



Policy Analysis Education Policies of Uno

KEYWORDS

Education Corridor, Urban Design, Education Policies, Sports Corridor, Sports Policies

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ABSTRACT 'Education Corridor' is totally new & innovative concept which is proposed to create network through education institutes for better performance.

In this paper work existing growth pattern of education institutes in an urban fabric has been studied. Efforts have been taken to channelize unorganized growth between education institutes within the precinct.

It demonstrates an Education Corridor' for Education Policy implementation in The Indian city like Bangalore.

United Nations Organization

Established in 1984, UNO is the largest organization of its kind across the region with nearly 20,000 individuals engaging in UNO sponsored community development activities.

UNESCO(United Nations Educational , Scientific & Cultural Organization)

Education for all -EFA

Currently, UNESCO's main thrust in the field of national educational policies and strategies are to provide focused support in the development and reinforcement of national education sector plans for achievement of the Education For All (EFA) Goals.

At the country level, UNESCO encourages the implementation of policies that are relevant to distinctive national contexts, in line with the commitments endorsed by the international community such as the Six Education for all Goals.

Education for all goals under Dakar framework of action

▪ Goal1

Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

▪ Goal2

Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality.

▪ Goal3

Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes.

▪ Goal4

Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.

▪ Goal5

Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in

education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.

▪ Goal6

Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.

Physical Education Policy By UNO-UNOSDP

Definition of sports by UNO

UNO defined sport, for the purposes of development, as "all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction, such as play, recreation, organized or competitive sport, and indigenous sports and games.

Sport as a fundamental right

- The right of access to and participation in sport and play
- In 1978, UNESCO described sport and physical education as a "fundamental right for all".
- But until today, the right to play and sport has too often been ignored or disrespected.

Education policy in India

Education For All- SSA India

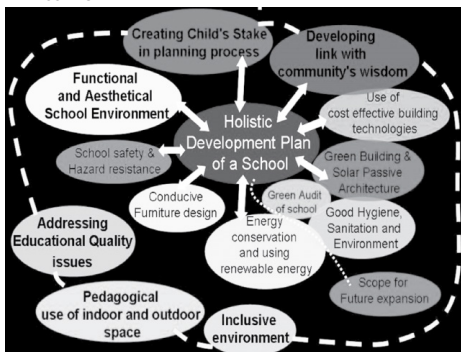
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All Movement) is a programme by the Government of India.
- It aimed at the universalization of elementary education "in a time bound manner", as mandated by the 86th amendment to the constitution of India making free education to children aged 6–14 (estimated to be 205 million in number in 2001) a fundamental right.
- The programme was pioneered by Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations.
- The programme is looking to open new schools in those habitations without schooling facilities and to strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.

- Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, and the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level.
- SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on female education and children with special needs.
- SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide. Its goals of 2011 were to do the following
- Open new schools in areas without them and to expand existing school infrastructures and maintenance.
- Address inadequate teacher numbers and provide training a development for existing teachers.
- Provide quality elementary education including life skills with a special focus on the education of girls and of children with special needs, as well as computer education.

Sports Policy in India

Sports as a formal education Evolution

- In India, the integration of physical education and sports with formal education was emphasized in the First Five Year Plan itself.
- The Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education (LNPE) at Gwalior and the National Institute of Sports (NIS) at Patiala were established in the Second Five Year Plan.
- Physical Education and Sports have been receiving support under successive Five Year Plans. But there was no policy framework for sports.
- After 1982 after India hosted Asian Games , the National Sports Policy, 1984 was the first move towards developing a conducive policy framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country.
- The policy emphasized the need to develop sports infrastructure and make physical education and sports an integral part of the school curriculum at grassroots level.
- It focuses on the preservation of existing playfields and safe open spaces for sport activities, if necessary by suitable legislation. with regard to the promotion of excellence in competitive sports.
- Comprehensive National sports policy 2007 aiming at adopting a holistic approach to sports development taking into account the health benefits, recreation benefits, educational benefits, social benefits, economic benefits and source of national pride that it offers, came



Education Section-Bangalore Scenario As per CIVIC Bangalore Report

There were 4,56,325 children of the age 0-6 in the 2001 census in BMP area. These children would be now in the age group 7-13 years. This means each cohort comprises about 76,000 children and the total number of children from I – VIII Std. will be about 6,08,000. There are 3,994 primary (lower and upper) schools and 1,573 high schools in Bangalore. Out of which local authorities run 11 primary and 33 high schools.

Following table reveals the lack of facilities in education department's 1487 primary schools and 143 high schools in Bangalore Urban district.

