

# The significance of education system in global change

Yuxi Zhang

School of Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 321100, China

**Abstract.** This paper is divided into four parts: education system, institutionalized education and non institutionalized education, the influence of education system, education system and global change. By studying the purpose, value and development potential of global education system and the emergence, current situation and development of global change, this paper discusses the significance of education system in global change, and gives some practical suggestions and appeals in the last part. Firstly, this paper introduces the connotation and its own significance of the education system, quotes authoritative arguments to clarify its emergence and influence, so as to pave the way for it to play a role in a wider field; Then it introduces the two educational forms of institutionalized education and non institutionalized education with remarkable characteristics in the education system. Through the comparison and unity of the two, it gives some reference directions for the development and evolution of the education system and the embodiment of the role of the education system; Then, by discussing the impact of the education system on other systems, the following discusses its diversified and broad role, which is not only a supplement and extension to the previous text, but also paves the way for the later discussion of the contribution of the education system to global change; Finally, it first expounds the emergence and current situation of global change, and then discusses the relationship between global change and education system, the practical significance of education system to it and the practical path of education system to play its role.

**Keywords:** education; education system; institutionalized education; non-institutionalized education; global change.

## 1. Education system

First of all, in any country, education is an important part of social life and an inevitable link in one's life. The emergence of education is to spread social civilization and values, as well as knowledge and skills, so that human society can move forward with a posture of inheritance and progress, without leading to the fault of culture and civilization. It can be seen that education is of great significance to human society. In order to integrate educational resources and make education more effective, the education system came into being.

The education system is the whole educational organization form of the state in order to achieve certain educational purposes and achieve certain educational and teaching functions.[1] The education system is the most rigorous and effective organization for the state to educate the educated. Because its norms and control are the responsibility of state organs, the education system reflects the will and interests of the national ruling class to a certain extent, which means that how the education system develops and evolves is closely related to the subject of the state. The national education system embodies its educational outlook and educational purpose. As the direct object of education, teenagers get physical and mental development in the education system. The talents trained under the education system of the overall national plan are conducive to the consolidation of the country's political and economic system, the development of productive forces and the improvement of the quality of the whole nation. The important role of the education system shows that it is the key hub to improve the current situation of the country and one of the decisive factors to reshape political order and social cohesion. In a broader perspective, the education system will also play an important role in global change.

For example, in an article published by UNESCO, "building resilient education systems for the future" [2], this view is also recognized. The article mentioned that the covid-19 epidemic in India has brought unexpected and unprecedented changes, in which the requirements for epidemic prevention and control have prevented centralized teaching in schools, Therefore, the closure of

schools will not only have a short-term impact on the learning continuity of more than 285 million young students in India, but also have far-reaching economic and social consequences, which requires a timely and timely response from educational stakeholders. The suspension of the education system caused by covid-19 epidemic, the shrinking of social production and consumption, public panic and other economic and social problems mentioned in the article agree with the importance and influence of the education system.

There are also differences in the level of economic and cultural cooperation among countries, which means that there are corresponding differences in the level of education and systems among countries. A report on relocate glabal website, comparing global education systems [3], mentioned: "Every education system around the world has its own test arrangements or assessment of student performance. The UK education system is one of the most respected and widely replicated learning systems in the world. Education is one of the UK's largest exports; according to ISC research, more than 45% of all international schools teaching in English offer UK based courses." This first recognizes the differences of education systems around the world. With the increasingly close world exchanges, the comparison of different education systems becomes more and more obvious. The educational cooperation and conflict generated in such a closely connected international environment further form the world education system. This phenomenon gives opportunities for criticism and progress among education systems around the world. At the same time, there is a paragraph in the article: "in many European countries, the United States and Australia, national education systems are highly valued, and families may be more willing to accept local government funded schools. This choice also contributes to social integration." This refers to the role of the education system in promoting social change. In general, with a small approach, we can see that the significance of the education system can be brought into play in the context of global change.

## 2. Institutionalized education and non institutionalized education

The education system is not a single existence, but has multiple education implementation channels and methods. The two educational forms of institutionalized education and non institutionalized education mentioned in this part, as highly representative concepts, can give some reference directions to the operation of the education system itself and global reform.

The process of educational entity from simple to complex, from free state to system formation is the process of "institutionalization" of education. The formation of school education system means the formation of educational institutionalization. ][4] Institutionalized education mainly refers to formal education, that is, the education system with hierarchical structure and graded by age. It can be said that institutionalized education is a mainstream and official authoritative education system, and the advantage of institutionalized education is official and planning. On the one hand, the certificate derived from it has more authority in the society. On the other hand, it is a continuous and planned process.

If institutionalized education is institutionalized, intentional and planned education by education providers, then non institutionalized education refers to those educational forms that can not form a relatively independent form of education. It does not separate from daily production or life and become a relatively independent social institution and its institutionalized and organized behavior, but a highly integrated "education" closely combined with production and life. Here we can refer to the definition of non institutionalized education in UNESCO: it is the supplement and substitution of formal education in the process of personal lifelong learning. It is often intended to guarantee the right of everyone to education. Thus, non institutionalized education is education in life, without the standardization, continuity and seriousness of institutionalized education. The more common non institutionalized education includes family education, self media publicity and so on. It has a certain role of influencing people imperceptibly. It is also of great significance to the development of people's life and the integrity of personality. At the same time, it also ensures the right of everyone to obtain knowledge.

