NATION BUILDING

HIGHER EDUCATION AND VIKSIT BHARAT

Team Name: Nation Builders

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Team Zone: North East

CURRENT VS FUTURE: A GLIMPSE

SOME DATA

CURRENT SCENARIO

- GDP= $3.73 trillion
- 5th largest GDP(nominal)
- Average GDP Growth Rate= 6-7%
- GDP Per Capita- 139th in the world
- 2nd Largest Workforce in the world(476 million)
- The service sector makes up more than 50% of GDP and remains the fastest growing sector, while the industrial sector and the agricultural sector employs a majority of the labor force

SCENARIO IN 2047

- GDP= $30 trillion(Conservative Estimates), $26 trillion(EY's report), ~$18.3 trillion(by calculation)
- India becomes predominantly services sector, 56.5% of GDP
- Per capita income- $26000(200 times of what it is now)
- The median age of the Indian population is projected to be 31 in 2030 compared to 42 in China and 40 in the US, thereby making India a country with the largest working-age population in the world.

- Skilling India, therefore, is an urgent imperative if we are to avoid converting the demographic boon to a bane.
- World's Information Technology and Services Hub- A large part of services exports is from the Information Technology (IT) Services and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services
- Opportunity to export services talent-
  - It is important for India to diversify its services exports beyond IT and BPO services, with a focus to sustain and even accelerate its growth
  - This is significant considering the rapidly ageing population in the developed world creating potential challenges to labor supply in various sectors of the global economy

FOCUSING ON THE SOLUTION

1

For students unable to afford education(MOST IMPORTANT TASK)

IMPACT GOAL 1: INCREASING GER TO 75% (**Current GER in Tertiary Education= 27.3% only)

Focusing on the marginalized sections of society(Students not privileged enough to afford education) and Inclusive Education

→ **Government and Industries(Companies) come together to provide internships with stipend alongside free education to people who government deems are unable to afford education.**

↓

Removing two huge concerns faced by them

↓ **Making Education Cheaper**

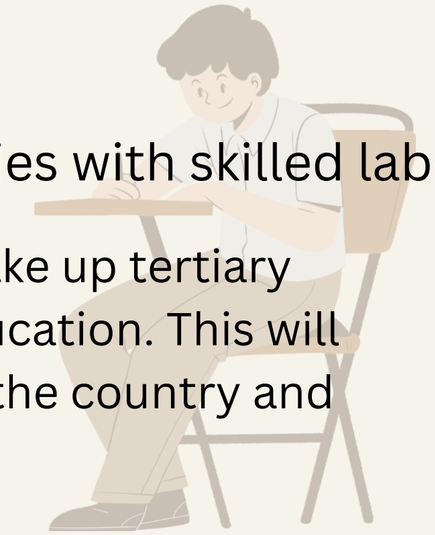
↓ **Ensuring Employability**

Benefits-

- Helps Abolish Child Labour
- Provides Cheap Education
- Ensures Employability
- Provides Government and Industries with skilled labour

AREAS OF IMPACT

1. **Transition In-** This ensures that a greater number of students take up tertiary education especially those who are unable to afford quality education. This will increase GER and produce skilled people who will benefit both the country and themselves.
2. **Principles of Impact**- Scale, Equity, Affordability



HOW TO RESOURCE EDUCATION FOR MARGINALIZED STUDENTS

1

For students unable to afford education[MOST IMPORTANT TASK]

IMPACT GOAL 1: INCREASING GER TO 75%

IMPLEMENTATION

- Governments providing subsidized education and collaborating with industries to provide internships to such students with stipends
- Provision of smart classes and more schools in remote areas , better classes and pedagogy such that privatization of education is brought under control which makes education expensive and inequitable
- Government and industries sponsoring education of select few children and providing welfare schemes like scholarships and other such activities

RESOURCING SOLUTION

- Increasing the % expenditure on education by government
- Industries spending money on skilling and educating children who are likely to be an asset for them and the country, as India would dominate in services
- Volunteering by teachers and students, and charity by NGOs and other such charitable organizations

