*The role and function of education*

Historical Reasons for development

of the education system

Description

Functions of Education

Types of schools

Academies

Description

Child labour

If children are school they are

protected from exploitation by

employers of child labour.

1.

2.

Transmission of cultural heritage

and knowledge

They are schools directly funded by the

government and are sponsored by boards or

trusts led by business and local universities.

To provide training in logical

thinking

Vocationalism

Public Health

Children can be trained for work

and the needs to employers

Public School

High status privates schools with very high

admission fees, members of the royal family

and the very wealthy attend these schools

such as Eaton School.

3.

4.

5.

Instilling social values in children

Provide opportunities for children

Preparing children for adult work

Children from poorer families can

be offered basic nutrition and en-

couraged to maintain a healthy

lifestyle.

Private School

Any school that charges a fee for pupils to

attend.

Economic Trade

Military Capacity

British manufacturing and busi-

ness requires a trained workforce 6.

Comprehensives

Schools that take admissions of pupils from all

different background and abilities, providing

an education for all.

Allocation of children to different

social roles

to maintain its position in trade.

Traditionally a military nation,

Britain required soldiers with a

good level of education.

7.

8.

Agency of secondary

Grammar School

Schools that can select students that do best

in examination that they sit at 11. Only used

in a few counties such as Kent .

Social Control

Training in cultural values

Religious reasons.

Schools need to promote the well

being and culture of children.

Educational Changes since 1979

It was though that if children were

taught to read the bible it would

improve their moral

1.

2.

Introduction of parent governors

Financial control being taken from local authorities and give to head

teachers and governing bodies.

behaviour.

Education Structure in UK

Description

3.

Introduction of OFSTED & frequent school inspections.

The development of the national curriculum

Preschool

For children aged between 3 –5 often 4.

referred to as nursery or playgroup.

5.

Increased examination of children across all key stages.

Primary School

For children aged between 3-11.

6.

Educational choice for parents so they could choose the school for

their children.

Secondary School

Provide education for pupils aged 11-

16.

Further Education

Higher Education

Education for students aged 16-18

sometimes in school sixth form or

colleges.

7.

8.

League tables and performance related pay for schools and

teachers, making schools data driven.

Fees and loans for higher education rather than being publicly fund-

ed.

This refers to university education.