
UNIT 9 EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

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9.1 INTRODUCTION

Education and society are closely connected to each other. In the previous units of this course, you have studied how community and school are inter-dependent upon each other. The betterment of community depends upon the educational standard(s) of that community and accordingly for running the school smoothly, society and community should actively contribute in the process of education. The same has also been addressed in the Right to Education Act, 2009; it is important for bringing school and community together by forming a School Management Committee in every school. It is therefore, education and society are invariably associated with each other. That's why, Education is also called as a sub-system of the society.

This Unit will make you understand about education as a sub-system of society and education as a process of human and social development. It also clarifies the inter-relationships of education with the development of society in terms of human, cultural, economic and social aspects. This unit will also acquaint you with the role of education in bringing about social change and social mobility. The concept of the school as a social organization has also been discussed in this Unit. Thus, this Unit provides a background to teachers to guide their social role with efficiency and diligence.

9.2 OBJECTIVES

After going through this Unit, you should be able to:

- explain the concept education and how it is as a sub-system of the society;
- discuss education as a process of social, human and cultural development;
- understand various factors of social change;
- explain the role of education for social change and social mobility;
- differentiate the concept of acculturation and enculturation; and
- describe school as a social organization.

9.3 EDUCATION AS A SUB-SYSTEM OF THE SOCIETY

In the context of education, ‘social system’ refers to the internal association and process of education analysed as a rational unit which is distinguishable from other aspects of society. The members of different sections of society cannot be separated from its social setting because they bear with them the symbols and orientations of education. Children learn certain culture from them. They learn patterns of speech, behaviour and orientations of life from their family and neighbourhood. Social background and peer relationships are equally important as it familiarizes a child to enter into a certain patterns of relationship, or to have certain responses to the school and social background.

9.3.1 Education as a Sub-system

Education is a process which helps in the achievement of determined living for every person in society. Educational arrangement acquires intricacy through a process of social change. Education in this respect is a process which helps the members of the society to adapt to the constantly changing aspects of society. Education may be viewed as a self-contained social system with a distinctive organization and unique patterns. Education is an important subsystem of social system. It has a well-defined structure and sets of roles and it affects other social systems. According to Clark, “Education system has a definite bearing on the society which possesses it. The economy, political organization, social stratification, culture, kinship and social integration of any society are closely linked with education.” Thus, education is an agent for transference and progression of knowledge as well as socialization of individuals. It is a social sub-system and is accountable for bringing about positive changes in other social system.

The education system is composed of many distinct sub-system or parts, each with their own goals. Together, these parts make up a functioning whole. Each part is directly or indirectly dependent on the other for smooth functioning. Willard Waller gives five reasons for education to be regarded as social system:-

- In education, different personnel are work, who contributes towards achieving educational goals.
- Education has a social structure as the result of social interaction within the school.
- It has bound by strong social relationship.
- It is bound by a feeling of belonging.
- It possesses its own culture, tradition, and way of doing things.
- Education helps in transmitting folkways, more institutional patterns in social organization.

(Source: DDCE, Utkal University, http://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA_Education/Paper-2.pdf)

9.3.2 Characteristics of Education as a Sub-System

The following are the characteristics of education as a sub-system:

- Education is a powerful and strong agency towards building social individualism.
- Education system emerges as a result of the operations and dynamics of different institutions of the society.
- Education system through its experiences strengthens the discipline of education and gives new directions towards the solution of issues and problems.
- Educational institutions such as schools and colleges provide opportunities to cater to the needs of man to pass on the desirable characteristics of his culture in the form of values, norms, etc.
- It also helps to mould the society in the desired direction.
- It develops respect for social norms as well as values, knowledge and understanding in an individual for making him/her responsible and effective member of the society.
- It studies the interaction system which emerges from the structure and functioning of human groups, and also helps the child to understand these interaction parameters.

Check Your Progress 9.1

Note: a) Write your answer in the space given below.

b) Compare your answers with the ones that are given at the end of the Unit.

1. Write any two reasons why education is considered as a social system.

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2. Write any two characteristics of education as a sub-system.

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9.4 EDUCATION AS A PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

The innate behaviour of a person is assumed to be just like an animal. Education is used to alter and mould his behaviour. Man secures his experience with help of education and hands them over to the next generation. On the basis of this knowledge, the next generation goes further and adds to it its own experiences and thoughts. Thus, the social civilization and culture develop. It is not possible without education. It is clear that education is a process of advancement. Education causes continuous change in the development of different habits and thinking of a person and also in the construction of means and aids to make their life pleasant. The other name of this change is development. It is clear from this argument that education is the core agency that enables processes of the development of people.

