
UNIT 4 INDIAN SOCIETY AND EDUCATION

Structure

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4.1 INTRODUCTION

Society is a group of individuals with varying thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs. But in spite of the variations or diversity, all individuals in a society share the responsibility of upgrading its status. The society progresses when all individuals work with harmony and order.

N.B. : The above Unit has adapted/transformed from the earlier available Unit, "Education and Society," ES-334, B.Ed, IGNOU, (2000).

In this Unit, structure of Indian society has been discussed for understanding of Indian social structure. It has been discussed how education is related with other systems (economy, language, policy, caste, culture etc.) of Indian society. Discussion on interrelationship of education with other subsystems of society and role of education in bringing social change cannot be completed without describing the role of a teacher in Indian society. Teacher has special place and also, medium of spreading knowledge among the members of the society. In this Unit, you will study about the structure of Indian society, interrelationship of education with other social sub systems, and education as an instrument for social change. It will also build your understanding towards School as a social Unit. This part of the Unit describes the concept of School and the functions of the school, further you will read about the features of democracy and social climate in the school.

4.2 OBJECTIVES

After going through this Unit you will be able to:

- describe how education is a sub-system of Indian social structure;
- understand the structure of Indian society;
- appreciate the role of education in bringing social change;
- identify school as a social unit;
- explain the concept of democracy in school life; and
- familiarise with the role of a teacher in school life.

4.3 EDUCATION AS A SUB-SYSTEM OF INDIAN SOCIETY

For any social structure three words are commonly used these are (a) social structure (b) social system (c) social order. These three words form the social structure of society in context of any nation. Structure consists of various social systems like culture, economy, education policy, etc. Morris Ginsberg (1947), in his book has written that “The study of a social structure is concerned with principal form of social organization i.e. type of groups, associations, and institutions and the complex of these which constitute societies. A full account of social structure would involve a review of whole field of comparative institutions.”

4.3.1 Meaning and nature of Education as a Sub-system

Society is a group of people living together. According to Ottaway (1953), “People living together are said to live in a society or community”. R.G Collingwood, cited by Ottaway describes a society as “a kind of community (or a part of a community), whose members have become socially conscious of their mode of life and are united by a common set of aims and values. It is a collection of people who look to the future.”

From a sociological perspective, human society owes its culture, certain norms and systems from existing society. All these systems are made by society itself but once these systems are made, they control the functioning and activities of the society. The systems (economy, education policy) which

control the functioning of the society are the sub-systems of that society. These sub-systems are interdependent because they transfer ideas or principles which are interrelated to each other.

As a sub system, nature of education is dynamic, not static as it goes through various changes according to the needs of society. You must have read many books, theories etc. which might have given you conceptual knowledge and practical aspect of education as a sub system. Education is also related with different sub-systems like economy, polity etc. You will read interrelationship of all these subsystems further with education in this Unit.

4.3.2 Characteristics and Functions of Education as a Sub-system

As a sub-system, education has the following characteristics:

- Education is a part of large system called society.
- Education as a sub-system has its own rules, regulations, norms and more importantly, parts like school which includes primary-elementary-secondary and senior secondary levels.
- Education, as a sub-system, has specific aims and objectives. Education has the objective of overall development of the human being.
- Education as a sub-system receives input from the society and changes occur in the system of education according to the needs and requirements of the society.
- As a sub-system, education arranges its resources in the form of teachers, infrastructure, etc. from external environment, and from other systems of the society.
- As a sub-system, education enhances the functioning of other systems of society and acts like a changing factor and transmitter of changes.
- As a sub-system, education is also affected by other sub-systems like culture, religion, economy etc.

Education, as a sub-system, helps to build a qualified and creative workforce which can use technologies to develop the economy of the country. This way, capacity and ability of working of people living in any society is increased which enhances the sense of respect among each other and creates cooperation and respect for inter-cultures and inter traditions. Education brings in a sense of rights and responsibilities among individuals. People come to know about different values and life skills, learning to be, learning to do, learning to know, learning to live together etc. by education. This inculcation of social attitude leads to the development of a healthy society having people of peaceful mind and responsible attitude towards society. People learn how to preserve their culture, perform duties and avail their rights etc. with the help of education.

