

EMMANUEL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION-245

Tamaram, Makavarapalem (Mdl), Visakhapatnam (Dt)-531113.

B.Ed. Programme (Academic Year -2015-2017)

Semester – I / II / III / IV

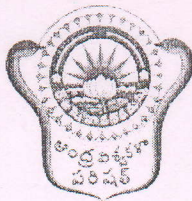
Course : SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATION OF EDUCATION

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Pedagogy : pedagogy of Biology / English



ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

VISAKHAPATNAM

TEACHER TRAINEE DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, I collected information, analyzed and implied it for the Purpose of submission of **ASSIGNMENT RECORD/ EXAMINATIONS/ Seminar copy** of the Course-----Sociological foundation of Education-----Under the Supervision of-----M. Mani----- as part of I / II / III / IV Semester in B.Ed. Programme.

Date:

Station: Tamaram

Nibedita Meher
Signature of the Teacher Trainee

M. Mani
Signature of the Lecturer

Initial of the member of
Moderation Board

College Seal



SUBJECT:- SOCIOLOGICAL

FOUNDATION OF

NAME:- Nibedita Meher

EDUCATION Roll no - 23

ASSIGNMENT

SOCIALIZATION

Socialization means the development of social behavior. This social behavior is developed through the process of social interaction among individuals. Socialization is the process of interaction among members of the society through which the young learns the values of the society and the way of doing and thinking that are deemed to be right and proper.

MEANING OF SOCIALIZATION:-

It is the process of preparing the children to fit well in the society in which they are born. The family, the school, neighborhood, community, religion, media, cinema etc. are some of the chief agencies of society to socialize the human beings. It is a slow and continuous process. It starts at birth and ends with death.

Kimball Young: Has classified human learning into two types.

The personal social conditioning and the cultural conditioning all human learning includes social conditioning. In the broadest sense of the term, by and large, it is a part of the process of universal human learning.

Definitions →

- Bogardus defines socialization as the "process whereby persons learn to behave dependently together for human welfare".
- Gandhiji says, "I value individual freedom but you must not forget that man is essentially a social being and socialization is the process of making a social being".
- According to Dewey, socialization is a process by which the individual becomes a 'socially efficient individual'.

The main objectives of socialization is to enable the individual to conform to the norms of the group or the society to which he belongs. An individual learns social attitude, social skills and social knowledge which leads to his social maturity and social adjustment.

PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION :-

Socialization is a term used by sociologists and educationalists to refer to the lifelong process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs and ideologies, providing an individual with the skills and habits necessary for participating within his or her own society. Socialization is thus "the means by which social and cultural continuity are attained".

It is a learning process that begins shortly after birth. Early childhood is the period of the most intense and the most crucial socialization. However, we continue to be socialized throughout our lives. As we age, we enter new statuses and need to learn the appropriate roles for them.

Orville F. Brim (Jr) described socialization as a life-long process. He maintains that socialization of adults differs from childhood. There are many different forms, but two types are particularly important for children. These two types are known as primary and secondary.

Primary socialization refers to socialization of the infant in the earliest years of his life. It is a process by which the infant learns language and cognitive skills, internalizes norms and values. The child does not have a sense of wrong and right, By direct and indirect observation and experience, he gradually learns the norms relating to wrong and right things. It takes place in the family.

Secondary socialization is the process can be seen at work outside the immediate family, in the 'peer group'. The growing child

learns very important lessons in the school. Secondary socialization generally refers to the social training received by the child in institutional or formal settings and continues throughout the rest of his life.

characteristics of socialization →

- 1- Socialization is a continuous process.
- 2- It is visible as well as non-visible process.
- 3- Based on time, place, the process will be different.
- 4- The child can absorb the values, social standards, beliefs, behavioral patterns in this process.
- 5- The process of socialization is helping for making better individual in society.
- 6- The process develops the social maturity.
- 7- The development of psychic part of child and social efficient of child both are part and partial in process of socialization. It results the personality development.
- 8- The socialization process can be described as learning process.

SOCIAL AGENCIES OF EDUCATION:-

Society has developed a number of specialized institutions to carry out their functions of education. These agencies are known as agencies of socialization or of individual group interaction. They are two types:- formal and

Informal.

1- Informal agencies :- These are institutions which diffuse and transmit culture and knowledge from one generation to other in an informal and unorganized manner.

Examples: The family, play ground, relatives etc.

2- Formal agencies :- The agencies which are set up by the society with the objective of carrying out the various functions of education are called formal agencies.

Examples: The school, the temple, gurdwara, libraries, organized and recreation centers etc.

A. The Home →

Family → It is very ancient social organization.

