

BLOCK-IV
EDUCATION IN USA

Unit 1 : National Education System of USA

**Unit 2 : Pattern of Administration: Primary and
Secondary Education**

**Unit 3 : Pattern of Administration: Higher and Teacher
Education**

Unit 4 : A Comparative Analysis with India

UNIT- 1

NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM OF USA

Unit Structure:

- 4.0 Introduction
- 4.1 Objectives
- 4.2 National Educational System of USA.
- 4.3 Summing Up
- 4.4 Questions and Exercises
- 4.5 References and Suggested Reading

4.0 Introduction

USA is a very vast and diverse country and also the richest in the world. It is rich in natural resources highly industrialised and is developed in the technological field. Therefore, the occupational pattern of the population has so different that the whole system of education and training has to adapt to its needs.

The landscape of education in the United States is characterized by diversity. This includes diversity in the socio-economic backgrounds of students, curricula, types of programmes, size of classes, and resources available to the schools.

4.2 Objective:

After going through this unit you will be able to—

- *understand* the national educational system of USA,
- *analyse* the administrative pattern of the USA.

4.3 National Educational System of USA:

Each and every country has its own education system, and aims and nature are framed as per their social needs and ideals, and USA is also not exception in this regard. USA has is a federal republic made up of 50 states, one district (the capital) and four territories and the president is the head of state. To maintain uniformity in their education system and to maintain a good cooperation among different states they have a national system of education. However, the national Department of Education sets guidelines relating to general education policy, collects data and awards subsidies and scholarships, but exerts limited influence on the content, learning outcomes or quality of education, where these tasks are entrusted to the individual states and they are responsible for education at primary and secondary level, and partially at the higher education level. For running these courses each state has a state board of education and they are responsible for education policy, funding for education, and quality assurance at primary and secondary level. Further it can be mentioned that the U.S. education system is not based on one, or even a few, framework laws. Instead, there are wide varieties of federal, state and local laws, plus court decisions and regulations that define various aspects of its decentralized system. In addition, there are rules and policies adopted by educational associations and individual schools and institutions that often have legal status with respect to matters within their competence.

The education system in the United States, as stated in above, is very diverse, with major differences in level, content and quality but the content of the relevant programme must always be examined to determine how the course will be evaluated. Thus despite of the diversity, the educational programmes of the 50 states are remarkably similar in many of the areas. Both private and public educational institutions are existed in all educational levels, from primary to higher education. Students must pay tuition fee to attend a private school. Although the number of private higher educational institutions is much higher than that of public institutions, whereas the number of students is the reverse, means more students study at public institutions.

One of the primary aims of public education in the United States is to ensure equality of access and opportunity for all boys and girls, minority

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groups and the disabled. Moreover, United States public schools have a long tradition of co-education or mixed gender education.

Education in the United States generally reflects the values and priorities of the society. These include a dedication to democratic ideals, a commitment to individual freedom, and a respect for the diversity of the population. In wider terms, the U.S. education system has as its goal for developing quality education to make realize and enhance students' highest potentials as individuals, serve effectively as good citizens to society, and successfully compete in a changing global marketplace. So education is given much importance in USA and education is the largest budget item for each of the 50 state and 5 territorial and commonwealth governments within the United States.

The academic year runs from September to May/June and on average, the school year is about 180 days, and the school day average is 6.5 hours. For all children in the United States have to access to free public schools and in most states, are under compulsion to attend school until the age of 16 or 18 in certain states. The medium of language in classroom is English.

In the United States elementary (primary) education is of 6 years, followed by 6 years of secondary education. But how these 12 years are divided it's depend on the state or school district. The most common divisions are 6 plus 3 plus (elementary plus junior high plus high school) and 8 plus 4 (elementary plus high school). There are many other subtle variations on these patterns throughout the country, and the decisions taken about the structure may have a strong rationale with the considerations of differences in funding, demographics, physical resources, etc.

Thus, in a nutshell we can say that the education system of U.S.A. has—

- No Centralized control
- Democratic ideals and local support for education
- The Philanthropic foundations in education
- Freedom of choice as well as dynamic curriculum.

- Schools are closer to the community
- Extra scholastic influences
- Research in education

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STOP TO CONSIDER

- The education system in USA is diverse in nature.
- The education system is run in partnership of federal, state and local government.
- Academic session runs from September to May/June and on average school years is 180 days.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Que. 1: Why education system in USA is called diverse in nature?

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Que. 2: What are the most common divisions of schooling in USA?

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4.4 Summing Up:

The education system in the United States is very diverse, with major differences in level, content and quality but the content of the relevant programme must always be examined to determine how the course will be evaluated. Thus despite of the diversity, the educational programmes of the 50 states are remarkably similar in many of the areas. Both private and public educational institutions are existed in all educational levels, from primary to higher education.

