

5. What is meant by in group? give an example.
6. What do you mean by out group? give an example.
7. Write the etymological meaning of group dynamics.
8. Write any two types of leadership styles.
9. Mention any two benefits of democratic style of leadership.
10. Mention any two demerits of democratic style.
11. Write any two benefits of autocratic style.
12. Mention any two limitation of autocratic style.
13. Write any two merits of laissez-faire style.
14. Write any two merits of laissez-faire style.

III Answer the following questions in not more than a page each

1. Explain briefly the characteristics of a social group.
2. What traits are necessary for a successful leader?
3. Explain the types of Social groups according to C.H.Cooley
4. Mention the characteristics and importance of primary groups.
5. Mention the characteristics and importance of Secondary groups.
6. Explain briefly the classification of groups according to Sumner.
7. Write the distinction between primary and secondary groups.
8. What is group dynamics? Write its importance.
9. Write the importance of leadership.
10. What are the qualities of a leader? explain briefly.
11. Explain Democratic style of leadership. Write its merits and limitations.
12. Explain Autocratic style of leadership.
13. Write about Laissez-faire style of leadership mention its merits and demerits.
14. Write the characteristics of classroom as a group.

IV Answer the following questions in not more than two pages each

1. Explain the essential characteristics of a group.
2. What are different types of groups? explain them briefly.
3. Explain the types of groups according to Cooley.
4. Explain the types of social groups according to Sumner.
5. What is group dynamics? write its importance.
6. Write the importance of leadership.
7. What are the qualities of a leader? explain briefly.
8. What are different leadership styles? Explain them briefly.

Unit 5

Education and Society

- 5.1 Meaning and characteristics of society
- 5.2 Agencies of education
 - Formal (school)
 - In-formal (family)
 - Non-formal (Open schools and
 - Open-Universities)
- 5.3 Social change - Meaning- Factors determining social change
 - Education as an Instrument of Social Change.
- 5.4. Education for Transmission of culture.

Objectives:

At the end of the instruction of this unit, the students will,

- Explain meaning and characteristics of society.
- Describe the functions of different agencies of education.
- Explain the meaning of social change and the determinants of social change.
- Explain the role of education in the transmission of culture.
- Develop good attitude towards family, school and open universities with regard to their educational functions.
- Develop positive attitude towards social change and welcome new ideas to look for a new society.
- Develop favorable attitude to our culture its transmission to the future generation.



Unit 5

Education and Society

Education in its narrow sense, is the instruction given in schools and colleges where as in the wider sense, it is a life-long process which starts from the birth of the child and ends at the death. It is one of the basic activities of human society. Education is a process by which experience, the ways of cooperative living in group and lives according to the culture of the society. Socialization of the child has become possible through education. Some definitions of education in the view of sociologists are as follows,

“Education is a process of socializing the younger generation”.

-Durkheim

“Education is an effort made by the adult members of the society to shape and develop their future generation in accordance to the life of the society”.

-James Weldon

Education is a tri-polar process where in the teacher and the pupil interacts with each other in the teaching-learning process. Society is the third element which supports both teacher and the child learns from its elders and through the child in the process of education. Hence it is very clear that education and society are closely related and they are interdependent.

5.1 Meaning and characteristics of society:

Meaning of society :

The term, ‘**society**’ is one the basic concepts of sociology. It is derived from the Latin term ‘**socius**’, which means ‘**fellowship**’ or ‘**companionship**’. Society is the systems where in the individuals interact with each other with a common interest. There is difference of opinion among sociology regarding the meaning of sociology. Different sociologists define the term differently.

“Society is a group of people living together in an ordered community.” or “It is a community of people living in a country or region, and having shared customs, laws and organizations”.

- Illustrated Oxford Dictionary

“Society is a web of social relationships.”

- MacIver and Page

‘Society is the complex of organized associations and institutions within the community’.

-G.D.H. Cole

‘Society is not a group of people; it is the system of relationships that exists between the individuals of the group’.

-Prof. Wright.

Characteristics of Society:**1. A system of social relationships:**

Society refers to social relationship. There is social relationship between mother and child, brother and sister, teacher and student, husband and wife etc. This relationship is determined by reciprocal awareness or interaction. Without reciprocity there is no social relationship, no society. Thus society is a network of social relationship.

2. Inter-dependence:

In a society all members depend upon each other. For example, family, the first society in which we all are closely and deeply associated is based on the biological inter-dependence. Similarly, in a family some members earn and all depend upon them. The children depend upon their parents in childhood age and parents depend upon their grown-up children in their old age. Both male and female members in the family cannot survive without the inter-dependence upon each other in every sphere. Thus inter-dependency is most significant element of society. At the higher level, one nation depends upon the other in the economic, social, political, cultural fields.

3. Culture:

Culture is one of the very important characteristic features of the society. Every society has its own distinctive culture; culture refers to the art, knowledge, beliefs, morals, law, value, custom, tradition, literature, science, philosophy etc. acquired by man as a member of society. Society preserves our culture and also transmits it to our future generations. Thus society is the store and centre of human culture.

4. Co-operation and conflict:

MacIver says, "Society is co-operation crossed by conflict." Both co-operation and conflict are the essential elements of society. Co-operation plays a vital role in every aspect of our social life. Society cannot exist without co-operation. People cannot lead a happy and comfortable life unless they co-operate with each other. Family rests on co-operation. The members of the family co-operate with each other to live happily and peacefully. Not only co-operation but also conflict is essential for society. Society needs struggles to solve social as well as personal problems. Society also requires conflicts for its formation and growth, harmony and disharmony, association and dissociation as well. Conflict is a universal process through which all things have come to existence.

5. Differences:

Though there is likeness in the society yet it is characterized by difference also. In every society, there are people who differ from one another in a number of ways. For example, family rests upon the biological difference between the sexes. Some are males and others are females. Similarly people differ from one another in respect of their ability, talent, capacity, interest, tendency etc. Human beings also differ from one another irrespective of rights and duties, thoughts and

ideals, professions and economic activities. So society involves both likeness and differences. Difference is also very essential for society.

6. Society is abstract:

Society is an organization which consists of social relation, customs, laws, mores, norms, values and so on. These are abstract and intangible. People only feel and realize these relations. Thus society is same thing which cannot be seen or touched. It can only be felt and experienced by its members. Society does not include any concrete form and therefore, society is abstract. That is why; abstractness is a significant characteristics or element of society.

