

STARS Programme: World Bank

Why in News

Recently, the <u>World Bank</u> has approved the **Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) Programme.**

 It will improve the quality and governance of school education in six Indian states of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan through the Samagra Shiksha.

Key Points

- Expected Beneficiaries: Around 250 million students (between the age of 6 and 17) in 1.5 million schools and over 10 million teachers will benefit from this USD 500 million programme.
- In Line with Previous Assistance: It will strengthen public school education and support the country's goal of providing 'Education for All', for which the Bank had provided total assistance of more than USD 3 billion prior to this plan as well.
- Objectives: STARS will help improve learning assessment systems, strengthen classroom instruction and remediation, facilitate school-to-work transition and strengthen governance and decentralized management.
- STARS will support India's renewed focus on addressing the learning outcome challenge and help students better prepare for the jobs of the future, through a series of reform initiatives, which include:

Providing Customised Solutions:

• Focusing more directly on the delivery of education services at the state, district and sub-district levels by providing customized local-level solutions towards school improvement.

Addressing Specific Demands:

- Addressing demands from stakeholders, especially parents, for greater accountability and inclusion by producing better data to assess the quality of learning.
- Giving special attention to students from vulnerable sections, with over 52% (as a weighted average) of children in the government-run schools in the six project states belonging to vulnerable sections, such as Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and minority communities.
- Delivering a curriculum that keeps pace with the rapidly evolving needs of the job market.

Equipping Teachers:

• Equipping teachers to manage this transformation by recognizing that teachers are central to achieving better learning outcomes.

More Investments:

Investing more in developing India's human capital needs by strengthening

foundational learning for children in classes 1 to 3 and preparing them with the cognitive, socio-behavioural and language skills to meet future labour market

- SDGs: It is in line with the <u>Sustainable Development Goal</u> for education (SDG 4) and will help produce better data on learning levels by improving the National Achievement Survey (NAS).
- PISA: STARS will assist India in participation in the Programme for International Student **Assessment** (PISA).
 - PISA is a worldwide study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and **Development** (OECD) in member and non-member nations.
 - It measures 15-year-olds' ability to use their reading, mathematics and science knowledge and skills to meet real-life challenges.

Success Stories

- India has successfully achieved gender parity in enrolment in primary education but that is **not the case in secondary education.** Under STARS, each state is expected to not only stabilize this downward trend but also improve the completion rate for secondary education.
- India has significantly improved access to education across the country.
 - Between 2004-05 and 2018-19, the number of children going to school increased from 219 million to 248 million.
 - However, the learning outcomes of students across all age groups continue to remain he Vision below par.

Challenges

- Fails to Address Capacity Issues:
 - Major vacancies across the education system remain unaddressed.
 - Without capable and motivated faculty, teacher education and training cannot be expected to improve.
- Ignoring Decentralisation:
 - The World Bank ignores that decentralising decision-making requires the devolution of funds and real decision-making power.
 - It requires not just investment in the capacity of the front-line bureaucracy but also in increasing their discretionary powers while fostering social accountability.
- Excessive use of Information and Communications Technology:
 - Technology does not address most of the systemic or governance challenges but it simply by-passes them.
 - Its usefulness depends on whether preconditions for effective use of ICT-systems have been put in place otherwise it only worsens the problems.
- Over-reliance on measurement by standardised assessments:
 - The programme spends money on testing infrastructure for standardised assessments which is a waste of time and resources.
 - Schools in India need improvement so the money should be invested in improving the **capability** of the system to improve learning.
- Outsourcing:
 - Outsourcing to non-state partners not just takes away discretion from state actors but also takes away the sense of accountability and ownership towards their job.
 - New private initiatives do not have institutional memories, nor do they have a grasp of socio-cultural realities that play an important part in the delivery process.
 - State structures rely on past experience (institutional memory) to meet new

challenges and build additional memories with every new reform they undertake.

Way Forward

- The administration must be equipped with adequate physical, financial and human resources because an overburdened bureaucracy with vacancies and without basic equipment cannot be expected to be effective.
- Administrative or governance reforms must give greater discretion to the front-line bureaucracy to address local issues and innovate if required.
- Outsourcing, an over-reliance on measurement by standardised assessments and excessive use of ICT will not get people closer to an <u>Atmanirbhar Bharat</u>. For that, the education system needs to enable itself to develop capability to reform itself.

Source: TH

