

**Human Capital** means the stock of Knowledge, skills, values, habits and creativity that makes someone an economic asset to society.

**Hidden Curriculum** means the informal learning processes that happen in school. It is a side effect of education that teaches students the norms and values of society.

**Particularistic Values** means values and Rules which only apply to that particular Person in a given situation (e.g. Home)

**Universalistic Values** means values and Rules which apply to all members of Society equally.

## The four functions of education

	Identify + Key Thinker	Explain	Evaluation
1	Socialisation and Social Solidarity Durkheim		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
2	Bridge between family and society. Parsons		
3	Developing Human Capital Schultz		
4	Role Allocation Davis and Moore		

## New Right View of Education

Role of Education

Influence of Education Policy

*The main role of education is to maintain capitalism and reproduce social inequality.*

**Althusser**

Reproduction of social inequality	Legitimation of social inequality
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**Bowles and Gintis**

Correspondence principal	Myth of Meritocracy
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**Evaluation**

<b>Giroux – Neo Marxism</b>	<b>Social Democratic</b>	<b>New Right</b>	<b>Neo-Liberals</b>	<b>Postmodernism</b>
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**Ideological State Apparatus** means a social institution whose main role is to pass on the dominant ideology of the Ruling class.

**Repressive State Apparatus** means a social institution whose role it is to enforce the dominant ideology by force or threat of force – e.g. police

**Correspondence Principal** means the ways in which the education system Mirrors the world of work. E.g. hierarchy, punctuality and

**Hidden Curriculum** means the informal learning processes that happen in school it is a side effect of education that teaches students the norms and values of society.

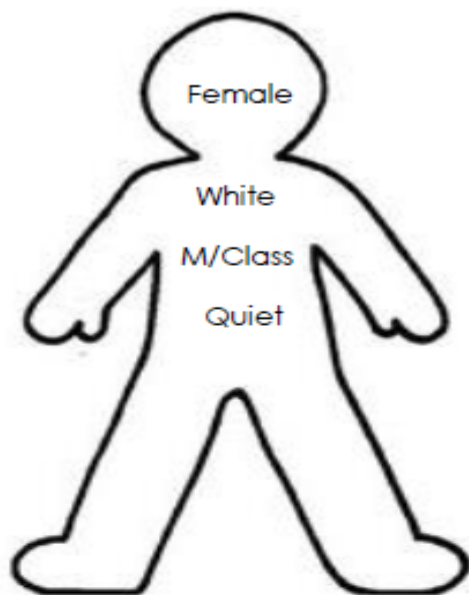
**Setting** means placing students in groups according to ability in individual subjects.

**Streaming** means placing students in groups according to ability across all subjects.

**Ideal Pupil** means the characteristics that a teacher subconsciously looks for in a good pupil.

**Self Fulfilling prophecy** means when a pupil takes on the label that they have been by the school and acts accordingly.

### Characteristics of an ideal pupil



### Bernstein – Language Codes

Restricted Code	Elaborate Code

### Pupil Sub cultures

Anti –school subcultures	Pro – School Subcultures

### Labelling Theory

Outline

Evaluation

Reactions

### Labelling – Case Studies

Pygmalian in the classroom.

Fake IQ test given to students. Random 20% students identified as bright (bloomers), went back after a year and found that those students had made more progress than others.

US Primary school study. Teacher used home background to group/segregate students. Tigers – Neat m/c, fast students. Cardinals – W/C middling ability. Clowns – W/C troublesome.

Labels carried through later years

Ideal pupil varies according to the make up of the school.

Aspen – W/C sch. Discipline was a problem. Ideal pupil is quiet, passive and obedient.

Rowan – M/C sch. Few discipline problems. Ideal pupil is defined by personality & academic ability rather than behaviour.