7. Group of groups:

Society is a large group which includes infinite number of human groups

8. Web of social relationships:

Society is not only a group of people. There is close relationship among the members in the society. There is always a give and take process in the society. Society is web of social relationships.

9. Similarities and differences:

MacIver says that society means likeness. It exists among like beings, like-bodies and like-minded people. It is likeness which provides for understanding each by the other. This understanding is based on friendship, intimacy, association, institution and any such other types of relationships. Similarities are found among the people of society in customs, traditions, folkways, mores, norms, values, beliefs, attitudes, needs, objectives etc. So likeness or similarity is an essential element of society.

10. Co-operation and division of labor:

The similarities and differences in society lead to co-operation and division of labor. Based on the interest, capacities and sex of the people there is division of labor.

11. Dynamic and it is not static:

The society is not static. Every society has been always changing. The change will be in all aspects. Though social change is slow when compared to technological changes, there is change always.

12. Lifestyle:

Lifestyle is also one of the important characteristics of a society. It is called as the culture of the society.

13. Social control:

Society has its own rules and regulations, ways of doing things, certain restrictions by which it controls its members.

14. Geographical area:

The members of the society live in a particular geographical area and it is different from other society and has its own specific features.

15. Wide scope:

Society has a wide scope. In this sense, the whole mankind is a society.

5.2 Agencies of Education:

Education is continuous life long process which helps in the growth and development of child and the society. It is a social activity which helps in the socialization of the child. It is considered as the instrument of social change. In turn society creates an environment to provide education for its members. It has opened schools and colleges to provide education to its members. Society has established certain institutions to transmit its culture and traditions to its future generation. These institutions spread education and helps in the growth and development of the members of the society. These are called as the agencies of education.

There are mainly three types of agencies of education. They are

1. Formal agencies of education
2. In- formal agencies of education and
3. Non- formal agencies of education

1. Formal agencies of education:

These types of agencies provide education by face to face and directly. Here education is given in a pre-planned and systematic way with some definite rules and regulation in a formal way. These are deliberately established institutions to provide education. Formal agencies are those 'which give education from pre-primary to university in a very systematic and in a traditional way'

Examples- Schools and Colleges.

2. In- formal agencies of education:

In-formal agencies are those which give education accidentally. They make arrangements for education through conducting different activities in a natural way for all.

Though they give education accidentally, they are very important agencies. Without any pre-planned programs and without any definite rules and regulation, education is being given in a natural way. The child and man are very much influenced by these agencies and develop their personality by getting life experiences.

Examples-Family, society etc.

3. Non- formal agencies of education:

Non-formal agencies are those which provide education to those who have failed to get formal education through schools and colleges. They also provide educational opportunities to those who are already working in any profession or job and who are interested in further studies. Any learning activity performed outside the system of formal education and is provided to all class and age of people, considering only age as a qualifying factor. Those who are interested can get education in different subjects sitting in their home only i.e., is through distant education.

Examples: Open schools and open universities

Role of family as an agency of informal agency of education:

The term family is derived from the Roman word 'Famulus' which means 'service' to work'. It is concerned with a social work.

Family is a primary institution which has its unique role in theses of socialization. It has been doing performing its duty as a non- formal agency of education since time immemorial. It lays foundations to the future education of the child.

'Home is the first school and mother is the first teacher'.

There is another saying that a good mother is better than hundred schools which also tells that home is the best institution to lay foundation to the formal education of their child. Family creates such an environment by which the child will get a good number of opportunities to grow and develop properly. It teaches the fundamental behaviors and helps child to grow as a social being. Family fulfills the basic necessities of the child and teaches the fundamental factors like walking, speaking, and language ability which help in its future education. The child learns how to behave in a group and understands the different relationships in the family which is very essential to develop as a human being.

Frank is of the opinion that family is only institution which helps in the development of child and it makes him cultured and helps in the socialization process.

William.F.Augban identifies the following as important functions of family.

1. Security 2.Economic dependence 3.Status in the society. 4. Rearing with affection.
5. Educational and 6. Religious.

Family educates the child through everyday life experiences. It helps in the socialization of the child .It creates an environment which helps in the all-round development of the personality of the child.

The main functions of the family are,

1. Physical growth and development :

Family fulfills the basic necessities of the child by providing food, shelter and clothes. It is the responsibility of the family to provide balanced food, pure drinking water, healthy atmosphere and environment which helps in the proper growth and development of the child. The parents and the elders must be role models so that the children imitate and develop the good healthy habits.

2. Mental development:

Family provides opportunities for the child to listen, speak, read and write. Though it is not a formal institute of education, it creates an environment by which the child will develop interest, attitude and ability to acquire knowledge. The proper guidance of the parents and elders help the child in attaining knowledge, good attitudes and good habits.

3. Social development:

Family helps in the socialization of the child. The biological child is converted into the social child through the experiences gained in the family. Co-operation cohesiveness, patience, obedience, respect to elders, love and affection, sympathy and understanding the different relationships—all these are learnt and developed in children in family.

4. Cultural development:

Children learn the lesson of culture in the family. The great heritage of our culture has been transferred from generation to generation through family. The cultural qualities like customs, traditions, beliefs and habits are inculcated in children by elder members of the family.

5. Development of personality:

Family is the primary and responsible institution which helps in the all-round development of personality of the child. The great personalities like Vivekananda, Aurabindo, Tagore, Gandhi, Shivaji and Lal Bahadur Shastri are greatly influenced by their parents.

Thus, family has a great role to perform as an in-formal agency of education providing the suitable environment in the all-round development of the personality of child. The parents and the elders must take the responsibility in molding the child and guide him properly to become a good citizen of the citizen.

Role of School as a formal agency of education:

School is a formal agency of education which provides education in a systematic way. Schools are deliberately established institutions to with their main purpose to give education. They have taken the responsibility of educating the children of the society through well planned curriculum and with pre-planned aims and objectives. They start giving education from pre-primary and continue giving education up to university in a very pre-planned and systematic way. Schools and colleges also have great responsibility of educating the children and youths and in bringing all-round development of personality. As formal agencies, they have some particular aims to fulfill. Knowledge, character, health, vocation, utilization of leisure, cultural development citizenship training, national integration and international understanding are some of the aims of these formal agencies.

