

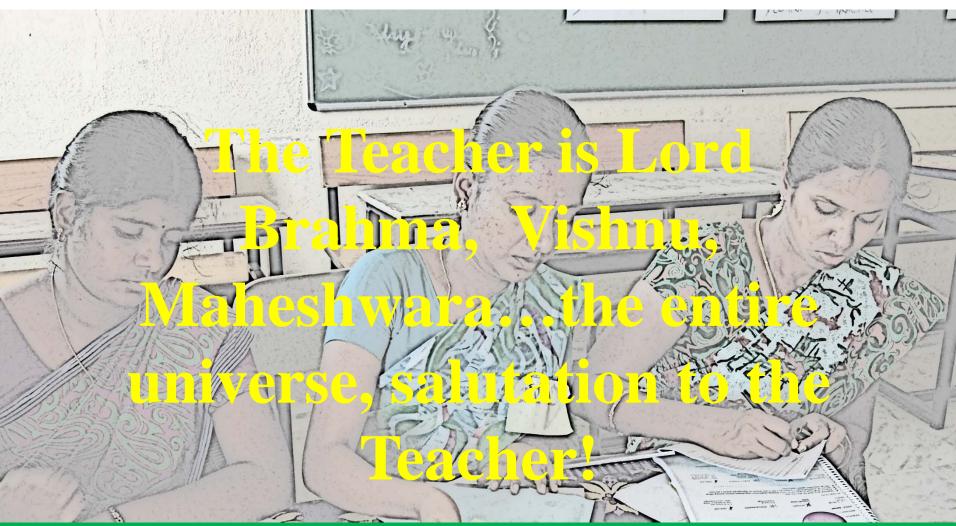
INTEGRATING TRANSVERSAL COMPETENCIES IN EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE PHASE III

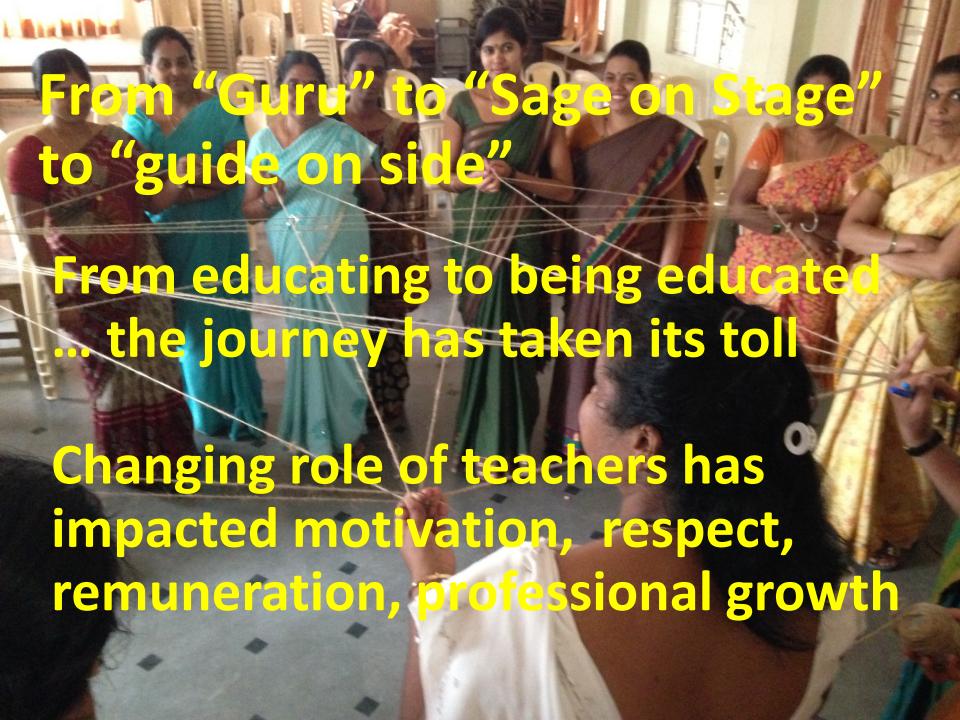
Report Highlights

INDIA

गुरुर्ब्रहमा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः । गुरुरेव परंब्रहम तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥







Context



- 80% schools -> government schools
- 20% private schools and on the rise
- Private schools educate 30% (approx.) of student population
- Government school teachers salary higher than private school teachers; majority is male teachers
- Government schools have more first generation learners than private schools
- Government school children generally are from a disadvantaged background
- Instance of absenteeism higher in government school teachers

United by Intent, Divided by Reality



- Teacher training qualifications D.Ed, B.Ed, M.Ed
- different entry criteria, skills
- Pre-service, in-service training
- Government vs. private school

Pre-service Education



- Proliferation of teacher education institutes
- Affiliation to a university not necessary
- Regional imbalance backward regions unserved
- Duration of teacher education program
- Emphasis on TVCs fragmented in implementation
- Teachers are treated as 'conveyor's rather than 'cocreators' of curriculum

In-service Education



- Government in-service training system is multitiered ...dilution of content by the time teacher is reached
- Each state organises training in its own way
- Government institutional support not available to private schools

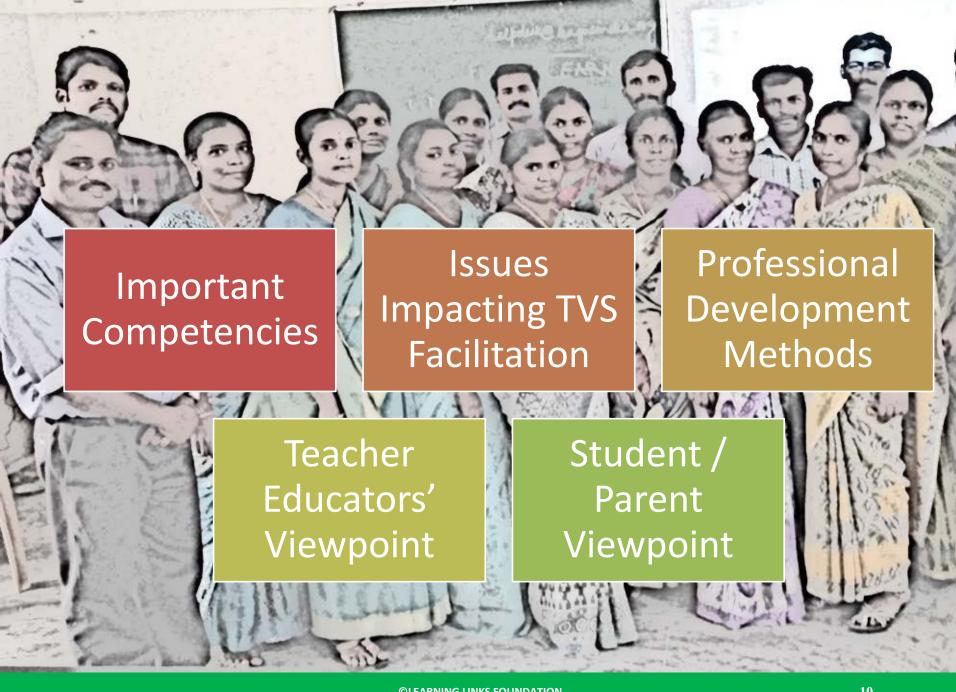


Key Research Finding

Profile of Respondents



- All private teachers who participated in this study are secondary school teachers; 8 primary teachers are from government schools
- 7 (out of 11) private teachers > experience is 21 to 30 years
- 8 (out of 16) government teachers -> experience is 11-20 years; 5 are between 5-10 years and 4 less than 5 years
- All private school teachers are female; there are seven male teachers in the government cohort
- Teacher Educators from a University college
- Students (grades 8-10) from 2 city schools