Thus, education is an important medium of transmitting values, preserving cultural heritage, inculcating multiple values and life skills, and helps in the holistic development (social, economical, political, and cultural) of the society.

Check Your Progress 1

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

1. What is the nature of education as a sub system?
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2. What are the characteristics of Education as a sub system?
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3. What are the functions of education as a sub system?
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4.4 STRUCTURE AND NATURE OF INDIAN SOCIETY

Social structure is a social organization which is based on the pre-established patterns of social interaction between different relationships like parents and children, teachers and students, employees and employers etc. These relationships regulate through accepted norms, concepts, beliefs, principles, behaviors between the relationships. Anthropologically, social structure is an enduring pattern or interrelationship of social elements/entities. In other words, it is more or less enduring pattern of social arrangements within a particular society, groups or social organization. In general, social structure is an arrangement of persons in institutionally controlled or defined relationships (Brown, 1952).

Indian society is a versatile society. Many castes, creeds, religions and categories have formed Indian society and live together peacefully. In India, there exist many religions, customs, and beliefs. Social structure of Indian society is an amalgam of various castes, religions, language, ethnicity, social classes etc.

Caste System

As we all know, Indian society is divided into four major castes: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, and Sudra. Being a conservative social caste system

practice in India, still in the present time it has experienced to live with cooperation and cordially with each other. Indian society is the biggest example of unity in diversity. There are equal rights for all. This describes the diversified structure and nature of Indian society which is based on unity in diversity.

Social Structure

The beauty of Indian society is its joint family lifestyle which still exists all over the country but due to the effect of modernization on the Indian family system nuclear families have come into existence. It shows that social structure of India is a mixture of multiple cultures, caste, and creed and follows hereditary principles.

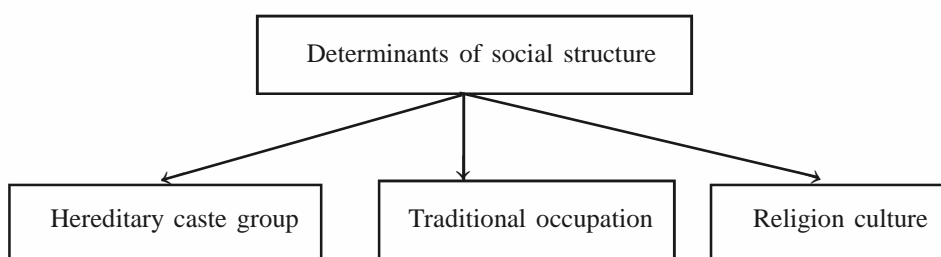


Fig. 2: Multiple determinants of Indian social structure

Social structure of the Indian system is based on the hereditary principle. Members of the particular families of our society are related to each other by their blood. People generally follow the customs, religion, culture and even occupation prevalent in the families to which they belong. Indian social structure is Multi religions, Multicultural, Multilingual. But at the present scenario a lot of changes in the system has been observed specially in the occupations.

Democratic Structure

Structure of Indian society is democratic. Everyone has the freedom and equal right to live. Indian political system follows democracy in which all the people have the right to vote and select the government. It follows the democratic principles of “of the people, by the people, and for the people”. In Indian democratic justice, equality, brotherhood and liberty are the four pillars.

Indian Democratic Structure			
Equality	Brotherhood	Liberty	Justice
Indian Social Structure			

Fig. 3: Pillars of Indian Democracy

In Indian society every religion has its norms and principles. Indian society is coloured with multi-religious groups like Hindu, Sikh, Muslim, Christians etc. These religions make Indian society a very rich and vast one. Each culture respects the existence of the other and people carry respect in their hearts for each other. Because Indian society is multi-religious and multi-

cultural, there are many languages used in Indian society like Marathi, Bengali, and Gujarati etc. This is also a subsystem of Indian society. You will read details further in this Unit.

