

# Indian and Kenyan System of Education – A case study

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## Abstract:

*Education is a continuous lifelong process. The purpose of education is to facilitate the process of growth. Mahatma Gandhi said “By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in man – body, mind and spirit.” The paper which is based on a case study focuses on the differences between Indian and Kenyan systems of education in terms socio-cultural, academic, economic, policy, political and administrative factors. Data was collected through i) Focus on Group Discussions with students in the various faculties, ii) In-depth interviews with students and Research scholar, lecturers, management and administrative staff and iii) Documents, papers and journal articles.*

## Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi said “By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in man – body, mind and spirit.” Education is a continuous and lifelong process. It starts from the womb of the mother and continues till death. It is the process of development from infancy to maturity. It includes everything which influences human personality. Education is development of individual and the society, which brings improvement in every aspect in the society. It improves human behaviour through undergoing the educational process and leads to the attainment of goal and achievement. Education is continuous reconstruction of our experiences and it helps in an individual adjustment.

## Aims of Education

The goal of education should be the full flowering of the human on this earth. According to a UNESCO study, “the physical, intellectual, emotional and ethical integration of the individual into a complete man/woman is the fundamental aim of education.”

The goal of education is also to form children into human persons committed to work for the creation of communities of love, fellowship, freedom, justice and harmony. Students

are to be moulded only by making them to experience the significance of these values in the school itself. Teachers could achieve this only by the live examples of their lives manifested in hundreds of small and big transactions with students in word and deed.

### **Development of individual and social aims:**

Individual and social aims are the most important aims of education. They are opposed to each other. Individual aims gives importance for the development of the individuality, while social aims gives importance to the development of society through individual not fulfilling his desire.

### **Individual Aims:**

**Percy Nunn** observes, “Nothing goods enter into the human world except in and through the free activities of individual men and women and that educational practice must shape the individual. Education should give scope to develop the inborn potentialities through maximum freedom.” Because

(1) Biologists believe that every individual is different from others. Every child is a new and unique product and a new experiment with life. Thompson says, “Education is for the individual”. Individual should be the centre of all educational efforts and activities.

(2) Naturalists believe that central aim of education is the autonomous development of the individual. Rousseau said, “Everything is good as it comes from the hands of the Author of Nature, but everything degenerates in the hands of man.” God makes all things good, man meddles with them and they become evil. God creates everything good man makes it evil. So individuals should be given maximum freedom for development.

(3) Psychologists believe that education is an individual process because of individual differences. No two individuals are alike. So education should be according to the interest of the individual.

### **Social Aims:**

The supporters believe that society or state is supreme or real. The individual is only a means. The progress of the society is the aim of education. Education is for the society and of the society. The function of education is for the welfare of the state. It prepares the individual to play different roles in society. Individuality has no value, and personality is meaningless without the society. If society will develop individual will develop automatically. Here society plays an important role.

### Importance of Education

. Education plays a vital role in your success in personal growth. The more one has knowledge the more he/she grows. Being educated and earning a professional degree prepares you to be a part in reputed organizations, companies or institutions. A person who gets good education will become good citizen, more dependable worker. Without education a person is incomplete, so education makes man a right thinker and a good decision – maker.

In today’s competitive world education is a necessity for man after food, clothing, and shelter. Education is the solution of any problem; it is only education which promotes good habits, values and awareness towards anything like terrorism and corruption. Nowadays, technology plays an important role in continuing the education through known to unknown. It is the only fundamental way by which a desired change and upliftment in the society can be effected. Education for women for example is a must because the empowerment and knowledge of one woman can revolutionalise her family first and society at last.

### Differentiative between Kenya and Indian Education

Kenya Education	Indian Education
<p><b>Cost of fees</b>                      Ex: UG course fees – 1lakhs per year                      PG course fees – 2 lakhs per year</p>	<p>India Provide less cost of Education. The UG and PG course fees Rs.1000 to Rs.10000 per semester</p>
<p>No free Internet access for students, Research scholar and staff.                      Per hour Rs.50 – 100 collected from student</p>	<p>University and some colleges are providing free Internet services for student, Research scholar and staff. Yearly once below Rs. 500 collected from all.</p>
<p>One page Xerox copy Rs. 4 charged</p>	<p>One page Xerox copy 70 paise to Rs1.50</p>

	charged
UG course period is four years	UG course period is three years
Ph.D duration period minimum 8 years with difficulties to complete course.	Ph.D duration period is Minimum two years with M. Phil, without M. Phil Minimum three years Maximum three and five years. Therefore more person completed the Ph.D course
Library: Everybody must registration in library Rs.200 collected from per student and payment is made when a book is borrowed.	Library: Once students registered educational institution, there are easily use the library. Student not to pay fees for book taken
No village library for pupils and students.	Many village library available in India, even though the public access is low
Educational scholarship is provided based on course fee 30 Per cent to 40 Per cent	Central and State government providing different type of scholarship student and Research scholar
The UG, PG and new course decided by the government	The UG, PG and new course desired by University Grant Commission (UGC)
The qualification of faculty are maximum PG course and few with doctorate	Educational institutions are follow the UGC norms
Students and research scholars would like to utilise the teacher ability and skills but less teachers available	Student and Research scholar not utilised the teacher ability and skills
Relationship between student and staff is difficulty – friendly but race difference following among the society	Relationship between student and staff is closed – friendly but cast difference following among the society
Family and community members are contributing and encourage the student	Few family and community members are contributing and encourage the student because most of parents are unaware
The relationship between students is good but race difference is dominant among the society	The relationship between student is good but cast difference following among the society

