

"Education does not develop autonomously; it tends to be a mirror of society and is seldom at the cutting edge of social change. It is retrospective, even conservative, since it teaches the young what others have experienced and discovered about the world. The future of education will be shaped not by educators but by changes in demography, technology and the family. Its ends are likely to remain stable but its means are likely to change dramatically."

"Schools, colleges and universities will be redefined in fundamental ways: who is educated, how they are educated, where they are educated all are due for upheaval. But their primary responsibility will be much the same as it is now: to teach knowledge of languages, science history, government, economics, geography, mathematics and the arts, as well as the skills necessary to understand today's problems and to use it technologies. In the decades ahead, there will be a solid consensus that, as Horace Mann, an American educator, wrote in 1886: "Intelligence is a primary ingredient in the wealth of nations." In recognition of the power of this idea, education will be directed purposefully to develop intelligence as vital national resources."

"Even as nations recognize the value of education in creating human capital, the institutions that provide education will come under increasing strain. State system of education may not survive demographic and technological changes. Political upheavals in unstable regions and the ease of international travel will ensure a steady flow of immigrants, legal and illegal, from poor nations to rich ones. As tides of immigration sweep across the rich world, the receiving nations have a choice; they can assimilate the newcomers to the home culture, or they can expect a proliferation of cultures within their borders. Early this century, state systems assimilated newcomers and taught them how to fit in. Today social science frowns on assimilation, seeing it as a form of cultural coercion, so state systems of education are likely to eschew cultural

coercion. In effect, the state schools may encourage trends that raise doubts about the purpose or necessity of a state system of education."

Education is a reflection of society; it teaches the youth what is already experienced and discovered. However, demographic, technological and familial changes may influence it. Its ends of incultation like languages, science, economics and arts may remain the same, but its means like educational institutions, their methods and strategies may change. Its focus may shift to foster intelligence. Moreover, state education system may collapse owing to the pressure of refugees.

leaving politically unstable regions to the prosperous countries. Host nations can assimilate the immigrants or become multi-cultural entities. While social science considers assimilation a tool of cultural subjugation, state education system might avoid it. This might put in question the purpose and need of state education system.

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- 1) Future of State Education System.
- 2) Changing world and its impact on state education system.