

## Editorial

Education is the transmission and expression of knowledge, skills and character traits in various forms. Formal education occurs within a structured institutional setting, such as public schools, following a curriculum. Informal learning also follows a structured approach but occurs outside the formal schooling system, while non-formal learning includes unstructured learning through everyday experiences. Formal and non-formal education are classified into levels, including early childhood education, primary education, secondary education, and tertiary education. Other classifications focus on teaching methods, such as teacher-centered and student-centered learning, and on subjects, such as science education, language education, and physical education. Additionally, the term 'education' can refer to the academic field of studying the mental states and qualities of educated people and educational phenomena. The precise definition of education is controversial, and there is disagreement about the extent to which education differs from education in terms of its goals and the promotion of critical thinking. These differences affect how different forms of learning are identified, measured, and improved. Basically, education socializes children into society by inculcating cultural values and norms, equipping them with the necessary skills to become productive members of society. By doing so, it stimulates economic growth and raises awareness of local and global issues. Organized institutions play an important role in education. For example, governments make education policies to set school class times, curriculum and attendance requirements. International organizations such as UNESCO have been influential in promoting early education for all children. Many factors affect the success of education. Psychological factors include motivation, intelligence and personality. Social factors, such as socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and gender, are often associated with discrimination. Other factors include access to educational technology, quality of teachers and parental involvement. The primary academic field examining education is known as education studies. It discusses the nature of education, its objectives, effects and methods of enhancement. The study of education encompasses several subfields, including philosophy, psychology, sociology, and the economics of education. Additionally, it explores topics such as comparative education, pedagogy and the history of education. In prehistory, learning primarily occurred informally through oral communication and imitation. With the rise of ancient civilizations, the invention of writing led to the expansion of knowledge, transforming informal to formal learning. Initially, formal education was mainly accessible to the elite and religious groups. The advent of the printing press in the 15<sup>th</sup> century facilitated widespread access to books, thus increasing general literacy. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, public education gained significance, paving the way for a worldwide movement to provide free, compulsory primary education to all up to a certain age. Currently, more than 90 per cent of primary-school-age children worldwide attend primary school.

**Debashis Sarkar**

Editor-in-Chief