Important functions of school as a formal agency of education:**Physical development:**

Schools provide a very good opportunity to for the development of the physical development of the child. Through physical education programs like sports and games, different physical exercises, scouts, guides, N.C.C and A.C.C. Etc. Starting from pre-primary to university, physical education programs are organized. By introducing local, taluka level, district level and state level

competition, students are provided with an opportunity of participating in different sports and games of their choice and this helps in their physical growth.

Mental development:

The purpose of schools is to develop children mentally sound. They have knowledge as their main aim for this purpose. Through well qualified teachers, well equipped library and laboratory and through a pre-planned syllabus, the students are properly educated. Along with this, co-curricular activities are conducted to help in the all-round development of children. Well organized seminars, workshops, debates, discussions, special lectures, excursions, educational tours, exhibitions help in the all-round development of the personality of children.

Vocational achievement:

Schools have another very important aim of preparing students for jobs, which is very essential for their livelihood. As Gandhi said, the immediate aim of education should be 'bread and butter aim' it is the foremost duty of schools and colleges to provide ample opportunities to study vocational subjects so that the students will get ample scope to get jobs. Vocational courses are being introduced from the high school level itself.

Language development:

In school curriculum, different languages are taught. Along with mothertongue, national, and international languages are being taught. The skills of language learning like listening, speaking, reading and writing are also taught so that the students learn the proper way of speaking, reading and writing. This helps them in their future studies and to succeed in their job also.

In general education from pre-primary to college level students are provided with an opportunity of learning languages and social studies, science and mathematics along with moral education.

At college level, the students will have ample opportunities to study different subjects in arts, science and commerce faculties. This helps them to select faculties of their own choice and go for different jobs.

Free and compulsory education:

Schools have an important aim of providing free and compulsory education in order to eradicate illiteracy. Many numbers of programmes are organized in order to fulfill this aim. Mid-day meals program, free supply of uniform and books, fee concessions and other incentives are provided to reach the goal. Program like 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana.' To achieve the goal

Other functions of school are,

- Conducting science programs to enable the students to develop positive attitudes towards science and to develop scientific bent of mind among them.
- Giving training in computer education to enable students to acquaint with modern information science and technology.

- Schools help in the socialization of the child by conducting different group activities and socio cultural activities.
- Organizing variety of activities to develop national and emotional integration and international understanding among children.
- Literary and cultural activities are organized to create opportunities for the all-round development of children.
- Inculcating democratic principles and human values through curricular and co-curricular activities.

Non-formal agencies of education:

These agencies are providing distance education. Those who have failed to get formal education through schools and colleges can get education through these agencies. They can get education sitting in their home only. It is a sort of correspondence education. Anybody based on the age can take the admission and appear for examination and complete the course in which they are interested. There will be study centers to help to and make arrangements for contact programs to take examinations.

Examples: Open schools and Open universities.

Open schools:

These schools provide education to those who are unable to get education through formal schools. National open school (NOS), an autonomous school is giving education from primary to pre-university level. It provides both general and vocational education. The drop-outs, economically poor, rural children, backward, handicapped and those who are interested in getting education sitting in home can get education through these schools.

Features of National Open School:

- Education is being given using modern technology of teaching.
- Learners can select the study subjects of their own choice according to their age and capacities.
- There is no restriction of age limit an individual of any age can get admission.
- Learning activities will be done through contact programs and study centers.
- There will be continuous internal assessment and evaluation.
- Regional centers are opened to provide education to all.

National open school has following courses in its curriculum.

1. **Foundation course:** It is equal to 8th standard class and those who have completed 14 years can get admission.
2. **Open basic education program:** This is meant for age group 6-14 children to get free and compulsory education.
3. **Secondary certificate course:** It is equal to 10th standard. Those who have completed 8th standard class or those who have completed 15 years can get admission.

4. **Senior secondary course:** This is useful to those who wish to continue education after completing 10th standard.
5. **Vocational education program:** This course provides education in the vocational subjects like agriculture, business, commerce, engineering and technology paramedical health, home science etc.
6. **Computer appliances and library science certificate course:** This course gives opportunity to get education in computer science and library science.

Open Universities:

In India the concept of open universities is of a recent one. With the intention of giving distant education, Indira Gandhi national open university was started in 1985 September 20th. the open university After that open universities were started in Bihar, Maharashtra and in other places. This Open University is in Delhi and giving education as a non-formal agency of education.

Functions of Open universities:

- Provides educational opportunities to those who have failed to get formal education through schools and colleges.
- Admission is given to all without considering any qualification. Anybody who is interested in studies can get admission.
- Admissions will be made on age to different courses.
- Provides distance education in the sense that the learners can study and get education sitting in the home only.
- It is correspondence education where the notes and lessons come to the learner's home and examination can be taken in the nearby study centre.
- Contact programs will be arranged where lecturers will deliver lectures regarding the concerned subjects and thud the students are guided properly.
- Education is open to all without considering any previous qualification and anybody of any field and of any department can study in these universities. Admission is based on age.
- Those who are already in some profession or any job have very good opportunity to continue their education and get any degree or diploma or certificate courses in which they are interested.
- Teaching in these universities is done through modern technology i.e. is through computers.
- Provides education to those who are physically handicapped, economically backward and those who live in remote areas where there is no facility for formal education.

5.3 Social change:

Change is the law of nature. Society also changes. It is always dynamic and has been changing since its existence. Uncivilized man of ancient times is now a civilized man. There is no society which is not dynamic. Social change is its internal characteristic feature and the change is very complex in nature. Social change happens for different reasons, in different types and different forms.

Meaning of social change:

The word 'change' denotes a difference in anything observed over some period of time. Social change would mean observable differences in any social phenomena over any period of time. It refers to any modification that occurs in human relationship and standard of conduct.

Some definitions:

'Social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organization. That is, structure and functions of society'

-Kingsley Davis

'Social change is the changes which occur in the social relationships.

-MacIver and Page

'Social change is a term to describe variations in, or modifications of, any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interactions or social organization.'

-Jones

'The change occurring in behavior and relations between the members of a complex society is called a social change'.

-Merrill

Based on above definitions, we can conclude that social change refers to the modifications that take place in the life pattern of people. It is that change which occurs in the social relationships, i.e., social processes, patterns and social interactions. It is modifications in the social structure and functions of the society.

Factors determining social change:

Social change is the characteristic feature of every society. It has occurred in all society and in all period of time. There are many numbers of factors which determine social change. Some of them are as follows.