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Although completely free universal education has not yet been extended through the college level, since even the public universities charge some fees. American colleges and Universities derive only 25 percent of their income from students. The other three quarter is the contribution of governments (state, local and federal), industries, foundations and individuals towards the education of the nation's youth.

13.99 percent of the 6 to 13 year old and 91 percent of the 14 to 17 year olds are in school. The usual age for beginning schooling is 6, though in some schools it is 7. Education is compulsory in most states to the age of 16, and in some to 18. 12 years of free schooling are divided into different patterns in different communities.

4.5 Questions and Exercises:

Short Question:-

1. Enumerate the major components of education system of USA.

Long Question:-

1. Describe the National system of education of USA.

4.7 References and Suggested Readings:

- Biswas, A. & Aggarwal, J.C. (1995) *Comparative Education*. Arya Book Depot, New Delhi.
- Chaube, S.P. & Chaube, A (2003) *Comparative Education*. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
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- Hans, Nicholas, *Comparative Education*, University Book Stall, 5 Anachari Road, New Delhi.
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UNIT- 2

PATTERN OF ADMINISTRATION: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Unit Structure:

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Objectives
- 2.3 Primary Education
- 2.4 Secondary Education
- 2.5 Summing Up
- 2.6 Questions and Exercises
- 2.7 References and Suggested Reading

2.1 Introduction:

The US education in the beginning was based on European education system because Europeans had mainly migrated and settled down in large number. But with the migration of people from other countries later on, this system changed its nature and schools were established with the responsibility of the local people on the basis of the geographical atmosphere, needs and traditions. On the other hand the responsibilities of running the schools were given to the corresponding communities. But the educational system has expanded with the growth in population day by day. This expansion and changes accelerated more with the public awakening during the 19th century due to political, social, industrial development and other changes. The Government at in the same time initiated its educational responsibility with the aim of promoting cultural development. But diversity in educational scenario still prevailed.

The ancient system of education had a very strong influence of the puritan culture. During that time there existed the concept of the Dame school. This was a day care school where children were taught the basic alphabet and arithmetic. In the 1700's, the school were strongly influenced by religion. Schools were mostly set up in colonies and their aim was to

educate children. In the process of taking strong steps for education and in favour of establishing more schools, consequently the congress enacted the land ordinances of 1785. This separated the church from schools. Later a great development took place in 1837 which gave importance on a permissive school atmosphere where nature study was emphasized.

The present pattern of educational administration in the USA is directed to ensure quality in education that will enable all the children to achieve their highest potential as individuals, serve effectively as citizens of a free society, and successfully compete in a changing global market place. In 1789, the constitution of the USA was formulated and by that the powers of the States and of Federal Government on education sector were clearly classified but this system has gone through considerable reforms and changes according to the environment and new needs. The education system, now, in the United States is highly decentralized. According to the 10th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution the federal government has no authority to establish a national education system, nor do federal agencies ordinarily prescribe policy or curriculum for local schools. Such decisions are made at the state or district level. However federal government cooperates with state governments in education system and providing sufficient economic help and land grants to state government for running and establishing new educational institutions. In other words, the role of federal government in education has been one of broad leadership without undue control. But it is the legal responsibility of federal authorities to safeguard the right of every citizen to gain equal access to free public institutions and equal opportunity in the pursuit of learning.

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STOP TO CONSIDER

- Earlier education system of USA was based on European education system.
- According to the 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution the federal government has no authority to establish a national education system.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Que. 1: What is the main goal of USA Education System?

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2.2 Objectives:

After going through this unit you will be able to –

- *understand* the function of the primary education of USA,
- *recognize* the role of secondary education of USA.

2.3 Primary Education:

Generally in most of the countries, the system of education has been classified in the four stages i.e. Pre- Primary, Primary, Secondary and Higher Education or University education. In USA though the duration of compulsory schooling required vary across states, over 90 percent of the population between 6 and 18 years of age is in schools. By 1819, 48 States of America passed compulsory school attendance laws. Generally speaking, town and city children can find an elementary school about a mile away from their homes.

The Plowden Report (1967) observed that primary schools were one of the most hopeful features of the English system and were more relaxed and happier places than they had been a generation ago. Section 8 of the Education Act, 1944, requires primary education to the full time and ‘suitable to the requirements of junior pupils’ and section 114 defines junior pupil as ‘a child who has not attained the age of 12 years’.

Helen Hefferan, formerly Chief, Bureau of Elementary Education, California has described following objectives of elementary education:

- To develop Arts of communication
- To develop character

- To develop Physical health
- To develop understanding for measurement computation
- To develop scientific attitude and creative interest
- To develop international understanding

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(A) Administration: In USA the school organization is controlled and administered financially in two ways. One type of schools are those which are run by religious organizations and their expenditure too is met by same institution, the other type is those schools which are run by local groups and boards and expenditure of which are met from donations by the public. Besides these it is peculiar of schools in America that parents, teachers, authorities and administrators all jointly help in school organization. The authorities and principals provide such opportunities to parents, guardians, adults and public leaders that they can have knowledge of students' progress, their interest, capacity and conditions and give useful suggestions.