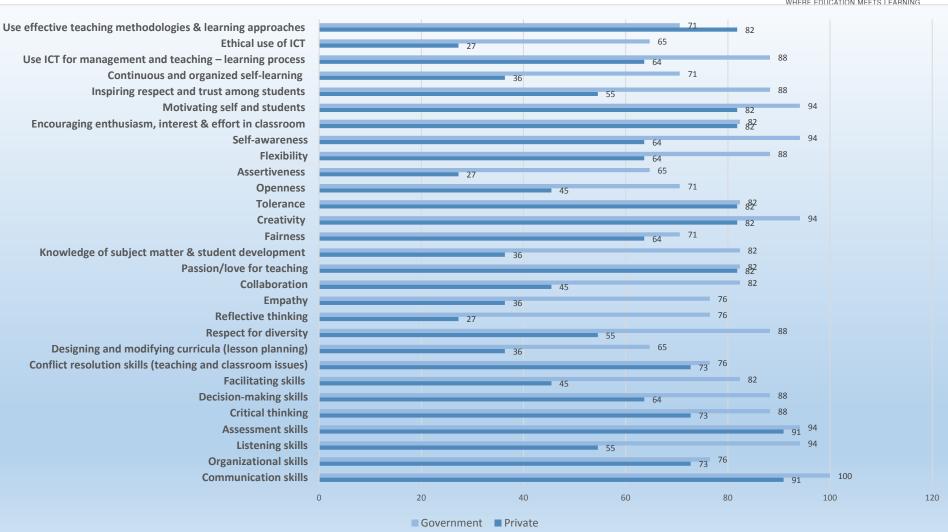
Important Competencies



- More government school teachers consider a number of skills and competencies important than their private school counterparts
- Teachers find communication, followed by assessment, cultivating creativity and motivation as most important competencies for their classrooms
- ICT skills are not accorded enough importance on the scale

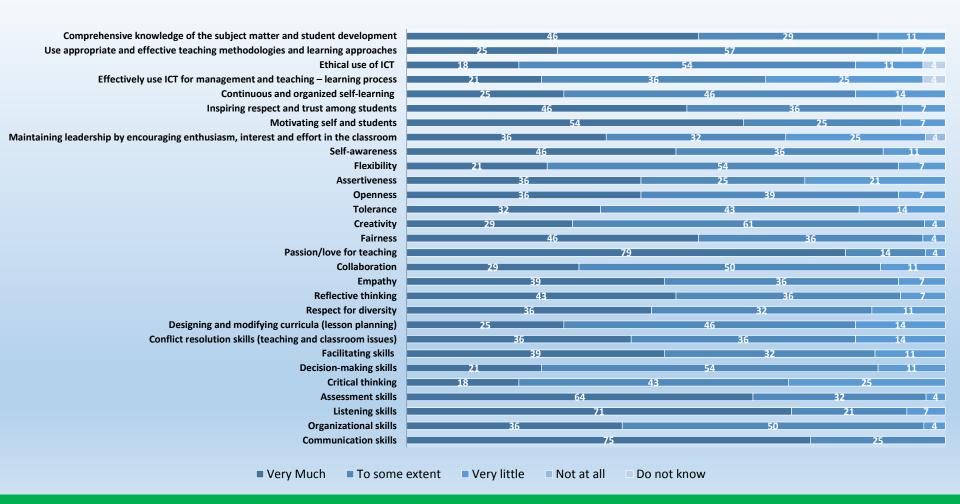
To what extent teachers feel prepared and supported for integrating TVC learning in the classroom?





To what extent teachers feel they are equipped with these competencies?





