



REPORT ON PROJECT WORK

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF
CHINA AND INDIA



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REPORT

Project on " A comparative study of Educational system of China and India " was Prepared by students of Department of Education during the month of July 2021. Sixteen numbers of students Participated in the Project work. They collected several materials on the topic from different Libraries and other Studious places. The departmental Faculties Co-operated them in all those works and this Project is original.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF CHINA AND INDIA

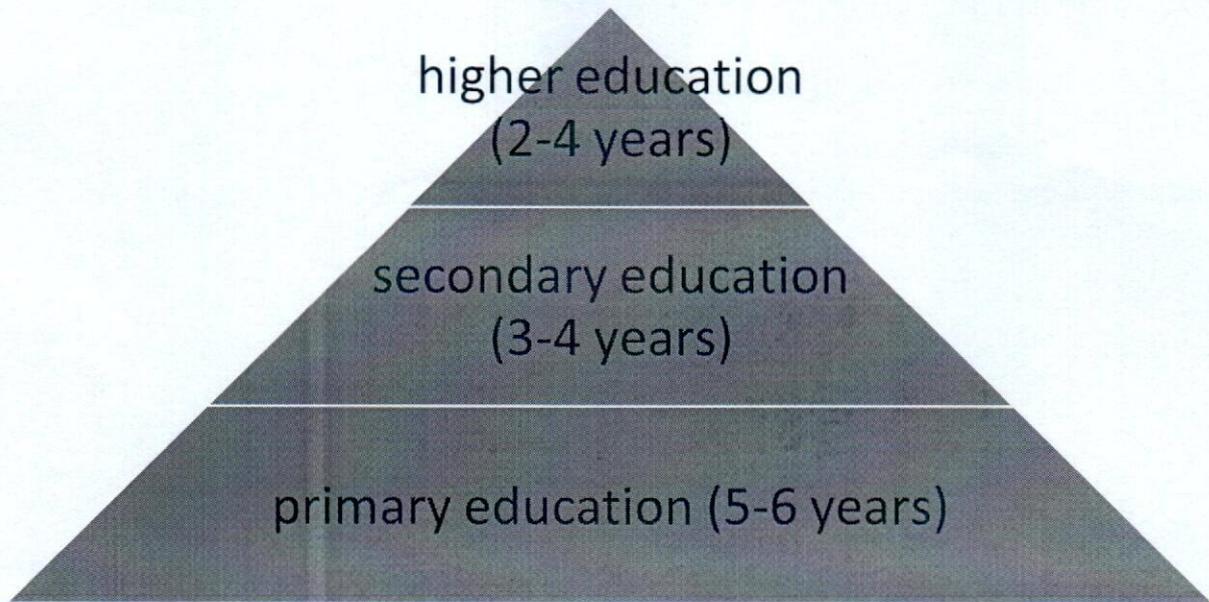
1. INTRODUCTION

China is a country in east asia bordering the east china sea korea bay and the south china sea . Neighboring countries include 14 sovereign states .The torries is diverse in china with mostly mountains along with deserts in the west and plains in the east. At9.6 million square kilometers ,china is the third largest country by area in the world . It has a north-south extent of 3900 km and an east- west extent of 5,000km.33% of the Chinese territory is mountains,26% high plateaus,19% basins ands deserts ,12% plains region, and 10% hills.

The past few decades have seen china profoundly changed by modernization and economic and social development .As a consequence ,the demands that society places on the countries politicals and institutional framework are changing policy makers are faced with the challenge of adapting to there changes with our political and academic dialogue program ,the Hann s Seidel foundation provides a space for meaningful analysis and discussion of socio-political issues in both Germany and china .The discourse reveals underlying motives and alternative courses of action ,supporting the process of reform and institution building in china .Against the backdrop of differing social and political systems, each with their own respective value systems, this dialogue contributes to mutual understanding.