(B) Curriculum: In USA the general aim of primary education is to produce worthy citizens. In democratic states, creation of the feeling of citizenship is the main aim and with that aim the curriculum of the schools is constructed. The main aim of school education, earlier, was teaching of 3R's 'Reading, Writing and Arithmetic'. But since the beginning of 20 century to develop children in all aspects new and flexible curriculums were devised. So, besides 3R's the other subjects were included in curriculum, like-spelling, grammar, literature, composition, music, history, geography, elementary science, psychology, and hygiene. At present, the primary education curriculum follows 5 R's (Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Relationship and Recreation)

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instead of 3R's. Besides this 5 R's they also emphasizes on formation of social character and development of worthy citizenship.

(C) Methods and techniques of teaching: In USA the tendency of socialization is developed in the primary education. So, the following teaching methods are used in primary education for 5R's:

- Group work or activities
- Play way method
- Recreational activities
- Physical Training
- Training for reading, writing and arithmetic etc

Through those methods in USA, importance is given on physical, mental and social development for the evolution of good citizens.

STOP TO CONSIDER

- In USA the general aim of primary education is to produce worthy citizens.
- In Primary education main aim of school education was teaching of 3R's reading, writing and arithmetic.
- In USA tendency of socialization is developed where importance is given on 5R's.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Que. 2: Social efficiency is developed in USA. (True/false)

Que. 3: In USA training is given at primary education.

- (a) 3R's, (b) 5R's, (c) 4R's, (d) None of these.

Que. 4: Enumerate the two important objectives of Primary education.

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Que. 5: Mention two important methods followed in USA at primary level.

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2.4 Secondary Education:

Many state Departments of Education have made extensive use of the statements of purposes developed by national organizations. One of the earliest of theses “Cardinal Principles of secondary education” was established in 1918. The ‘cardinal principles’ have greatly influenced all subsequent statements on the objectives of secondary education and have enjoyed a position of prestige as a guide to educational thinking. The people in U.S.A. attach so much with the importance to secondary education that President Johnson said: “The Secondary school is the key–stone of American education for millions of our young people. It lies on the threshold of higher learning, for millions more it is the path way for adult life and useful citizenship”.

The organization of secondary education in U.S.A. is result of long continuous struggle. The Americans by nature are lovers of freedom and have faith in democracy. Secondary education in U.S.A. developed from the impact of industrial revaluation and also because of primary education being made compulsory for children. The first secondary school was established by the puritan section of Christians in the city of Boston, in 1635. The earlier secondary schools were established to prepare the students for college education. The courses of study were quite narrow and did not offer much choice of subjects. The preparation for life and citizenship

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was considered to be only by product and not a vowed purpose of education. Only a thin minority of elite used to get secondary education in those days.

It was in the twentieth century that the attitude towards secondary education began to change radically. The result was that by cropping up of public financial schools, some private academics, which charged fees for education, had to close. The expansion of education was so phenomenal that in one state Oregon, there was two thousand percentage of increase in school population within forty years after 1900. After Second World War, the schools and colleges have been the victims of complicated social conditions beyond their control. The population explosion accelerated urbanization and technological revolution. The commission on 'Life Adjustment Education' in 1947 by the federal government had laid down the objectives of secondary education as successful citizenship, training the young man in day-to-day life requirements, making worthy members of the family, to be able to understand the basic rules of learning, to prepare for a vocation, to be able to make worthy use of leisure, to develop spirit of appreciation of beauty, to understand the significance and method of science to developmental health and physical fitness and good moral and ethical development.

The Commission of 1947 laid down the following objectives of secondary education:

- Education for successful citizenship.
- Education for training the young men in the day to day life requirement.
- Education for making worthy members of the family.
- Education for preparing an individual for a vocation.
- Education for enabling to make a worthy use of leisure.
- Education for understanding the significance moral and ethical development.

(A) Structure of Secondary Education:

In one arrangement secondary stage consists of four classes i.e. from 9th to 12th. In the recognized system of education the educational structure is divided into 6, 3, 3 and 2 years. The first six years constitute elementary stage, three years each for junior secondary and higher secondary and two years for junior college stage- Junior High School and comprehensive high schools.

(B) Curriculum:

The responsibility for setting high school graduation requirements and curriculum regulations lies with the state legislature, the State Board of Education and the State Department of Education. In general few curriculum requirements are mandates by state legislative. They are instead, standards set up by the State Department of Education or regulate by the board.

Basically 3 groups of curriculum are found in U. S. Secondary schools- (a) compulsory subjects for all students, (b) semi compulsory, it's for interested students only, and (c) it's a variable subjects which have free optional subjects. The students have to select subjects in prescribed number from the various subject groups. These subjects are grouped according to utility and need. Thus, the half of the subjects of usual course of study are made compulsory for all students while the remaining subjects are free to chosen by the students. He may choose such subjects as foreign languages, psychology, fine arts, shorthand and typing and in some school automobiles driving. The trend today is to increase the number of required unity in science, mathematics and social studies. More emphasis also is being placed foreign-languages study. In many schools the curriculum is being broadened to keep up with the times.