Education in Indian social structure

Indian education system has moved from the Gurukul system to 21st Century modern education system. There was a time when Gurukul system, Madrasa etc. was followed to educate children. Students used to study in Ashrams or Madrasas, but since British education systems to till date, India has developed a lot in its present education system. Now, education is given in the formal schools. As we can also see in our modern Indian society, inclusive education system has prevailed in Indian schooling. Education provisions are made for all children and special provisions are for children belonging to disadvantaged section of society.

Gender and Indian Society

In ancient Indian social structure, women were not treated equal to men but in the present structure women have equal rights to education and occupation. Indian social structure gives special place to women, as women are the bearers of family culture and duties. Women in the modern Indian social structure also are the important workforce of Indian economy. For protecting the rights of females, special laws and provisions have also been made in Indian Constitution. You might have read it in Unit-3 of this Block.

Economy and Indian Social Structure

The economy of India is a developing one. There are many professions followed in India, from a small trade to big industries, from agriculture, handicraft to manufacturing companies. Indian economy is strengthened by varied and multiple working industries. It is developing day by day and technology has played an important role.

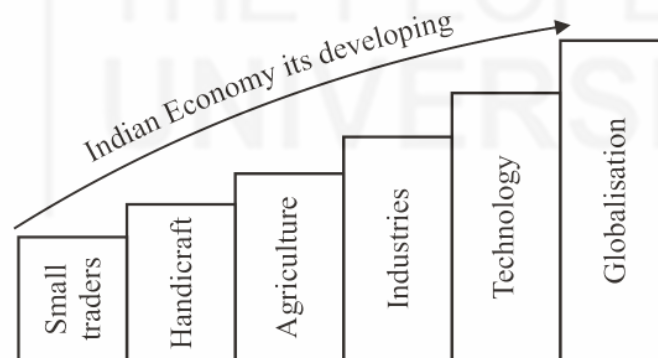


Fig. 3: Developing structure of Indian economy

As you can see in the figure given above which describes that Indian economy, was earlier dependent only on small traders and has developed and now Indian economy is developing day by day and various forces like privatization, globalization and liberalization have influenced Indian economy at large, which results in expansion of trade, business and commerce. The trades and commerce is adequately associated with the Indian Social structure. Starting from the traditional business, Indian society has never hesitated to enter into the global world and business.

Activity 1

Collect the cuttings from newspapers or magazines which show the nature of Indian society and write a reflection of your thoughts about the dynamic nature of Indian society.

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4.5 EDUCATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

There are various forces in a society which act like social sub system. These subsystems are related with education, for example, education helps to provide the right direction and solution for cultural conflicts. Through education, culture is transmitted from one generation to another. Education provides strength to the economy of a country. It helps to make policies and provides directions to implement various policies. You will get a detail understanding from this section.

4.5.1 Inter-relationship between Education and Economy

Education as a social phenomenon is concerned with the preparation of the children for their future occupation in life. This is one of the main economic functions of education and it is in the interest of both the nation and the individual. The relationship of education with economy can be described in the figure given below.