1. Physical factors:

Physical factors are important determinants of social change. They have modified the progress rate and speed of society to a large extent. The weather, wind, rain, forest hills, and mountains, deserts are all physical factors which bring social change in a slow rate. But sometimes storms earthquake and floods bring sudden changes in the society. The leaders of the geographical school are of the opinion that only physical environment is alone responsible for the growth of human society. For example floods occurred in India has given birth to model villages. Dams are constructed to prevent floods and this has lead to many changes in the society. The great volcanic eruption of Yakohama in 1923 was responsible for the new kind of architecture in Japan. In the

same way, the great civilization of Egypt and Mesopotamia withered away due to climate factors. Some thinkers are of the opinion that physical factors cannot explain most social changes occurred by those factors is very slow. For example though there was no much change in physical factors for about five centuries in Europe, yet social system was tremendously transformed by industrial revolution. Though there is difference of opinions, social change has been occurring due to physical factors.

2. Biological factors:

Biological factors include the plants and animals in the area and human beings themselves. The non-human biological environment affects human, social and cultural life. Man utilizes plants and animals in accordance to his culture. Indians worship cow and snake and some trees like peepal, fig, neem, banni, arali etc., some plants are used as medicinal plants which has given birth to Indian system of medicine. The human biological environment includes the factors that determine numbers, composition, the selection and the heredity quality of the successive generations. Each generation is a new beginning. The changes in population have its own effect on society. In a society where girls are more in numbers than boys we find a different system of courtships, marriage and family organization. The growth of population creates social problems like unemployment, child labor, feticide, late marriages competitions etc.,. It has lead to urbanization. Decrease of death rate also affects the change. Growth in population has lead to problems like food, shelter and clothing. The defects in population growth like high birth rate, high death rate more number of children, more number of old people, more number of widows and widowers, disproportionate number of male and female population, large number of disabled persons –all these defects affect the quality of population and consequently affect the social structure and social institutions.

3. Cultural factors:

Cultural and social aspects are so interwoven that all cultural change involves social change. Culture is not something static. It itself is a force directing social change. New ideologies cause significant changes in the modes of group of life. In India Gandhism has influenced a lot in economic and social order. To some thinkers religion is the prime initiator of social change. Hinduism and Buddhism had a great influence on Indian social institutions. Our religious beliefs determine the structure of our institutions. The ideas, opinions, principles, philosophical thinking is always changing from time to time and consequently there will be change in the social institutions. The changing social values also bring social change. Social systems are directly or indirectly the creations of cultural values. Thus there is a definite relation between changing attitudes and beliefs and changing social forms.

4. Technological factors:

Technology affects society greatly in the sense that variation in technology leads to variation in social institutions. The introduction of machine technology has such a great effect that is called as a revolution. Invention and discovery are significant characteristics of our age. The present age is

often called the 'age of power' or the 'scientific age'. The technological factor have changed not only economic structure of society but also changed in social organization and old ideologies.

'Technology changes society by changing our environments to which we in turn adapt. This change is usually in the material environment and the adjustment we make with changes often modifies customs and social institution'.

-Ogburn

Our attitudes, beliefs and traditions have crumbled before technological advance. Industrialism has destroyed the domestic system of production, bringing the woman from the home to factory and the office. It has given new social life for woman. The changes in the agricultural techniques, the means of communication and transportation have great effect on social change.

5. Industrialization: Due to industrialization, job opportunities are created and people move to cities for different jobs. Hence there are changes in economic conditions of people and in their standard of living.

6. Urbanization: Today cities are developing very fast both in their size and in population. A lot of changes are seen with regard to the marriage, death and other social ceremonies.

7. Modernization : Today education is provided to all. People are educated and are thinking rationally. They are developing scientific bent of mind.

8. Westernization: The impact of westernization has led to the social change to the great extent. The changes are seen in the system of education, way of talking, diet, marriage, entertainment, dress etc.

Education as an instrument for social change:

Education is called as the instrument of social change. It is the main responsible factor for all changes in human life. Education is regarded as the modification of behavior. It is also called as the self-realization it aims at bringing an all-round development of the personality of the child. By giving knowledge, it brings changes in the attitudes, interests, aptitudes, and behaviors of the individual. By bringing changes in the attitudes, education has become an instrument of social change. Education has both individual and social aims to develop. Both lead to social change.

Points to justify education as an instrument of social change:

- Providing education to all and making them to think scientifically.
- Free and compulsory education has made each and every individual to study and think. This has changed individuals to a great extent to think rationally.
- Equal educational opportunities and facilities given to disadvantaged groups have brought considerable changes in them which in turn affects on social change.
- Special educational facilities given to women have empowered them and we can see that a modern woman is altogether different from the women of a few decades back.
- The advancement of science and technology due to education has brought considerable changes in the social life.

- The formal agencies of education like schools and colleges are providing education in different courses utilizing modern technology of teaching and instruction. They along with curricular activities are organizing co- curricular activities like seminars, workshops, debates, conferences, exhibitions, and educational tours, cultural and literary competitions at all levels. This has given ample opportunities to students to think rationally and scientifically. No doubt it brings a lot of change in their interest, attitudes beliefs and consequently it leads to social change.
- Vocational aim of education has created many opportunities to individuals to go in search of jobs, even to abroad. It has given an opportunity of living with other people of different culture and tradition. This automatically brings changes in the attitudes and interest of the individuals bringing changes in him. A change in an individual results in the change of the society.
- The standard of living has been increasing due to education and job opportunities.
- Education has given opportunity for social mobility.
- Economic conditions are improved and in turn it leads to social change.
- Education has given opportunity for urbanization, modernization, industrialization and westernization. All these have a great role to play in the social change.
- Education is giving knowledge regarding human rights, women empowerment, child rights and global issues like liberalization, privatization and globalization. This has also contributing a lot to social change.
- Besides schools and colleges, non-formal agencies like open schools and open universities are educating the people for modern society.
- Today the mass- media has its unique role to play in bringing social change through its variety of programs. The effect of television and internet is unimaginable. The youths and children are more attracted by these Medias and change happening in them is more effective in changing the social structure and functions.

Thus education has adopted multipurpose programs to educate people for the new society. It is the only powerful means to bring change in the minds of the people and change in the society. Hence it is considered as an instrument of social change.