Bus facilities are worse. There is no control of transport systems	Educational institutions are providing bus facilities. government and private transport arrange bus facilities for college times
Educational institutions providing hostel facilities are minimum with high cost	Compared Kenya low hostel fees has collected
Employment opportunities is low	Degree holder not get suitable job of his course
Few University and college conduct campus interview	Few University and college are conduct campus interview
The medium of teaching is English. There is no chance to speak local language	The medium of teaching is English. Although class conduct by English and Tamil
Building condition is not good and standard	Building condition is good and welfare facilities are normal
Healthy food in canteen but costly	low cost healthy food available in canteen
Drinking is water purchased from outside.	The gift of natural providing lot of water in various way
Food habit: mostly eat pulses and greens	Mostly eat Rice and wheat. Compared to Kenyan food it is less nutritious
Love: nature of affection prevails	Once fall in love no concentration in studies

### Recommendations:

Provide small class sizes of about 20 to 30 students. Large classes make it hard for lecturers to monitor students individually and also discourage student discussion and interaction.

Advise and encourage students to get internships in relevant fields for experience. Also, lecturers should take refresher courses and actively involve themselves in training exercises in the fields they teach. Lecturers with both textbook and field knowledge help improve the quality of education.

India needs to embrace internet and technology if it has to teach all of its huge population, the majority of which is located in remote villages. Now that we have computers and internet, it makes sense to invest in technological infrastructure that will make access to knowledge easier than ever.

The goal of our new education system should be to create entrepreneurs, innovators, artists, scientists, thinkers and writers who can establish the foundation of knowledge based economy rather than the low-quality service provider nation that we are turning into.

Historically, the government just did not have enough money to spend on even opening new schools and universities, forget overhauling the entire system and investing in technology and innovation related to the education system.

We started with focus on five aspects of knowledge should from Education, access to knowledge, knowledge concepts, knowledge creation, knowledge applications and knowledge services.

We need to use technology effectively. We are known all over the world for expertise in IT and we use very little of information and communication technology to that productivity and efficiency in our education especially in higher education. I see lot of bad sites of our universities, we know that models have changed students do not learn the way I used to learn when I was young.

The students are advised not to take admission in these unapproved study centres, off campus centres, franchise institutions, colleges/institutions claiming to be affiliated with private universities or deemed universities.

The cultural problems faced by Indian college students, colleges should make a determined effort to assist in the identification and resolution of these cultural problems.

More than Indian students should critically examine their English programs. Therefore Indians should expand their efforts and experiment with ways to teach English more effectively to Indian students.

Enhance cooperation by encouraging students to work in teams. Lecturers can give group assignments to encourage the spirit of teamwork. The ability to work in groups allows students to fit in jobs where teamwork is necessary.

Make the college environment responsive to teaching. Encourage professor-student interaction. Give lecturers and students opportunities to give ideas on how to improve the learning environment by organizing open forums.

Indian students are more dependent on scholarships; all scholarship granting agencies (state, federal, private, etc.) should extend and expand their efforts so as to make available scholarships for all qualified students.

Indian college students do not receive adequate encouragement from home, parental pressure does not seem to lead to higher college achievement, and Indian students themselves should be convinced about the value of higher education.

Our education system rarely rewards. Our testing and marking systems need to be built to recognize original contributions, in form of creativity, problem solving, valuable original research and innovation. Memorising is no learning; the biggest flaw in our education system is perhaps that it incentivizes memorizing above originality.

### **Conclusion:**

Rabindranath Tagore wrote lengthy articles about how Indian education system needs to change. We have established IITs, IIMs, law schools and other institutions of excellence; students now routinely score 90% marks so that even students with 90+ Per cent find it difficult to get into the colleges of their choice; but we do more of the same old stuff.

The Supreme Court said it is still a matter of concern that so many people are illiterate and the students and the society play a role in bringing transformation in the present system. "When the British rule ended in 1947, the literacy rate was just 12 per cent. Over the years, India has changed socially, economically, and globally. After the 2011 census, literacy rate in India, during 2011 was found to be 74.04 per cent. Compared to the adult literacy rate here, the youth literacy rate is about 9 per cent higher.

"Though this seems like a very great accomplishment, it is still a matter of concern that still so many people in India cannot even read and write. The numbers of children who do not get education especially in the rural areas are still high. Though the government has

made a law that every child under the age of 14 should get free education, the problem of illiteracy is still at large,"

Justices BS Chauhan and FM Ibrahim Kalifulla said "It is unfortunate that today education instead of reforming the human behaviour, in our humble opinion, appear to have failed to achieve its objective. Instead we find troubled atmosphere in the society at large, which calls for immediate reformation with the efforts of one and all," The bench said that in comparison to earlier times, the literacy level has increased but it did not result in better human value which calls for transformation in education system.

James Ross said "The aim of education is the development of valuable personality and spiritual individuality." The true aim of education cannot be other than the highest development of the individual as a member of society. Let education burn the individual flame, feeding it with the oil of society. Our education system is geared towards teaching and testing knowledge at every level as opposed to teaching skills. "Give a man a fish and you feed him one day, teach him how to catch fishes and you feed him for a lifetime."

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