According to John Dewey “Education is the process of living through a continuous reconstruction of experiences. It is the development of all those capacities in the individual which will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his potentialities.” (Quoted from Saxena and Dutt, 2009).

In the words of T. Raymont, “Education is the process of development in which consists the passage of human being from infancy to maturity, the process by which he adapts himself gradually in various ways to his physical, social and spiritual environment.” (Quoted from Saxena and Dutt, 2009).

9.4.1 Education as a Process of Social Development

Man is a social being. Today when we talk about social development in the context of education, it includes all such things as training the children in language, living manner, customs and conduct of society. It enables them to adjust in the society, and to make them sensitive to the good and evils of the society as well as to develop the qualities of leadership in them in order to eradicate social evils by bringing qualities in it. Love, sympathy and cooperation have significance in developing inter-relations within the society and for social change. So it is necessary to bring about relative development of these qualities in the children and this is included in the extent of social development. For the development of all this, we make use of group methods of working in schools. The children learn the language and code of conduct of the society in the school and adjust with the society and execute different task with love, sympathy and cooperation. They lead their specific groups and it brings about their social development in its true sense.

9.4.2 Education as a Process of Human Development

It is believed that a human is born with animal tendencies. It is education that makes the human species a social animal. The values, societal norms, social desirable practices, togetherness in living, cooperation, etc. they learn from the

family members as well as from the society. During the early days of child’s life, family plays an important role to nurture the child and to develop good habits among them. When the child gets grown up, he/she comes to the contact with the community and society and gets new experience about social living and feels he/she is a part of the society. The sense of cooperation and social living though starts from the family; it gets closer when he/she comes in contact with the social and community members. At the early years of life, though this process is not the part of schooling but this can be considered as part of education in different nature. In the course of time, the child enters in the school and formal education starts. They learn languages to communicate with peers, learn subjects as prescribed and develop many life skills for better adjustment in the society. Education also promotes the child to become an efficient citizen of the society and to undertake social responsibilities. It also develops the individual as a professional to practice like an artisan, craft person, musician, painter, doctor, engineer, teacher, lawyer, bureaucrats, business person, self-employed, etc. It is therefore, education is called a tool and by using education all types of social and human development are possible.

9.4.3 Education as a Process of Cultural Development

Culture of one’s society also plays a very crucial role in the development of the society. Education and culture are deeply rooted and connected. Education helps a child to understand one’s cultural heritage and to practice it. It equally helps in preservation, development and transmission of the culture. When we educate a child, we put many examples of our cultural heritage; that may be a dance form, art form, language practices, craft culture, customs, costumes and food, etc. This provides ample opportunities to follow and learn. Child learns many things from the cultural practices of the society. Education helps to preserve the cultural traditions in a systematic way like the oral traditions can be systematically recorded and preserved in a written and audio-video form for easily transmitting to other societies and places. By organizing social and cultural events, cultural transmission can also be possible. For the above cultural development, we use education as a tool to realize our objectives. It is therefore, education can be said as a process of cultural development.

Check Your Progress 9.2

Note: a) Write your answer in the space given below.

b) Compare your answers with the ones that are given at the end of the Unit.

3. Explain briefly how education is a social process.

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4. Write the role of education in cultural development.

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9.5 SOCIAL CHANGE AND ITS CONCEPT

The world is dynamic in nature. Hence, change is the eternal law of nature and the law of life. Whenever there is a change, there is life. Thus, there is a close relationship between natural life and change. The term social change is used to indicate the change that takes place in human interactions and interrelations. 'Education' is one of the intervening variables in the phenomenon of social change. 'Durkheim' conceives education as "the socialization of the younger generation".

According to James Walton, education consists in "an attempt on the part of the adult members of human society to shape the development of the coming generation with its own ideals of life." As Samuel Koenig has pointed out, it is a "process whereby the social heritage of a group is passed on from one generation to another".

Any alteration, modification or difference in any situation is called change. Social change means a change in the system of social relationships. Social relationship is considered in terms of social processes, social interaction, and social organizations. It alters in the structure and functions of the society.

9.5.1 Definitions of Social Change

The answer to what social change actually means is perhaps the most difficult one within the scientific study of change. What is to be considered social change? The query regarding what 'kind' and what 'degree' of change is not well taken. Sociologists of different places and times have defined the term 'social change' differently.