SOLUTIONS' IMPACT & BENEFITS

2

For students who can afford education

IMPACT GOAL 1: INCREASING GER TO 75%

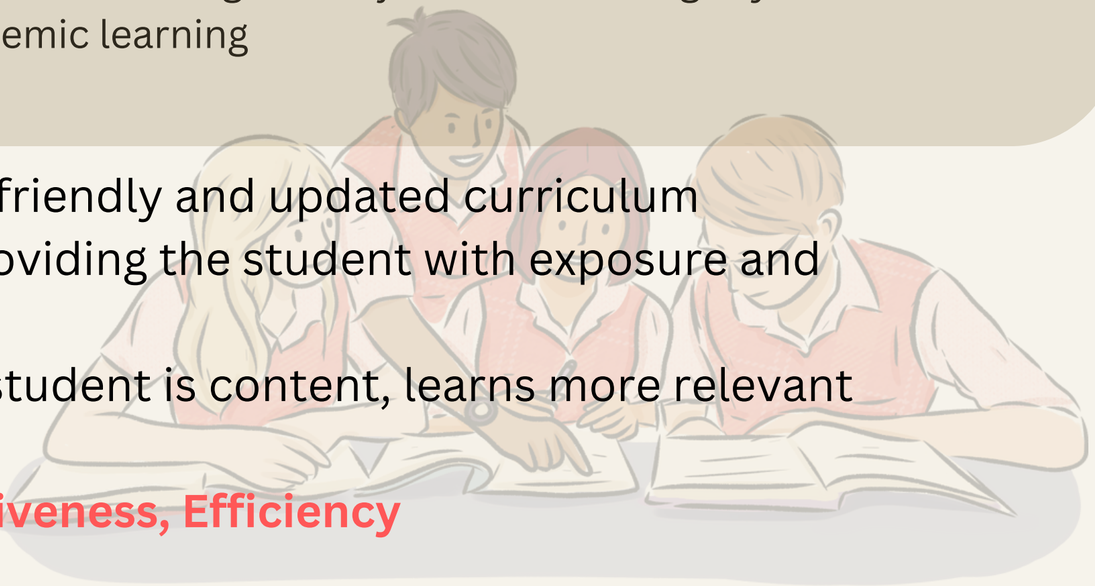
Changing the Rigid Framework of Education and Provision of Vocational and Practical Training

Benefits-

- Gives students the freedom choose their subjects and majors which helps them decide what to study in HEIs
- Exposes the student to different subjects and broadens perspective
- Vocational training helps students understand the need for all sorts of jobs and thus gives all jobs a form of dignity
- Practical training helps them understand concepts better than only academic learning
- Reduces dropout and suicide rates

AREAS OF IMPACT

1. **Curriculum-** Ensures a better, student-friendly and updated curriculum
2. **Student Experience-** Enhances it by providing the student with exposure and courses and training of his choice
3. **Student Success-** Leads to success as student is content, learns more relevant courses and better pedagogy
4. **Principles of Impact**- **Quality, Responsiveness, Efficiency**



RESOURCEFUL IMPLEMENTATION

2

For students who can afford education

IMPACT GOAL 1: INCREASING GER TO 75%

IMPLEMENTATION

- Well qualified teachers, armed with soft skills and a better pedagogy
- Giving students options to select the course of their choice and are evaluated on it during the period of 6 months
- Vocational training and practical training with nearby carpenters, weavers etc and with the companies nearby
- Inclusion of sports in curriculum and admission of students into college via sports
- Study of different cultures all over the world, as India has a huge opportunity to export services

RESOURCING SOLUTION

- Government focusing more on providing public education
- Merging Boards for less focus on standardized tests
- Setting up teaching institutes and raising the bar for becoming a teacher
- Tying up with industries, other schools and colleges and nearby job workers
- Constant student exchange with different countries

DESIGNING WORLD CLASS HEIs

3

Changing The Design of HEIs and Providing an Array of Courses

IMPACT GOAL 2: INCREASING NUMBER OF WORLD CLASS HEIs

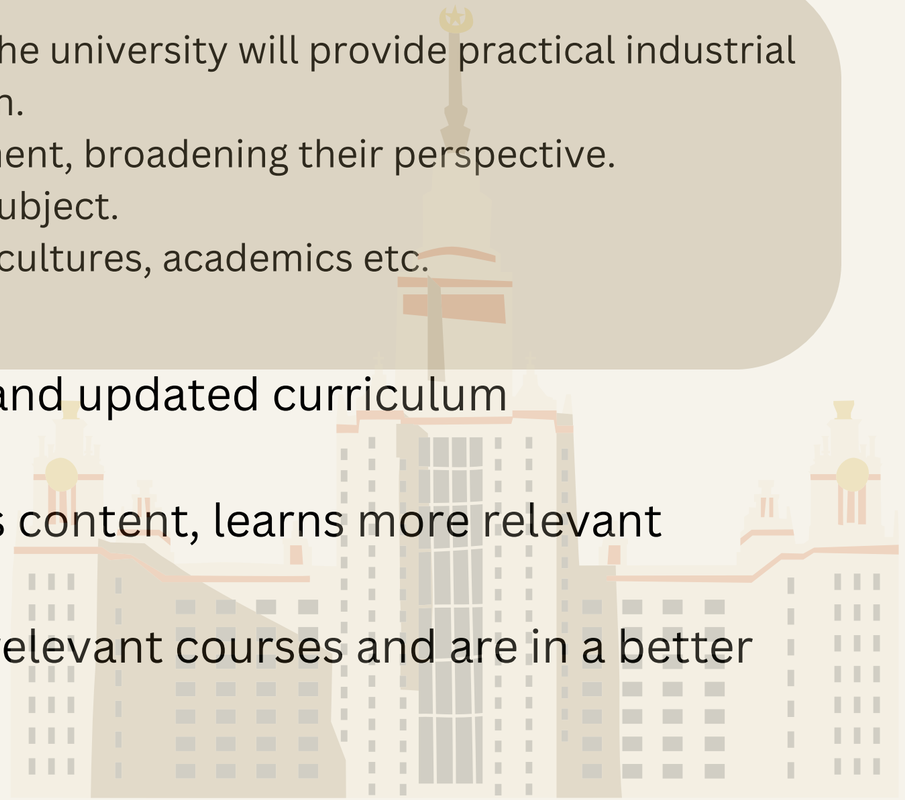
Establishing HEIs providing an array of course and provision of hands-on training