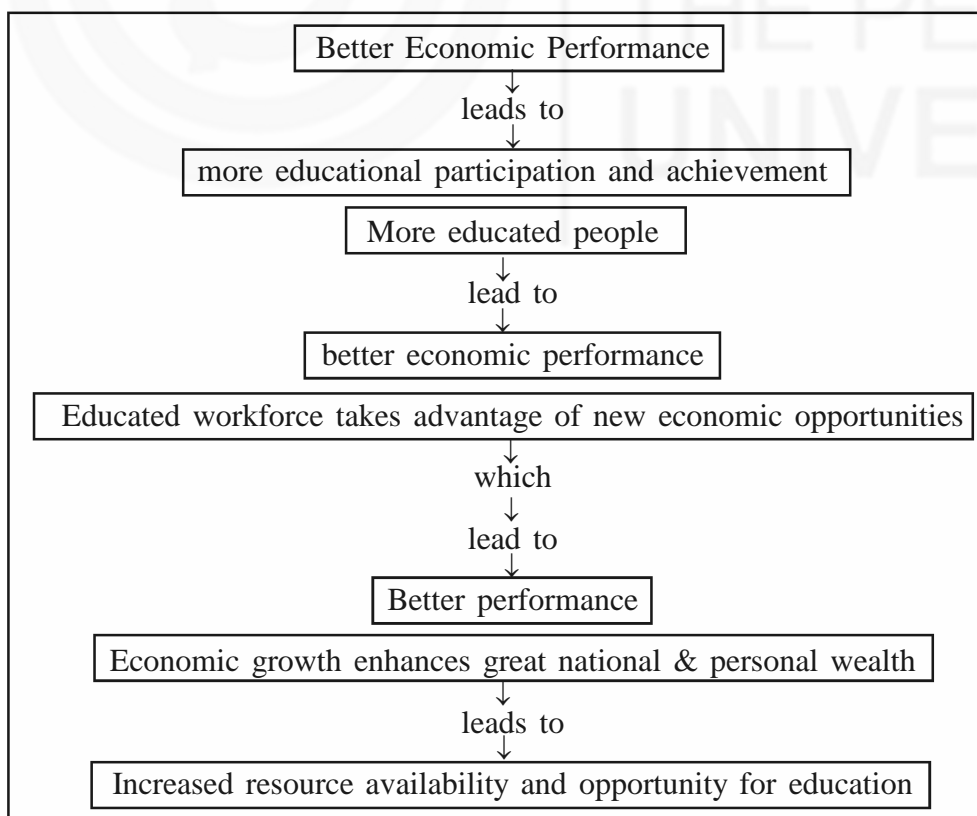


Fig. 4: Education and Economy

Education is a key factor which influences the abilities and skills of working people. These increased abilities lead the economy towards better productivity. It also enhances technological skills, like using computer and ICT along with the workforce and ultimately these increased and polished skills results in good economic growth. Innovations in education improve the capacity of the economy by promoting more insights, ideas, economic, social and industry trends, technology etc. Education is a medium to increase the capacity of the economy. According to organization for economic co-operation and development (OECD 2010), education functions like a means of applying and framing new ideas for the growth of national economy and it also includes knowledge of using new technologies for broader private and social returns.

4.5.2 Education and Policy

You have already read education and policy in detail in Unit-3 of this Block. Education is treated like a strategic agent for the transformation of mindsets and for the creation of a well-educated nation. A nation where all citizens are well equipped with knowledge which is required to competently and competitively solve the challenges comes in the development of a nation. In this light, the education system is restructured and transformed qualitatively time to time. With a focus on promoting free and compulsory education to all the children from 6 to 14 yrs of age group; the vision emphasized the need to ensure that all children of India should get basic education so that they can be future productive citizens of a country. Poor communities and socioeconomically backward sections of the society have been targeted to ensure their access to basic education. As more education facilities have been provided to the backward classes more workforce has come into existence. More skillful persons have become the part of the social system and policies are framed and reframed from time to time to develop the nation.

4.5.3 Education and Caste System

India is a country of very strong social institutions. Caste system is one of the main reasons of this strong social institution. Children who belong to lower class and caste face various challenges like economic backwardness, lack of education, lack of resources. After independence, to upgrade the lives of backward class, various policies have been framed. Modern liberal education system which is based on democratic values like equity and equality, liberty and fraternity has changed the thinking process of the people. Various scientific values that have also included in the present education system that have increased the thought process of the people with the spread of education. Education guides the nation to live peacefully without any differences.