"Social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organization"- Jones

"By social change, I understand a change in social structure, e.g., the size of the society, the composition or the balance of its parts or the type of its organization". -Morris Ginsberg

"Social changes are variations from the accepted modes of life; whether due to alternation in geographical conditions, in cultural equipment, composition of the population or ideologies and brought about by diffusion or inventions within the group". - Gillin and Gillin

"By Social change is meant only such alternations as occur in social organization – that is, the structure and functions of society". - Kingsley Davis

"Social change refers to a process responsive to many types of changes; to changes the man in made condition of life; to changes in the attitudes and beliefs of men, and to the changes that go beyond the human control to the biological and the physical nature of things". - Maclver and Page

From the above definitions, we may conclude that social change refers to the modifications which take place in the life patterns of people. In other words, it means variations of any aspects of social process, social patterns, social interactions or social organization. It is a change in the institutional and normative structure of society. Social change signifies social growth, social development, social evolution, social progress, social revolution, social reform etc. Therefore, we may define it

thus, “Social change is process of any variation whether describe or not in the existing social structure, social behaviour and cultural values occurring as a consequence of the explosion of scientific and technical knowledge followed by new inventions and discoveries”.

9.5.2 Nature of Social Change

The nature of social change is as follows:

- **Social Change is Universal:** Social change is a universal phenomenon and it occurs in all societies. No society can escape from social change. The speed and extent of change may differ from society to society.
- **Social Change is Continuous:** It is true that social change is a continuous process. Society goes with endless changes that cannot be stopped. At every moment, there are certain changes in our society. It is never a static phenomenon, but, it is ever dynamic, changeable and elastic. Old rules of the society get developed with new concepts and practices.
- **Social Change Occurs as an Essential Law:** Change is the law of nature. Social change is also natural. Change is an unavoidable and unchangeable law of nature. By nature, we desire change. Our needs keep on changing to satisfy our desire for change and to satisfy these needs, social change becomes a necessity.
- **Social Change is related to Time:** Social change is temporal. The nature and speed of social change is affected by and related to time because society exists only as a time sequences. We know its meaning fully only by understanding it through time factors.
- **Prediction of Social Change is Very Difficult:** It is impossible to make out any prediction on the exact forms of social change. Modernization, industrialization and urbanization have brought about a series of interrelated changes in our family, society and marriage system. But we cannot predict the exact forms which social relationships will assume in future. Similarly, what shall be our ideas, attitudes and value in future, it is not predictable.
- **Social Change is not uniform:** The speed of social change is not uniform. In most societies social change occurs slowly while it takes place in some other societies rapidly. We can such social change occurring in urban areas faster than in rural areas, but, as it has discussed earlier in this section, social change is a continuous process and it is an ever dynamic and pragmatic process.

9.5.3 Factors Affecting Social Change

Social change is a complex and multi-faceted concept. There are both endogenous (internal to the society concerned) and exogenous (external to the society) factors affecting social change. The following are the main factors contributing and influencing social change:

- **Psychological Factors:** Psychological factors are important factor in social change. Human by nature is a lover of change. Human being is always trying to find out new things in every sphere of their life and is always anxious for new experiences. As a result of this nature and habit the most traditions,

customs, etc. of every human society undergoes with certain perpetual changes.

- **Values and Beliefs:** The role of values in social change has been clearly brought out in Max Webber's (2003) book the 'Protestant Ethics and The Spirit of Capitalism'. Webber proposed that in some historical situations, doctrines or ideas may independently affect the direction of social change. He tried to show that the rise of modern capitalism was mainly rooted in religious values as contained in Asiatic Protestantism. The beliefs and values of the society affect change in the society in different ways and many a time it makes the societal changes slower.
- **Ideological Factors:** Social change occurs in the society because of ideas and ideological factors. Political, social and religious ideologies can bring changes in social structure and relationships. Social change is also influenced by the doctrines of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism and other doctrines.
- **Culture:** Culture not only influences our social relationships but also influences the direction and character of technological changes. Every society practices its culture. The customs and traditions, beliefs and values, norms and standard of individual and group living influences towards the social change. As change is not a matter of overnight journey, it is therefore, the ever practicing cultural norms and standards influences towards the change in the society.
- **War:** War is also a cause of social change because it affects the population, the economic status and ratio of gender, living standards, etc. Many wars in the history results in bringing changes in the society.
- **New opinions and thoughts:** Another factor of social change is the appearance of new opinions and thoughts. Contribution of social reformers, sociologists, educationists, statesman, technologists, innovators in the field of science and technology, etc. at different times over the globe have proved themselves as instrumental to bring social changes.
- **Acceptance by high status individuals:** Any change would become more easily accepted in the society if the persons who are in top position would accept the change.
- **Demographic factor:** Population plays an important role for social change. Due to increase or decrease in population the possibility of social change is also affected. Because of these factors, structural change in society of the country is taking place at a rapid speed. Any change in the population has an immediate effect upon economic, institutions and associations. The ratio of male and female in a society affects marriage, family and the condition of women in a society.
- **Education:** There is no doubt that all of the above are the main components of social change. But, Education always plays a very crucial role for bringing social changes. Sociologist said that all the changes that take place in the society are performed by education; it may be in terms of development in science and technology, art and music, values and ethics, language and literature, etc. It is clear that education is the main factor of social change. In the next section, we will discuss details about education and social change.

