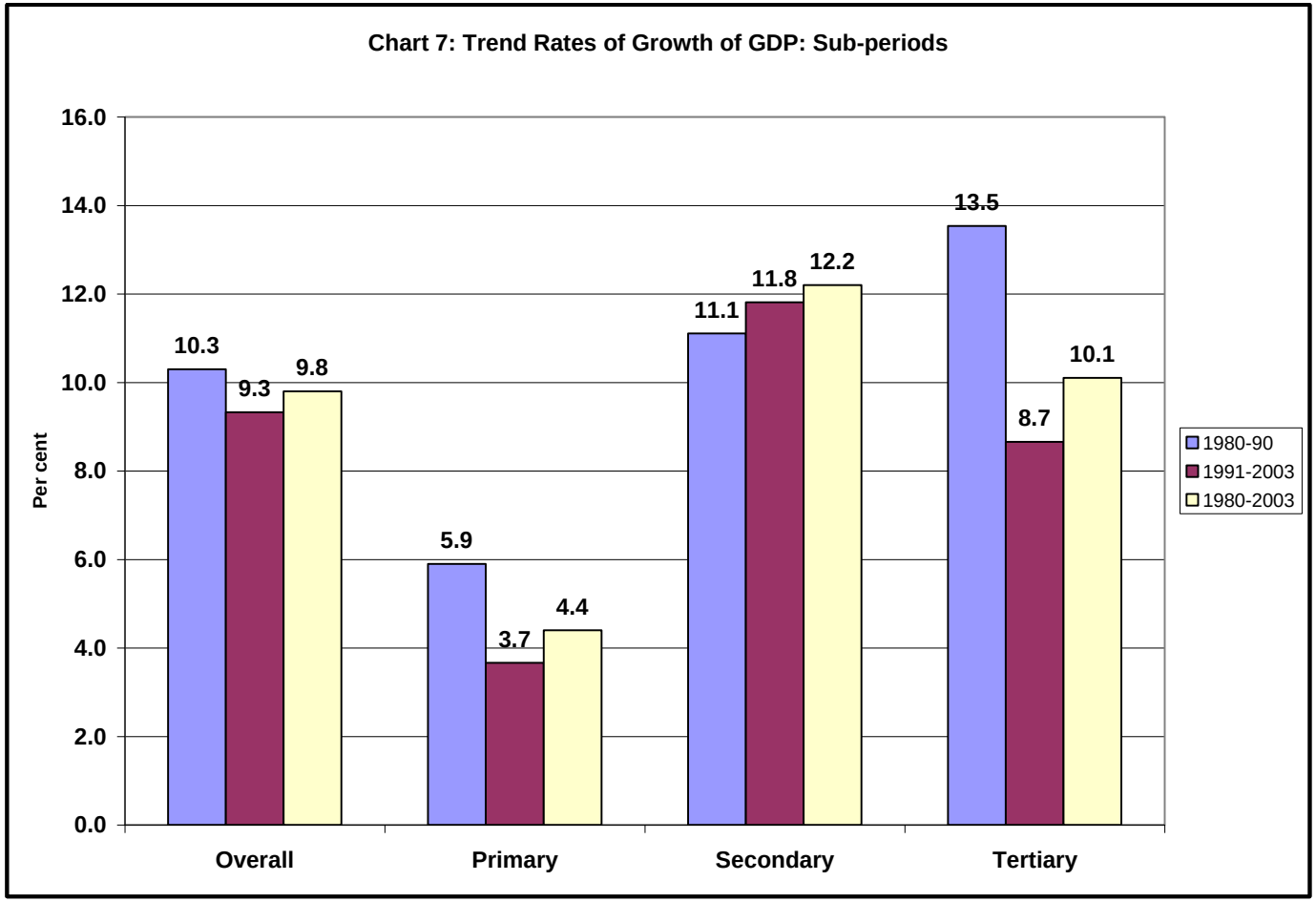
- The Chinese economy has grown at an average annual rate of 9.8 per cent for two and a half decades, showing volatility around high trend.