Facilities	Primary	High schools
Drinking Water	154 (10.3%)	16 (11.2%)
Toilet	193 (12.9%)	22 (15.3%)
Girls Toilet	812 (54.6%)	104 (72.7%)
Electricity	646 (43.4%)	26 (18.1%)
Play ground	858 (57.7%)	22 (15.3%)
Book Bank	251 (16.8%)	22 (15.3%)
Ramp	1009 (67.8%)	132 (92.3%)
Teacher's Vacancy	+ 2623	+ 2306
PTR	38	22
% of female teachers	77.94	58.68

CDP of Bangalore prepared for JNNURM

The CDP has nothing to say on the important issue of free and compulsory education.

The only references below are to the needs of purveyors of private higher education.

- Provision of land in urban corridors for enhancing the number of players that can enter the domain of education; and
- Creating land banks for educational institutions.

Some of Issues Raised by NGO's

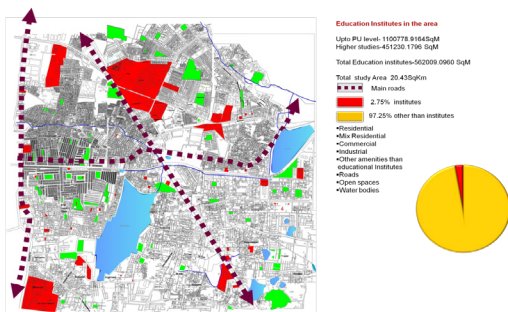
Schools being demolished to build commercial complexes. Needs to be stopped. Officials themselves unaware of several schemes of the government. Officials do not cooperate. Rehabilitation schemes are necessarily short-term. Future of child after rehabilitation needs to be considered. Inadequate extra-curricular activities in schools. There are no attendants, peons or ayahs in schools. Children being asked to do all the work. Hence schools lack cleanliness and are unattractive. Land to NGOs for conducting educational activities not being given. But land being given to corporate sector. Cuts of 20% to 30% being demanded from NGOs for giving grants under SSA taught

Suggestions By NGO's

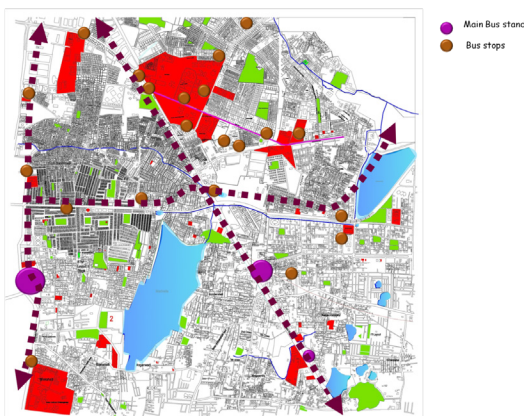
- Residential schools of excellent quality should be started for all urban poor children
- Budget for education needs to be enhanced.
- Kothari commission recommendation on common schooling to be accepted.
- Social audit of private schools with regard to their fee structure, % of seats given to urban poor children, etc., needs to be done.
- All 12 department heads identified as inspectors under the Child Labour Act need to perform their duties under the Act.105
- When legal provisions are violated, serious action needs to be taken.
- Promote activities like dancing and singing.
- Scholarships should not be stopped if the child fails in a class.
- Counselling centres should be set up in schools.
- Hostels attached to schools are a necessity.
- Incentives being given to government school children should be given to children studying in NGO centres also. Readable



STUDY AREA- SILK BOARD JUNCTION, BANGALORE



INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING



PUBLIC TRANSPORT MAPPING



LAND USE AND FIGURE GROUND MAPPING

Issues with SSA policy in Study Area

- Few schools under this scheme
- Poor Infrastructure & facilities for govt schools
- Lack of students & skilled teachers
- Whichever are existing schools under SSA not operational.
- SSA is only for primary education

Issues Related Sports policies

- Very less sports infrastructure in institutes especially primary schools.
- Very less active participation of citizens in adoption of sport as essential factor in daily life.
- For higher education sports are not mandatory .
- Even it is mandatory in secondary & higher secondary education it is ignored.
- Water sports are not much promoted as a part of study even if two big lakes are in the precinct. Also safety measures should be at high level for water sports.

Sports policies in Karnataka

- At state level there is no separate policy framework.
- There is one clause for sports policy in Youth development policy.

Need to strengthen policy

By adopting & strengthening all essential elements of UN-ESCO's EFA program.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Policy & Planning | 2. Advocacy |
| 3. Capacity Building | 4. Partnership |
| 5. Research | 6. Monitoring & Evaluation |
| 7. Celebration | 8. Resource Support |

Project Focus

- Presently it is needed to strengthen rest of all elements than policy & planning.
- Partnership with NGO's who are already working in same line.
- Setting up learning network
- Involvement of all type of organizations.
- Learning Centers for working children
- SSA up to basic graduation
- Facilities for staff on subsidized basis to promote participation in SSA
- Mandatory sports education & as part of SSA
- Incentives & awards to make sports facilities on free / cheap rates.