9.5.4 Education and Social Change

We cannot imagine social change without education and in the same manner education is not even possible without society. Thus, there is mutually very close relationship between education and social change. They are regarded as the two sides of the same coin which cannot be separated each other. Education is a powerful tool of social change. It is through education that the society can bring desirable changes and modernize itself. Education can transform society by providing opportunities and experiences through which the individual can cultivate self for adjustment with the emerging needs in the changing society. A sound social progress needs careful planning in every aspect of life, may it be, social, cultural, economic and political. Education must be planned in a manner which is in keeping with the needs and aspirations of the society and people as a whole.

9.5.5 Role of the Teacher in Social Change

Teacher is the central figure in any formal educational system. A teacher has to play an important role in bringing about social change. Teacher is regarded as an effective agent of social change. This has been observed in our society that the teachers in different times proved themselves as social reformers and they have engaged themselves in bringing constructive changes in the society. Any social change without teacher is a mere imagination. The teacher should know well the requirement of the society and the nature and direction of social change. The present democratic society expects that the teachers should really act as an agent of social change.

The following are the role of the teacher in bringing about change in Indian society:

- Teacher is considered as an agent of social change as the teacher educates the whole nation and education is the tool of social change. So, indirectly, teacher engages him/herself for the cause of social change.
- Teacher acts as a role model for every type of change and modernity. Constructive changes enter in the society through the teacher.
- Teacher is considered as a person of good ideas, think tank and also a master of implementing the ideas. It is evident that changes come through new ideas and it starts from the teachers in the education set up.
- In all the times, the changes that have been emerged are due to the involvement of the teachers. It is therefore, teachers are considered as the path shower of the society.
- Teachers are the powerful elements in the society who has fought against all the social evils, ill practices, conservatism, and have removed the social obstacles.
- Teacher provides training to society and also directs the society towards a proper way for the betterment of the common individuals of the society.
- Teacher makes the society and its members self-sufficient and self-reliant.

Check Your Progress 9.3

Note: a) Write your answer in the space given below.
b) Compare your answers with the ones that are given at the end of the Unit.

5. Define social change.

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6. Write the role of a teacher in social change.

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9.6 EDUCATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

Social mobility is the indicator of social change and social progress. It is the movement of an individual or a group in a social structure. It means the transformation in the social status, which may be upward or downward according to his/her duties and efforts. It may be taken as a movement from one social status to another. It must be kept in mind that the material changes or physical movement of an individual or group or sections of population are migration and not the social mobility. Social mobility is promotion or demotion from the lower to higher class or vice versa. Social mobility is a normal characteristic in our social life. When some change takes place in the structure of society, the pattern of social relationship also gets changed. We call that the society is mobilized and the process of social mobility has started.

9.6.1 Definitions of Social Mobility

According to P.A. Sorokin “Social mobility means any transition of an individual from one position to another in a constellation of social group and strata”.

In the words of William Cecil Headrick “Social mobility is the movement of persons from one social group to another social group.”

Wallace and Wallace define social mobility as “Social mobility is the movement of a person or persons from one social status to another.”

In the modern society, we may define social mobility as ‘the upward or downward movement of the person from existing social position to another either in profession, occupation, leadership or responsibilities due to his/her efforts or any other criteria.

9.6.2 Types of Social Mobility

Sorokin has classified social mobility into two categories in accordance with the direction of movement of the persons in the society.

