

# political functions of educational system

As an academic discipline the study of politics in education has two main roots.

1. The first root is based on theories from political science , while the second root is footed in organizational theory.

First political science attempts to explain how societies and social organizations use power to establish regulations and allocate resources.

Organizational theories uses scientific theories of management to develop deeper understandings regarding the functions of organizations.

Researcher have drawn a distinction two types of politics In schools.

## **Micro politics.**

Refers to the use of formal and informal power by individual and group to achieve their goals in organizations.

## **Macro politics**

Macro politics refers to power is used and decision making is conducted at district , state and federal levels.

Macro politics is generally considered to exist out of the school

- But researcher have noted that Micro and macro politics may exist t any levels of school systems depending on circumstances.
- 1. Political circumstances.
- 2.Social circumstances.
- 3. Economic circumstances.
- **Specific political functions of educational system**
- Educational\_system is viewed as a politicizing agent of society. The norms and values thus transmitted are compared with those deemed necessary for a stable democratic political system. It is argued that neither the typical technique of class room instruction nor the content of studies courses contributes to the formation of attitude consistent with the requisites of democracy.
- 1. It gives existence to patriotism.
- 2. It creates Leader ship.

- 3.It grows democratic values.
- 4.To make public opinion in its own fever.
- 5.It helps national integrity.
- 6 IT makes society stable.
- 7 It helps the existence of Democratic society.
- 8. It creates political awareness.
- 9. It helps national solidarity.
- 10. It helps for international reconciliation.

# Political Socialization

- 1. Political socialization is the process by which political culture is transmitted in a given society.
- 2 . It occurs , both the individual and the community levels , and its extends beyond the acquisition of political culture to encompass the learning of more sophisticated political ideas and orientations.
- 3. Political socialization is a life long process , and a variety of individuals and institutions contributed to its shaping effects.
- 4. For example individual are politically socialized by such groups as their family , peer groups , and social class. Further more they are socialized by existing laws , religions , education , their own gender and more , Basically the process is never ending.
- 5. Those groups and institution which contributes to the process of political socialization are known as the agents of socialization , and these sources affects the development of political values and attitudes differently.

- But they all contribute to the individual's understanding of and orientations towards politics. So basic political attitudes and values tend to be formed early in childhood and tend to be relatively consistent throughout life. So the family is a very important agent of political socialization.
- Political socialization is the process by which individuals acquire political attitudes and develop patterns of political behavior. This involves not only learning the prevailing beliefs of a society, but also coming to accept the surrounding system despite its limitations and problems.

The principal institutions of political socialization are those which also socialize us to other cultural norms, including the family, school, and media. Parents pass their political attitudes to their sons and daughters through discussions at the dinner table. And research yet continues to show that parents' views have an important impact on their children's outlooks, the school can be influenced in political socialization.

- 1 . Several levels of powers and authority operates in the educational system.
- 2. States , locals governments and even a single school establishment have varying degrees of power.
- 3. The nature of varying systems and their relations to educational out comes requires some examination.

## **CENTRALIZED POLICIES AND DECENTRALIZED POLICIES**

### **1. United states.**

The united states with the a federal system in which power is distributed between national government and the states. Under the federal constitution the states have extensive legal authority to control the school.

### **2.England.**

England represent an interesting division of responsibility between national govt and local units. A great deal of freedom is enjoyed by local school authorities in the administration of their school programs , even though the national government provides a large part of the financial support.

- **3.France.**

- In contrast to England and the United states , the French system of education involves little or no local participation in either major policy formation or Administrative arrangements. The pattern of educational control follows closely the centralized pattern of government.

- **4. AUSTRALIA.**

- The national government exercise little direct control over education. Though its makes financial contributions , various states in Australia as in the united states are constitutionally responsible for education.

- **5.RUSSIA.**

- Russia has developed a pattern of federated govt in which the federal government has wide powers and responsibilities for education. There is a pattern of control by the communist party. Even government official are selected from the party , the educational system is under the authority of the party organization . Private sectarian schools are not encouraged.

- Theoretical approaches involved.
- 1. Structuralism.
- 2. Conflict approach.
- 3. Symbolic interactionism.

### **CONCLUSION.**

The relationship between education and political attitudes varies cross culturally, and changes in political attitudes are the result of exposure to pupils and students sub culture. The teacher interest in and attitudes to social and political issues appear to have been the crucial factor, because the students leaders were strongly influenced by their teachers.

THE END.