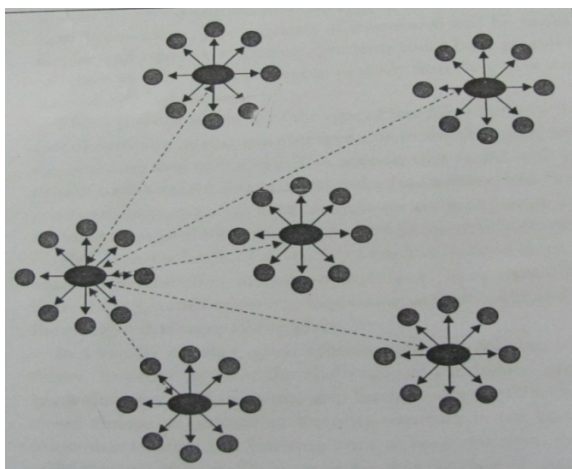
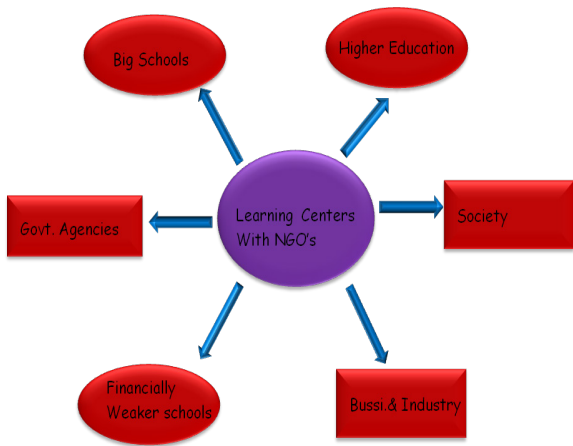
Shared learning Features

- Formal structure of network for sharing in an efficient manner.
- Formal structure to help each institute to maintain its independence & yet not loose the benefits of sharing

knowledge & facilities.

- Staff, teachers of member institute will be deputed for running these centers.
- Centers to act as connecting factor to educate child labourers, unprivileged children with involvement of other institutes.
- Education will not be limited to only books but sports & physical education, art work handicraft etc.
- Interaction of different level students & different professions through these centers to share knowledge.

Structure of learning Network/shared learning



Each Centre will connect to several other centers to widen the base of shared learning.

Education Corridor

Vision

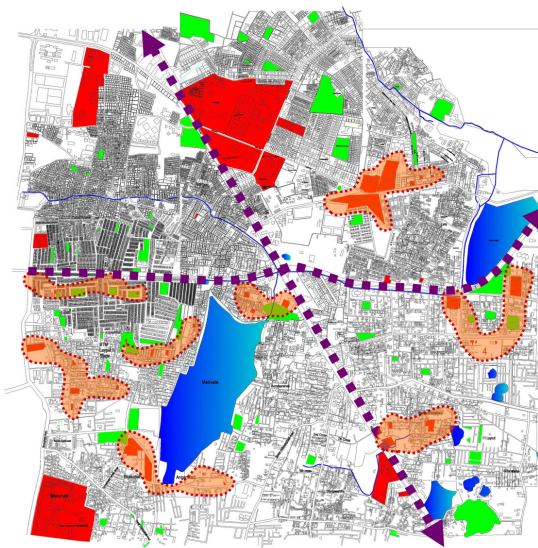
- To establish connectivity through education institutes in partnership basis which will provide high quality academic opportunities, joint student services & shared facilities for children in all sectors of society.
- Management responsibilities for the residents,
- Good education institutes (private/govt), NGO's, industries in co-operative basis.

Objectives

- Creating network through education institutes for better performance.
- Strengthening the sense of education community through network of institutes & different supporting activities
- Corridor as a knowledge corridor having sharing facilities

ties of sports, libraries, museums, parking ,art craft & music centers, science centers etc

- Improve multi modal access, circulation , parking for corridor & neighborhood residents.
- To create network of identifiable focal points, open spaces & recreation spaces for students.