Besides framing curriculum work of the student the council also plays an important role in rewarding activity to students. Sports, club activities, journalists activities are also associated with these.

(C) Methods of Teaching:

The following methods are normally followed as a method of instruction at secondary level:

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- Inductive and deductive method for language teaching and drill for pronunciation
- Questions-answer methods, group discussion, project methods for social problems, educational excursion, assignment and library use methods are applied
- The science subjects are taught by applying demonstration, laboratory, and experimental methods.

STOP TO CONSIDER

- Secondary Education in USA developed from the impact of industrial revaluation and for finding a suitable vocation.
- The main focus of Secondary Education is to develop social efficiency and industrial skills among students.
- In secondary schools mainly vocational, social, cultural and academic programmes are organized.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Que. 6: The secondary education in USA is organized–

- (a) Educational Academics, (b) Latin Grammar School,
- (c) Public secondary Schools, d) All of the above.

Que. 7: State the important objectives of secondary education.

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2.5 Summing Up:

- In USA the Primary education which is generally known as elementary education is imparted in schools in the USA under two categories- a) the traditional schools provide for 8 years education. b) The second

category school has six classes beginning from 1 to 6. The main theme of this programme is to give elementary education of citizenship, to fulfill their basic educational needs and to start their socialization process. It is to train children for reading and playing in groups and to develop social attitudes in order to strengthen social relationship.

- In Primary education main aim of school education was teaching of 3R's reading, writing and arithmetic. But since the beginning of 20th Century, an effort was made for all round development of children and new flexible curriculum was devised. In this stage group activities are encouraged in school life and school organization is controlled and administered financially in two ways i.e. one is run by religious organization and other types are from donations of public.
- The secondary school is the keystone of American education as millions of young people which are the pathway into adult life and useful citizenship. The main focus of secondary education is to develop social efficiency and industrial skills among students. Here vocational, cultural, social and academic programmes are organized for developing specific abilities and social activities for social development among the students.

2.6 Questions and Exercises:

Short Questions:

1. Explain briefly about two important methods of teaching especially in secondary level of education of USA.
2. According to Helen Hefferan what are the main objectives of primary education?

Long Questions:

1. Discuss about the education system of primary level in USA by giving light on curriculum and method of teaching.
2. Discuss about the pattern of secondary level of education of USA.

2.7 References and Suggested Reading:

- Biswas, A. & Aggarwal, J.C. (1995) *Comparative Education*. Arya Book Depot, New Delhi.
- Chaube, S.P. & Chaube, A (2003) *Comparative Education*. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
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- Sodhi, T.S.(1983) *A Text book of Comparative Education*. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

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UNIT- 3

PATTERN OF ADMINISTRATION: HIGHER AND TEACHER EDUCATION

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Unit Structure:

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Objectives
- 3.3 Higher education
- 3.4 Teacher education
- 3.5 Summing Up
- 3.6 Questions and Exercises
- 3.7 References and Suggested Readings

3.1 Introduction:

In USA Harvard is supposed to be the first institution of higher education. It was established with strength of just 20 students to teach them European literature and philosophy besides religion. During the 19th century, chartered grants were made available by state educational legislative committee. Thus higher education receives further incentives. However, the higher education received a boost in the mid sixties of 19th century by the land grant colleges. By 1970, in USA there were about 1800 institutions that provided educational opportunities beyond high school level education. In 1974, there were 2,670 degrees granting schools, colleges and universities in USA. At present there are 4,360 higher education institutions in the U.S. Out of them 2,832 are four year colleges and 1,582 are two year colleges. According to the latest data from the American Associating of Community Colleges (AACC), there is a total of 1050 community colleges in US.(Source:75 U.S. college statistics:2023Facts, data and trends. Research.com)

In 17th century, the missionaries in USA started seminars for school masters. The first pedagogical seminar was opened at Koethen in 1619, by Ratic. The constant influx of immigrants from abroad, the comparative freedom from that of attack and the intellectual stimulus of European political

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and economic controversy, were the forces which were exclusive to USA and influence the beginning of teacher preparation, too. Most of the reforms in teacher education were brought up in the 20th century when colleges and universities stepped into the field and the emphasis shifted from narrow vocational teachers training towards more professional preparation.

3.2 Objectives:

After going through this unit you will be able to—

- *discuss* the functions of higher education system in USA,
- *describe* the teacher training system of USA.

3.3 Higher Education:

Higher education continued to move on its own way till 1860, which marks the rapid growth and development of higher education in the United States of America. It's being specialized and research oriented, was not accessible to all and it proved purposeless for persons with vocational interests. So, stresses had begun to be laid on making higher education utilitarian and accessible to all.

