



TISHK

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

-The Future is here



Course	<i>Culture and Society</i>
Chapter	4. Education in a Social Context
Lesson	
Session	
Instructor Name	<i>Dr. Sultana Begum</i>
Department	<i>Department of Business and Management</i>
Faculty	<i>Faculty of Administrative Sciences and Economics</i>

Education in a Social Context

Chapter – IV



Course Content

- I. Introduction to the course
- II. Culture and Society
- III. Group and Inter Group Relations
- IV. Education in a Social Context
- V. Media and Society
- VI. Religion and Society
- VII. Diversity and Social Cohesion
- VIII. Ethics in Society
- IX. Culture in the Business Environment

Chapter IV

Education in a Social Context

Concepts:

Education Definition

Types of learning

Formal and informal learning

Education in a social context

Socialization

Issues in education

Education

Education is a social institution through which a society's children are taught basic academic knowledge, learning skills, and cultural norms. Every nation in the world is equipped with some form of education system, though those systems vary greatly. The major factors that affect education systems are the resources and money that are utilized to support those systems in different nations.

As you might expect, a country's wealth has much to do with the amount of money spent on education. Countries that do not have such basic amenities as running water are unable to support robust education systems or, in many cases, any formal schooling at all.



Types of learning



Education is not solely concerned with the basic academic concepts that a student learns in the classroom. Societies also educate their children, outside of the school system, in matters of everyday practical living. These two types of learning are referred to as formal education and informal education.

Formal Education

Formal education is a structured and systematic form of learning. This is the education of a certain standard delivered to students by trained teachers. To make sure formal learning is standardized and all learning institutions (e.g. schools, colleges, universities, etc.) comply with these standards, formal education in a country is governed by organizations.

Formal education describes the learning of academic facts and concepts through a formal curriculum. Arising from the tutelage of ancient Greek thinkers, centuries of scholars have examined topics through formalized methods of learning.

**FORMAL
EDUCATION
WILL MAKE YOU
A LIVING;
SELF-EDUCATION
WILL MAKE YOU
A FORTUNE.**

Jim Rohn

PICTUREQUOTES.COM

Informal Education



In contrast, informal education describes learning about cultural values, norms, and expected behaviours by participating in a society. This type of learning occurs both through the formal education system and at home. Our earliest learning experiences generally happen via parents, relatives, and others in our community.

Through informal education, we learn how to dress for different occasions, how to perform regular life routines like shopping for and preparing food, and how to keep our bodies clean.

Cultural transmission

Cultural transmission refers to the way people come to learn the values, beliefs, and social norms of their culture. Both informal and formal education include cultural transmission.

For example, a student will learn about cultural aspects of modern history in a U.S. History classroom. In that same classroom, the student might learn the cultural norm for asking a classmate out on a date through passing notes and whispered conversations.



Education in a Social context



Education in a social context



In sociological points of view, education is one of the very important social institutions in the society. Social institutions such as family, religion, economy, politics and education are interrelated and functioning to fulfil basic human needs such as reproduction, socialization, food, security, shelter etc., in the society.

Socialization

A process by which individuals acquire social competence by learning the norms, values, beliefs, attitudes, language characteristics, and roles appropriate to their social groups. Education plays a large part in the socialization of children into society.



A horizontal strip of various icons representing different fields of study and educational concepts, including a globe, a book, a target, a brain, a graduation cap, and a trophy.

Education

A horizontal strip of various icons representing different fields of study and educational concepts, including a globe, a book, a target, a brain, a graduation cap, and a trophy.

- Education is discussed under various themes,
- education as a basic human need
 - education as a human right
 - education for all

Education as a Basic Human Need

- It argues that education was considered as a basic human need as it provides the means for socialization of young and adults.
- In popular term food, water, shelter and health care have given more emphasis in the considerations of human's basic need,



Education As a Human Right



- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and subsequent treaties established the right to education .
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child, reaffirms the right to free and compulsory primary schooling and emphasizes child well-being and development.
- International Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR - UN 1977) identifies four components in peoples' right to education: – Available – Accessible – Acceptable – Adaptable

Education for All (EFA)



- Launched in 1990.
- As per the published objectives this initiative was to bring the benefits of education to “every citizen in every society.” It committed to achieving six specific education goals. They are:
 - Early childhood care
 - Free, and compulsory primary education of good quality.
 - learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programs.
 - Increased adult literacy
 - Eliminate gender disparities
 - Improve all aspects of the quality of education

Social Objectives of Education



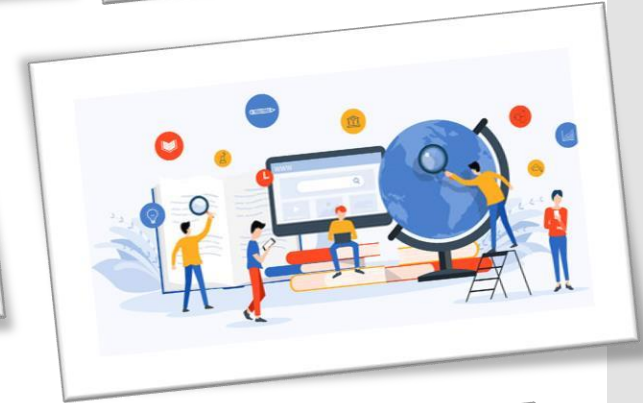
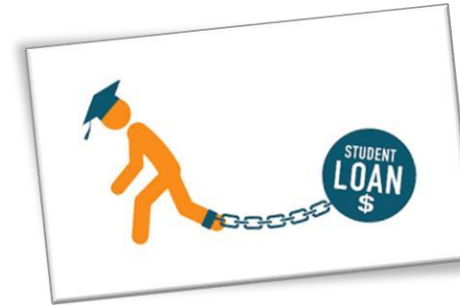
- Can be analysed in three esteem elements
 - Human Relations
 - Economic Efficiency and
 - Civic Knowledge

Link Between Education & Social Development

- In the present dominant capitalist world, Economists define development as economic growth and diversification.
- Sociologists define it considering implications of poverty and inequality, social institutions, culture, and meanings individuals attach to development.
- Humanists are concerned about whether or not people are living better lives. Ecologists are concerned with the sustainability of development processes.

Issues in Education

- Equal Education
- No Child Left Behind
- Teaching to the Test
- Common Core
- Teacher Training
- Social Promotion
- Affirmative Action
- Rising Student Loan Debt
- Home Schooling



Thank You

See
You.