Sociological Insights to Education

This book is meant for M.A (Education); M.Phil; B.Ed; M.Ed. Students

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Sociological Insights to Education

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Preface

The edited book entitled *"Sociological Insights to Education"* is introduced with the aim of acquainting the students of Teacher Education Programmes of various levels on the implicit assumption that knowledge of Sociological theories gives insight into the problems of Education in the classroom and society and develops other necessary professional skills and social competencies in the prospective teachers to face the classroom teaching confidently and intelligently with sociological imagination. Sociological Insights to Education in brief can give the teacher much of what he/she needs to achieve his/her goals by enabling him/her to understand, control and predict the problems of education according to the needs of the society.

This edited volume has been written with a specific purpose of providing up-to-date information to the students of B.Ed., M.Ed., M.A. (Education) and M.Phil. students of various Universities. It has been an endeavour to the editor and the contributors to present the facts and theories in simple and understandable language, so that students may draw maximum advantage out of the book. I am motivated to introduce this volume so as to cater the needs of the students for preparation of NET/JRF examination along with UG, PG and Higher levels. Practical examples drawn from real life and educational surveys are illustrated by the contributors to provide understanding of the use of concepts and theories in detail.

We hope that the publication of this book will enhance the spread of ideas that are currently trickling through the

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society. We hope that this book will help a new generation of students to solve complicated problems of the society with greater understanding.

Our thanks are due to the God, the Almighty, for His showers of blessings throughout the publication of this Edited volume.

We wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation the help, assistance and contribution provided by various colleagues of this field across India. We are indebted to Mr. Virendra Kumar Yadav and Mr. Jhapsu Yadav from Akhand Publishing House, Delhi for rendering help in computer graphics and setting to expedite the publication of the book.

Last but not the least, we would like to thank all the contributors from whom direct and indirect suggestions are received to present the book in this form. Our special thanks to our family members for the continuous motivation.

We sincerely hope that the book will be immensely useful to the students and researchers of teacher education.

Dr. Satish Kumar Kalhotra
Dr. Ritu Bakshi

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Concept of Education

Ms. Sakshi Vermani Rishi

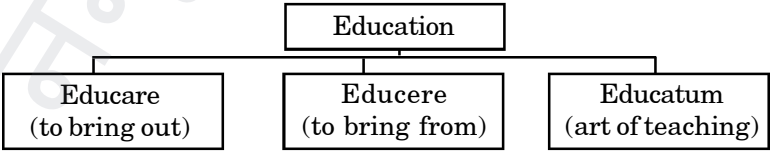
Introduction

Education is the process of development which consists the life of man from infancy to maturity.

The process whereby one adapts gradually in the various ways to the physical and spiritual environment. For the proper development of the individual he/she must be educated. This process of education is a life long process which start from the womb of a mother and ends till death. Education is a purposeful activity. True education is not only getting degrees but it is in real sense means that one should become a civilized human being. Every society gives importance to education because it is a panacea for all evils. It is the key to solve the various problems of life.

Meaning of Education

The word 'Education' has been derived from different Latin words.



Etymologically, the word "education" has been derived from the above said words meaning to bring up , to draw out

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and the act of teaching. While connecting these words , we come to the conclusion that education is a process which draws from within. We can also define education as a process of development. It means it is a process of the development of the inborn tendencies of the child to the fullest.

Definitions

Various educationists have given their views on education. Some important definitions are:-

1. **Mahatma Gandhi** – "By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in man – body, mind and spirit."
2. **Rabindranath Tagore** – "Education enables the mind to find out the ultimate truth, which gives us the wealth of inner light and love and gives significance to life."
3. **Dumvile** – "Education in its widest sense includes all the influences which at upon an individual during his passage from cradle to grave."
4. **Prof. Drever**– "Education is a process in which and by which knowledge , character and behaviour of the young are shaped and moulded."
5. **Aristotle** –"Education is the creation of sound mind in a sound body."
6. **Rousseau** –"Education is the child's development from within."

To conclude, we can say that education is the process which makes a raw individual into a well civilized citizen. Education is a process of growth and development and always aims at the harmonious development of the child. It makes individual socialized also as he/ she be active member of the society.

Narrower and Broader Meaning of Education

Narrow meaning of education: In its narrow concept, school instruction is education. The purpose of education is only to gain knowledge in the four walls of classroom. In this process, a teacher is responsible and is the most important

factor in the growth and development of the child. The teacher is expected to instill in a child's mind already made dozens of knowledge and his wholesome development does not take place. In narrow sense, education may be taken to mean any consciously directed effort to develop and cultivate our powers. (SS Mackanzy)

Wider Meaning of Education: In this sense, education is not only the acquisition of knowledge by the teacher, but it is the sum total development of the child's personality. Thus, education is a process by which a child develops freely in the free environment. Anyone who gives a child any new learning/ experience is a teacher for the child. Rousseau exhorted his philosophy of Naturalism keeping the wider concept of education. In the wider sense, education is a process that goes on throughout life and is promoted by almost every experience in life. (SS Mackenzy)

Nature of Education

1. Education is not limited to knowledge imparted to schools. It is a life long process.
2. Education develops the innate powers of the child.
3. It is a dynamic process which develops the child according to change situations and times.
4. Education is a bipolar process. In this process, both the teacher and the taught are equally important. If the teacher instructs, the child follows and if the teacher gives, the child receives. The teacher tries to modify and mould the behavior of the child so that the latter develops the personality to the fullest.
5. Education is a tripolar process. It revolves around the teacher, the taught and the subject matter.

Functions of Education

- The main social objective of education is to complete the socialization process. This process enables the child to cooperate with others for his adjustment. The training of the child to develop honesty, consideration for other and ability to distinguish between right and wrong, this all

comes under the socialisation process.