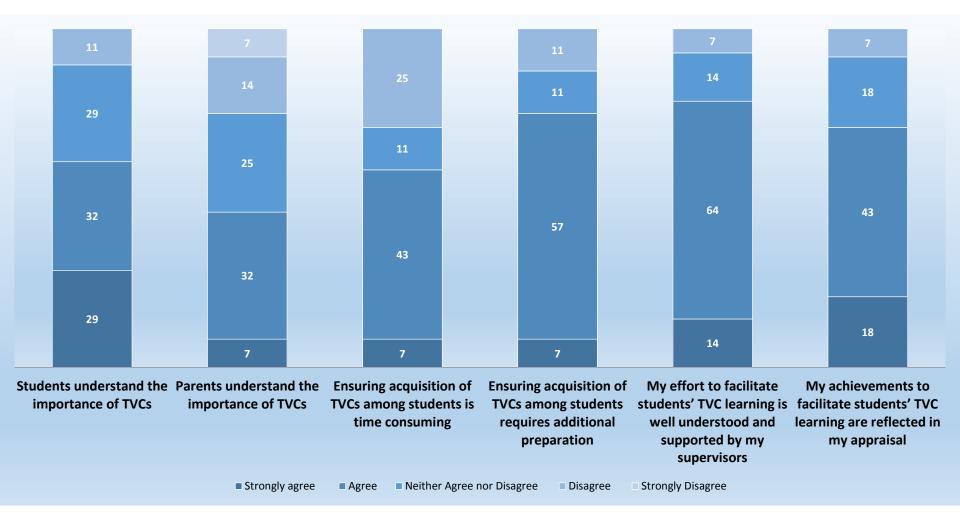
Issues Impacting TVS Facilitation



- Pre-service training helps TVC facilitation skills only "to some extent"; government teachers have a more favourable response towards pre-service training (younger teachers?)
- TVC facilitation time consuming, requires additional preparation time
- TVS facilitation is recognised by the superiors and is reflected in appraisal
- Parents and students do understand the importance of TVCs but students frivolous; parents focused on academic performance first

What are Issues Impacting Facilitation of TVCs?





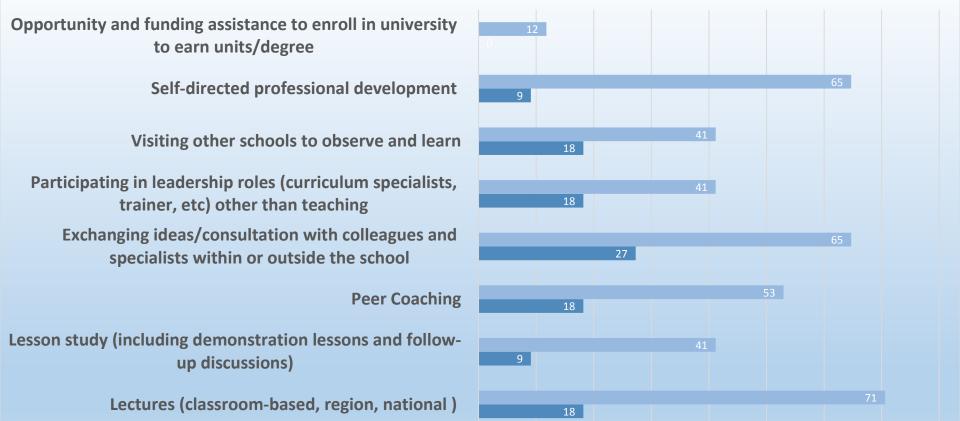
Professional Development Methods



- Institutional support for in-service not available for private school teachers so they depend on "exchange of ideas"
- Peer-learning, group learning, as well as learning from professional from outside the system, NGO based training is also popular
- Government training favours classroom based lectures
- Some governments also using NGO support for teacher training

What method of training is relevant for facilitating TVCs?

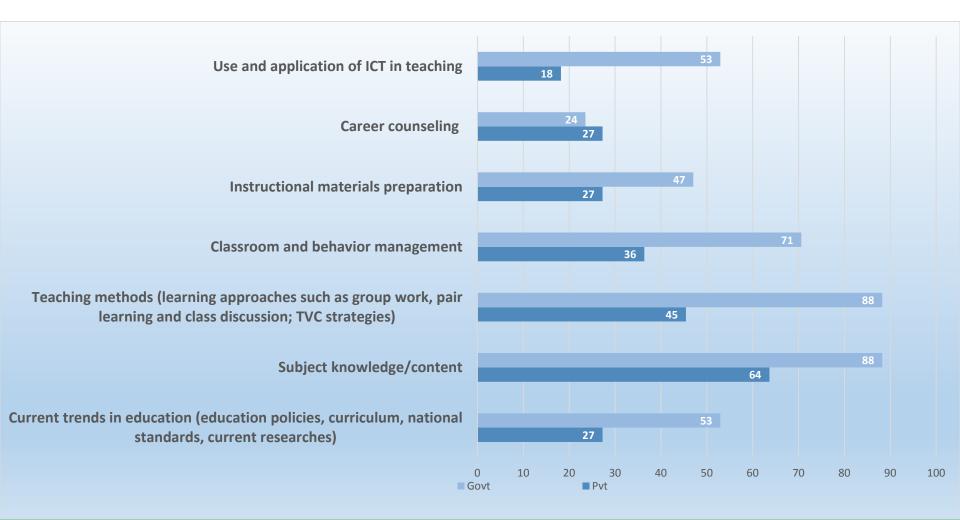




Govt. Pvt.