By the end of Civil War, 21 State universities, 225 private universities and Colleges had been established for higher education. Most of the Colleges and Universities confined their educational programmes to undergraduate teaching after which they awarded bachelor degree. Certain institutions of higher education in America confined their work to post graduate teaching and research work. It was in 1825 that Harvard University started instruction in post graduate work. Since 1872 there has been a progressive in the research that is exclusively interested in post-graduate teaching and research work. There are about 2000 institutions that impart higher education out of which 161 have arrangements of post graduate teaching and research work.

The main aim of Higher education in U.S.A. is to develop social efficiency, national and international understanding for developing broad

outlook for practical future life of the students. The important objectives of higher education are worth mentioning:

- a) To develop the mastery on subjects or various disciplines.
- b) To provide orientation of research work as practical training.
- c) To extend and expand of new knowledge.
- d) To develop social efficiency for future real life.
- e) To develop international understanding and feeling of world citizenship.

• **Administration:**

Universities in American have been established to satisfy the public thirst for knowledge. Educational plans related to culture, sociology, science and even atomic research are implemented in the autonomous system of universities. College and universities, both public and private are chartered by the States in which they are established. There is no central authority with overall responsibility for the organizations and control. Each state retains the right to issue charters for new institutions. These institutions of higher education enjoy autonomous status within the framework of charter. As the higher education has become more important to the national well being and security of the nation, individual colleges and universities have come more and more to operate under the policy and financial direction of the environment.

• **Curriculum:**

In the University curriculum, it requires four years for graduation, one year for Master's degree and at least four years for a Doctorate degree. Three years are needed at under graduate level. So, as a whole university curriculum is of total 12 years. Students are free to select subjects of their interest. Three periods per week are assigned for the teaching of one subject. In addition to class periods, every student is given at least 2 hours per week per subject for self study. At the graduate level a student has to earn regular credit from 120 hours of class-teaching. There are vacations of one week in the month of April and of two weeks at Christmas.

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• **Methods of Teaching:**

There are extensive and varied courses in U.S.A. higher education. The main stress is given on vocational courses and their specific branches. The first method is lecture method and secondly the lecture is delivered in front of 15 to 20 students and there is a discussion afterwards. In the third method, the teacher reads his lecture before a large number of students once or twice a week. Besides that the group discussion and conference methods are used. The lecture cum discussion methods are used in language subject. The library and laboratory methods are also used. Therefore, student's active participation is highly encouraged in U.S.A.

• **Examination:**

There is in most cases no system of external examination. Final examinations are given at end of the course which is mainly written and last for two to three hours. The final grade is usually based on the instructor's judgment which takes into account not only the several examinations appeared but also written papers, participation in oral discussions, field and laboratory work.

• **Finance:**

The higher educational institution in USA requires sufficient fund/income for salaries of teachers and staff, building construction and maintenance of laboratory, researches, scholarships and games and sports. Funds received at present by American Colleges and Universities come from the sources like tuition and other fees (21%), Government (local, state and national-51%), Private gifts and grants (17%), Endowment income (4%), others (7%) etc.

STOP TO CONSIDER

- The main aim of higher education is to develop social efficiency and to develop among its students a national and international understanding of global events and a sensitive perception of humanity.
- The main stress is given on vocational courses and their specific branches and for it exhibitions, seminars are organized.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Que. 1: What is the main focus of higher education in USA?

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Que. 2: How many years student need to complete master degree in USA?

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3.4 Teacher Education:

Teacher training system in U.S.A. was put forwarded in the middle of the nineteenth century and provision was made by some states for it. In 1839 State of Massachusetts was established a State Normal School for the first time. In 1857, State Normal School at Lexington in Illinois aimed at the training of teachers of both primary and secondary levels. In 1860, the one year course of Lexington Normal School was changed to two year course. By that time, mostly teachers for the primary level were trained and there was no prescribed qualification for admission. So, educated and eager persons were only selected for this training programme.

For a very long time the colleges and Universities remained indifferent to the training of the teachers. In 1873 the Universities of Iowa established a part time educational training Department. The University of Michigan followed the courses. In 1887 Teacher’s Training College was established at Columbia University in New York which has influenced to very a great extent the programme of the teacher’s training in the United States of America and from the first decade of the 20th Century the programme of teacher training gradually took a scientific shape.

Up to the first quarter of the twentieth century, there was no prescribed qualification for admission in teacher training course. The Status of Normal Schools was considered equal to that of a secondary school.

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Up to 1920, 2 year training course was being conducted and in order to raise the standard of teachers, the two year course was changed into a 4years course later. In 1992, Columbia University revised teacher training methods and teaching techniques and gave more emphasis on the training of pupil–teachers. So, teacher training institutions and teacher education centres were established and the American Association of Teachers and Colleges passed resolutions in favour of providing teacher education in most of the states.

