

# Kindergarten in Sweden and India

## Sweden

Sweden is a country with a social democratic welfare model built its prosperity on a general and universal system where everyone regardless of income have access to welfare services (Almgren et al, 2014, s.274). That Sweden is a social democratic country, for example, we look at the overall contribution that is when one becomes a parent. Parents Money and child's overall contribution helps parents regardless of income to feed and care for their children. The premium is the same for all parents regardless of income and is not means-tested. The tax burden is high in Sweden (Carlgren, 2016) is another factor that we expect the Swedish welfare system and social democratic.

From 6 years all children to attend a preparatory class, school class, which the majority of children do. The Swedish six-årsundervisningen conducted both in private and government schools. Pre-school is subsidized by the state and money making preschool completely free of charge comes from taxpayers. Preschool is a first step into the students 'education and "teaching in the preschool class will aim to stimulate students' all-round development and learning" (Skolverket1, 2016). In preschool, students are prepared with basic social skills for the future but also knowledge in mathematics, society and Swedish. The Swedish teaching in preschool based on a common state curriculum for grade 0-7 (Skolverket1, 2016). The Agency, the State läromyntigheten responsible for the curriculum and those who decide on the proficiency requirements that apply to education in schools. (Skolverket2, 2016)

## India

India's welfare system is based on a conservative system that makes the individual dependent on the family. (Dr.Vasalii, 2016) In India, there is a system in which the working individual is expected to provide for his family. We see for example that there is great contributions for the non-working members of society. The children are expected to be supplied by the / the working family member / s of the retired and the community may indeed retire, but needs the support of the family to be able to pay such as healthcare (Daleke2, 2014)

The Indian 6-årsundervisningen is divided into two parts, the first and second preschool. In the first stage, the children social skills through games and social interaction, and then continue to the second part of the preschool where prepared for primary school. More discipline and real lessons are the core content of this part of the preschool class (Urbanpro). There are both private and government schools in India (Daleke1, 2014) and 29% of the population now trained attend private schools (Joshua, 2014). The state-organized school is subsidized and therefore not as expensive as private, however, there is a marked difference in quality between private and state schools. The private schools often have better resources and teachers.

## **Comparison**

The main similarity between the Swedish preschool classes and India is that there are both private and state schools (Dalake1, 2014). That there is both a public and private sector makes the creation of a market. A competing to be the best. Another similarity between the two countries is how teaching in preschool occurs. The main goal of going to preschool is in both countries to prepare students for primary school, and the pupils to get basic knowledge socially, technically and factually.

Differences between India and Sweden is that the school is not subsidized in the same way. The Swedish government has decided to fully subsidize the private and public education while in India chosen to put all the money in the state school, and for example, introduced a free meal a day to attract more people to start school. One has also invested money in more girls to start school to reduce segregation. (Daleke1, 2014)

That one can say is that there are roughly the same vision of how a school wants to work, but the problem is that there is a big difference in how the country's economy looks like. Sweden has a significantly more stable economy and fewer children to provide school and kindergarten than they do in India. It can be a look at the population pyramid. There, an addition that it is significantly more children per adult than it is in Sweden. (Central Intelligence Agency, 2016) India is a rich country with lots of resources and a big trade, however, reach the good economy not the needy, which makes the economy unsustainable.

## **Analysis**

A strong advantage of the Swedish school system is that it is free of charge. This means that poor people can still offer their children a good education. The Swedish government's budget for the school year 2017 is 510 million (Cabinet Office, 2016), these are the income taxes that make it possible for both the rich and the poor have the same condition to a good education. The training is general in turn creates more jobs and greater job sector that contributes to greater equality.

Some argue that India's preschool system protects the family. That one is dependent on his family create a cohesive, need not be as dependent on the state because one can get help from his family. It can also be an advantage to the rich, able to choose to get a good education and not be dependent on the state, and with it is limited.

Both systems have disadvantages. From a conservative view can one criticize the Swedish way of structuring the school system as it does not defend the family in the same way as in India. It can also be seen as a bad one in Sweden as rich, have to pay a large part of his salary in taxes to fund preschool education. Rich people who pay a lot in taxes may think that it is not seen as a big enough carrot to work when it does not pay enough. From a social democratic approach, the system in India seem unfair because it is not as general as here in Sweden. That people who do not have a rich family or no family at all, easily falls outside the

system where they can not get a good education means that society is segregated and unequal.

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### **Interview**

Dr. Vasalii. Interview 2016-11-24 made through Google Hangouts between Stockholm - India (Teacher at universities in India)

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