What are popular topics for inservice training?





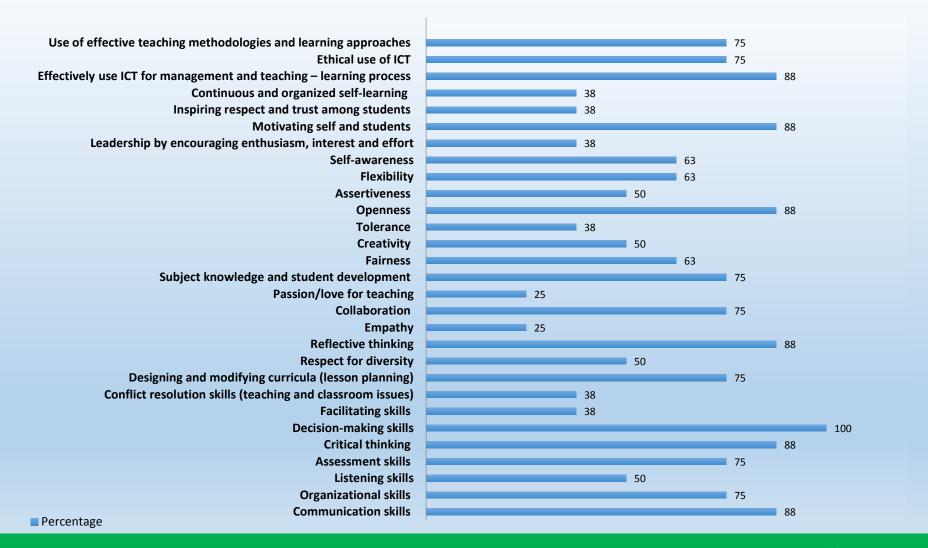
Teacher Educators' Viewpoint



- Time not enough for teaching everything
- Time for practice teaching too short
- Teachers need to have decision making skills
- Teachers need to have effective ICT skills

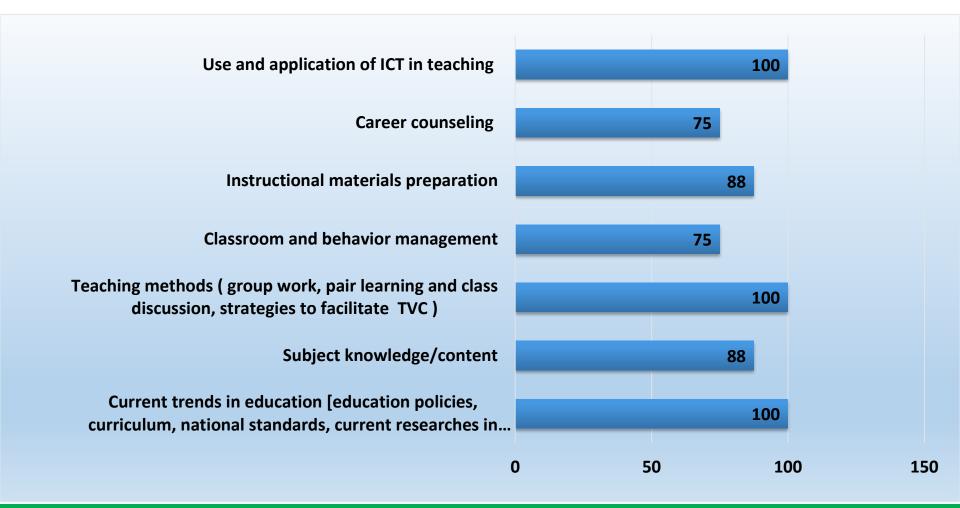
Which skills are important for teachers to facilitate TVCs in classrooms?





What are common topics of training at teacher training institutes / colleges?