5.4 Education for Transmission of culture:

In its wider sense, education is a lifelong process which helps in converting the biological child into sociological child. In this sense, it is a social activity. It aims at developing a child into a social being thus helping in socialization process. It helps in the protection, preservation and promotion of culture. Education is a very strong instrument of social change. It helps in the transmission and refinement of culture.

The term 'culture' has a wide and comprehensive meaning in sociology and anthropology. The term culture is derived from the Latin word 'cultura' which means growing. It also

means to cultivate. With regard to the concept of culture, there is no universal opinion among sociologists and anthropologist.

“Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society”.

-Edward B. Taylor

“Culture refers to the accumulation of thoughts, values and objects, it is the social heritage, acquired by us from proceeding generations through learning.”.

-Graham Walls

“Culture is an attitude of mind, an inclination of the spirit and those who yearn for it, wish to have a vision of greatness, sit in the presence of nobility, see the highest reach and scope of the spirit of man.”

-The university education commission -1948-49.

Man is a social being he is a cultural being too. It is culture that differentiates man from animal. Culture is a way of life that man has been following it from generation to generation. Culture is not static it has been changing always. It is through education culture is transferred and refined always. It is the powerful instrument in the transmission and refinement of culture from generation to generation. Culture and education are interdependent. The main cultural functions of education are,

1. Protection of culture.
2. Preservation of culture.
3. Promotion of culture.

Education is a process of protecting our ancient culture. It helps in its preservation and promotion from generation to generation. Sociologists are of the opinion that education has a great role in the transmission and refinement of culture. Its purpose is to make man cultured.

Education for transmission of culture:

Transmission means the act of transmitting. It is a process of transmitting something from one place to another place. Culture is also transferred from one place to another place and from one generation to another generation. The customs, traditions, beliefs and mode of life is being transferred from one person to another and this process is going on since time immemorial. This is called as transmission of culture.

Education is a powerful instrument of transmitting culture from generation to generation.

Cultural transmission refers to “the process by which accumulated culture is passed on by both by formal and informal methods, from generation to generation through learning”.

-W.P.Scott

From The above definition of Scott, it is very clear that education is a powerful instrument of cultural transmission. The knowledge, art, science, beliefs, morals, customs, law - all such rich cultural heritage is being transferred from generation to generation through education. It is a prime communicator of culture. It is education by which cultural values and behavioral patterns are transferred to the younger generation. Education has its conservation function to transfer and protect the old customs, traditions and beliefs to the future generation. In its creative function, education transfers the new innovations, researches to the future generation with an aim of creating a dynamic and creative modern society.

Today is the age technology. The fast growth and development in technology has brought many changes both socially and culturally. The modern innovations in the field of industry, agriculture, home industry etc. have changed the way of life of people. The fast growth in the field of communication and information technology has changed the life pattern of people, thus transferring cultural heritage very fastly. Transportation technology has brought people of the whole world together. Cultural exchange has become possible. Due to globalization the whole world has become a small village. The process of exchanging culture has become easy and flexible. It is all due to education. Vocationalization of education has made people to move from one place to other. One state to other state and one country to another country. Automatically cultural transmission has become possible. The changes with regard to food habits, birth day celebrations, annual ceremonies, marriage rituals, wearing of dresses, language used, death ceremonies, way of celebrating important days-all such ways of living have been transferring from people to people and country to country in a very fast speed. Education has a major role in the transmission of culture. Education is a powerful agent of cultural transmission. The agencies of education are of many types. Formal, informal and non-formal. As formal agencies, schools and colleges have a great role to play in the transmission of culture. After getting education, they go in search of job and move from one place to another throughout the world. Automatically transformation of culture occurs. Family, society and different organizations in the society are also responsible for the transmission of culture. The educated families and the advanced societies always apt for new change. They welcome new modes of life. A highly educated is one who welcomes new ideas and innovations.

Non-formal agencies like open schools and open universities are giving distance education through which transmission of culture has become possible. Along with these agencies, mass media have a great role to play in the transmission of culture. Today mass-media is a very strong media of which facilitates the individual to welcome new culture.

Mass-media like television and internet today have the whole world into a small village and transmission of culture has become so easy and quick.

Model Questions**I Answer the following questions in a sentence each**

1. What is society?
2. Write the etymological meaning of the term society.
3. Name two agencies of education.
4. What are formal agencies of education?
5. What are in- formal agencies of education?
6. What are Non- formal agencies of education?
7. What are Open- Universities?
8. Expand-IGNOU
9. What is the meaning of social change?
10. What are open schools?
11. Write a definition of society.
12. What is cultural refinement?

II Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. Write the concept of society.
2. What are formal agencies of education? Give one example.
3. What are the in- formal agencies of education? Give one example.
4. What are the Non- formal agencies of education? Give one example.
5. Write the concept of open schools.
6. Write the concept of Open University.
7. Write the concept of social change.
8. Write two important characteristics of national open school.

III Answer the following questions in not more than a page each

1. Explain briefly the important characteristics of society.
2. What are the important functions of family as an agency of education?
3. What are the important functions of school as an agency of education?
4. Mention the characteristics of learning in open schools.
5. Mention the important functions of open universities.
6. Explain two determining factors of social change.

IV Answer the following questions in not more than two pages each

1. What is the concept of society? Explain its characteristics.
2. What is the concept of in-formal agencies of education? Explain the educational functions of family.
3. What is the concept of formal agencies of education? Explain the educational functions of school.
4. What is the concept of non- formal agencies of education? Write the functions of open school and open universities.
5. What is the concept of social change? What is the role of education in social change?
6. Explain the determining factors of social change.
7. Explain the role of education in cultural transmission .

