

India's Education Policy's Structure, Statistics And Challenges -A Comparative Analysis With Finland Education System

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Abstract

The education system of a country substantially affects its socioeconomic status and global standing. Keeping this in mind, Indian education system has undergone numerous changes time to time thus contributing to immense economic growth and world reputation for generating employable competent workforce. A latest educational reform i.e. India's New Educational Policy 2020 has suggested incorporation of multidisciplinary universities and autonomous colleges so as to promote quality higher education. According to the 2022 report, the literacy rate in Finland is 100% while the literacy rate in India is 77.7%.

The present paper aims to acutely comprehend the Education Policy of India, its structure, statistics and challenges it faced for decades. Paper will majorly highlight the India's New Education policies with changes pertaining to structure, pedagogy, methodology, and proposed outcome. There will be details pertaining to which extend it replicates education system of Finland. Paper will also highlight the limitations that India or any developing nation may have at present and how long or what measures it would require to attain complete literacy.

The study will further be utilized to map the key differences and similarities between the education systems of Finland and India analyzing their societal, political, historical, lingual, and economic factors.

Index Terms— India, Finland, Education, New Education Policy, Literacy .

INTRODUCTION

Every country around the globe has a different education system responsible for shaping the country's literacy. In international rankings of nations with successful educational systems, Finland is at the top, while India lacks. A country's literacy directly affects its socioeconomic condition. The current population of India in 2022 is 139.34 crores and the literacy rate is 77.7 %, implying that around 31 crores people in India are illiterate. Finland with a population of 55.6 lakh has a literacy rate of 100 %, implying that no one is illiterate in Finland. Finland's education system is widely appreciated worldwide for being one of the best-developed education systems in the world, unlike the Indian education system.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Finland

Until the 1850s, the church was responsible for education in Finland. At the end of the 19th century, just 8% of children aged 7 to 12 in the countryside received a basic education, whereas, in towns, almost every 7-12-year-old child did. Finland's independence in 1917 provided the chance to establish its own administration without foreign constraints. Education was considered to play a vital part in the advancement of social justice. By 1921, 68% of Finnish children were enrolled in school, and the law regarding compulsory education surfaced into effect. By 1944, almost all local authorities had completed the development of the school districts and basic education institutions stipulated by law. The Second World War impeded education policy procedures which helped to attain social equality. The education system was restructured in the 1950s. By the end of the 1970s, the state had been able to reform the education system in such a way that it could achieve the social equality it aspired for. In 1983, the pre-inspection of textbooks by the National Board of Education was eliminated and the school