Benefits-

- This makes companies more interested in hiring graduates, as industries along with the university will provide practical industrial training during college life itself and will not waste money on training graduates again.
- Students have options to change majors and experience life in an inclusive environment, broadening their perspective.
- A chance to broaden depth in studies in the first initial year before specializing in a subject.
- Universities are required as they provide all-in-all development of students- sports, cultures, academics etc.
- Placement based approach to learning-based approach.

AREAS OF IMPACT

1. **Curriculum-** Ensures a better, student-friendly and updated curriculum
2. **Institute-** Gives an all round training to student
3. **Student Success-** Leads to success as student is content, learns more relevant courses and better pedagogy
4. **Transition Out-** Graduates learn more industry relevant courses and are in a better position to be absorbed by the industry
5. **Principles of Impact**- **Efficiency, Quality**



RAMPING UP WORLD CLASS HEIS IN 23 YEARS

3

Changing The Design of HEIs and Providing an Array of Courses

IMPACT GOAL 2: INCREASING NUMBER OF WORLD CLASS HEIs

IMPLEMENTATION

- Offering an array of courses(less focus on specialization)
- More efficient to turn IITs into world class HEIs as they are already ranked in the top 500
- No standardized testing for entrance but one unified exam which tests student on logical reasoning, aptitude and common knowledge
- Admission to be granted on the basis of the student's experience in that particular field
- Industries providing practical industry level training in university

RESOURCING SOLUTION

- Ramping up infrastructure by the government
- Industries collaborating with colleges to proide industry level training in college itself

RESOURCING SOLUTION: HOW DO THE GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIES BENEFIT

DATA

Total number of students engaged in higher secondary/secondary education= 57 mil

Total number of students in higher secondary/secondary BPL= 6.83 mil

Average cost of education for BPL student= Rs. 7608/yr

Average cost of education for a student able to afford= Rs. 22,236/yr

Average cost for vocational education by a student= Rs. 27,676/yr

Average cost for technical education by a student= Rs. 62,841/yr

Total number of students engaged in tertiary education= 40 mil

Income Tax on Rs.600,000 = Rs. 105,000

Benefit Analysis for the Government

If government has to sponsor education of student BPL and provide vocational training to secondary/higher secondary children and technical training to tertiary education children

Expenditure= Rs. 2459.5 billion for one student batch

Assuming: 70% of the students enrolled in secondary/tertiary education gets hired in the service sector as it is the biggest contributor to GDP, with an average salary of Rs.6 mil

Return= Rs. 4397.2005 billion[assuming government earns only from income tax and misc tax of Rs.50,000/yr]

Profit= Rs. 1937.7005 billion for one student batch
Profit Margin Ratio= 0.787

Government is also successful in-

- **Abolishing Child Labour**
- **Transforming the demographic bane to a bane**
- **Attracting Industries by Providing Labour Force**
- **Welfare for people, especially those marginalized**

Benefit Analysis for the Industry

If industries take up half the cost of providing stipend to BPL students of Rs. 1 mil/yr and take up half the cost of providing technical education to students enrolled in tertiary education

Expenditure= Rs. 1713.78815 billion for one student batch

Assuming: 70% of the students get hired in the industry with an average salary of Rs. 600,000

Return= Rs. 2180.43 billion[assuming an employee does Rs.300,000/yr of work for the industry[1/2 of pay]

Profit= Rs. 466.64185 billion
Profit Margin Ratio= 0.272