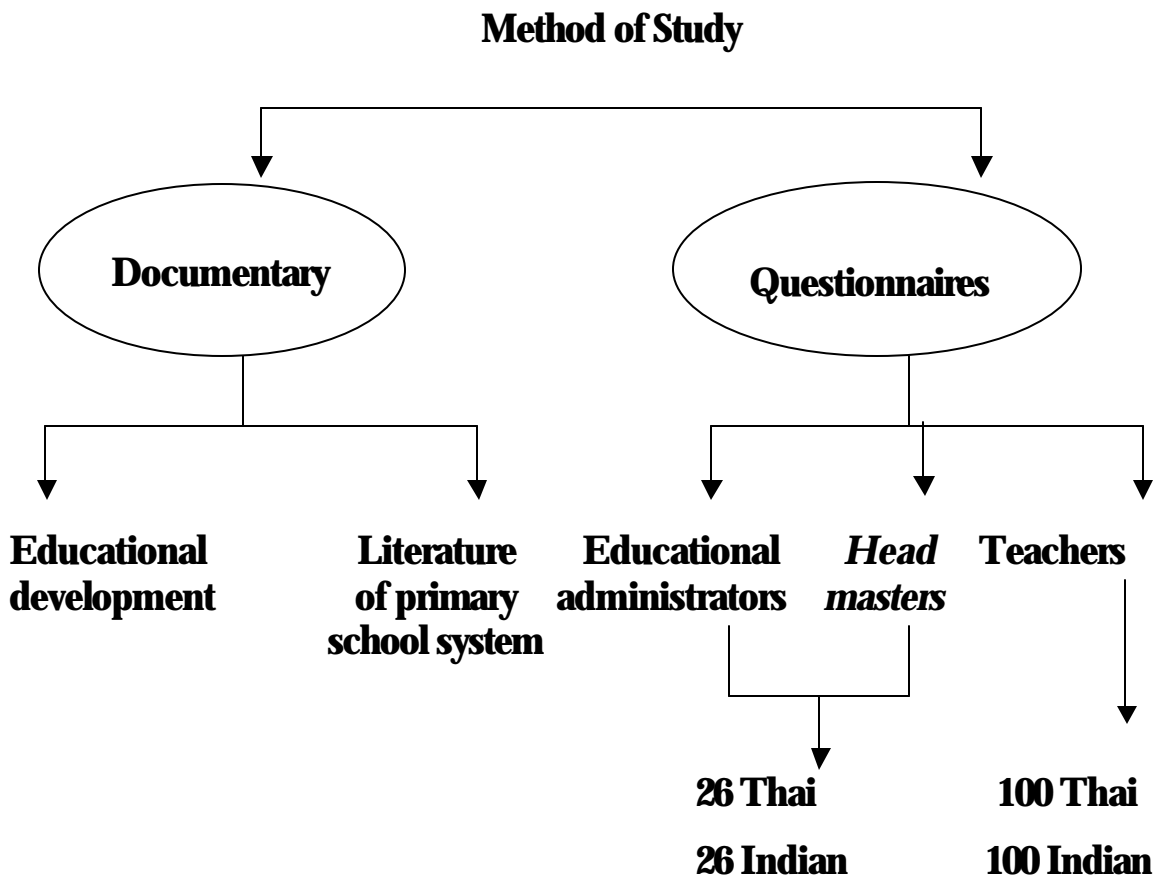


A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THAILAND AND INDIA

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the primary school system in Thailand and India.
2. To compare the main features of the primary school system in Thailand and India.
3. To suggest the ways of improving the primary school system in Thailand and India



