

Education in India: Voice, Choice & Incentives

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Part I

Stakeholder analysis

Who are stakeholders?

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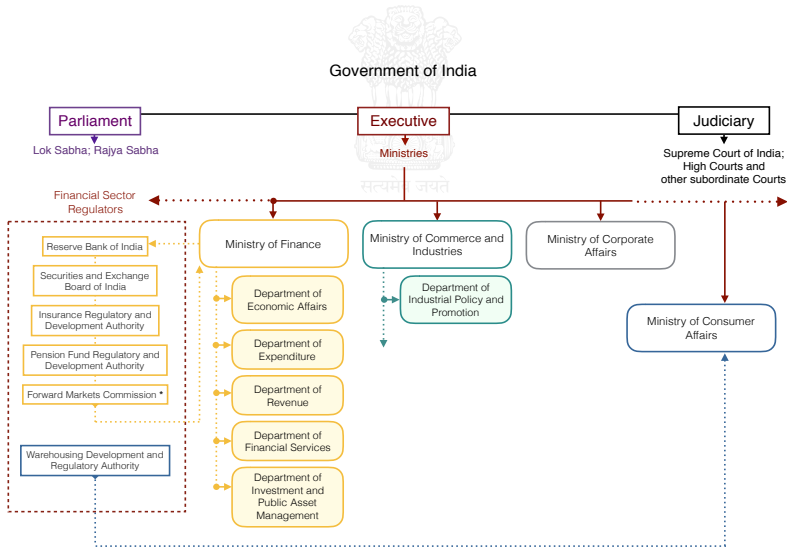
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Learning: Identify consumers and producers in the relevant market

Part II

Now, let's make 4 teams!

Part III

Q: Any other stakeholder?

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- Criteria for selecting some producers and consumers?
 - ① *Interest* is directly or indirectly affected?
 - ② *Power* to influence?
- How to rank *interest* and *power* of stakeholders?

Part IV

Let's rank interest

- Assumptions

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Every stakeholder has specific interest(s)

Part V

Your primary interest?

Table: Primary interest

	Primary interest
Government	Maximum votes
Parents	Maximise education outcome
Teachers	Maximise return from production
Schools	Maximise return from production

Part VI

Who is more interested than others?

Table: Ranking interest

More interest	Less interest
Teachers, Schools	Government
Parents	<i>Employers/book-sellers?</i>

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Who is more interested: Teachers/Parents?
Teachers/Schools > Parents > Government

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Why not absolute power?

Part VII

How stakeholders' influence
government?

Voice-choice-exit model

- Grocer

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- Grocer
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 - ① Voice

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 - 2 Choice

Voice-choice-exit model

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- Replace grocer with government
- Stakeholders' influence government power through:
 - 1 Voice
 - 2 Choice
 - 3 Exit

Voice-choice-exit Matrix

Table: Voice-choice-exit Matrix

	Voice	Choice	Exit
Grocer	Complaint	Move to another grocer	Move from the locality / e-commerce
Government	Protest Dispute resolution	Vote for another party	Migrate

Part VIII

Apply framework to stakeholders

Ask yourselves:

- What voice do you have?
- What choices do you have?

Voice-choice-exit Matrix

Table: Voice-choice-exit

	Voice	Choice	Exit
Teachers	Powerful union, Election duties	Vote bank	–
Pvt Schools (High fee)	Financial resources Political connection	–	Invest in another state

Voice-choice-exit Matrix

Table: Voice-choice-exit

	Voice	Choice	Exit
Pvt Schools (Low fee)	Lesser financial resources	—	—
Parents	NCPR, SCPCR	Vote bank Shift school	Migrate to another municipality

Part IX

Education: Who is more powerful?

Table: Ranking power

More power		Less power
Government		Private school (low fee) Government schools
Teachers, school (high fee)	Private	Parents

Who is more powerful?

Power matrix

Table: Ranking power

More power	Less power
Government	Private school (low fee) Government schools
Teachers, school (high fee)	Private Parents

Who is more powerful?

Government > Teachers, Pvt Schools (High Fee) > Parents, Pvt Schools (Low fee), Govt schools

Ranking: Interest v. Power

- Interest: Teachers/Schools > Parents > Government
- Power: Government > Teachers, Pvt Schools (High Fee) > Parents, Pvt Schools (Low fee), Govt schools

Table: Interest-Power Matrix

	Most interested	Moderately interested	Least interested
Most powerful	–	–	Government
Moderately powerful	Teachers Pvt Sch (High Fee)	–	–
Least powerful	Pvt Sch (Low Fee) Govt sch	Parents	–

Part X

How to improve edu outcome?

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Most powerful	—	—	Government
Moderately powerful	Teachers Pvt Sch (High Fee)	—	—
Least powerful	Pvt Sch (Low Fee)	Parents	—

Consider the following options

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Why some options better?

- 1 Make a parent's committee - target input
- 2 Government should spend more money - target input
- 3 Deduct teachers' salary for absence - target output
- 4 Performance-based promotion - target outcome
- 5 Govt should introduce vouchers for parents - target outcome

Takeaways

- Target outcome; not input or output
- Enhance power of parents by giving voice/choice

Part XI

Right to education

- Article 41, Constitution of India
 - State shall make effective provision for education
 - Within its economic capacity
- Article 45, Constitution of India
 - State shall endeavour to provide education
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Both directive principles of state policy

- Mohini Jain vs. State of Karnataka (1992)
 - Right to education part of Article 21
- Unni Krishnan vs. State of Andhra Pradesh (1993)
 - Right to free education till 14 years
 - After that subject to economic capacity

- Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002
 - Inserted Article 21A
 - State shall provide free and compulsory education
 - To all children between 6 and 14 years
 - As per *law*

- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act)
 - ① Free and compulsory elementary education in neighbourhood school
 - ② Obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education
 - ③ Duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority and parents
 - ④ Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours
 - ⑤ Prohibits deployment of teachers for non-educational work

Part XII

Analysis of RTE Act

- Schools
 - Government run
 - Municipality run
 - Specified category (KV)
 - Private
- Duty of government and municipality
 - Establish neighbourhood schools
 - Ensure admission, attendance, completion
 - Provide infrastructure
 - Provide training facility for teachers
 - *Ensure good quality elementary education*

Are these input, output or outcome?

Part XIII

Opening new schools

- Opening a school
 - Certificate of recognition from Govt or municipality
 - Fulfill norms and standards

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 - Fullfill norms and standards
- Norms and standards
 - Student pupil ratio
 - Building specifications
 - Minimum working days or instructional hours
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Impact on: high fee v. low fee pvt schools?

Part XIV

Duty of parents

- Duty of parents
 - Must admit child for elementary education

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What about incentive of poor parents?

Part XV

School Management Committee

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 - For Govt and municipality schools
 - Representatives: Municipality, parents and teachers
 - 3/4 should be parents
- Functions
 - Monitor working of school
 - Prepare and recommend development plan
 - Utilisation of grants by government

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Will this give more voice to parents?

Part XVI

Duties of teacher

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 - Complete entire curriculum within time
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Why no disciplinary action for private tuition?

Part XVII

Board exam

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What could be the reason?

Conclusion

- The law is heavily input oriented
- It does not focus on measuring outcomes
- Makes it difficult to open low fee private schools