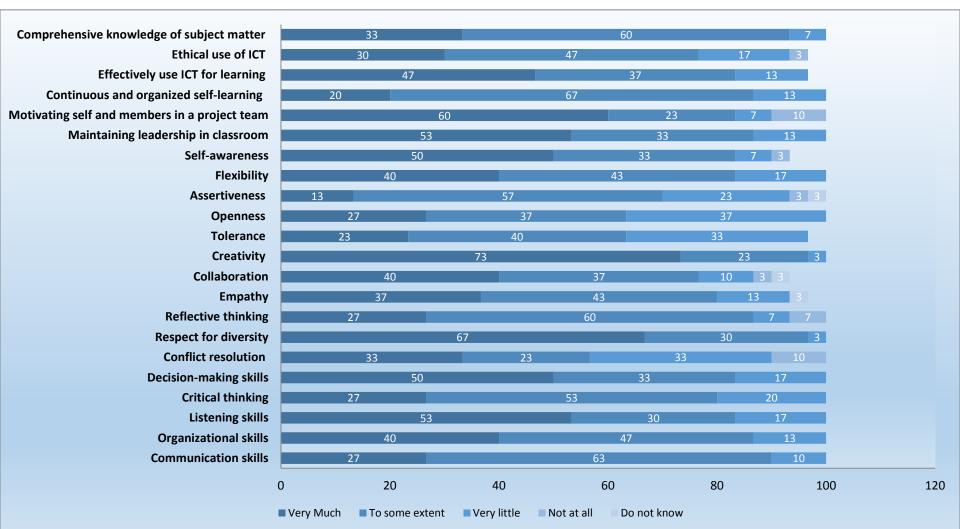
Student / Parent Viewpoint



- Confident about ICT based learning and research
- Most students in the group have computer access at home
- Students are aware of copyright issues but confessed to unethical copying from Internet to bring up quality of research -> more marks
- Parents support TVC related activities as long as grades do not drop
- Many competencies learnt through parent interaction at home not only through school

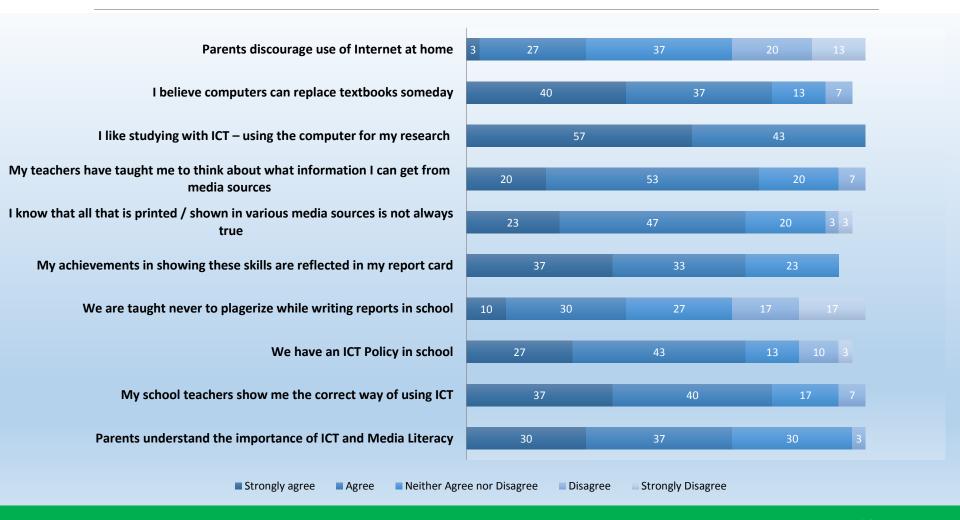
How comfortable are students in 21st Century Competencies?





ICT / Media related statements







THE CASE STUDY OF JNANA PROBHODHINI SCHOOL



Stated Objectives of the School

- 1. To have a complex and challenging curriculum
- 2. Motivation building and attitude formation over knowledge and skill development
- 3. Planned exposure over class instruction
- 4. 'Learning to learn' and metacognition over learning
- 5. Hard and challenging tasks over smaller units of tasks



Concluding Thoughts

- Schools are responding in different ways to train teachers for TVC facilitation
- Teachers understand the importance of TVCs
- Sustained training, as for the government schools in this study, can be a probable solution – government teachers more aware than private teachers
- Examples like of Jnana Prabhodhini school continue to inspire and have takeaways for other schools
- Parents will support as long as grades do not drop
- Children can go either way need to be managed by teachers