It is permanent and universal. Family plays a pivotal role in the socialization of a child.

It is family where he is born comes in close contact with his parents and other members of the family. It is the primary agent.

→ It is a place where an individual encounters socialization process. The parents bring him up. The atmosphere in which the child is brought up makes him either social or anti-social.

→ Children learn skills by observing the parents talk, move etc.

- Family provides the entire essential for the child's survival i.e., food, clothing, shelter, love, care and affection.
- Family socializes the child to learn a number of socially desirable qualities like that of love, sympathy, tolerance, co-operation etc.
- The three goals of socialization are survival, economic success and self-actualization. All the three goals have their base in the family.
- A child learns values, standards, attitudes, language, skills, opinion, beliefs, roles, customs, responsibilities and all everything from family in order to achieve the goal of socialization.

B. Peer Group →

There are groups in which most members are of equal age and of similar social status. People of all age learn from peer group of their own. Peer group influences are encouraged by extra-curricular activities, sports and other social influences. It assists the individual teenager in the process of self-identification and self-discovery, social and emotional emancipation from the family is possible through peer group.

C. The school

It is one of the formal agencies of socialization. The school as a formal agency of education imparts the maximum knowledge of the subjects required for necessary living of a useful and successful life.

School as an agency of Education are:

- 1- socialization → childrens from different families come in contact in the school, in the classroom, in the library, canteen and in play ground. Interaction takes place and children become more and more socially efficient.
- 2- Teaching → It teaches the children and the learners are able to learn a good deal.
- 3- Modification of behavior → Interaction with senior students, junior students, classmates and teachers modifies the behavior of child.
- 4- Acquaintance with culture → It helps the children from poor socially and economically back-ward children to understand their culture.
- 5- Helps in physical development → students participate in different games and develop physically.
- 6- preservation of traditions and conventions.
- 7- Inculcation of fellow feeling.
- 8- A centre of community life.

Their schools maybe regarded as a social inven-

tion to serve society for the specialized teaching of young.

D. The community →

it also plays vital role in the process of socialization. various social functions and community programs provide ample opportunities to children to participate in them whole heartedly and develop socially desirable qualities.

E. Cinema →

It is every popular and powerful agency and an effective instrument in modifying human behavior and in disseminating cultural values and habits. The appeal is made through sound, word, color, action and love.

F. Radio →

The AIR (All India Radio) has a daily school hour programme, in which useful talks, dramas and discussions of literary, scientific, geographical and historical values are presented.

G. Mass media communication (press) :-

Mass media which are more less electronic provide a multisensory environment of all-encompassing wholeness and entirety. the world has become a global village. the media are not only altering the meaning

of life, they alter all patterns of human communication and human inter-dependence.

SUBJECT:- SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

OF EDUCATION

Name:- Nibedita Meher

MID-EXAM

Roll no:- 23

CONCEPT AND PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION:-

Democracy is considered to be a system of government and a way of life which offers great scope than any other system for the development of human individuality and the varied talents which nature has given to individuals and groups. It is true to say that men and communities thrive best in an atmosphere of freedom. Democratic philosophy of education on the other hand is "not only to adopt education to democracy, but to make democracy itself for education".

Democracy derived from two Greek words namely 'Demos' and 'kratos'. 'Demos' means 'people' and 'kratos' means 'rule' or 'power'. Thus democracy means 'rule by the people'.

If people are to rule themselves and no longer be ruled by kings, tyrants, aristocrats etc, must educate themselves for the task.

Therefore, education should be so oriented in its ideology, methods and its organisation that it will develop the basic qualities of characters, which are very much essential

for the successful functioning of the democratic life.

The term 'Democracy' first appeared in Ancient Greek political and philosophical thought in the city-state of Athens. Democracy is a form of government in which all eligible citizens participate equally either directly or through elected representatives in the proposal, development and creation of laws. This term originated in 5th century.

The concept of Democracy consists of the following four basic elements →

- 1- A political system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections.
- 2- The active participation of the people as citizens in political and civic life.
- 3- protection of human rights of all citizens.
- 4- A rule of law in which the laws and procedures apply equally to all citizens.

In this connection it is apt to recollect the words of Abraham Lincoln, the former president of America. The definition given by him was "the democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people".

The concept of secularism of democracy is closely linked with the ideals of socialism and secularism. The success of democracy presupposes

a just social order and a government where the state does not discriminate between people of various families and religions.

"Democracy means rule of the people, democracy includes open discussion, direct voting on significant issues, policy formation in all realms of social life, economics, education, religion and public life.