Although there are differences in educational channels and methods between institutionalized education and non institutional education, they do not conflict with each other, but shine and heat at different levels, coexist harmoniously and complement each other, forming a complete educational process. Institutionalized education is more official and authoritative, provides more scientific and professional education methods, and trains students under the education system according to a certain national will. This coherent education method is more conducive to cultivating students who meet the educational purpose. Therefore, from the perspective of globalization, institutionalized education can cultivate a large number of well-established global citizens. In this way, good citizens who meet global expectations give a better mass base for global change and promote the better development of the community with a shared future for mankind. Non institutionalized education, because of its flexibility and diversity, provides more venues, media and ways for education. Such an educational form gives students more diverse sources of information, richer practice space and more subtle spiritual infiltration. It is conducive to shaping more diversified and personalized individuals and giving more innovative impetus to the transformation of the world under the background of globalization.

### **3. Impact on the education system**

As expressed in the first part, the school education system is the most rigorous and effective organization for the state to educate the educated, which embodies the face of the education of the whole country. Because the various systems of the country are connected with each other, the education system is not isolated. While integrating the internal system, it also affects other systems. The significance and influence of the education system itself in many aspects also provide the basis for its profound significance to global change.

UNESCO was founded on November 16, 1945 and now has 195 member states. UNESCO integrates the world's education system on a global scale and has beneficial effects on other systems. For example, UNESCO aims to promote cooperation among countries through education, science and culture and contribute to peace and security, so as to promote universal respect for justice, the rule of law and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the people of the world, regardless of race, sex, language or religion, as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations. In addition, UNESCO also published the detailed classification of the international education system and relevant qualification certification on its website, which is conducive to the unified evaluation mechanism among countries, which makes the flow of talents more convenient and makes it more possible for countries to communicate and share resources. It can be seen that in addition to the internal optimization and integration in the field of education, UNESCO has also promoted the inclusive progress of human culture and world peace through education.

In addition, there is a national education system. Although the influence of these education systems has advantages and disadvantages, its influence can be used for reference. For example, in China, China has the largest education system in the world. The popularization of basic education in China has helped improve the knowledge level of the whole people, eliminate illiteracy, improve the overall quality of education, and has the advantages of unified teaching mode, strong operability and relative fairness. From a global perspective, this will help to improve the world's education rate, expand the talent market and provide innovative driving force for global change. However, China's education system also has the problems of erasing personality, outstanding exam oriented education and single evaluation mechanism, which will bring the problem of students' rigidity and insufficient social innovation potential to the country to a certain extent. In a global perspective, cultivating students with fixed thinking and conservative tradition is not conducive to change.

#### 4. Education system and global change

First of all, change refers to changing the essence of things, mostly in terms of social system. With the development of sea, land and air routes and the birth and development of the Internet, the global connection is continuously strengthened, and people's global consciousness begins to rise. Multiculturalism and complex interests provide conditions for global change. Global change is to change the operation mode of the world economy from a global perspective, subvert the way of national governance and social communication, innovate people's inherent cognition, and affect the public policy and global governance pattern in the post epidemic era.[5]

Based on previous discussions, the education system can contribute to global change. As one of the important carriers of the education system, schools have become the backbone of promoting change to a great extent. The education provided by schools can build bridges between different social and cultural values, or play a role as an external force.[6] Like learning, the education system also has far-reaching implications for global change. The modern education system is more mature. Its role is no longer to disseminate textbook knowledge and cultivate students who can take the exam. It can also shape social public order and good knowledge, cultivate labor force and qualified citizens needed by economic and social development, and create scientific knowledge and material wealth for the country, family and society. The progress and evolution of the education system can make people under the education system more enlightened and rational, improve their personality, coordinate their self-consciousness with social publicity, and promote the improvement of social cohesion. At the same time, due to the development of Internet information technology, education has richer channels and faces a wider population, which proves that education has great potential and influence. Just as in the post epidemic era, home has become the norm, and internet teaching has become a necessary way of education, which enables educational resources to be shared with more people through the network, even spread all over the world, better educational resources to be shared, more yuan of educational contents to be collided, and promotes the innovation of human thinking all over the world. In addition, the iterative renewal of the Internet and national systems to promote the new education system, They have jointly promoted world change.

It is undeniable that in the face of a pluralistic society composed of different historical roots, cultural values and world views, it is a difficult problem how to make human beings develop globalization with a unified attitude and promote global change. Under the education system managed by the ruling class, the purpose of education often reflects the will of the ruling class, and the direction of some will is not harmonious. Therefore, anti globalization remarks emerge one after another. How to make different education systems break down barriers, cooperate, find universally accepted values, and find universal values that can transcend the many different cultures that make up modern society is very important. To form universally accepted values, it requires all countries to understand not only themselves, but also other countries, so as to find their own similarities and differences and seek cooperation. In addition to understanding the most basic historical background and cultural customs, each country should also understand the education system of other countries, because the education system is a national assembly line for cultivating talents and a system for them to shape people's present and even people's future. Only by understanding the education system of other countries can we understand why their citizens will be what they are now and what they will be shaped in the future. With presupposition, countries can better grasp the future, promote understanding, reduce contradictions, and seek cooperation and progress. In the process of understanding the education system of other countries and accepting the excellent culture of other countries, the state establishes the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind, and shapes a generation of new world citizens with sound personality through educational cooperation. Through these qualified global citizens, it gives the divided world system a possibility of communication, constructs a pluralistic and integrated world pattern, and slowly but effectively gives full play to the role of the education system and promotes global change.

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