- The societies are proud to uphold or highlight their cultural heritage and ascertain that the culture is preserved and transmitted through social organization to future generation. All types of education and all agencies of education have to carry out the function of cultural transmission in an earnest way by teaching the elements of culture like literature, history, art, philosophy etc.
- Education contributes to the formation of social personality. Formation of social personality helps man to adjust with his environment and flourish himself in co-operation with others.
- It is the duty of the education to reform the undesirable attitudes and other negative aspects by means of removing the wrong beliefs, illogical prejudices and unreasoned localities from the child's mind. A collective effort by the school and home will bring out spectacular results in the matter of reforming attitudes.
- Now a days, livelihood is regarded as the first and foremost function of education by a large section of people. This function is related to the practical aim of education and receiving more attention due to the diversified needs of the society. Education should prepare students not only to foresee the future occupational position but also enable them to attain it in an impressive way. The relevance of this function is evident from the importance we are giving to vocational training.
- Education is the process in which healthy competition is essential for the growth of a democratic society. At the school level, students should realize the need for engaging in healthy competition in order to lead a better life.
- Education helps the students to realize the role of values in leading a good life as a social being. Through various activities education imparts values such as co-operation, team spirit, obedience.

Types of Education:

Formal	Informal	Non formal
school need boundaries for discussing and understanding the concepts	family real life experiences	friend knowledge gained through media, newspapers etc.

According to Raymont: "Education is that process of development which consists the passage of human being, the process whereby he adopts himself gradually in various way to his all round developments"

Difference between old and new concept of education:

S. No.	Educational aspect	Old concept	New concept
1.	Meaning	Instructions	Development
2.	Aims	Knowledge	Harmonious development
3.	Curriculum	Subject-centred	Activity Centred
4.	Methodology	Rote memorizing	Learning By Doing
5.	Discipline	Repressionistic	Self Discipline
6.	Teacher	Instructor	Guide & Philosopher & friend
7.	Student	passive listener	active listeners / dynamic
8.	School	Teaching shops	Miniature of society
9.	Agency	Formal	Both Formal & Informal
10.	Examinations	Essay type	Objective Type

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Meaning : Nature, Scope and Importance of Sociology

Satish Kumar Kalhotra & Ritu Bakshi

Origin

Sociology as a science and a distinct field of study is of the latest origin which was made popular in Europe in the 19th century by French Philosopher, Auguste Comte. He is wrong when he said that sociology didn't exist before him. Plato (427-347 B.C.) wrote an article about the life of man. His disciple Aristotle (384-322 B.C) wrote treatise on different aspects of social sciences enlightenment and the process of thinking in social sciences was initiated in 17th and 18th centuries due to renaissance, industrial and French revolutions. So, the study of society, however, can be traced to the Greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle. The philosophical basis of Plato and Aristotle characterised the explanation of man for a very long period of time. The literature relating to society and its evils and problems found place in the Republic of Plato (427-347 B.C.) and in the Politic and Ethics of Aristotle (388-327 B.C.).

Hence, Plato was the first Western philosopher who made a methodical study of society. In the Ethics and Politics of Aristotle, we find the first major attempts of systematic dealing

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of law, the society and State. In his book Cicero, the Roman thinker, brought the great Greek ideas in philosophy, politics and law in the West.

Industrial revolution led to great urbanization which created problems of housing and slum dwellings. As a consequence of industrialization, the rifts between labourers and owners of factories started. French revolution led to the style of functioning of government and practice of democracy.

The effects of industrialization were felt in economy, urbanization, capitalization, policy making and related fields which resulted in bringing about changes in European Society. In this social environment, the study of sociology, anthropology and other social sciences emerged as new disciplines to visualise the things out of box. It is from that point of time, the emergence of sociology as a discipline of academic interest originated. Its appearance as a discipline can be accredited to the enormous changes that took place in the nineteenth century. A variety of strains and tendencies of intellectual and social form combined to form the science of sociology. To quote Bottomore, "The conditions which gave rise to sociology were both intellectual and social".

Meaning and Definitions of Sociology

Meaning of Sociology

Sociology is youngest of the social science and its major concern is the society. Thus we can say that sociology is a science of society. Sociology is not only a science with its own subject matter but the mother of all social sciences It is an analytic science. It is abstract in nature. It is generalizing science. It seeks to establish generalizations after a careful study of the social phenomena. It studies all kinds of societies organized as well as unorganized. It has wider field. It treats man as a social animal. It studies all kinds of forms, social relations and interactions.

The seed of the term Sociology was first sown by Auguste

Comte in 1838, linking the Latin word "Socious" meaning society to the Greek word "Logos" meaning study or science. Thus etymologically meaning of sociology is the Science of Society. Today the term "sociology" denotes any relatively rigorous reasoned study of society.

Concept of Sociology

The chief interest of the society is the people, the ideas, the customs, the other distinctively human phenomena which surround man and influence him, and which are, therefore, part of his environment. Sociology also devotes some attention to certain aspects of the geographical environment and to some natural – as contrasted with human phenomena; but this interest is secondary to its pre-occupation with human beings and products of human life in association. Our general field of study is man as he is related to other men and to the creation of the other men which surround him.

Different sociologists have defined sociology in no. of ways. The various definitions given by various sociologists from time to time:-

Auguste comte, also called as father of sociology defines sociology as the science of social phenomena subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation."

"Sociology deals with the behaviour of men in groups."

Kimball Young

"Sociology is a generalizing science of a socio-cultural phenomena viewed in their genetic form, types and manifold inter-connection."

P.A Sorokin

"The subject matter of sociology is the interaction of human minds."

L.T. Hobbouse

"Sociology in its broadest sense may be said to be the study of interactions arising from the association of living being."