

# EDU604 – Comparative Education

## Important Definitions+Glossary

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### Definitions

#### 1) What is education?

Education is an ongoing learning process. It means literacy skills and it is a wide field that encompass process and as well as product.

#### 2) What is comparative education?

In comparative education we do the comparison of educational philosophies, theories, practices, comparison of system of education, cultural contexts, historical developments, countries, continents and Single country & states.

#### 3) What is formal education?

Formal education is the education which takes place in institutions, may be its vocational, school or higher education.

#### 4) What is informal education?

Informal education is the education which takes place in your culture. Education by your family, peers, environment and culture.

#### 5) What is planning?

Planning is the setting of goals. You decide what you want to achieve from education.

#### 6) What is equality?

It means everyone is being treated the same and the same access to resources.

#### 7) What is equity?

Equity means “basically people are different to each other, they come from different kinds of backgrounds, and limitations are different in the context of male and female.”

**8) What is structural functionalism?**

It means that what kind of functions education is performing and those functions are the reason why you put these emphases on education.

**9) What is empirical social science?**

This is a stage in which people begin to pay attention on to the methods.

**10) What is intrinsic role of education?**

Intrinsic role of education whose aim is not just to earn money in fact it is interested in education for its own sake to satisfy the human need and knowledge. For example poetry, art or literature.

**11) What is Instrumental role of education?**

It is a role in which you want to achieve something through education whether it is literacy or earning money.

**12) What is the nomothetic reasoning?**

Quantitative research has a specific commitment to a certain kind of logic which we called nomothetic reasoning.

**13) What are multilevel models?**

These are statistical models of parameters that vary at more than one level and it facilitates the analysis of hierarchical data .and this has drawn attention of the policy makers as well.

**14) What is linking capital?**

Linking capital means linking with people who have some sort of power who can bring you job opportunities or special recognition.

**15) What is bonding capital?**

It means the feelings of affiliation which you feel with your close friends and family circle.

**16) What is sustainable gender equality?**

Sustainable means the type of gender equality which we can maintain and it cannot retract or regressive.

**17) What are the stem related subjects?**

Stem related subjects that are science, mathematics, engineering and technical subjects.

**18)** What is culture?

Particular way of Living and doing things by people/group is called culture..

**19)**What is policy?

Government decision making is called policy..

**20)** What is evaluative perspective?

Evaluative perspective is the most common perspective from which curriculum is compared.

**21)**What is capability?

Capabilities talk about opportunities. Its freedom of choice to achieve the value.

**22)** What is functioning?

Functioning is something that you have achieved for example if you complete your education it's your functioning

## **Glossary**

**1)** APEC

Asia pacific economic cooperation

**2)** Dynamic

A force that stimulates change or progress within a system or process.

**3)** EdQual

It is a consortium which works for the educational quality.

**4)** Ethnography

The main research method by which the researchers go and stay in some place for a couple of years to understand the culture.

**5)** Geomorphic

The changing in landscape and typology changes.

**6) GSGs**

The Government School Graduates

**7) Habitus**

It is the social imprint on individual.

**8) Hypothesis**

A proposition made as a basis for reasoning, without any assumption of its truth.

**9) ICCS**

The international Civic and Citizenship Education Study.

**10) Interdisciplinary**

Relating to more than one branch of knowledge.

**11) Juxtaposition**

The researcher establish the similarities and differences among the two countries.

**12) LE**

Languages in Education

**13) LP**

Language Policy

**14) Orthodoxy**

Authorized or generally accepted theory, doctrine, or practice.

**15) Pedagogy**

The way of teaching

**16) PSGs**

Private School Graduates

**17) PSLM**

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement

**18)** Qualitative

It is interested in context. It is looking at the basic meaning of the thing within a given context.

**19)** Quantitative

It relies on numbers and data collection.

**20)** Rhetorical

It is concerned with the art of speaking or writing rather than to get an answer.

**21)** SITES

Second Information Technology Education Study

**22)** Stereotyping

In social psychology, a stereotype is a thought that can be adopted about specific types of individuals or certain ways of doing things.

**23)** Stratification

Stratifying means divide people.

**24)** Temporal

It means time.

**25)** UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.