Classification of Democracy

It has been classified in a number of ways:-

1-Direct democracy: In such a system all the people in a society enjoy the power of governance without depending on their representatives. At present the people in Switzerland and enjoy some traits of direct democracy through the system of referendum and initiatives.

2-Indirect democracy: Most of the modern states are very huge in size and population. Naturally direct democracy is not possible in their governance. The adult population can periodically elect its government and the latter remains accountable to it.

3-Liberal democracy: Such a system of democracy is based on the classical philosophy of liberalism which depends upon individualism, secularism, liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice.

4-Marxist democracy: Their ideals are based on justice-social, economic and political and on abolition of classes. They are convinced that democratic ideals and values cannot be realized so long as there is economic exploitation in society.

Education in Democracy :-

It has been universally recognized that the strength of democracy depends upon the character and intelligence of all its citizens. As Dewey puts it; the devotion of democracy of education is a familiar fact. A government resting upon popular suffrage can not be successful unless those, who govern and obey their governors are educated.

Democracy offers immense freedom to the individuals. It is only education that helps to interpret freedom in terms of responsibility. Freedom means responsibility. Thus democracy and freedom are the two sides of the same coin. Objective of democratic education:-

This directs oneself as a human being of dignity of worth. To believe that political, social and economic problems are best solved through non-violent and peaceful methods like arguments, discussions, negotiations and persuasions instead of violent, anti social, corrupt and treacherous methods.

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curriculum for democracy →

The curriculum for democracy should be as flexible as possible as it has to meet the individual needs of the children. Curriculum must be prepared by flexibility, elasticity, and variety. Curriculum should not be something, which can be used to teach democracy but enables one to live democratically. Curriculum must be framed in the form of problems for discussion wherever it is possible to do so.

Methods of teaching →

Democracy encourages group methods of Teaching like project method, group discussion, problem solving etc. Learning by doing is very much emphasized. The school is considered as the laboratory to practice democracy. Methods of teaching should develop rational thinking and reflection on children.

Role of teachers in democracy →

The role of teachers in a democratic setup of education is crucial. Teachers are to be embodiments of all the values cherished by democracy. Teachers should have to encourage student initiative. They are to create an atmosphere where children are self-disciplined.

Freedom and discipline →

In democracy self-discipline and of the individual is very much emphasized. To inculcate the spirit

of self discipline, the children should be given opportunity for self government. The teacher have no authority on the discipline of the student, but the teacher makes the student to understand the value of discipline indirectly and brings a harmonious blend between authority and freedom.

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY:-

People from around the world have identified the basic principles, which must exist in order to have a democratic government. These principles often become a part of the constitution or bill of rights in a democratic society. Though no two democratic countries are exactly alike, people in democracies support many of the same basic principles and desire the same benefits from their government.

1- citizen participation :-

One of the most basic signposts of a democracy is citizen participation in government. It may take many forms including standing for election, voting in election, becoming informed, debating issues, attending community or civic meetings, being members of private voluntary organisations.

2- Equality :-

Democratic society emphasize the principle that all people are equal. Equality means that all

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individuals are valued equally, have equal opportunities and may not be discriminated against because of their race, religion, ethnic group, gender or sexual orientation.

3- Political Tolerance:-

Democratic societies are politically tolerant. People who are not in power must be allowed to organize and speak out. Minorities are sometimes referred to as the opposition because they may have ideas which are different from the majority.

4- Accountability:-

In a democracy, elected and appointed officials have to be accountable to the people. They must make decisions according to the will of people and not for themselves.

5- Transparency:-

A transparent government holds public meetings and allows citizens to attend. The press and the people are able to get informed about what decisions are being made, by whom and why.

6- Regular, free and fair Election:-

Democracy insists that these elected officials are chosen and peacefully removed from office in a free and fair manner. Most adult citizens should have the right to stand for government.

7- Economic freedom:-

The government allow some form of economic private ownership of property and business, and people are allowed to choose their own work.

8- Control of the Abuse of Power:-

Democratic societies try to prevent any elected official or group of people from misusing or abusing their power. One of the most common abuses of power is corruption.

9- Bill of Rights:-

Many democratic countries also choose to have a bill of rights to protect people against abuse of power. It limits the power of government and may also impose duties on individuals and organizations.

10- Accepting the Results of Elections:-

In democratic elections, there are winners and losers. Often the losers in an election believe so strongly that their party or candidate is the best one, it may even result in violence, which is also against democracy.

11- Human Rights:-

All democracies strive to respect and protect the human rights of citizens. Examples of human rights include freedom of expression, association, assembly, the right to equality.

12- Multi-party system:-

More than one political party must participate in election and play a role in government. It provides voters with a choice of candidates, parties and policies to vote for.