In America, teacher training has been assigned vocational importance like other vocational trainings and minimum academic qualifications have been laid down for selection to the teacher training course as is the case for other vocational courses. For admission to Teacher Training Course, attention is paid not only to the academic qualifications but also to other general considerations. In 1938, the National Education Association stressed the need of appointing most qualified male and female teachers for national interest. This association established an institution called Future Teachers of America. This institution, with a view to enlist qualified teachers for secondary schools laid emphasis on establishing Clubs and Chapter at College level.

❖ **Features of Teacher Education Programme:**

The main features of Teacher Education Programme are:

- Almost every kind of American College and University contributes to the supply of teachers directly or indirectly.
- The American College bears no direct comparison to teacher training colleges in other lands because of its unusual blend of general education and professional.
- There were hundreds of summer schools established by colleges and universities which provide education on a part-time basis to the employed teachers who had spent only a year or two in college before taking their first teaching position.

About 40 States of U.S.A. have adopted four years' course of training in teaching and other have adopted five years' training course. In some of the state's general education continues for all four years and the professional training in teaching methods is split in two parts so as to cover some of the subjects in the first two years and the remaining in the last two years.

The programme of general education includes languages, both foreign and national, literature, arithmetic, economic, music, science and social science. Under professional education: health education, education for mental hygiene, child psychology, cultural education, methodology of teaching, etc. Besides these a variety of co-curricular programme is planned to prepare teachers to organize such a programme in schools as to uphold and maintain the educational ideals of the states.

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STOP TO CONSIDER

- Up to the early years of the Nineteenth century, there was no programme of teacher education in USA. Teaching was not considered as a profession or vocation instead any person who had the knowledge could be a successful teacher.
- The curriculum of the institutions imparting training of future teachers of United States of America may be divided into the following-a) General Education b) Teaching training or training of the Methods of teaching.

Moreover, the states require teachers in the public secondary schools to possess teaching certificates. These usually are issued by the state boards or state Departments of Education. Standard certificates are issued to those who meet all the requirements set by the States which usually means that the teachers must have completed prescribed courses in education.

Teachers, principals and superintendents are generally on a contract of one to three years. They are paid relatively less than in other advanced

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countries. A large number of teachers take on other jobs either concurrently or during the long summer vacation. These occupations usually include such things as salesmanship, house decorating, crop or land surveying, etc.

In United States of America, individual and team collective efforts in the field of education have always been very significant. In 1823, fifteen years before any governmental effort, a private Normal school had been established in Vermont. In 1827, a Normal school had been established in Lancasters in Massachussets State. Therefore, before the beginning of twentieth Century, 170 such Normal Schools had been established. Following are some of the institutions related with the teacher training specially in U.S.A.:

- a) Normal School
- b) Teachers' College
- c) School of Education
- d) Department of Education

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Que. 3: Teacher education is considered as technical education in –

- (a) Germany, (b) USA,
- (c) France, and (d) Germany.

Que. 4: Mention the names of teacher training institutions in USA.

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3.5 Summing Up:

In USA higher education is organized to realize two major objectives-to develop social efficiency for their practical future life as well as for national and international understanding.

In higher education there has been growing control of the State over higher education. Some institutions are run by private bodies especially by churches and other denominational institutions. The curriculum of university is of 12 years and students have facility of choosing subjects of their own choice. Besides these though different methods of study have been adopted but the main focus is in vocational subjects and studies.

Initially, to become a teacher in USA, no formal training was needed. But with the passage of time, new courses were introduced for training teachers. Here, in-service education is a very special feature of the teacher education programme. Each college or university summer school which is meant for the service of teachers.

3.6 Questions and Exercises:

Short Questions:-

1. Write briefly about the curriculum of higher education in USA.
2. Write short notes on :
 - a) Normal School
 - b) Schools of education.
 - c) Teachers' training College

Long Questions:-

1. Explain about teacher training programme in USA.
2. Make a comparative analysis of teacher training programme in USA with that of Japan.

3.7 References and Suggested Readings:

- Biswas, A. & Aggarwal, J.C. (1995) *Comparative Education*. Arya Book Depot, New Delhi
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UNIT-4

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH INDIA

Unit Structure:

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Objectives
- 4.3 Comparison of Primary Education between USA and India
- 4.4 Comparison of Secondary Education between USA and India
- 4.5 Comparison of Higher Education in India with USA
- 4.6 Comparison of Teacher Education in India with USA
- 4.7 Summing Up
- 4.8 Questions and Exercises
- 4.9 References and Suggested Readings

4.1 Introduction:

The structure of Indian educational administration system is quasi-federal in nature and according to the Constitution of India the education will function at three stages, i.e. central list, state list and concurrent list. The concurrent list entrust that education is the joint effort of state and central government in policy making and its implementation in our country.