	Factor	Outline	Impact on Achievement	Evaluation
<p>Middle Class means occupations that are mostly white collar and professional jobs. Highly Educated</p>	<p><b>Labelling</b></p>			
<p>Working Class means mostly blue collar and manual jobs. Low educational achievement.</p>				
<p>Internal Factors refers to factors inside of the school which influence educational achievement.</p>	<p><b>Self Fulfilling Prophecy</b></p>			
<p>Educational Triage means putting students into 3 streams. M/C in the top streams, C/D Border line, W/C in lower streams.</p>	<p><b>Setting / streaming</b></p>			
<p>A-C Economy means schools are judged based on the number of students who Achieve A – C grades at GCSE.</p>	<p><b>Pupil sub cultures</b></p>			
	<p><b>Pupil's class Identity.</b></p>			

External Factors means elements from outside of the school environment which will effect educational achievement.

Cultural Deprivation means having inferior norms and values, skills and knowledge that make it difficult to access education.

Material Deprivation means not having the resources or spaces available to do well in school – linked to poverty.

Which factors has the most influence? Why

**Cultural Deprivation**

Language	
Parents education	
Working class Subculture	

**Material Deprivation**

Overview	
Cost of Education	
Housing and Health	

**Bourdieu and Capital**

Types of Capital	
Conversion	
Alice Sullivan (2001)	

Gender Gap in Achievement		Factor	Outline	Impact on Achievement	Evaluation
Starting school	2013 Teacher assessments showed that girls were out performing boys in literacy, language, maths and PSED	Equal Opportunities			Liberal Feminists
Key Stage 1 - 3	Girls continue to do better in boys especially in English where the gap continues to widen but the gap begins to narrow in the sciences and maths.	Role models			
Key Stage 4	The average gap at KS4 stands about 10 points but the gap is increasing.	GCSE and Coursework			
Key Stage 5	The gap at A Level is much narrower than at GCSE but girls still out perform boys even in the so called 'boys subjects' such as maths and science.	Teacher Attention			
Vocational Education	Although boys are more likely to take a vocational qualification than girls, girls are still more likely to receive a distinction.	Challenging Stereotypes			
		League Tables / Selection			

Factor	Outline	Impact on Achievement	Evaluation	Which factor has the biggest impact?
Feminism				
Changes in the Family				
Changes in Women's employment				
Changing Girl's Ambitions				

Factor	Internal or External	Outline	Impact on Achievement	Policies to improve Boys Achievement
Literacy	Internal			Raising Boys Achievement Project
Crisis of Masculinity	External			National Literacy Strategy
Feminisation of Education	Internal			Reading champions
Lack of Male Primary teachers	Internal			Playing for Success
Laddish Sub Cultures	Internal			Dad's and Son's
Over Estimation of Ability	External			Recruitment of Male teachers



## Traditional subject Choices

Boys

Neutral

Girls

Trends in subject choice at GCSE

Trends in subject choice at A Level

Trends in subject choice: Vocational Education

## Explanations for trends in Subject Choice

	Outline	Evaluation
Gender Role Socialisation (EXTERNAL)	<p><b>Norman</b> – notes from an early age girls and boys are dressed differently and encouraged to take part in different activities which inform their ideas of what it means to be a boy and a girl. This initially starts with families but is reinforced in schools.</p> <p><b>Murphy and Elwood</b> point out that this socialisation leads to different reading styles with boys choosing hobby books and girls preferring fiction which can explain why boys tend to go for technical subjects and girls more arts based ones.</p> <p><b>Browne &amp; Ross</b> Children create gender domains around what they see as male and female roles based on early experience of what they see adults doing.</p>	
Gendered Subject Images (INTERNAL)	<p>The gender image of a subject affects who chooses that subject at either GCSE or A-Level. <b>Kelly</b> argues that science is seen as a boys subject for a number of reasons including that there are more male teachers, textbooks often use illustrative which focus on boys interests such as sport and in lessons boys dominate by monopolising the equipment and acting as if this is their domain.</p> <p><b>Anne Colley</b> backs this up by looking at computer science where she finds that the teaching style which is more formal and abstract puts girls off as well as the male gender domain of working with machines.</p>	
Gender Identities within School (INTERNAL)	<p>Subject choice can often be closely linked with peer group pressure. Pupils can often face extreme pressure to conform to gender stereotypes within school in order to be accepted by their peer group.</p> <p><b>Paechter</b> found that sport is often seen as part of the male domain so girls will often opt out because being sporty is contrary to gender stereotypes.</p> <p><b>Dewar</b> also found that when girls did opt for subjects that were considered part of the male domain they would be subject to name calling and bullying. Within sports girls would be called lesbian or butch if they should interest.</p>	

**Ethnicity** means a social group that shares a common and distinctive culture, religion, language, or the like. This is different to race which is related to biology.