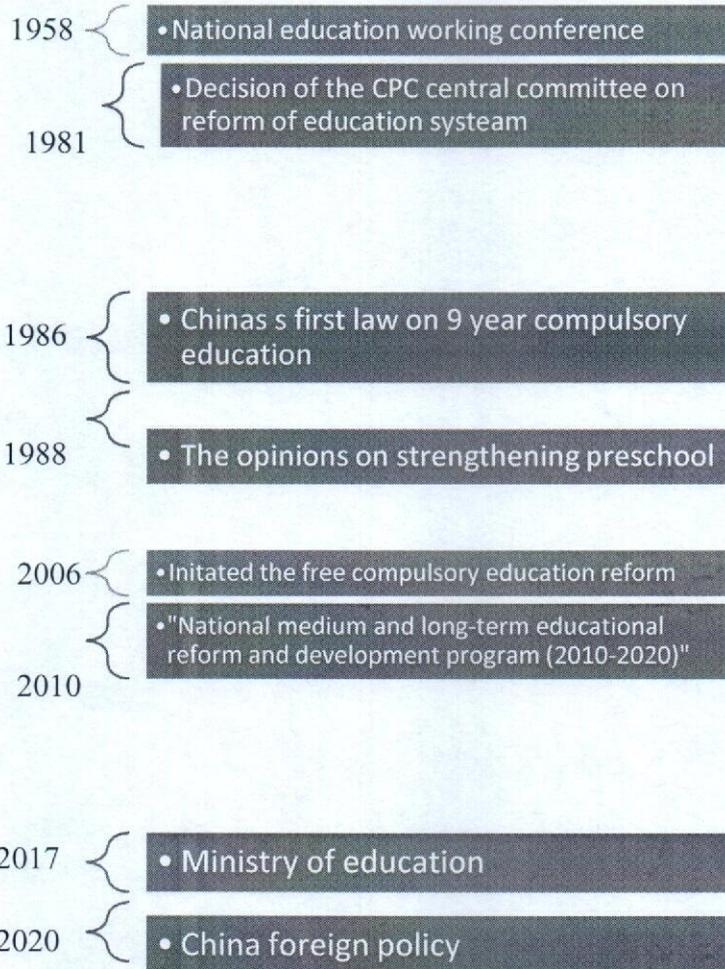
China economically extremely backword before 1949 ,has become one of the worlds major economic powers with the greatest potential and the overall living standard has reached that of a fairly well-off society .In the 22 years following reform and opening up in 1979 in particular ,china s economic developed at an unprecedented rate ,and that momentum has been held steady into the 21st century .In 2004 the government further strengthened and improved its macro control and theeconomy entered itsbest ever development period of recent yearsThe gross domestic product (GDP) for 2004 amounted to 13,687,59 billion yuan ,9.5 percent higher than the previous year.

China adopts the “five year-plan” strategy for economic development .The 9th five year plan(1996-2000) eas outstandingly successful, and the 10th five year



Constitutional provision for education in china

Since the early 2003 numerous policies have been developed by Chinese government bodies and educational institutions at various levels. Among them are the decision on the reform and development of basic education by the state council in 2001. The Rejuvenation Action plan for education 2003-2007 by the ministry of education (MOE) in 2004 , the outline of the national mid and long- Term plan for educational Reform and development 2010-2020 by the state council in 2010, The opinion on the enhancement of the teaching workforce by the state council in 2012. The decision on speeding up minorities education by the state council in 2015, implementation guidelines for the comprehensive promotion for world-class Universities and world class disciplines by the state council in 2015 etc. In the 1958s, policymakers and educators began to layout rules, regulations and standards on which its nascent preschool program could be built.



structure of Primary education: In china primary school education is compulsory and it lasts 6 years. Children starts schools at age six. The language of instruction is Mandarin Chinese with the exception of the primary schools that mainly admit ethic minority students. A typical school year is comprised of two semesters and runs from the month of September to July. Students attend classes five days a week and primary school education currently includes nine compulsory courses which include Chinese, mathematics, ideology and morality music fine Art, and labour studies. Foreign language is normally offered as an elective course. In order to pass graduation examinations in the subjects of Chinese and mathematics .The examinations are normally designed and administered by schools with guidance from local educational authorities students move on to 3- year junior secondary schools after graduation from primary school.

structure of Secondary education: After the completion of junior secondary school students can choose to enter either general senior secondary school or vocational senior secondary school is known as and vocational senior secondary

plan(2001-2007)mopped out the first plan for the new century , setting these main targets.

Optimizing and upgrading the industrial structure to sharpen china s comepetitive edge by 2005, the added value of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries will account for 13 ercent,51 percent and 36 percent, respectively, of the labour force. Further improvement to infrastructure, in-creased urbanization and bringing the widening development disparity between regions under effective control.