The present national system of education (10+2+3) was recognized in 1968 and it was first recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66), which means 10 years of secondary education, 2 years of higher secondary and 3 years of undergraduate course. The 10 years secondary education included 5 years of lower primary education (i.e. class-I to V), 3 years of upper primary (i.e. class VI to VIII) and 2 years of high school (i.e. class IX and X). Then it is followed by 2 years of higher secondary and 3 years of degree course, and another 2 years of post graduate programme. However, the New Education Policy-2020 is going to replace the current national pattern of education in coming years in the structure of 5+3+3+4 foundation formula. The course programmes of secondary and higher secondary usually run in India from the month of April to March, but certain

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state they may fix according to their suitability of environment. In case of higher education it runs from July/August to May/June throughout the country.

The aim of education in India has been found changing with the changes of time. The present general aims of education in India can be forwarded as:

1. Vocational Aim
2. Knowledge
3. Complete Living
4. Harmonious Development
5. Self-Realization
6. Moral Development
7. Personality Development (physical, emotional, mental, social, spiritual, etc.)
8. Good Citizenship Training
9. Education for Leisure
10. Transfer of Social Heritage

- **The general aims of education in USA are:**

- to develop a sense of world citizenship
- to develop a sense of co-operation
- to introduce vocational point of view in education
- to develop the qualities of citizenship
- provision for all types of education

4.2 Objective:

After going through this unit you will be able to –

- *recognize* the differences between India and USA education system.

4.3 Comparison of Primary Education between USA and India:

Points	USA	India
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of mother tongue and 5R's (reading, writing, arithmetic, recreation and relationship) training 2. Development of socialization process, feelings of good democratic citizenship and physical development. 	In India main emphasis is given on development of mother tongue, physical, mental, social, character, craft skill and feelings of citizenship with knowledge of 3R's (reading, writing and arithmetic) through the training of 3H's (hand, heart and head).
Structure of Primary Education	Single class, multi classes schools, subject wise teachers as well as shift system schools	Universalization of elementary education is followed in India for the age group of 6 to 14 years. Its free and compulsory for all until they reach 14 years.
Curriculum	Compulsory reading, writing, mother tongue, arithmetic, social relation, religious education, drawing, nature study, music, home science etc.	Mother tongue or regional language, social studies, basic craft, nature studies, drawing, health education etc.
Teaching Methods	Main methods of teaching are: group activities, play-way method, physical training, language training, recreational activities, etc.	Main methods in India are: play way, storytelling, language training, basic craft, drawing, practice and drill, etc.
Administrative Organization	Social institutions are organizing primary education, so social organizations are establishing the schools	It is the joint responsibilities of central and state government in implementation of free and compulsory education in India

4.4 Comparison of Secondary Education between USA and India:

Points	USA	India
Objectives	Physical, mental, character, social efficiency, emotional, vocational developments as well as developing scientific out-look are the main objectives of secondary education.	Development of human personality including vocational efficiency, character development, preparing for international understanding and also for good citizenship.
Educational Structure	Secondary education is two types: junior high schools (it includes classes 7 and 8 of primary stage and class 9 from the secondary stage) and comprehensive high schools (it includes classes 9 to 12 and imparts education in a variety of subjects).	The secondary education in India is classes from 9 to 12. Class 9 and 10 secondary level and class 11 and 12 higher secondary stage. The subjects imparted at secondary level are limited in India and almost same across the country but after secondary students have option to follow academic line, vocational and professional programmes.
Curriculum	Education Department and State Education Board are responsible. Subjects: English, math's & science, health education are taught at this stage. Besides that foreign language, psychology, drawing, typing are there as sub-subject. However, main importance is given in vocational and industrial works.	There are diverse courses in 4 groups literary, scientific, constructive and aesthetic. There are polytechnic schools for vocational and industrial course. 3 language formulas is applied in India for this stage students'.
Teaching Methods	Methods like questions-answer, inductive-deductive, demonstration, observation; seminar, group discussion, excursions, library, field work, laboratory, project, experimental etc are used.	In India different methods like, text book, lecture-cum question answer, assignments, field work, group activities, excursions, group activities, field work, demonstration, inductive-deductive, etc are used.
Administrative Organization	Religious and social leader's organized Latin Grammar schools. These schools are organized by democratic-economic system	It is the state responsibility to organize secondary education but central schools are looking after by central government in India.

4.5 Comparison of Higher Education in India with USA:

Points	USA	India
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To develop depth and broader knowledge of the subjects pursued. 2) To provide training in technical area, religion, health, vocational courses and to encourage for research. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop efficiency in literary and scientific subjects and to offer training in technical, medical and vocational courses. Besides that transmission of new knowledge and extension of it. 2. To encourage and facilitate research studies.
Administration and Organization	Two types of universities: Private and state universities. The state universities responsibility is in the hands of State but Local bodies provide cooperation. Private is run from their own sources.	Central, state and private universities are found in India. Central universities are looking after by central government; whereas the state universities are organized by the state government. Both government universities, however, enjoys autonomy in their functioning. Private is run from their own sources
Curriculum	The university curriculum is classified: 3 years of under-graduate level, 4 years of graduation, 1 year of PG, and minimum of 4 years for Ph. D. Health and medical courses are for 7years duration and technical education is of 5 years.	3 years for undergraduate level, 2 years of master degree, at least 3 years for doctorate degree, 4 years for graduation in technical education and 5 years for health education.
Methods of Teaching	Lecture, assignment, question–answer, demonstration, laboratory experiment etc are used as method of teaching.	Lecture method, laboratory, field work, seminar and group discussion library etc. are used in teaching method.