Unit 6

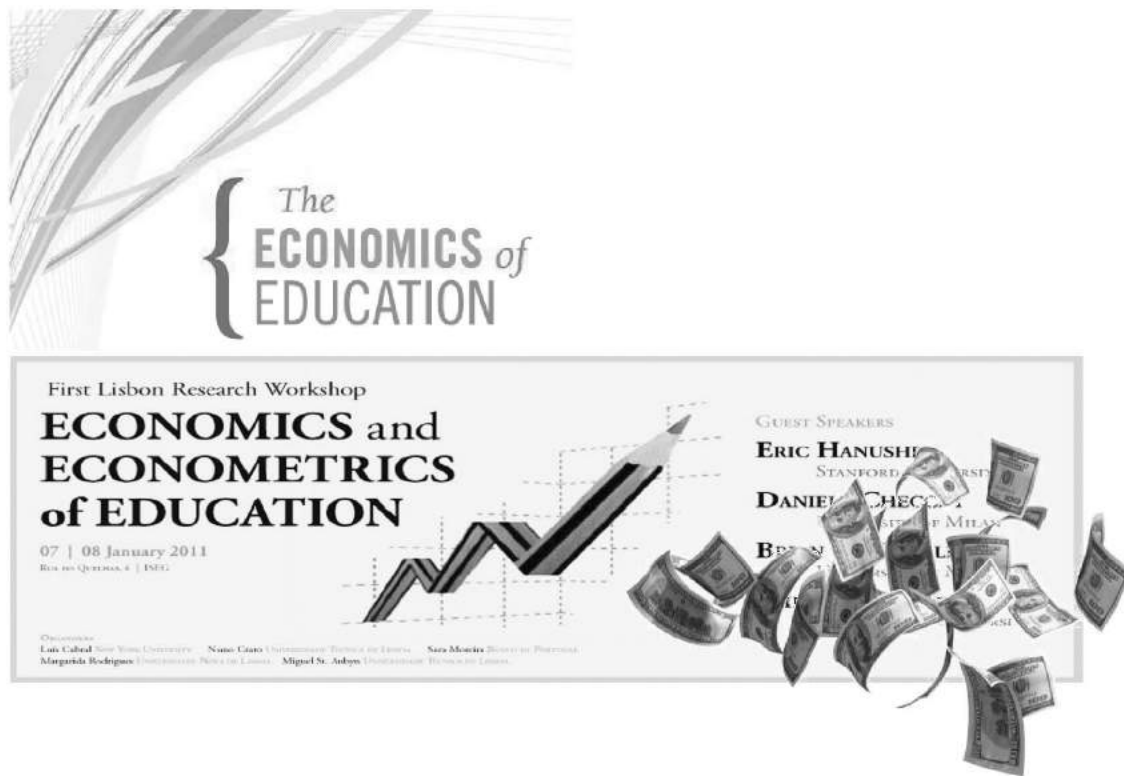
Economics of Education

- 6.1 Meaning and importance of economics.
- 6.2 Role of education in economic development.
- 6.3 Education as consumption and investment.
- 6.4 Development of human resources through education

Objectives:

At the end of the instruction of this unit, students will,

1. Explain the meaning of educational economics and related concepts
2. Describe the role of education in economic development.
3. Analyze the Relationship between education as consumption and investment.
4. Develop positive attitude that only the quality education leads to economic development of Nation.
5. Appreciate the role of education in human resource development



UNIT-6**Educational Economics**

Economics means science of wealth. It relates to human welfare and material welfare. The term Economics is derived from the two Greek words ‘OIKOS’ means ‘a house’ and ‘NOMUS’ means ‘to manage’ or ‘management’. Therefore Economics means “The art of household management”. Or “Managing a house with the efficient use of limited resources.”

The Credit of separating Economics from other social sciences and making an independent subject goes to. **Alfred Marshall**. **Adam Smith** developed Economics on social basis and made efforts to study Economics systematically. Hence he is universally regarded as “The father of Economics”.

Economics is a important social science among all social sciences. Economy is the base for the development of the society. The economic progress depends upon education. Hence Economics and Education have got close relationship to each other. They affect mutually. So education must keep a view on the society’s welfare and development of the country. Without education, there is no economic development, and without economics, there is no progress in education. By Investing in education intelligent, skilled and educated people emerge, leading towards social as well as national development.

6.1 Meaning and Importance of Educational Economics

Economics of education has become an important aspect of economics. It is felt that education has to play an important role in the development of resources. This idea started from the decade of 20th century. It was realized that it was through education and training, needed abilities and skills were developed. This was considered as means for developing wealth of nation. That is why education plays a vital role in the economic development. Both education and economics directly affects the progress of the country. Hence they are were termed as the two faces of the same coin.

‘Educational economics is the application of economic principles, concepts, and laws to the process of education’. Which is not different from the ordinary meaning of economics. **“Educational economics studies human behavior in terms of human decisions, actions and reactions about schooling”.**

Educational economics is one of the branches of economics. “It studies of how educational managers make choices from scarce available resources, which is meant for the realization of the best possible educational outcomes”.

The world known economists discussed extensively about educational development. They have advised for public investment in education. The solutions for the fundamental problems of economics require the application of certain economic concepts. The study includes education and economic development, contribution of education to economy, man power, educational planning and human resource development (HRD).

All educational activities depend upon the economic development. Education by making all round development of the people, avoids wastage and stagnation. With the help of proper supervision, inspection, utilization of economic resources, educational aims were achieved.

The main aim of educational economics is to expend money properly to the educational plans through which optimum welfare is achieved.

The following points focuses on the importance of “**Educational Economics**”.

1. The level of economics decides the important aims of education.
2. The development of the country mainly depends upon the educational development, Which in turn depends upon the economic nature of the country.
3. Education is the capital for economic development.
4. It is possible to have quality production with only education.
5. Economic system provides money for the development of education.
6. Effective educational administration is possible with the proper economic maintenance.

Education not only widens the range of economic values but also rearranges their order of urgency. The higher is the quality of education, higher will be the standard of living. Research findings have demonstrated that the level of education has positive correlation with the growth of per capital income and national income.

Prof Jhon vaizy, Theoder and w.schultz have conducted several studies and have proved that education is an essential factor in the economic growth.

6.2 Role of Education in Economic Development.

Economics with its innumerable characteristics has become a demanding subject for both men and nation. The scope of economics extended also to the field of education. The most important factors in the economic development are not capital investment but the upgrading human resources through education, training, development of knowledge, technology and health improvement. Education plays a vital role in economic development. As a key factor it supplies the requisite number and quality persons needed for various tasks. Improved man power is an essential condition for economic development.

In 1966 Indian education commission observed that education must be related to productivity, to increase national income, which in turn provides the means for a larger investment in education.

Alford Marshall regarded expenditure on education is an essential factor in economic development. According to **Herbinson and Mayers**, “**education is both seed and flower of economic development**”. He emphasized the importance of education as a national investment. All expenditure on education and research should be regarded as an investment.

All activities of education depend upon economic development. The quality of education provided by the country depends upon the economic condition of the country. Education is must for economic development. Education acts as a motivator, It promotes literacy and works faithfully for the economic development. By utilizing economic resources properly, the problem of wastage and stagnation can be minimized. The knowledge, skills and trainings got through

education, helps in the development of economic prosperity of the country. The education and economics are mutually correlated.

