





## BACKGROUND

- Why people need a diploma / degree to earn from private business or to join the armed forces?
- Why do employers insist on diplomas and degree?
- In most of the cases framed degrees (from clinics to beauty salons) from learning institutions have certified them to serve in that particular field.
- Industrialized nations have become credential societies (Randall Collins, 1979)
- Therefore in many societies there is the concept of mandatory or universal education ( education for all)



## BACKGROUND

- UDHR recognizes the education as a right( Article: 26)
- Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free atleast in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit..



## RIGHT TO EDUCATION(RTE,PAKISTAN)

### **Article: 25A Right to Education**

- The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law.



## WHAT IS EDUCATION?

- The word **Education** comes from the Latin *educare* meaning “to lead out” / “bring up”
- The process of receiving or giving systematic instructions, especially at a school or university.



## WHAT IS EDUCATION?

- Education may be defined as a system consisting of the roles and norms that ensure the transmission of knowledge, values, and patterns of behavior from one generation to the next.



# WHAT IS EDUCATION?

## **Durkheim:**

- Education is the socialization of the younger generation.

## **WG Sumner**

- Education is the attempt to transmit to the child the mores of the group, so that he can learn “what conduct is approved and what disapproved...how he ought to behave in all kinds of cases: what he ought to believe and reject”.



# EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

- **Education** is a social institution through which a society's children are taught basic academic knowledge, learning skills, and cultural norms.
- **John J. Macionis**
- It is the social institution through which society provides its members with knowledge, including basic facts, job skills, and cultural norms and values.
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# EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

- Educational institution is responsible for the systematic transmission of knowledge, skills and cultural values within a formally organized structure.
- It is one of the most influential institutions in contemporary societies. Every nation in the world is equipped with some form of education system, though those systems vary greatly.



## TYPES OF EDUCATION

- **Formal Education**
- Planned with a particular end in view.
- Limited to a specific period.
- Well-defined and systematic curriculum
- Given by specially qualified teachers.
- Includes activities outside the classroom
- Observes strict discipline.



## TYPES OF EDUCATION

- IN FORMAL EDUCATION:
- Incidental and spontaneous
- Not-pre-planned.
- Not imparted by any specialized agency.
- No prescribed time-table or curriculum.
- May be negative also



## FUNCTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

### **SOCIALIZATION:**

- Technologically simple societies look to families to teach skills and values and thus to transmit a way of life from one generation to the next.
- As societies gain more complex technology, the school became the first formal agency which exposes the child to the rules of the larger society.
- In primary school, children learn language and basic mathematical skills. In addition, all educational institutions teaches cultural values and norms.
- Here the child learns to recognize and obey rules, learn to behave in group settings, sit quietly and listen to teachers, participate in social events, and accept responsibilities.

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Education itself is a process of socialization.


Schooling enables children to internalize the social rules that contribute to the functioning of society.

This is not only done by teaching “book knowledge,” but also teaching the society’s culture, including moral values, ethics, politics, religious beliefs, habits, and norms (a sense of self-discipline).



### **Cultural Transmission:**

- The system of education transmits our cultural values to the next generation.
- During education, the teacher while teaching, learns the socio-cultural norms himself.
- While teaching (s)he adds her/his own experiences in the knowledge what he received from his parents and teachers.



- **Social control.** Schools are responsible for teaching values such as discipline, respect, obedience, punctuality, and determination.
- Schools teach conformity by encouraging young people to be good students, hard-working future workers, and law-abiding citizens


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### **Cultural Innovation:**

- Educational institutions create and transmit cultural values.
- The teacher does not transmit the same knowledge without change. By adding his experience he makes knowledge up-to-date and according to the requirements of society. The teacher educates the new generation thus brings social change.
- Center of higher education bring change in our lives through the research conducted by the scholars.


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- Research in the sciences, the social sciences, the humanities, and the fine arts leads to discovery and changes in our way of life.
  - For example, medical research at major universities has helped increase life expectancy,
  - just as research by sociologists and psychologists helps us learn how to enjoy life more so that we can take advantage of our longevity.

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**Social Integration:**

- Educational institution molds a diverse population into a unified society.
- It creates social organization in the society by harmonizing the attitudes, ideas, habits, customs, emotions and sentiments of the people.
- Especially important in nations with social diversity.


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**Patriotism:**

- Patriotism develops through education in the young generation.
- The children recognize themselves and their duties towards nation.


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**Social Placement:**

- Educational institutions identify and develop talent in students. Children achieve their status according to merit.
- Educational institution enhances meritocracy by rewarding ability and effort regardless of social background and provides a path to upward social mobility


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**Future Occupation:**

- Education directs towards selection of future occupation.
- It also provides occupational training, and teaches the skills needed to perform roles in increasingly specialized occupations.

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**Custodial Care:**

- Child care for the growing number of one-parent and two-career families.
- Children in their early age are the participating members of 'play group', 'nursery', or 'day care center'.


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## PROBLEMS/ CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE

- Inequality among schools:  
Just as students are treated differently within schools, schools themselves differ in basic ways. i.e, Public and Private.
- Credentialism:  
It is evaluating a person on the basis of educational degrees. In modern societies, credentials(diplomas, degrees) say 'who you are' as much as family background.

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- Hidden Curriculum:
- According to conflict theorists, the *hidden curriculum* is the transmission of cultural values and attitudes, such as conformity and obedience to authority, through implied demands found in the rules, routines, and regulations of schools.

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# PROBLEMS IN PAKISTAN

- Public vs Private
- Religious vs Secular/ English
- Urdu vs English medium
- Ghost Schools
- Low budget allocation
- Gender Disparity