Horizontal Social Mobility: Horizontal social mobility or shifting is meant for transition of a person or social object from one social group to another social group on the same level. In horizontal social mobility the position of an individual may change but his status remains the same. In other words his salary, grade, prestige and other privileges remains the same. If a person who has been working as a social worker in an organization becomes a foreman of the same organization in the same grade it shall be termed as horizontal social mobility.

Vertical Social Mobility: When an individual changes from one social status to another is known as vertical social mobility. If an individual attains high education and becomes prosperous, it is known as vertical social mobility. In the words of Sorokin, “By vertical social mobility we mean the relations involved in a transition of an individual or a social body from one social stratum to another.” He discussed two types of vertical social mobility:

Ascending Mobility: In ascending mobility a person goes up. If an individual becomes wealthy, all of sudden it is known as ascending social mobility. He moves from lower to higher position. Promotion of a primary school teacher to a post graduate teacher and promotion of a clerk to an officer are examples of ascending mobility.

Descending Mobility: In descending mobility an individual goes down from higher position and status to lower ones. If an individual becomes poor after having been wealthy for several years it is known as descending mobility or social sinking.

Activity 1

As per the discussion made in the Section of Type of Social Mobility, put few examples of your own on the following:

1. Horizontal Mobility

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2. Vertical Mobility

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3. Ascending Mobility

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4. Descending Mobility

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9.6.2 Dimensions of Social Mobility

According to Lipset and Zitterberg (1959) the following are the areas of social mobility:

- **Occupational ranking:** Occupation is a common ground of social mobility. It may be noted that occupations, which have similar social and economic foundations, are called an occupational class. It is a matter of experience that each occupational class has its distinct social prestige and status. Not only this, there is a huge difference in the ideals, values, feelings and habits of persons engaged in different occupations.
- **Social class:** It is comparatively easier for an individual to shift from one occupation to another, but it is very difficult for anyone to shift from one social class to another. In this connection, it is note that people of privileged sections of society do not associate with person of lower social status.
- **Consumption ranking:** Economic condition is ascertained according to expenditure whereas business status is ranked according to income. As expenditure is directly related to styles and standard of living, hence people having the same or similar living styles and habits of life are known as same consumer’s group of society. It is generally observed that life of persons of the same occupation have different modes of social life. Social status or social prestige is determined not only by income but also by expenditure and standard of living.
- **Power ranking:** Role relationship of people with reference to society determines their power ranking. Thus, Persons of the same power impact form a power group. These power groups are independent. Even an underprivileged labour leader can achieve greater political power and influence.

9.6.4 Role of Education in Social Mobility

Education plays the most important role in promoting social mobility. An educated person gets recognition, position, and prestige all over the society. Education tries to develop ability and capacity in person to gain higher status, positions or prestige and promotes effective social mobility. It is an objective of education to develop within an individual such motivation as make him to work hard for the enhancement of his/her social position. A strongly motivated individual will be willing to sacrifice his/her immediate comforts and pleasure for a better future. A poor student may work hard to get higher education in order to have upward social mobility.

9.6.5 Merits of Social Mobility

The following are the merits of Social mobility:

- It helps the person to achieve full and wholesome development.
- It increases income and standard of living of individual.

- It raises the social rank and prestige of the individual.
- It leads to social and economic development.
- It promotes national solidarity in the face of danger.
- It develops social efficiency and social progress.
- It helps to achieve higher position for worthy person.
- It drives the person to do their best to achieve higher social status and prestige in the society.

Check Your Progress 9.4

Note: a) Write your answer in the space given below.

b) Compare your answers with the ones that are given at the end of the Unit.

7. Explain the concept of Social Mobility.

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8. What do you understand by consumption ranking in Social Mobility?

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9.7 ACCULTURATION AND ENCULTURATION

Acculturation and enculturation are the terms used in sociology and social anthropology, to explain different processes of absorption of cultural traits by the people. Both processes help in explaining socialization on individuals in a society. Enculturation helps a person living in a society, imbibe and immerse social values of the culture that surrounds him. There is another term acculturation that is sometimes used for this very process and confuses many.

Meaning of Acculturation

Acculturation can be identified as the second socialization process of a person. This happens when two or more cultures meet up together and there is a possibility for cultural interchange. When two cultures mix together, there can be exchanges in beliefs, customs, traditions, clothing styles, types of food, etc. This change could be visible and influenced to both cultures. At the time of colonialism, the dominated cultures mostly adopted the cultural traits of the dominant culture. There, acculturation was visible in many cultural aspects. In addition, group acculturation can occur when a whole group adopts the traditions, customs and change the social institutions. In individual acculturation, not only material aspects but also a big psychological change is also involved. He would change the daily activities, clothing patterns, beliefs and so many other things.