The national income increases with the increase in the experienced and trained personnel. It is possible to have economic development by the proper utilization of natural resources. It needs trained and skilled persons that can be created by education.

If education and economics move in a parallel way then the country becomes prosperous. For this purpose two types of economic goods are essential. One is material's goods which is physical and tangible and other one is non material goods which are the services rendered to satisfy human wants. Education by making all round development of people makes society rich and healthy. Science and technology leads to increase in industries, vocations, competencies, helps in the national development. By proper planning in education gives product immediately to the society.

Curriculum must be flexible. It has to change according to the changes in the society. It has to give more concerns to agriculture, industry and for technical aspects, which in turn leads to economic progress.

Individual as well as national development depends upon education and economic factors. Now a day there is vast competitions among different countries.

Role Education in economic development :

1. Human resource development- It is an important aspect of educational planning. Desirable incentives should be provided, like increments and bonus for employed personnel encourages to have training to increase productive ability.
2. Education improves competencies among workers.
3. Education helps to use natural resources for the economic development.
4. Education detects errors and brings improvement in economic system.
5. It provides new thoughts in the economic development.
6. Education improves techniques in planning and management.
7. Education by making proper changes achieves economic progress.
8. Education is directly responsible for the economic development by introducing vocational courses and work experiences at the + 2 stage
9. Deriving maximum benefits out of investments in education.
10. Reshaping educational programmers in the light of developed countries leads to the optimum economic development.

By all round development of children through education by using mass media, encouraging research educational and vocational guidance, ideals and values. There is no doubt that the nation achieves socio - economic and educational progress in all fields.

6.3 Education as consumption and investment.

According to the economist Milton ‘The education of child contributes to other people welfare by promoting a stable and democratic society’

The human capital frame work does not rule out that education may also provide immediate consumption. Many economists have discussed the consumption value of education. For example Schultz (1963) identifies consumption as one of the three benefits of education along with investment and future consumption. Among these consumption in the field of education received little attention. But it is true that more the quality of education more will be the economic development. Consumption is considered as opening and finishing for each economic activity.

Meaning of consumption :

The term consumption is derived from the word ‘consummate’ which means to satisfy or fulfill. Consumption is a common term in economics and in many other social sciences. Consumption means “**The process of using or consuming goods and services in order to satisfy human desires**”

The consumption in education means to fulfill desires through education. Here education makes individual a good citizen, employable and wealthy person. By education both individuals and society, are benefited with improved human capital capacities like personnel knowledge, skills and judgments are useful in to the work place, the public square and the home. The entire society benefits, when more people were educated and gets efficiency in their work.

A quality education improves decision making abilities that help individuals, stay out of trouble and live better. More the investment in education healthier will be the results.

In modern era, **The level of education is a measuring tool of development.** In this connection United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) and Human Development India (HDI) are considering “**Education attainment is an important yard stick in the development of a country**”. The educational attainment is a social indicator of development.

By knowing the importance of education, several countries in the world have invested more on education and that they are achieving socio-economic welfare. It is an effective way to prepare large number of youths for their future and for the overall welfare of the society.

Research has consistently shown that, students achievements were better. If there is a provision of good facilities i.e. qualified teachers, healthy school environment, up to date instructional materials and technology. These things need money. Low achievement in education is due to low investment and consumption. The needs of society are fulfilled only through education.

Education is a productive investment in human capital. All most all countries were investing huge amount of money on their educational planning, efforts and achievements. The economists now think of economic welfare by educational planning so that it helps in the upliftment and welfare of the people.

Russia and America have attained great heights of economic prosperity by spending more than half of their national wealth on education. Education now universally accepted as a very useful productive activity, which promotes national prosperity and national welfare in various fields.

It should be born in mind that, there is a great difference between education and other productive activities. They contribute directly to economic growth. But education does this indirectly by producing dynamic, capable and efficient people, who promote more and more national development in all areas and spheres of growth.

The need of the hour is to provide more funds to educational expansion and development to increase the efficiency in all fields.

Education as investment :

Education being an investment in economic terms minimizes poverty because it produces skilled labors and creates right attitude towards work and development. It creates awareness for better living.

The money spent on education is now regarded as investment, which changes man in to man power. Hary Jonson has observed that **“Educated man is himself produced means of production, an item of capital equipment”**

Edvord E. Devision who also remarked that “education far from being consumption is vital item of capital formation on which the future productivity of the economy depends.” Again investment in education has a unique importance to any nation because the effect of under investment in this can never be fully recovered.

Adam Smith stressed the importance of education in his **“The wealth of nations”**, and he specially included the acquired and useful abilities of all the members of the society Alford Marshall emphasized the importance of education as a **“National Investment”** and in his views the most valuable capital is that invested on human beings. It is clear that all expenditure on education and research should be regarded as investment.

Investment in education directly promotes the quality and capabilities of human beings contributing intellectuals. Investment in education increases national wealth. The acquisition of knowledge and useful skills are developed through investment in education. It results in qualitative development of man power. J.S Mill states that **“Wealth existed for people and people can not be treated as wealth”**.

All individuals and nations have recognized that high levels of knowledge and skills are essential for their future success. Spending on education is increasingly considered as an investment in to a collective future. The challenge of expanding educational opportunities while maintaining the quality is linked to educational finance.

Education is seen as an investment, because it increases productive capacity and income. Developed nations of the world invest an average of 60% of their gross domestic product in the field of education. The national importance of education is based on the significant positive influence; it has on people and on the welfare of communities. The wide

spread improvement of social and economic conditions is a direct outcome of educated people, that enables them to make good decisions in a better manner.

Education also plays a key role in minimizing the crimes, greater political and civic engagements. Investment in public education results in billions of rupees of social and economic benefits for the nation. For the continuation of all development programmes the economic condition of the country must be good. Educated people must cooperate in introducing national plans. Education directs and guides in all these aspects, that is why, education is a powerful weapon in the effective economic development.

The capital invested in education gives more profit than the other fields. If quality education is provided to people and science and technology is used to maximum extent, it creates skilled persons and experts so that per capita and national income increases.

The expenditure made by the parents on children's education is nothing but investment. If we invest more on education, people will be educated and work intelligently and efficiently and help in the economic development of the nation. Proper investment in education gives rise to the prosperity of the nation.

