UNIT 1:- Educational Sociology

- What is education?
- What education is not?

CONCEPT OF EDUCATION

- Education is a long process right from birth till death. Education is a all round development of a person. It leads a man from darkness to light. It is the main need of life as it makes life progressive cultured and civilized. It is important for the progress of individual and society. Education is a continuous and a dynamic process.

MEANING

- The word Sociology is derived from two Greek terms
  - SOCIETAS
  - LOGOS
  - Meaning: Society
  - Science
  - So, Science of Society

DEFINITION

- The study of “man in society” gave emergence to a new discipline called sociology.

- Sociology can be defined as the study of man and his environment in their relation with each other.

DEFINITION

- M.Ginsberg—“Sociology is the study of the human interaction and interrelation their condition and consequences”.
- Max Weber— “Sociology is the which attempts the interpretative understanding of social action.”
MEANING

- According to George Payne, the father of educational sociology, educational sociology is an applied science in the field of sociology.
- It studies:
  - Effect of learning on group life.
  - Effect of smaller group life upon the larger group.
  - It explains institutions, social norms, social groups, and social processes, i.e., social relationships.

DEFINITION

- According to Brown, “Educational sociology is the study of interaction of individual and his cultural environment including other individuals, social groups, and pattern of behaviors.”

DEFINITION

- According to George Payne, “Educational sociology is the science which describes and explains the institution i.e., the social relationship in which the individual gains and organizes his experiences.”

SCOPE OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

- Social agencies of education
- Social relationship
- Socialization and interaction
- Role of press
- Role of education
- Impact of sociological thinking
SOCPE

- Social agencies of education—
  Like school
  home
  religious organization
  play groups

SOCPE

- Social relationship—
  relationship between
  Teacher and student
  Parents and child
  Peer group

SOCPE

- Socialization and interaction—
  It involves
    Competitions
    Co-operation
    Accommodation
    Assimilation
    Conflicts

SOCPE

- Role of press--
  It studies the role of
    Press
    Radio
    Television
    Social interaction
    Communication

SOCPE

- Role of education—
  It studies
    Social change
    Social control

SOCPE

- Impact of sociological thinking--
  It studies
    Aims of education
    Curriculum
    Social organization
    Sociology of teaching
Relation between sociology and education with special reference to Aims of education

- Main Aim of education
  - “Development of individual”

  Development includes both
  - Individualistic + Socialistic

Basic Aims of education

- Socialization of individual
- Training for citizenship and leadership
- Prepares a person for productivity
- Preparation for change and innovation
- Utilization of leisure time
- Training for democratic living
- Training for secular living
- Training for optimum utilization of resources

According to UNESCO

- learning to know
- learning to do
- learning to be
- learning to live together

CURRICULUM

According to the educational sociology, the curriculum should help in the achievement of the social aims of education.

- Social progress of the society and the nation depends upon the curriculum in the schools and colleges. For this reason———

Brown, More, and Cole point out the following principles of constructing curriculum from the viewpoint of educational sociology.

1) The curriculum should be such as that it helps in the achievement of the social aims of education
2) It should reflect cultural and other higher values of the society.
CURRICULUM

3) It should be based on needs and activities of children as well as of the society.

4) It should provide educational plans for the participation in the activities of the society.
5) It should be flexible.
6) It should develop creative outlook among children.
7) It should be based on the real concerns and problems of pupil.
8) It should reflect the basic cultural values of the society it serve the high ideals of society.

9) It should prepare socially efficient individuals.
10) It should create or develop healthy attitudes regarding human relations.
11) The curriculum should prepare the child for the world and society.
12) It should develop a problem solving attitude, critical thinking, decision making capacity.

Methods of Teaching

From the point of view of educational sociology, the method of teaching should be such
1) Which will enable the students to adopt and adjust with different situations.
2) Develop the students capacity to adjust in the social environment as adults and cultivation of democratic attitude.

According to “George Payne”
1) Application of classroom knowledge and skills in social adjustment in life as an adult member of society.
2) Give emphasis to the school behavior and social situation that a child is able to understand and react towards them in a healthy and desirable way.

3) It should make use of all social resources and social forces operative in a social life, so as to develop the capacity in every individual for social adjustment.
4) It should develop in the student the capacity to adjust in the social environment as adults.
5) Methods of teaching must give emphasis to the social behavior and social values which will make the child capable of understanding the social problems and social interactions.

6) It must be able to cultivate democratic attitude, democratic outlook and democratic tendencies.

7) It should also lay stress on the out of classroom social behavior of the student.

8) It should develop problem solving and constructive thinking abilities among the child.