The refugees and immigrants also go through the acculturation process in adjusting to a new place. Acculturation, however, is a necessary and universal phenomenon.

Enculturation

When an individual is born into the world, he needs to learn how to survive in the society around him. This acquisition of social values and norms is known as the process of socialization. Thus, enculturation is a similar word for socialization. Culture includes social values, norms, arts, beliefs, customs, traditions, food patterns, clothing styles and many more things that are needed in order to survive in that particular society. A person should conform to these patterns and values to be accepted by others; otherwise, they would be considered to be deviants by the rest of the society. Relatives, guardian, peers, colleagues and other social members help one to acquire the necessary social skills; throughout our lifetime we learn several cultural traits and try to adhere to those. Thus, enculturation teaches an individual of his position, roles, expectations and behaviours of the particular culture in which he lives in.

Difference between Enculturation and Acculturation

- Both enculturation and acculturation are processes of socialization taking place in a society.
- Whereas enculturation is a process that helps a person to imbibe social values, norms, customs etc. of the culture he lives in, acculturation is a two way change process that takes place when there is a meeting of two cultures.
- In acculturation there are changes felt in both cultures though mostly it is the minority culture that gets changed by way of changed language, clothing, customs and practices.
- Enculturation helps a person to survive and better fit into the culture he finds himself surrounded.
- No difference between the two terms is accepted in some countries where acculturation is considered as same as enculturation.

Check Your Progress 9.5

Note: a) Write your answer in the space given below.

b) Compare your answers with the ones that are given at the end of the Unit.

9. Define enculturation.

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10. What is acculturation?

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9.8 SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

In Unit-3 of this Course, you have studied School as an Agency of Education. In which you have studied that the school is a miniature of the society and can also be said that it is a sub-system of a society. It is a place where the real life activities of child are simplified and purified. So that children should get initiated to the social life. Therefore we can say that school is a part of social life and it should cultivate gradually out of the home life.

This is also rightly said about school as a social organization. It is a social organization as there is enough scope of peer and group interactions, activities, dealings, discourses, etc. A child when enters in the school, he/she finds a complete new environment in comparison to his/her family. There he/she learns to participate with others and express him/herself according to the situations. They get complete guidance and grooming to be a responsible citizen of the country. All the social norms, practices in the society are also being practiced in the school. It is a social organization in terms of cooperative living, learning from each other, scope to express, and also living together. Like a society, schools also have certain norms and standards, rules and regulations, customs and traditions, hierarchy of members such as students of senior and junior classes, etc. A definite purpose is also fixed in the schools, so that the teachers as well as the students work together to achieve the goal.

9.9 LET US SUM UP

Every society has its own sub-systems which together help a society to fulfill its commitments and obligations towards its citizens. School is a major sub-system of every society. It reflects the ideals and processes to further refine its understanding and processes. This unit has tried to explain how schools function as a sub-system of the society of which they are part and also develop their own process.

Social Change and mobility is a dynamic process. Changes take place continuously coping with the changing need of the societies. It is therefore, changes occurs in the society in different areas like changes in science and technologies, communications, living standards and inter personal relationships, economic standard of the person, etc. Social mobility takes place horizontal and vertical and it is also ascending and descending. All these aspects are discussed in this Unit with illustrations.

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9.11 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. In education different personnel work, who contributes towards achieving educational goals; and education has a social structure as a result of social interaction takes place within the school.
2. Education is a powerful and strong agent towards building social individualism and education system emerges as a result of the working and dynamics of different institutions of the society.
3. In an education system, all the rules of the society are being practiced. Like a society, in education also learning takes place in peers and group interactions. It is therefore, education is also called as a social process.
4. Education brings changes in the culture. It also preserves, develops and transmits the culture of the society.
5. Social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organization.
6. Self-exercise.
7. Social mobility means any transition of an individual from one position to another in a constellation of social group and strata.
8. Social status or social prestige is determined not merely by income but also by expenditure and styles of living. It denotes consumption ranking in social mobility.
9. Enculturation is a process that helps a person to imbibe social values, norms, customs, etc. of the culture he lives in.
10. Acculturation is a process of socialization that takes place whenever there is a meeting of two different cultures. These changes take place can be seen both at cultural as well as psychological levels.