

# EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

B.A 3rd Semester, Unit - I



**PRESENTED BY**

**K. M. Hoque**

Department of Education

**Nazir Ajmal Memorial College of Education**

# LESSON OUTLINE

1

Introduction Sociology

2

Nature & Scope of Sociology

3

Methods of Sociology

4

Introduction Educational Sociology

5

Nature of Educational Sociology

6

Scope of Educational Sociology

7

Importance of Educational Sociology

# INTRODUCTION

August Comte, a French Philosopher is known as Father of Sociology and he used the term "Sociology" in 1838. (1937-1942)

The word is derived from Latin word Socius: Companion or Associate, and Greek word “logos” is the study of.

He defined Sociology as top of all science and defined this as Scientific study of Society and Human behaviours

## Society

- Group of people who shares a culture and territory/place/region.
- A group of people can be a society and whole country can be as society at broad level.
- Everything related to man and their surroundings, influenced by society.

## **Sociology**

- **Sociology studies the group/social behaviour, social life and group interaction.**
- **It studies how the factors and forces are responsible for transformations of society.**

## **Definitions of Sociology**

- **L. F. Ward, "Sociology is a science of society".**
- **M. Ginsberg, "Sociology is the study of human and interrelation, their condition and interaction consequence"**
- **Max Weber, "A science which attempts the interpretive understanding of social action in order thereby to arrive at a causal explanation of it's course and effects".**



# NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY

- Sociology is pure science as well as applied science: it means that study of natural phenomenon and can be applied on real settings.
- Sociology is scientific discipline as research and studies follows a scientific approach/systematic study.
- Sociology is dynamic in nature changes with time, need and environment.
- It is general in nature as it studies human relationships and patterns and not specific such as economics only related to economics.
- It is also a abstract science like physics and mathematics.

## **SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY**

- **Sociology studies many aspects of society and its related components.**
- **Sociology studies, human interactions and their effect on group or society**
- **Sociology can be studies with relationship with Education**
- **National and international relationships**
- **Sociology stratifications and how they are formed**
- **Sociology and philosophy**
- **How language affect the society**
- **How social institutions works such as families, schools,) religious institutes, etc.**
- **To Max Weber, the aim of sociology is to interpret or understand social behaviour.**
- **Sociology is concerned with the analysis and classification of types of social relationships.**

# **METHODS OF SOCIOLOGY**

- **The purpose of sociology is to answer questions about social life and the social world.**
- **Sociologists develop theories, which is a general explanation of how or why social life.**
- **Sociologists try to ensure that their theories are based on sound evidence.**
- **Sociologists have a variety of different methods that they use to gather information about society.**

## **HISTORICAL METHOD**

- The analysis of social change in History
- The study of origins, development and transformation of social institutions.

### Sources of information

- Laws, Public Records, Reports, Business Documents, Newspapers, Diaries, Letters, Travellers' accounts, and Literature...

## **THE COMPARATIVE METHOD**

- To study the different types of groups.
- A comparison of rates of mobility between different classes, societies, cross-cultural.
- Society cannot be fully understood without comparing it with other societies.

Social System Change And Develop



## FUNCTIONAL METHOD

- **Functionalist method research in the field of Sociology and Biology.**
- **Functionality and functioning of social structure is also discussed**
- **Sociology was first mentioned in the 19th and 20th centuries**
- **by Durkheim and Talcott Parson**

## THE STATISTICAL METHOD

**The term 'social statistics' or 'statistical method' refers to the method that is used to measure social phenomena mathematically. It may be regarded as "the method of collecting, analysing and interpreting numerical information about social aggregates". As Bogardus has pointed out "Social statistics is mathematics applied to human facts".**

# THE CASE STUDY METHOD

The 'Case study' is a practice derived from legal studies. In legal studies a "case" refers to an event or set of events involving legal acts. In sociology case study method is a holistic treatment of a subject. This method provides for the qualitative analysis of the issues. This is an in-depth study of an individual or a situation or an organisation or an institution or a family or a group or a small community's. The idea behind this method is that any case being studied is representative of many similar cases (if not all) and, hence, will make generalisations possible.

The case study may make use of various techniques such as interviews, questionnaires, schedules, life histories, relevant documents of all kinds and also participant observation' for collecting information about the case under study. This method is essential in obtaining an insight into the problems of the alcoholic, drug addict, the criminal, the juvenile delinquent, the social deviant, or the immigrant.

# EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

- Educational sociology is an important division of sociological studies. It makes an effort to achieve the aims of sociology through the educational process which occurs between the individual and society.
- In fact, the main concern of educational sociology is to study social interaction. Sociology of education studies the roles and functions of an educational system in a given society.
- Educational sociology is a branch of sociology which has come into existence as a synthesis between the terms “Education” and “Sociology”. George Payne is regarded as the father of Educational Sociology.
- Thus, to sum up, we can define ‘Educational Sociology’ as a systematic study of social activities, social processes, human groups, social institutions and agencies which fulfills the requirements of education. Thus, educational sociology lays down processes for the healthy development of individuals through the aspects of education, for example, aims, curriculum, methods of teaching and evaluation, discipline etc.

## DEFINITION EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

**According to Brown,** 'Educational sociology is the study of the interaction of the individual and his cultural environment'.

**According to Ottaway,** 'Educational sociology starts with the assumption that education is an activity which goes on in the society and the society in its turn determines the nature of education'.

**Carter defines it as,** 'Educational sociology is the study of those phases of sociology that are of significance for educative processes, especially the study of those that point to the valuable program of learning and control of learning processes'.

**J. Payne says,** "By Educational Sociology we mean the science which describes and explains the institutions, social groups and social processes, that is, the social relationships in which or through which the individual gains and organizes his experiences."

# NATURE OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Nature of educational sociology means the characteristics, basic qualities, functions, scope of educational sociology etc. Now, let us try to understand the nature of educational sociology with the help of the following points:

- Educational sociology is the sociological analysis which analyzes the social activities, social processes, human groups, social institutions, educational institutions and educational processes.
- Educational sociology studies different social problems and issues and suggests remedial measures.
- It is the study of culture, process of cultural growth and role of education in preservation, transmission and enrichment of culture.



- Educational sociology applies the general principles and findings of sociology in the field of education for the balanced development of individuals and society.
- Educational sociology studies the social interaction and its effect on education system.
- Educational sociology is the study of the relationship between educational institutions and other social institutions.

# SCOPE OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

The scope of educational sociology means the extent of the area that educational sociology deals with. Following discussion will clearly show the scope of educational sociology

- Educational Sociology is concerned with some general concepts, for example, society, culture, cultural lag, process of cultural growth, community, class, environment, socialization, accommodation, assimilation, social status, social mobility and so forth.
- It is further involved in the discussion of social force, social change, cultural change, various problems of role structure, role analysis, role expectation in relation to the total social system, educational institution as the micro society etc.
- Educational sociology analyses the educational condition in various geographical and ethnological backgrounds, e.g. educational situations in rural, urban, hilly, plain and tribal areas, in different parts of the country/world, with the background of different religions, languages, races, cultures etc.

- It helps us to understand the effect of various social agencies, for example, family, educational institution etc. on the personality development of the students.
- Educational sociology provides an understanding of the problems, such as racism, communalism, gender discrimination, social stratification etc.
- It suggests ways to develop emotional integration, national

# IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Educational Sociology goes beyond memorizing facts and formulas. It delves into the social forces shaping education, revealing the hidden dynamics within classrooms, schools, and entire systems. Here's why it's crucial:

**Unveiling Inequality:**It exposes how race, class, gender, and background impact opportunities and outcomes. This knowledge allows us to bridge the achievement gap by creating targeted interventions.

**Understanding Schools:**Schools are more than learning spaces; they reflect societal norms. Educational Sociology analyses how schools, through both formal and hidden curriculum, can perpetuate or dismantle social inequalities.

**Power of Socialization:**Schools socialize students, preparing them for future roles. While this is important, Educational Sociology critiques the potential for schools to reinforce biases and limit possibilities.

**Empowering Educators:**By understanding how social factors impact learning, educators can tailor their teaching styles, creating inclusive classrooms that cater to diverse needs.

**Informing Policy Decisions:**Educational Sociology equips policymakers with the knowledge of how policies impact students and educators. This knowledge allows for the development of more effective and equitable educational reforms.

**Power of Socialization:**Schools socialize students, preparing them for future roles. While this is important, Educational Sociology critiques the potential for schools to reinforce biases and limit possibilities.

**Evolving Educational Landscape:**New technologies and paradigms are constantly emerging. Educational Sociology helps us understand the social implications of these changes, ensuring they benefit all students.



# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Education and sociology are intricately interconnected disciplines that mutually influence and shape one another. In every society, there exists an inherent mechanism to socialize individuals and transmit cultural knowledge to younger generations. As societies evolve and become more complex, formal educational systems emerge to meet the growing demands of learning and to prepare individuals for the transition from family life to broader societal participation.

The sociological perspective on education examines both the educational process itself and its interrelationship with various aspects of society. This approach, championed by thinkers like Emile Durkheim, focuses on how education maintains social order, influences power structures, and contributes to social change. It also explores the dynamics within educational settings, including teacher-student interactions and curriculum content.

The social and cultural context of education is paramount, as highlighted by Durkheim's emphasis on education's role in preserving society and culture, and Dewey's distinction between societal-driven and natural individual growth. Importantly, education is viewed as a dynamic process that evolves alongside societal changes, with educational goals and methods adapting to shifting social orders.

This intricate relationship between education and sociology underscores their interdependence, often resulting in overlapping subject matter and research methodologies. Understanding this connection provides valuable insights into how education both shapes and is shaped by society, serving as both a mirror of current social structures and a potential catalyst for future social transformation.

- Education acts as a social process and is cross linked with social institutions.
- Education brings social change which is the prime subject matter of sociology.
- Education works for social mobility.
- Education helps for social and human development.
- Role of education is significant in empowerment of the marginalized.
- Education has a greater role to play for the policy of positive discrimination and affirmative action. Education has a role for nation building, state and ideology.
- Education strives for social goals.
- Education enhances power and knowledge.
- Education is essential for social progress. And
- Education and enlightenment is correlated

From the above social functions of education the relationship between the two subjects may be drawn as under:

- Sociology is the science of society and education in an implicit aspect of any social system.
- Sociology studies the structure and functions of social systems, while education is one of the important functions of any social system.
- The prime concern of sociology is socialized individuals while education is the process of socializing individuals.
- Education is the means for achieving the goals of sociology.
- Education is the laboratory and workshop of sociology.
- Sociology develops methods and techniques to be utilized by educational system to attain its goals.
- Sociology contributes greatly to the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of educational process.
- Sociology attempts to ascertain the functions performed by the educational system while education adopts the principles of sociology to improve its functioning.

- In the modern society, sociology generates the data base which is consumed by educational system to realise the goal of social life.
- Sociology develops laws and principles which are adopted by the educational system for its improvement.
- The ever cherishing social values are only attained through education.
- Sociology provides the principles and education practises them.
- Sociology put forth the ideals and values which education is to achieve.
- Education preserves the social and cultural heritage which is owned by sociology.
- Education brings about reforms and changes in the field of sociology. And Sociology studies society through its institutions and education is one of the strongest institutions of society



## Relationship between sociology and education

- Sociology is a core subject which focuses on man its environment and its relationship. Whereas education is an applied part and take place in the society.
- Education is a social process which helps in developing social consciousness. It develop individual participation and makes individual aware about social problems which are identified by sociology and helps in its eradication.
- The theories of educational sociology gives direction to educational policy makers.
- Sociology helps in effective classroom management and promoting discipline.
- Sociology helps teachers to guide and council students and identify problems like bullying, speaking falsehood and their personal problems.
- The sociological data helps in therapeutical use and reforming curriculum.

- Education helps to survive in the society. It inculcate different qualities and differen efficiencies in human being and making the world a better place.
- Education develops creativity, social pattern and transfer of traditions which are an integral part of sociology.
- Sociology of education focused on outcome of education on social life and uses education to guide young ones for better social life.
- Sociology encourage cooperative learning, team learning which brings social development of the child.
- Sociology makes teacher know their responsibility and duties towards society and their responsibilities toward the country or society.
- Educational sociology helps in designing and developing method of teaching for better learning.

- School is a place where students are prepared for future social life and students believe their school is a real form of society. Sociology helps in guiding school environment, student - teacher ratio, student strength in classes.
- Sociology of education analyses the institutions, organisation of education and studies the functional relationship between education and the other social institutions such as the economy, the policy, religion and kinship.
- Sociology of education' studies 'education' as an agent of transmission of culture. It studies the functional importance of education and makes studies of school organised.
- Education is a means of acquiring social and technical skills. It trains people in different field and fits people for different specialised roles bringing change in relationship and life of people.

THANK YOU