6.4 Development of human resources through education (HRD)

The Development of the country depends upon the availability of three basic resources i.e. Natural resources, Human resources and Capital resources; until the good quality of human resource is available the others are worthless. Therefore human resource is pre-requisite for development. In order to utilize human resources, proper education is necessary. Education develops knowledge and skills among people and trains them well. Human resource development leads to individual progress as well as the nations progress.

Meaning of HRD - Herbinson and Mayers states that “**The human resource development is a process of increasing Knowledge, skills and capacities among all the people in the society**”.

If man is trained and developed through education, he becomes a valuable resource. “**Human resource development is a complex process, where people are prepared to lead life socially and culturally**”. This leads to modernization. It is having an attitude of economic development. Education develops natural resources through proper co-operation. Then only people become valuable resources, when he or is she is trained, developed and allocated to productive work.

Process of HRD through Education :

The process of Human resource development is enabled by

- Providing children with opportunities to acquire the knowledge and sharpen the mind with the capacities needed for their present and future life.
- Facilitating them to discover their capabilities and potentials and use them for their personal and social needs.
- Promoting an institutional culture that stresses co-operation team work motivation and positive attitudes to the world of work through education.
- Assure Carrier mobility to those who can shoulder higher responsibilities.

Role of education in HRD :

The role of Education in HRD is summarized below.

- **Attitude towards progress**

Every nation must have positive attitude towards progress. Among these nations India is also one of the developed nation, which striving hard to achieve highest positions. All these depends upon education.

- **Development is universal declaration**

Different countries have different understandings for development. For some countries development refers to revolution in industry, and for some other countries development means providing good education and for some others extension of facilities is development.

- **Education is an effective tool for the economic and social development.**

Education is the main factor in the human resource development. The development of economy is possible by utilizing man power effectively. Politically HRD means conveying responsibilities to the citizens of democratic countries.

- **Training for human resources through learning on-line and e-learning**

In our country Education is provided in different modes. They are formal, informal, non formal, adult education and distance education. Pre service training in service training, self learning. These give education which is essential for the development of human recourses and there by promoting national progress. Institutions develop personality of students through different plans and schemes.

- **Education provides innumerable opportunities for economic development**

Education plays a vital role in the development of human resources. It leads to the development of all other fields. Education provides opportunities to understand real life situations and increase confidence among people who are the backbone of nation. Hence government should invest maximum amount in education for their development.

- **Education is a lifelong process**

Schools and Colleges provide a part of education needed for whole life. Continuous education is necessary for the progress. Advanced countries have given more emphases on higher education, for which they are attaining better results.

- **Education is a solution to tackle socio economic problems**

Many problems of life are minimized by the proper planning of education i.e. Unemployment problem can be solved through education. The economic development takes place with skilled workers.

- **Education increases productivity.**

Literacy level also helps a lot. Development of skills productive vocations are the two factors which are valuable for HRD. Natural resources must be properly utilized for economic development. This needs skilled labours which are provided by education.

Education is the main factor in the development of HRD

There is no doubt that nation will be towards progress always, if education and economy move parallel to each other. Economic development takes place effectively through scientific and technical education.

The following points enables us the importance of education in the economic development. Education through scientific methods makes people educated and enables to lead life independently.

- If co-curricular activities are properly organized with curricular activities. It helps in the all round development of the individuals.
- Education is made easy by utilizing mass media effectively.
- Education is to be provided keeping in mind the individual differences.
- It is possible to bring correlation among education and life through work experiences.
- Education must be given according to the requirements of the nation.
- Establishing guidance and counseling centers at schools and colleges.

Herbinson says an effective human resource development strategy essentially includes,

- Building up an appropriate incentives.
- Effective training for employees and the notional development for formal education.
- The human being is an uncut diamond and can be valuable resource, if only people were given proper training, developed and allotted to productive work through education.

Reconstruction of curriculum right from the primary education to higher education which includes physical, intellectual, socio-economical, spiritual and cultural development is the need of the present world. Priority should be given to the inherent talents, the resourcefulness in terms of physical, mental capacities of the individuals. The structure of schools and colleges should be changed, so that the future generation can get right education and training in a right direction, then only nation becomes prosperous.

Activity

Seminar on role of education in nation's economic development

Exercise Questions**I Answer the following questions in a sentence each**

1. Name the two Greek words from which the term economics derived.
2. Who is regarded as the father of economics ?
3. What is Economics ?
4. What is investment ?
5. What is consumption ?
6. Expand –HRD
7. Expand-HDI
8. Expand-UNDP
9. What is capital?
10. What is Resource ?

II Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

- 1) What is meant by Educational Economics?
- 2) Mention the two advantages of Educational Economics?
- 3) Write the meaning of consumption.
- 4) Mention the two necessities of investment in education
- 5) What is the concept of Human resource development ?
- 6) Define Human resource development.
- 7) Mention two advantages of internalization Of Education
- 8) What is economic development ?

III Answer the following questions in not more than a page each

- 1) Mention the importance of Educational Economics?
- 2) “Education as consumption” Justify this statement.
- 3) “Education as an investment” Justify this statement.
- 4) Mention the role of Education in the economic development
- 5) Write about the role of education in Economic development.

IV Answer the following questions in not more than two pages each

- 1) Explain the meaning and importance of Educational Economics.
- 2) Explain the relationship between Education and Economics.
- 3) Education Is both consumption and investment” Discuss.
- 4) Write about the role of Education in the Human resource development.
- 5) Explain the strategies used in the Human resource development.

Unit 7**Guidance and Counseling**

- 7.1 **Meaning, Nature and Principles** of Guidance.
- 7.2 **Meaning and Importance of Educational, Vocational and Individual Guidance.**
- 7.3 **Guidance Services** – Information, Inventory, Health, Counseling and Placement.
- 7.4 **Counseling** :-Meaning and Importance.
- 7.5 **Techniques of Counseling** – Directive, Non-directive and Eclectic counseling.

Objectives:

At the end of the instruction of this unit, students will,

1. Explain the concept of guidance and counseling and its importance in education.
2. Describe the concept involved in the process of guidance and counseling.
3. Explain educational, vocational and individual guidance and its importance.
4. Analyses the principles involved in the process of guidance and counseling and develop further interest.
5. Differentiate the concept of guidance and Counseling and develops right attitude.
6. Apply the guidance services in to their day today life experiences.
7. Explain and describe the techniques of counseling.

