A GLOBAL LEARNING ECOSYSTEM FOR OUR TIMES
THE TROUBLE WITH
TRANSFER
CONFERENCE   CLASSROOM
POLICY | PRACTICE
STARTING WITH SCALABILITY
Children

2.2 B
2 B
1.5 B
1 B
0.5 B
0.4 B
0.2 B
0

Learners left out: 1.8 B

Classic Growth Curve

in 10 years 100% educated

0.6 B
0.5 B
0.4 B

1st & 2nd world kids

Children

2.2 B
2 B
1.5 B
1 B
0.5 B
0.4 B

Children

2.2 B
2 B
1.5 B
1 B
0.5 B
0.4 B

Learners left out: 1.4 B
DESIGN

AHAS → PATTERNS → TOOLS
TEACHERS ARE ALSO FIRST-GENERATION LEARNERS
DELIVER
TOOLS ➔ PATTERNS ➔ AHAS
THE
LESSON
LEVEL
START WITH WHY
How Does Your Parliament Represent You?

Understanding how a parliament is a representation of the larger idea of a country
Lesson Overview

Students learn that people of a country can have their voice heard when they elect their choice of leaders. They understand how the Indian parliamentary system is structured into two houses of parliament and the checks and balances that are in place to support public interests and ensure fair representation for everyone, including the marginalised.

A key insight learners should draw from this lesson is why we need two houses and how both together can help represent popular choice, as well as field expertise. They will do so through a case study. They will participate in role-play activities to understand the importance of having a say in the lawmaking process and learn how to include the voice of the traditionally underrepresented.
India is the largest and most diverse democracy in the world, and it is important that every citizen in our country feel they have a voice in the lawmaking process. As future voters and lawmakers, students need to understand the degree to which this model of representation ensures people’s best interests, and fairly represents the diversity in our society. Having a say in the future of your country’s democracy is a fundamental human right.

That’s why this lesson matters.
THE THREE Cs OF LEARNING

CONCEPTUAL

COMPETENCY

CHARACTER
Lesson Goals

Conceptual Goals - Building New Ideas

Learners will understand that:

- when people of a country elect their leaders, they should feel confident that their best interests are taken care of
- laws need to be framed based on what the public needs, as well as taking into account the opinion of experts
- checks and balances are integral to the successful functioning of a representative democracy
- one of the ways to improve the lot of marginalised communities is fair parliamentary representation
- the government is formed from the party or group of parties in parliament that command a majority
- the entire parliament—including the government and the opposition—work together to provide effective governance for the country
Lesson Goals

Competency Goals - Learning New Skills

Learners will be able to:

● give reasons for having their own elected representatives
● explain the need for term limits for elected representatives
● justify the need for popular candidates as well as domain experts in parliament
● justify the need for parliamentary reservation
● describe which parties form the government and the opposition in the parliament
● explain the functions of the parliament in providing effective governance of the country
● demonstrate the critical role played by the opposition in debating the decisions taken by the government
Character Goals - Imbibing New Values

Learners will become:

- proactive participants in democratic systems they encounter
- confident about expressing their opinions
- active listeners and open to multiple viewpoints through their group work
- collaborative by realizing the importance of balancing diverse opinions and skillsets
- compassionate towards marginalized sections of society
Let’s think deeply about this

Why is it important to elect our own leaders?
Learners understand that when people of a country elect their leaders, they should be able to feel confident their best interests are taken care of.

This activity will help learners give reasons for having their own elected representative.
Class Activity: Tell students that they need to appoint a class leader. There are 2 methods that we can use to appoint a leader.

Method A: The teacher chooses a leader.

Method B: The teacher and students together elect a leader.

Ask students which method they would like to use and why?
Which of the two methods would you prefer in order to choose a class leader and why?

**Prefer Method A:**
The teacher knows all the students of the class and so she/he is the best person to choose a leader.

**Prefer Method B:**
A class leader should be someone whom all the students are comfortable with and with whom they can share their problems. Therefore they need to be involved in the decision.
Choosing a Leader

Method A:
The teacher appoints the class leader according to his/her choice.

Method B:
The students and the teacher together decide and elect a class leader.

Think: Which of the above methods of choosing a class leader is better? Give reasons.
TECHNOLOGY
ACCELERATORS
DESIGNED FOR FIRST TIME MOBILE USERS
DESIGNED FOR WHERE
INTERNET IS A CHALLENGE
Simplicity + System + Stickability + Scale = Success
A LEARNING ECOSYSTEM FOR OUR TIMES
A PLACE BASED LEARNING ECOSYSTEM FOR OUR TIMES
IMPACT AT SCALE REQUIRES COMMUNITY
A GLOBAL LEARNING ECOSYSTEM FOR OUR TIMES