Education, Politics, And The State: The Theory And Practice Of Educational Change

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Most mainstream proposals for improving education in the United States assume and demand for expanding democracy, social equity, and political reform. With these questions: How do we translate educational theory into practice? Education, politics, and the state: the theory and practice of. The Case of the Gesamtschule in Post-1989 Educational Reform in Eastern Germany. Introduction. Processes of political transition from authoritarian rule to democratic government have not been permanent as certain authors define transition. The Theory and Practice of Educational Change.
The theory of human capital considers the educational system as a socially oriented mechanism ensuring incessant interaction between education units: service providers (educational establishments), and learning service receivers (society). The state, as the subject of management of education, is set in the middle of this economic model providing adaptation of financial, professional, informational and other flows. Modern theory and practice of social and public management in the field of education is also based on the concept of welfare state. This theory combines technologies of state regulations and measures of encouragement of public initiatives by means of alignment of the purposes and interests of the state and public structures. Brian Salter and Ted Tapper, Education, Politics and the State: The Theory and Practice of Educational Change, Grant McIntyre, London, 1981. viii+264 pp. £14.95, paper £5.95. William Tyler (a1). (a1). University of Kent. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/S004727940001254X. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 20 January 2009. Export citation Request permission. Politics and Major Political Structure. Politics in the United States. Economy Defined. Historical Overview of Economics. Historically, American education served both political and economic needs, which dictated the function of education. Today, sociologists and educators debate the function of education. Three main theories represent their views: the functionalist theory, the conflict theory, and the symbolic interactionist theory. The functionalist theory. Both functionalists and conflict theorists agree that the educational system practices sorting, but they disagree about how it enacts that sorting. Functionalists claim that schools sort based upon merit; conflict theorists argue that schools sort along distinct class and ethnic lines.