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Neoliberalism, Communal Learning and Entrepreneurism:  
Their Effect Educational Systems

In “Learning to Share: Pedagogy, open learning, and the sharing economy”, Carfagna ( 2018) discusses class conflict, consciousness and consumption through open learning and pedagogic discourse. Carfagna rejects common beliefs held of how an educational experience holds value and how one should be administered. In our poster and presentation, our group will examine some of the main points of Carfagna’s article in the context of neoliberal approaches to education in the sharing economy, how students learn entrepreneurial and communal approaches through non-traditional education, and finally, how pedagogic discourse effects educational settings. We will discuss the scholarship in the field, decisions made in teaching the material, and directions for future research.

10 keywords for the presentation

- Pedagogy: The method or type of teaching.
- Curriculum: multiple topics or subjects that are brought together to create an outline for education

- Sociology of Education: The study of how both macro level factors (such as institutions) and micro level factors (such as individuals in the system) affect education outcomes and effectiveness
- Neoliberalism: a frame which favors free market and capitalism
- Communalism: A form of self-segregation where people come together by race, religion, or some other separator for the purpose of education
- Shared learning: a practice that utilizes free or low cost resources for learning that entail some combination of open-access, peer-driven, share-able, and digitally mediated
- Sharing Economy: an economic system in which assets or services are shared between private individuals, either free or for a fee, typically by means of the Internet.
- Entrepreneurism: Frame that encourages individual success through the means of business operations. In the article it is described as a skill which can help a person “accomplish anything”
- Conflict Theory: Made Famous by Karl Marx, it is the idea that society is in a constant state of conflict as a result of limited resources. This then forces society into two major groups, the property owners (bourgeoisie), and the exploited workers (proletariat)
- Capitalism: A form of political system which is dependent on the idea of wage and labor. Furthering this point, the country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.