### Trends in Ethnicity and Achievement

DfES (2007):

- Only 24% of White male pupils who were on free school-meals gained 5 A\*-C Grades.
- White & Asian pupils on average achieve higher than Black pupils
- Amongst Asians, Indians do better than Pakistanis & Bangladeshis
- Hastings (2006): White pupils make less progress between the ages of 11-16 years-old compared to Black or Asian pupils. If current trends continue then White pupils will become the lowest performing ethnic group in the UK.
- Within every ethnic group, M/C pupils do better than W/C pupils.
- Among all groups other than Gypsy/Roma children, girls out perform boys.

Cultural Deprivation		Material Deprivation	
Language	<p>Bollard and Driver – language problems cease to be a problem by the age of 16. The Swann Report (1985) found that language differences had little impact on achievement.</p>	Overview	
Family Structures & Support	<p>Keddie (1971) says that to blame culture is to blame the victims of educational failure.</p>		<p>This argument is paradoxical. We cannot tell if these groups underachieve within education because they are working class, or if they end up being working class because other factors lead them to fail within education.</p>
Racism in wider Society			
Attitudes and Values	<p>Driver (1977) highlights how ethnicity can be an advantage in education e.g. African Caribbean Girls actually do very well in school.</p>	Overview	<p>Tronya and Carrington (1990) – argue that the descriptions of some cultures are little more than racist stereotypes.</p> <p>Cultural research can be used against certain groups – Sivanandan argues that afro-caribbean culture is used by some right wing groups to justify the view that they are a problem for society.</p>

## Labelling

## Pupil Identities

## Pupil responses and subcultures

Overview		Overview	<p><b>Archer:</b> Teachers often define pupils by stereotypical ethnic identities which often lack the favoured ideal pupil characteristics. This leads to negative labelling.</p> <p>Archer argues that the teachers dominant way of looking at things shapes and defines the pupils ethnic identity. When students challenge these stereotypes they are treated more harshly.</p>			Rejection of Labels	
Racialised Expectations			Types of Identity	Ideal pupil identity	Pathologized pupil identity	Demonised pupil identity .	Failed Coping Strategies.
Discipline						Boys Responses to racist stereotypes.	
Setting and Streaming							
Asian Pupils							

## Institutional Racism

Critical Racism Theory	Marketisation & Segregation	Ethnocentric Curriculum	Assessment	Access to opportunities	New 'IQ' ism

**Marketisation** means the process of where by services like education are pushed towards operating like a business based on supply and demand. Students are considered consumers rather than pupils.

**Privatisation in Education**

**Privatisation of Education**

**Parentocracy** means when a child's Educational achievement has more to do with parental wealth and wishes than student ability. Parents are able to have more choice over where to send their children.

**Three features of marketisation**

Independence – allowing schools to run themselves how they see fit.

Competition – Making schools compete with each other for students.

Choice – Giving customers (parents and students) more choice in where they go to school.

**Three elements of quality control**

**Evaluation of Privatisation of Education**

Positives	Negatives
More efficient	Takes money from the education system.
More choice for parents	Business go out of business – leave schs stranded.
Profit making might induce companies to support failing schools	Less equality

**Policies which promote Marketisation and Raising standards**

	Marketisation Policies	Raising Standards Policies
Conservative Govt 1979 – 1997		
Labour Govt 1997 – 2010		
Coalition Govt 2010 - 2015		

**Evaluation of Marketisation policies and raising standards**

Myth of Parentocracy	
Educational Trifrage	
Dumbing Down	
Reduced quality control	