

SOCIAL APPROACH TO COMPARATIVE EDUCATION PRESENTATION



Comparative education

- A study of how the development of education in the past across the ages and continents has influence the development of education in particular countries
- A study of two or more school systems

Social science approach

- Comparative sociology involves comparison of the social processes between nation states or across different types of society
- Examples:
 - Capitalist
 - Socialist

Aims of social education

- **Creating global citizens**
- Aware of the world around them
- Respect and value diversity
- Take action for human rights social justice and sustainability
- Take responsibility for own action

Knowledge and understanding



- Interconnectedness and interdependence
- Environmental sustainability
- Economic development
- Diversity
- Change management
- Conflict resolution and peace building

Skills and processes

- Framework of knowledge
- Critical literacy
- Developed and expressed point of view
- Identity unfairness and action to redress it
- Empathy for others and environment
- Cooperation

Action and participation

- Involvement
- Identify and investigate opportunities
- Consider consequences
- Identify and overcome barriers
- Cooperate and value participation of others
- Reflect and evaluate action

Purpose of comparative education

- It can be concluded from the above that comparative education tries to compare educational problems as well as the solutions applied to such problems with a view to helping one's educational practices.

The Economic Factor

- The state of country's economy determines the national education system of that country. At the beginning of every year, a budget is always prepared and presented by the federal government as it happens in Pakistan. In the budget, certain percentage of the total budget is always allocated to each of the social amenities to be provided by the government. It should be noted that when the economy of a country is in a good shape, a better percentage of the budget will go to education.

The Religious Factor

- The importance of religion in the development of a country's educational system or policies cannot be overemphasized.

The Political Factor

- The type of leadership, his interest, his agenda for the citizens of the country, the type of administration he wants to run, the programme of his party through which he becomes the leader among other things to a great extent determine the national system of a country's education. It is not an over - statement to say that the educational system of any society is a reflection of its political ideology. For instance, the socialism ideology in the U.S.S.R. contributed to the introduction of free and compulsory education in the country.

The Social Factor

- In every society, there is social stratification. This means that naturally, people in any society do not belong to only one group or class.

Examples

- race, economy, level of education, one's profession or the profession of one's parents, the location of one's residence, one's family background among others

Employment

- In terms of employment, profession, education, the children of the rich and elite are better placed. In most cases, because of the social stratification, the schools being attended by the children of the rich, elites are far better than the schools being attended by the children of the poor.

Analysis

- Disciplines of Comparative education
Humanities and social sciences (anthropology, economics, history, literature, philosophy, political science, and sociology) and
Innovative/Interdisciplinary fields as business, cultural studies, global studies, and women's studies.

The SSCE Division

- The Division of Social Sciences and Comparative Education (SSCE) is concerned with issues of social, cultural, historical, philosophical and comparative/international contexts of education. The Division is multidisciplinary and brings various methodologies and vocabularies-- discourse analysis, philosophical analysis, agency, representation and structure--as well as classical approaches to the study of education.

Areas of Inquiry

- The Division has defined four areas of inquiry. These four areas of sub specialization are:
 - 1) philosophical/historical studies in education,
 - 2) cultural studies in education,
 - 3) race and ethnic studies in education, and
 - 4) comparative/international studies in education



Thank
You