13- The Rule of Law:-

In a democracy no one is above the law, not even a king or an elected president. It means that everyone must obey the law and be held accountable if they violate it.

**SUBJECT:- SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATION
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(1)

SEMINAR

**Name:- Nibedita Meher
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MODERNIZATION

The entire world can be categorized into two sections. They are:-

- 1- Developed countries
- 2- Developing countries

The developed countries set models for developing countries for their improvement and refinement. The developing countries have to improve the life style of the people by transforming their society into technologically oriented and scientifically attained. This process of change can be called as 'modernization'. Thus modernization is a process of social transformation from traditional society to well advanced society based on science and technology.

The report of Indian Education commission (1944-1996) opines, "we have already stated that the most distinctive feature of a modern society, in contrast with a traditional one, is in its adoption of a science based technology."

The modern society is not static. But its people are adopted to new ways of life in accordance with the changing situations. In reality modernization changes the traditional outlook of people.

MEANING AND DEFINITIONS OF MODERNIZATION

Scholars have defined modernization from the social and economic view. Some educationists considered it as westernization.

According to William F. Moore "Modernization is a revolutionary change leading to transformation of traditional or pre-modern society into the type of technology and associated social organization that characterizes the advanced, economically prosperous and relatively politically stable nation of the western world."

It also be known as the rationalization of ways of thinking and behaving.

THE ATTRIBUTES OF MODERNIZATION:-

S.C. Dubey has listed the characteristics of modernization based on the analysis of Coleman, McClelland, Daniel Lechner and Wilbert Moore. Modernization should have the attributes as described here under.

a) Empathy :-

It is a psychological quality. It is a mental condition of an individual where he has the capacity to see himself in the situation of others.

b) Mobility :-

It is an essential character of modernization. Certainly there will not be any progress for the individuals, who confine themselves in a particular place.

c) High participation :-

participation of more number of people in various social activities is another character of modernization.

d) Interest Articulation :-

Fulfillment of desires leads to the individual progress. Hence the expression of aggregate interest is a characteristic feature of modern man.

e) Institutionalised political competition :-

competition among the political parties became inevitable, when there is shift from hereditary selection of rulers to the election of rulers.

f) Faith in change :-

The people should realize the significance of change and they in fact should welcome significance of change and they in fact should welcome it.

g) Achievement orientation :-

It is an 'inner concern' or 'urge' that motivates and sustains economic growth. A strong desire for achievement will become a base for development of an individual.

h) Rational ends - mean calculations :-

Rationality is considered as an essential quality of modernization. The individual should have rational goal setting and the path to reach the goals should also be based on rationality.

i) New Attitudes :-

People in modern society ignore the old and useless traditions and customs and develop new attitudes towards wealth, work and risk taking.

3) Long Term Planning:-

People have to forget short term fruits for the sake of more advantageous long term results. This type of attitude is a modern outlook.

4) Political, Economic and Social Discipline:-

If many people have to work together in one and the same place, at a particular time, all of them should have self discipline.

In addition to these, the modern man should possess qualities like - dynamic personality, scientific attitude, objective observation, critical analysis, rational thinking, desire for identity, adoption of new techniques and methods etc.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN MODERNIZATION:-

Daniel Leachner (1962) has included literacy as an indication of modernization. Education facilitates productive skills, it develops wholesome personality of the individuals. Even the moral and spiritual values give right direction, which is necessary for the development of socially acceptable values.

The education commission of India under the chairmanship of D.S. Kothari reiterated the education is the main instrument of modernization. It can bring about change in all fields of life and national-social, cultural, economic, technological and industrial. If education is to be the instrument of national

development it should be:-

- 1- Related to productivity.
- 2- strengthen social and national integration.
- 3- consolidate democracy.
- 4- Build character by cultivating social, moral and spiritual values.

Implications of Modernization for Education:-

- 1- Demands teaching and testing technology should be modernized in order to achieve better results.
- 2- Instructional technology should make use.
- 3- Role of teacher in modernization of India.
- 4- produced skilled and competent citizens.
- 5- should all superstitions, welcome science and technology.
- 6- Instill into youngsters the benefits of modernization.
- 7- Bring faith in modernization. creative, constructive, and realistic outlook should also be developed.
- 8- kit-based instruction for teaching science, language lab for teaching language.
- 9- diffused system of expectations rewards.
- 10- Ascription versus achievement dilemma.
- 11- Gap between ideals as the activity. They should shake off all prejudices and blind beliefs.

Conclusion:-

Education and modernization are closely linked. Education prepares the necessary manpower, skilled personnel to occupy different positions in life. It is the key to open the doors of modernization in various fields of nations.