- India's economy has grown at around 5-6 per cent per year over the same period, breaking from "Hindu" rate of 3 per cent. But very recently the average growth rate for the last four years is 8 per cent.

India: Rates of GDP growth

YEAR	GDP	PERCENT CHANGE
1996	7.56	2.84 %
1997	4.619	-38.90 %
1998	5.979	29.44 %
1999	6.916	15.67 %
2000	5.693	-17.68 %
2001	3.885	-31.76 %
2002	4.558	17.32 %
2003	6.852	50.33 %
2004	7.897	15.25 %
2005	9.211	16.64 %
2006	9.817	6.58 %
2007	9.372	-4.53 %
2008	7.346	-21.62 %
2009	5.355	-27.10 %

China: Rates of GDP growth



Rates of investment

- The investment rate in China (investment as a share of GDP) has fluctuated between 35 and 44 per cent over the past 25 years, compared to 20 to 26 per cent in India.

- Aggregate ICORs (incremental capital-output ratios) have been around the same in both economies.

- Infrastructure investment from the early 1990s has averaged 19 per cent of GDP in China, compared to 2 per cent in India.

Role of FDI in China

- Argued that China can afford to have such a high investment rate because it has attracted so much foreign direct investment (FDI)
- But FDI has accounted for only 3-5 per cent of GDP in China since 1990, and at its peak was 8 per cent. In the period after 2000, FDI was only 6 per cent of domestic investment
- Recent inflows of capital have not added to the domestic investment rate at all, macro economically speaking, but have led to the further accumulation of international reserves, now increasing by more than $120 billion per year.

Employment Generation

- India has 300 million registered unemployed in the age group of 18 to 50 years
- Avg. age of India is 25 years compared to Chinese is 34 years
- India spends 0.1% of its GDP where as china spends 2.5% of its GDP on VET (Vocational Education & Training)
- VET will create one of the biggest pool of young trained people.

Vision 2020 – the Building Blocks

1. Good **Governance** & Effective **Administration**
2. 100% Primary **Literacy**
3. Vocational Education & Training, **VET**
4. **SME's** (Small & Medium Enterprises, 93% of Indians work here)
5. **Exports** & **Tourism**

Planning for the Youth of INDIA

Empower Youth, Empower a Nation.

Bridge the Digital Divide

- **Entrepreneurial Skill Development (ESD) from Primary Stages**
- **Vocational Education & Training (VET) to start at the earliest stages, based on likes and preferences**
- **Emphasis on ESD & VET rather than the present college system**

WHY eLearning

- Providing access to a range of resources and materials which may not otherwise be available or accessible, for example graphics, sound, animation, multimedia
- Giving control to students over when and where they study & allowing students to study at their own pace
- providing a student centred learning environment which can be tailored to meet the learning needs of individual students
- providing frequent and timely individual feedback, for example through computer assisted assessment, and positive reinforcement

CONCLUSIONS

- Realization has already started
- Synergy are visible
- All performers eager to move to next steps

NEED SOLUTIONS

Problem Facing:

- Lack of Preparedness
- Attrition & Impatience
- Limited Computer Skills
- Information Retrieval & Assessment

Possibilities Influencing Education by 2030

- National programs for improving collective intelligence
- Just –in-time knowledge and learning
- Individualized education
- Use of simulations
- Continuous evaluation of individual learning processes designed to prevent people from growing unstable or becoming mentally ill.
- Improved individual nutrition
- Genetically increased intelligence
- Use of global online simulations as a primary social science research tool
- Use of public communications to reinforce pursuit of knowledge

Continued…

- Portable artificial intelligence devices
- Complete mapping of human synapses to discover how learning occurs and thereby develop strategies for improvement of learning
- Means for keeping adult brains healthier for longer periods
- Chemistry for brain enhancement
- Integrated life long learning systems
- Programs aimed at eliminating prejudice and hate
- E-Teaching
- Smarter than human computers
- Artificial microbes enhance intelligence.

Thank you

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