2. WELFARE STATE EDUCATION

SOCIETY: view of	 1946 saw growth of state intervention after poverty of 1930s and World War 2 Belief that state (government) has important role to play in wellbeing of society By providing welfare support for those disadvantaged by social circumstances E.g. free NHS, free education for all, state pension, equality of opportunity The state has a responsibility to remove or reduce disadvantage
PURPOSE: of education	 Initially selective (1944) either: Grammar, Secondary Modern or Technical Replaced by non-selective Comprehensive schools in 1960s-70s In order to create equal opportunities for all children in education So all can play a useful role in society as suited to their interests and abilities
LEARNER: role of	 To achieve good marks and to pass one's exams successfully To be an industrious and helpful member of the school community Being aware of needs of others in a socially and culturally diverse society
LEARNING: form of	 Mainly subject- centred but with some attention to cross-curricula themes Focus on subject areas and contemporary issues, e.g. race and gender Mostly teacher led but with scope to follow personal interests in some areas
TEACHER: role of	 Professionally responsible for subject area and school curriculum Involved in various new and innovative national curriculum projects To engage, inspire and encourage students to be responsible citizens
SCHOOL: focus of	 An important and <i>central institution</i> in the local neighbourhood and community Helping pupils to get <i>good jobs</i>, apprenticeships, or to go to university To be <i>a model</i> of good behaviour, personal success and achievement Through good education to contribute to the <i>well-being of society</i>

NB. Whilst summaries such as these oversimplify they do nevertheless highlight essential ideological differences