Most of these targets have already been achived ahead of schedule. At present the government is draffing the 11th five-year plan (2006-2010)

Objectives of china education :

- To set up a basic framework of socialist education system.
- Improving quality of education, stressing efficiency in running schools.
- Increasing educational investment.
- Optimizing the composition of teaching staff, practicing regional planning and strengthening community participation.

China famous for:

- The great wall of china
- The Forbidden city and the imperial place beijing
- The Terracotta army
- The summer places
- Cruising the Li river

The educational system of china

The chines Government has worked out an Eighth Five Year Plan (1991-1995) and a Ten-year programme (1991-2000) for the development of education. The development of education, revitalization of science and technology and speeding up of socio-economic development are the keys to turning china into a 'modernised socialist' country in the 21st century.

school is known as in china. Students wishing to continue their study in the general track must pass the entrance examinations for general senior secondary schools which is also known as in china .Designed and administered by provincias educational authorities the entrance examination includes the same subjects as the junior secondary graduation examination. At the end of their final school year graduates of senior secondary schools seeking admission to post-secondary education are required to take the national higher education entrance examination also called national college entrance examination (NCEE) commonly known as in china.

The first national conference on secondary education was held in Beijing in march 1951. Based on the conference the ministry of education issued the "Temporary Rules for middle schools" in the next year general secondary schools include a 3 year junior secondary school. Some systems have a 4 year junior/3 year senior plan a few others have a 2 year senior school structure. Secondary schools in china are divided into "key" and "ordinary" schools. Designated key schools are destingushed from ordinary schools by their bacademic reputation and are genearily allocated morew resources by the state. Their original purpose was to quicken the training of highly needed talent for chines modernization but another purpose was to set up exemplary schools to improve teaching in all schools. This stratifies structure has given key schools numerous privikeges. They can select the best students through city wide or region wide examination and transfer the best teachers in the area to teach in their school .They receive much more funding from the government and in getting funds for upgrading equipment or the purchase of expensive iteams such as computers they always have priority.

Because of these advantages ,key schools often boast 90 to 99 percent admission rate to universities.

There are two kinds of examination conducted in secondary schools. One kind is the graduation test. The second kind of test is college entrance examination.

structure of Higher education: Higher education in china is the largest in the world .By may 2017, there were 2914 colleges and universities, with over 20 million students enrolled in mainland china. The system includes Bachelors

masters and doctoral degrees as well as non-degree programs and is also open to foreign students.

The ministry of education of the people's republic of china (MOE) is the government authority for all matters pertaining to education and language. The MOE notes that higher education in china has played a significant part in economic growth, scientific progress and social development in the country "by bringing up large scale of advanced talents and experts for the construction of socialist modernization.

China is also a major destination for international students, being the most popular country in Asia for international students, the leading destination globally for Anglophone African students, and the second most popular in the world. In 2017, china surpassed the U.S. with the highest number of scientific publications. As of 2018, the country had the world's second highest number of top universities in the Academic Ranking of world universities top 500 universities, after the United States. In the 2020 CWTS Leiden ranking edition, china surpassed the U.S. with the number of universities including in the ranking. China is home to the two best universities in the whole Asia and the Pacific and emerging countries with Tsinghua and Peking universities, ranked at 20th and 23rd respectively in the world, according to the latest Times Higher Education world university rankings, china has dominated the QS BRICS university rankings and the THEs Emerging Economies university ranking, claiming seven of the top 10 spots for both rankings, china is also the most represented nation overall.

Effect of china education system after corona virus:

On February 9, nearly 200 million primary and secondary school students in china started their new semester online.