4.6 Comparison of Teacher Education in India with USA:

Points	USA	India
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To develop teaching attitude, interest and skills for teaching. 2) To develop skills of teaching and to train for teaching vocational subjects. 3) To provide theoretical knowledge for teaching. 	<p>To develop career of teaching and skills, and to understand the problems related with teaching.</p> <p>To develop teaching attitude and interest and to provide knowledge of theory of teaching.</p>
Administration organization	Normal schools, teachers' colleges, school of education and department of education are offering teacher training programme in USA. The financial assistance is given by state to training colleges. But school of education run independently.	Teacher education programme is controlled by NCTE since 1995, organized in colleges and universities. Recently, self financing institutes such as private schools, SCERT, DIET are providing in service training for teachers.
Curriculum	Curriculum includes general education, specialization, teaching professional education, teaching practice, teaching technology, community programmes, educational psychology, hygiene, natural science, principles of education, etc.	Curriculum includes compulsorily theory of education, educational technology, development of education, educational psychology and optional subjects like administrative, guidance and career, measurement, environmental and co-curricular activities, practice teaching, etc.
Problem of Teacher-Education	<p>Main problems are ---</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lack of practicing schools & Experimental schools. 2) Lack of coordination with other subject teachers and isolation of school life. 	<p>Main problems includes----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Isolation from other subject teacher. 2) Lack of practicing schools. 3) No follow up observation of teachers.

STOP TO CONSIDER

- The main aim of primary education in USA is development of mother tongue and 5R's (reading, writing, arithmetic, recreation and relationship) training with development of socialization process, feelings of good democratic citizenship and physical development.
- The main objective of higher education is to develop depth and broader knowledge of the subjects pursued and also to provide training in technical area, religion, health, vocational courses and to encourage for research.
- Besides these teachers education gives emphasis on development of teaching attitude, interest and skills for teaching and also to train for teaching vocational subjects.

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CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Que. 1: Mention one important point of comparison of secondary education between USA and INDIA.

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Que. 2: Mention the main problems of teacher education in USA.

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4.7 Summing Up:

- Initially, to become a teacher in USA, no formal training was needed. But with the passage of time, new courses were introduced for training teachers. Here, in-service education is a very special feature of the teacher education programme. Each college or university summer school which is meant for the service of teachers.

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- In USA the Primary education which is generally known as elementary education is imparted in schools in the USA under two categories- a) the traditional schools provide for 8 years education. b) The second category school has six classes beginning from 1 to 6. The main theme of this programme is to give elementary education of citizenship, to fulfill their basic educational needs and to start their socialization process. It is to train children for reading and playing in groups and to develop social attitudes in order to strengthen social relationship.
- In Primary education main aim of school education was teaching of 3R's reading, writing and arithmetic. But since the beginning of 20th Century, an effort was made for all round development of children and new flexible curriculum was devised. In this stage group activities are encouraged in school life and school organization is controlled and administered financially in two ways i.e. one is run by religious organization and other types are from donations of public.
- The secondary school is the keystone of American education as millions of young people which is the pathway into adult life and useful citizenship. The main focus of secondary education is to develop social efficiency and industrial skills among students. Here vocational, cultural, social and academic programmes are organized for developing specific abilities and social activities for social development among the students.
- The trend today in USA is to increase the number of required unity in science, mathematics and social studies. More emphasis also is being placed foreign languages study. In many schools the curriculum is being broadened in keeping with the times.
- In USA higher education is organized to realize two major objectives- to develop social efficiency for their practical future life as well as for national and international understanding.
- In higher education there has been growing control of the State over higher education. Some institutions are run by private bodies especially by churches and other denominational institutions. The curriculum of

university is of 12 years and students have facility of choosing subjects of their own choice. Besides these though different methods of study have been adopted but the main focus is in vocational subjects and studies.

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4.8 Questions and Exercises:

Short Questions:-

1. Point out the general aims of education in USA
2. Write short note on aims and objectives of education in India.
3. Explain briefly about two important points of differences on methods of teaching especially in secondary level of USA and India

Long Question:-

1. Make a comparative analysis of education system of USA and India.

4.9 References and Suggested Readings:

- Biswas, A. & Aggarwal, J.C. (1995) *Comparative Education*. Arya Book Depot, New Delhi.
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