

The Current Barriers To Change In The American Education System

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Abstract

The paper will concentrate on the educational change in America and how it could be more efficient. The current education system of America has become obsolete to the other world. The paper will show a comparison of different surveys used to rank educational systems of the world. It will help us to understand the American education system. This article will analyze the current barriers to change in the American education system.

The paper will suggest a change in the American education system. An action plan would be given to cater to the current need for institutional changes required. The paper will illustrate the facts from different parts of the world to relate to the educational obsolescence of American education. The overview of this study is to introduce a new education system that can compete with the rest of the world. Education is an important aspect of a nation's growth. The paper would raise the negativity it leaves on society. The paper will establish the grounds for necessary changes in the education system of America.

Introduction

If we talk about the US educational system, it has been compared to the rest of the world and will be considered at the intermediate level. Based on the age class of the compulsory school from five to eight, and the final status and sixteen eighteen years. US education system, different types of schools in three public schools, private schools and home educational programs (Ryan, 2013):

Public schools: Schools can be referred to as the government. It is based on the education system.

Private schools: No government. The fund is run by private school people.

Home-based school curriculum: home studies by parents or tutors, with government approval.

Education students were divided into three different levels considering age:

- • Elementary School
- • Upper and lower secondary
- • High School

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International students

participate in various evaluations under the Work Program. The survey will focus mainly on math and is done every three years, but it also includes science and reading. In 2012, more than 500,000 students around the world for over 15 years, this evaluation was. It is not even the results of the assessment as behind Finland and Korea, the United States being a great one. (OECD, 2015).

Here are some other conclusions of the report:

Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Russia, Italy, Hungary, Lithuania and the United States run the same. 13 percent of the students scored the highest, or have the test, the second largest at the same points, "the best." Shanghai, China and fifty percent of students were considered the best. Level one in four children in the United States did not reach two math competency quizzes. At this level, the educational report "began to show students the skills that will be able to participate efficiently and productive in life" (Wilde, 2015).

Discussion

The United States also has the best results for the region this year, behind the record in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Florida. What Massachusetts, United States, high-quality performance in a state and national authority runs above the average two years back compared to Shanghai formal education.

US spending per student is ranked fifth. Austria, Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland spend more for only a student. To be in the context of this, the US student score, according to the Slovak Republic, spent \$ 53,000. The United States pays \$ 115,000. The OECD countries, while Pisa reports, "Education is spending more than twenty math is not foreseen," namely. In other countries, socio-economic class compared to the United States, the most important role to play in Fifteen percent described the US economic and social differences between brands for students. Finland, Hong Kong, Japan, and Norway have marked less than 10 percent of this difference is due to socioeconomic changes (IAP, 2017).

As defined by the US authority's "elastic" students, a small number of "disadvantaged socio-economic students and 25 percent, but students who are better than expected performance of their socio-economic class." Typically, students are considered to resist 7 percent. Korea, Hong Kong, Macao, China, Shanghai-China, Singapore and Vietnam, thirteen percent of the students in the "resistance" countries are.

China, Singapore, Japan, Korea and parts of the additional math, reading, and science grades have been acquired. Finland is often cited as a good example of the Court for a school system. However, the 1.7c illustration of 2.8 the country and three moderate slopes to read.

Parts of China, Singapore, Japan, Korea and Liechtenstein have passed the ranking for mathematics, reading, and science. Finland, often referred to as an example of an excellent school system, continues to function well. However, the country lost 2.8 points for math, 1.7 points for reading and

three points for science in “yearly variations in seats,” which are “the average annual PISA scores after the country’s first participation in PISA.” The best annual improvements in Brazil, Tunisia, Mexico, Turkey and Portugal. Italy, Poland, and Germany have also shown an increase since 2003 (PISA, 2017).

How seriously do we take these recent results? Educators around the world have asked for temperate reactions to PISA scores and questioned how useful the test is. However, this year’s report and the United States limit math results that are worthy of attention for at least one reason. One study found that the 2011 Pisa scores in the economic indicator: the rising score is a good predictor that the country’s economy grows well. At the international level, NCES data evenly reported that children enjoy reading, but there are still questions on bananas given 4 degrees in 11 countries. Each of them was commonly a gap in America when it was halfway through 13.

But what’s important here is that odd American students reading in general, only 33 percent of girls and 20 percent of males reported enjoying reading. Only children in Russia, Italy, England, Italy and Saudi Arabia, who have lower rates of US students, enjoy reading. Curiously, as the highest rates in US children stated to be “motivated to learn it,” the service knows. This suggests that, since the differences are aimed at reading readable at school, educators, the shock is needed for more children to infuse a study throughout their reading life (IPAC, 2017).

In comparison, 45 percent of men and 44 percent of math girls 4 reported enjoying showing gender differences statistically and increasing the global average of the company. On average, many American students are not in math. Less than half said the psychological point of view, but however is equal to or slightly better than in other countries, and there is no difference between males and females in mathematics. These are the 2011 data; it would be interesting to see if there is a better interest of students in mind before pushing more students into science, technology, math and marketing campaigns.

American teachers were much more likely than other countries to say that a reading specialist was always available to help students struggle. American teachers were also less likely to wait and see if a student would grow out of reading problems in any other country except studied in Australia and the UK (TIMSS, 2017).



US readers, as teachers of most other industrialized nations, reported that they were very satisfied with their work – but it is important to realize that in the United States, one of the greatest losses in the satisfactory work of teachers from all G-20 countries since the year 2006 in 2011, the share of fourth-grade students taught the “very lucky” master was reduced by 26 percentage points. The search will be interesting to watch as the discovery of teacher’s enjoyment of soft fat tissue can affect the taste for reading for students (PIRLS, 2001).

Action Plan:

Five initiatives could restructure the education system of America. Technology is one of the most important factors. It enhances the learning level of individuals. If the technological changes are made, it will increase the educational attainment in America. The second aspect of change in the educational paradigm is the wage rate of teachers. The increase in pay rate will motivate the efforts of teachers to work their way for better learning for students. The infrastructure change will bring a healthy shift in the betterment of education. The curriculum change, however, will be one step ahead toward modern education. The curriculum has to be more advanced and learning-based. The training is the final factor of the action plan. It is to be used to identify the weaknesses in teachers and train them accordingly (PIAAC, 2017).

Conclusion And Recommendations

1. Higher wages, fewer classes and less time in the class, with this extra time being used for curriculum training and development. The discipline should come in the form of training with a temporarily reduced class load.
2. Treat teachers differently. They are responsible for each new generation of students and should be considered as one of the most influential individuals in the country. Teacher profession should be considered the first class with higher salaries. Teachers inspire and learn quickly so students can learn compared to only keeping their work through the annual exams. / Travis Ward
3. More freedom for teachers. Hire the best teachers, pay them well and let them learn how they feel fit (trust and moderate supervision).
4. Continuing Education for Teachers. Provide annual workshops/seminars for teachers' classes. To maintain competitiveness in the world, our teachers, it is clear that the backbone of education and learning new skills for effective dissemination and to teach us, young people.
5. Acceptance of a book with the pages of Ripley, Amanda (and the most intelligent children in the world) and say why it is harder to be a teacher besides trying to reach the perpetual profession. Finland and South Korea, despite this, appear in many of the opposites, according to this.
5. Annual cycles update and improve learning. Technology advancements would increase the speed and efficient of knowledge transferred to the individuals. The more technological use, the more the chances for practical education for the American People.

Work Cited

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