With all schools closed down due to the corona virus outbreak the country has embarked on what might amount to the largest simultaneous online learning exercise in human history

After suspending the opening of schools for the new semester the ministry launched an initiative entitled "ensuring learning uninterrupted when classes are disrupted." Over the course of two weeks, with all face-to-face meetings

banned, the ministry organized tele -conferences with school management agencies with school management agencies, online platform and course providers telecom and course providers telecom providers and others stakeholders to plan the implementation of the initiative. Ensuring that all students can access digital learning oppoutunities is the foremost challenge to design and deciver online tutorials .This led the education ministry to join forces with the ministry to join forces with the ministry of industry and in formation technology in order to—

- Mobilize all major telecom service providers to boost interest connectivityservice for online education, especially for the under served region.
- Up grade the handwith of major online education service plat forms especially the capacity of the National cloud -plat form for educational resources and public service in serving millions of aisitors simultaneously
- Mobilize society wide resources for the provision of online cources and resources more than 24,000 online cources have been made accessible foruniversity students 22 validated online course platforms most them empowered by artificial intelligence have been mobilized to provide primary and secondary school with free online courses
- Adopt flexible and appropriate methodoliges to facilitate learning schools and teachers are advised to choose appropriate modes of delivery based on local e-readiness including online platforms digitalized TVs or mobile Apps . Teaching methodologies including through and moocs. The recommenced number of online learning hours various by grade.
- Provisional of psycho-social support and courses to impart knowledge about the virus and protection against it.

INDIA

2 INTRODUCTION

India is located in Southern Asia bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Neighboring countries include Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Nepal, and Pakistan. India is a member of the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Before narrating some significant incidents of his life, it would be proper to make a brief reference to the social, economic and political conditions prevailing in India at the time of his birth because in the ultimate analysis, it is these socio-economic forces which give birth to the revolutions of the type which leaders like Mahavira and Buddha sponsored.

The most significant aspect of the political history of India, right from the times of Mahavira (6th century B.C.) up to the present day, is that India has rarely been politically united. The periods witnessing political unity have been extremely short in the face of prolonged history of thousands of years. The second remarkable aspect of political history of India is that when politically united under one rule, our country prospered and earned a respectable place in world community. The third and the most important aspects of our history is that even though our political leaders failed us, mostly in achieving political unity, we retained our national unity mainly because of our cultural unity which our people have developed through ages by their inherent sagacity and wisdom. This cultural unity is expressed through our way of life, our spirit of tolerance and patience which we have been able to exhibit commonly irrespective of our castes, creed or religion. The main contributing factor to these virtues is the power of assimilation possessed by the Aryan race, settled in the country. Aryans learnt in plenty from the more civilized, original settlers of this land but they also made their own original contribution to enhance the ideas which they learnt.

When Mohammedans came to India, they, unlike the previous invaders, came with their own religion and culture, with the result that they could not be assimilated in the existing Indian culture. On the contrary, they tried to impose their own by forcible conversions and political, social and economic repression. But by the passage of time even Islam was influenced

by Upanisadic thoughts giving birth to Indian sufism which attracted both Hindu and Muslim masses. Today an average Muslims social and ethical attitude is not fundamentally different from that of an average Hindu or Jaina or Christian. One can find a difference only in degrees. But an Indian Muslim or an Indian Christian is more an Indian than his co-religionist elsewhere. Thus our nation through ages, has saved our national unity, inspite of the partition of our country on the eve of our political independence.

There were small states and republics having monarchical as well as non-monarchical forms of government each trying to dominate the forms of government had failed to unite the country as a one whole. Even in the regions not having monarchy, the political structure was mainly oligarchical in character, power vested in the hands of the elite. Socially, on account of the belief that gods can be pleased to make our life comfortable only by sacrifices, a priestly class with great vested interests grew up and the growth of Brahmanical scriptures, prescribing intricate and highly specialized rules for sacrifices, made the services of the priestly class inevitable even for the ruling princes and political leaders..

on credit on covid-19 relief amounts to roughly 2.0 of GDP now but will likely have a limited impact on the ongoing recovery and its fiscal position. India is likely to be the third largest economy with a GDP size of 15 trillion by 2030. The economy of India is currently the worlds fourth largest in terms of real GDP after the USA, china and japan and the second fastest growing major economy in the world after china.