Existing Pattern of Education Institutes

Network within Institutes

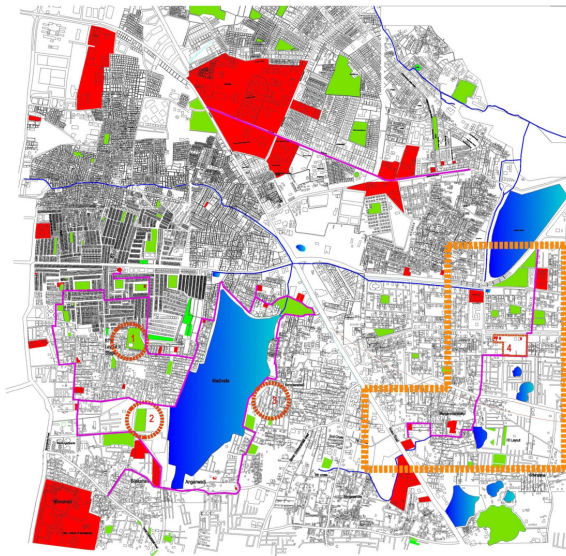
Defined Networks within Institutes

- Madiwala lake West-Proposed
- Agara lake south-Proposed & detailed out
- Madiwala lake North- Institutes are developed along one road.. It is proposed as Education corridor with specified guidelines & norms. Large institute in this network can be learning & research centre. It can open up to integrate with adjacent small institutes to form education corridor.
- Proposed learning & research centers in tie up with NGO's.

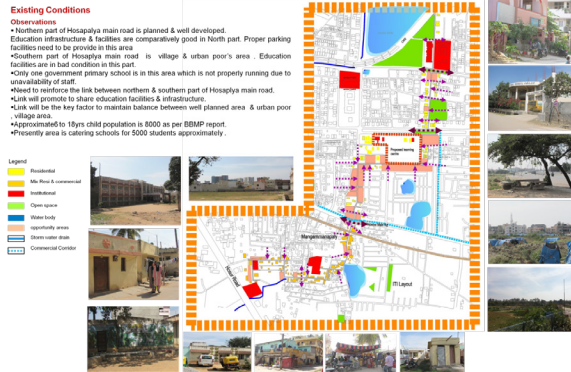
Design strategies

- Vision of co-operation
- Concept of multi-institution, education area evolved from simple physical adjacency in an educational corridor to co-operate & shared use facilities like libraries, sports, museums, learning & research centers etc
- Existing institutes will make improvements to its current campus to improve integration with the rest of education corridor.
- Eco vehicle zone throughout the corridor to promote eco friendly practices.
- Proposal & Guidelines for Education corridor in CDP Network between financially weaker institutes & financially strong institutes.

Defined Networks



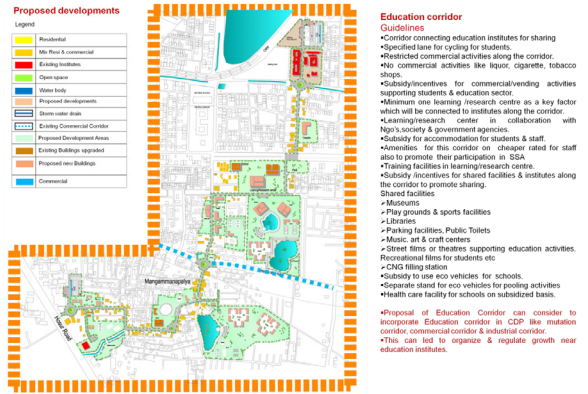
EXISTING CONDITIONS



CONNECTIVITY



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



Proposed developments

Learning Center

- Up gradation of existing Government school.
- School for 6 to 18 years for unprivileged children. Student capacity 1200 App..
- Vocational Training courses for students of age group 14 to 18 yrs
- Courses like agriculture, technical, computer, carpentry etc
- Training courses, work shops for teachers on education corridor.

Central Library

- One of the sharing facility
- Cater for 10,000 population
- Library for students & also open for public.

Museum

- As a resource center for library.
- It will be learning with fun like science center in New Delhi.
- Exhibition halls to display art craft, paintings by students.
- Money generated from such activities will be used for poor & unprivileged children education.

Sports facilities

- Sharing facility on subsidized basis or on affordable rates.
- Sports clubs will conduct trainings sessions for students & tournaments.
- Generated money will be used for adopted sports student from poor & unprivileged group.

Housing For staff

- Provision of housing for staff to promote/attract more people for SSA & sports for all mission.
- Housing for staff on affordable rates.
- Sharing facilities/amenities like library,museum,sport on affordable rates for staff & family.
- Hostels/Youth hostel
- Health care facilities
- Theatre
- Student friendly Public Parks & plazas
- Up gradation & rejuvenation of water bodies & convert it into recreational spaces
- Mix use zone for commercial activities
- OAT for student performance & bands
- Kid's safe zone road crossings, eco vehicle zone etc
- CNG filling stations, parking facilities, bus bays along the corridor,

REFERENCE

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