**Data Analysis
Methods**



Documentary

Questionnaires

social-economic

Frequency

cultural

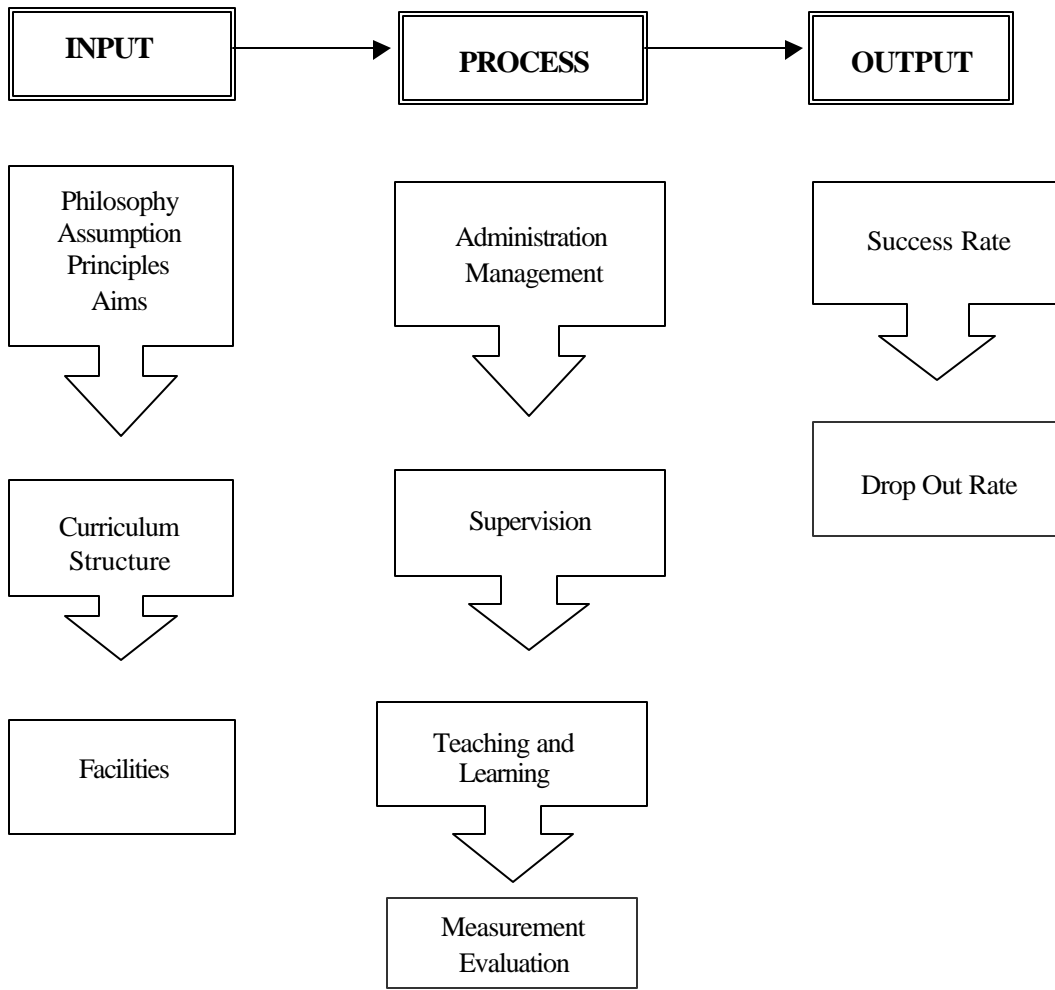
Percentage

political

Chi-square

educational

Framework of the Study



SAMPLE

Country	Population (Primary School)	Sample
Thailand	38	20
Thailand	1794	20

Findidngs of the study

Input

Input	Administrators and Head Masters	Teachers
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Philosophy Assumption Principles Aims</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant difference between Thai and Indian : -In Thailand the main goal is all development of personality of the child. -While in India it is to provide solid base for future learning. 	<p>The main goal of primary education in both the countries: enable the student to become a competent, well adjusted, productive citizen in a fast changing world.</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Curriculum structure</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant difference: - In Thailand National curriculum. - In India state wise curriculum/very from state to state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Thai and Indian teachers think that the curriculum load is moderate
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Facilities</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thailand funds are also raised from the private sector while in India, sometimes, PTA support is taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of provision of building, Classrooms, Blackboard, Play field, Toilets and Drinking water facility Thailand position is better.

PROCESS

Process	Administrator and Head Master	Teachers
Administration /Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant difference In Thailand- Centralised, Grants inadequate. In India- State/Local self goverment, Grants satisfactory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In both countries: There is accasional involvement of the community in management of the school
Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly in both countries ,Suggestions given by the principals. Problem of accountability in Thailand and infrastructure in India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heas Master provides much academic support in improving teaching in Thailand, In India it is to some extent.
Teaching and Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity based and Narration Maths difficult, In-service training in Thailand. Playway and Activity based, Language difficult Lack of education material in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern for interest of the child, Activity based method and self mode material are the main features of teaching and learning in both the countries. One or two subjects of one class are taught by the teachers in Thailand while in India all the subjects.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written, oral and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both in Thailand and

Measurement Evaluation	practical examination in both Thailand and India. Less practicals in India. Non- detention policy a problem	India the teachers conduct monthly test. Using grading system to assess the students performance and prosscribed syllabus for each class in Thailand while marking system and also presseriod syllabus for each class in India.
-----------------------------------	--	--

OUTPUT

		Thailand	India
Success Rate	⇒		
	⇒	Enrolment in Primary School	96.8%
		Enrolment in Upper Primary	94.9%
Drop Out Rate	⇒	<i>Main Problem: High Dropout Rate</i>	

Suggestion for bringing dropouts back to school:

- 1. Free schooling**
- 2. Educational advice to parents**
- 3. School lunch**
- 4. Provision of learning materials and equipment**
- 5. Loans to students**

Suggestions for enhancing the educational quality in

Thailand and India:

- 1. To create academic, environment, provision of instructional media, and facilities for learner to learn and be all-round persons, able to benefit from research as part of the learning process.**
- 2. To provide substance and arrange activities in line with the learner's interests and aptitudes, bearing in mind individual difference.**
- 3. To promote and support the production and refinement of textbooks and development of technologies for education by the government.**