India famous for :

- Taj mahal
- Qutub Minar
- Ganges river(The Ganga)
- Strong sense of family
- Indian markets
- There are many national parks with a lot of wildlife
- Largest and oldest train network

System of education in India

The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18). India is divided into 28 states and 7 so-called "Union Territories". The states have their own elected governments while the Union Territories are ruled directly by the government of India, with the president of India appointing an administrator for each Union Territory. As per the constitution of India, school education was originally a state subject—that is, the states had complete authority on deciding policies and implementing them. The role of the Government of India was limited to coordination and deciding on the standards of higher education. This was changed with a constitutional amendment in 1976 so that education now comes in the so-called concurrent list. The central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), set up in 1935, continues to play a lead role in the evolution and monitoring of educational policies and programmes.

constitutional provision for education in India

1964-1966

- kothari commission

1968

- National policy on education

1986

- Launched "operation Blackboard" in primary school

1992

- The 1986 National policy on Education was modified

2019

- Draft new education policy

2020

- A new education policy

structure of Primary Education: Primary and middle (lower primary(Standards I to v) and upper primary (Standards VI to VIII)) education is compulsory and free in India. Primary education begins at age 6 with Middle/Upper Primary school education ending at age 14. Schooling is offered at state-run and private schools, however, private schools often have poorer facilities and infrastructure than government schools. The regional language is the medium of instruction for most primary schools and English as a second language generally begins by grade 3.

structure of Secondary education: Secondary education begins in grade 9 and lasts until grade 12. The secondary stage is broken into two, two year cycles, generally referred to as General/Lower secondary school, or 'standard x', and Upper/senior secondary school, or 'standard xii'. Education continues to be free at government schools, although private education is more common at the secondary level. Public examinations are held at the end of both cycles and grant access to grade 11 and university level study respectively. General curriculum for lower secondary school in India consists of three languages (including the regional language, an elective, and English language), Mathematics, Science and Technology, social sciences, work/pre-vocational Education, Art, and physical education. Secondary schools are affiliated with central or state boards which administer the secondary school certificate at the end of grade 10.

structure of Higher secondary education: In the first two years of secondary school, and upon the SSC results, students may enter senior/upper secondary school. Upper secondary school offers the students a chance to select a 'stream' or concentration of study, offering science, commerce, and arts/humanities. Education is administered both in schools or two-year junior colleges which are often affiliated with degree granting universities or colleges. Curriculum for the Higher secondary certificate Examination is determined by the boards of secondary education of which there are 31. Although the HSCE is the most common standard XII examination, the All India senior school certificate (CBSE), senior secondary certification(NIOS), intermediate certification(NIOS) intermediate certificate and the pre- university certificate are also offered.

Effect of India education system after coronavirus:

As we know that due to coronavirus pandemic the state governments across the country temporarily started shutting down schools and colleges. As per the present situation, there is an uncertainty when schools and colleges will reopen. No doubt, this is the crucial time for education sector because entrance tests of several universities and competitive examinations are held during this period. Along with them how can we forget about board examinations, nursery school admissions, etc

The immediate solution of coronavirus is necessary or if like these days pass then closure of schools and colleges does not even have short term impact in India can even cause far-reaching economic and societal consequences. Let us tell you that due to the closedown of educational institutes it is estimated to affect around 600 million learners across the world. Remember here we are talking about the school going students.

Measures taken by the educational institutes are as follows:

- ✓ Closed school
- ✓ Postponed or rescheduled the examination
- ✓ Cleaning and sanitization of premises.
- ✓ Consideration of long term uncertainty etc.

After discussing the education system of India and china, we will now try to compare these two education system with each other below:

INDIA	CHINA
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. We talk about our Indian education system, then we must be knowing that due to the influence of the British, we adopted English education system.2. On the recommendation of the education commission of 1964-66, we adopted 10+2+3 pattern of education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chinese education system, they adopted their own language education system.2. China follows 3+6+6 pattern of education.

3. India spends 3.6% of its GDP on education.
4. Primary language in India education system is English, Hindi and other Regional language.
5. Free and compulsory education for children aged between 6 year to 14 years in India.

6. There are many education boards in the Indian education. Almost all states have separate education board. For example, Odisha has the board of secondary education (BSE), Odisha and Maharashtra have MSBSHSE etc.

7. In India, after graduation the student can any course of his choice.

3. China spends 4.11% percent of GDP.

4. Primary languages in China education system is Chinese.

5. But in China each child must have nine years of compulsory education from primary school (six years) to junior secondary education (three years).

6. There are four levels of educational administrative set up such as SEDC, Local departments, The administration of secondary vocational and technical schools, Regular institution of higher learning, Adult school.

7. In China, applying to college is about one thing and one thing only: Gaokao ("The National Higher Education Entrance Examination")