4.5.4 Education and Amelioration of Social Backwardness

Amelioration means “to make or become better”. In any society when traditions become a burden on the members of the society or if any social change does not act in favor of the members of the society than education acts like an agent or a sub-system to ameliorate or improve the situations for betterment. Education improves the level of awareness by making people ready for learning. There are certain members of a country who used to suffer from gross economic deprivations and social humiliations. The major segment identified among the backwards has been the scheduled castes and

scheduled tribes, and the backward classes. Another category of the backward group included women in Indian society. One major single cause of their social backwardness has been identified as lack of education. It has been the feeling that education could erase the stigma of backwardness. Education brings in a sense of consciousness to a backward section of the society about their rights and privileges. Education, works as a vital aspect of all developmental schemes for the advancement of backward classes. Special education policies, reservation schemes and social provisions have been framed for social and economic upliftment or amelioration of social backwardness.

4.5.5 Education and Language

Language is a means of communication, expressing the feelings and emotions. It is used to convey messages verbally as well as non-verbally. Language can be defined as generic, communicative phenomena; especially in teaching learning process, language is used to communicate the content, ideas and to give instructions. Teachers use spoken or written language to transact the content, to interact with students, to assess and facilitate their learning. Students use language for learning process, to ask or present their questions, assignments, their academic content etc. Therefore, in a teaching learning process language is a means of displaying knowledge and skill and it maintains and also forms the teaching learning environment in the classroom. As the economy is globalizing and modern societies are developing, need of learning international languages have emerged and education plays as a medium to learn languages.

Language forms from the very beginning in the families and the society. The students use vocabularies (phrases) while narrating and they listen and speak in the environment in which they live. While teaching language in classroom, teachers need to be sensitive to cultural variations in narrative performance and in assessment of children's language abilities because learning and teaching language constitutes the children's language abilities, cultural variations and the type of education system of a society. Learning about a language enhances the knowledge of a person and it brings the children close to the social structure. This is because language is a medium of joining people with each other and building harmonious relationships from sociological point of view

4.5.6 Education and Culture

You have already read about the regional and cultural diversities in India in Unit-1. The term culture has been derived from the verb cultivate and the noun cultivation. In this way, it is refinement of the individual as a result of cultivation. Culture is an integrated group of people who follow same ideas, beliefs, norms, customs, behaviour, attitudes and the values.

Culture can be defined as that complex whole that consists of everything we think, do and have as members of the society. It is transmitted from one person to the other. This interaction forms an integrative culture. Culture is progressive and aims at enhancing the capacity of individuals. Education plays its role as a medium to teach about the culture to the individuals. Education system not only helps to understand the culture but it also helps to promote and transmit the cultural heritage from generation to generation.

Check Your Progress 2

- Note:** a) Write your answers in the space given below.
b) Compare your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

4. What is Culture?

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5. What is the role of education in ameliorating social backwardness?

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4.6 EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Social change in a society is the indicator of changes in the various aspects of that society. These aspects are the customs and values, cultures and ideals, thoughts and acts of the peoples living in that society. There may be several reasons behind social change like various innovations e.g. technological, political or religious movements, economic interdependence etc. It is logical that the type of education given in each society should change from time to time as the society changes. Education is an instrument of social change in the society; educational changes tend to follow other social changes. Ottaway (1980), observed that ideas of change originate in the minds of human being; often in the mind of a single individuals. Exceptional individuals invent new techniques and propound new values for their society.

4.6.1 Meaning of Social Change

- According to Maciver and Page, “Social change refers to a process responsive to many types of changes; to changes the manmade condition of life; to changes in the attitudes and beliefs of the individuals, and to the changes that go beyond the human control to the biological and the physical nature of things.”
- According to Ginsberg, “By social change, I understand a change in social structure e.g., the size of the society, the composition or the balance of its parts or the type of its organization.”
- According to M.D. Jenson, “Social change may be defined as modifications in ways of doing and thinking of people.”

(Source: Quoted from Dash, 2010)

Social change is a wide range of changes in the thoughts, attitudes, beliefs and nature of the individuals living in a society. When individuals are changed, society automatically changes, because it affects the functioning of the society. Social change involves changes in the structure or functioning of societal forms.

4.6.2 Characteristics of Social Change

Characteristic of social change can be explained as follows:

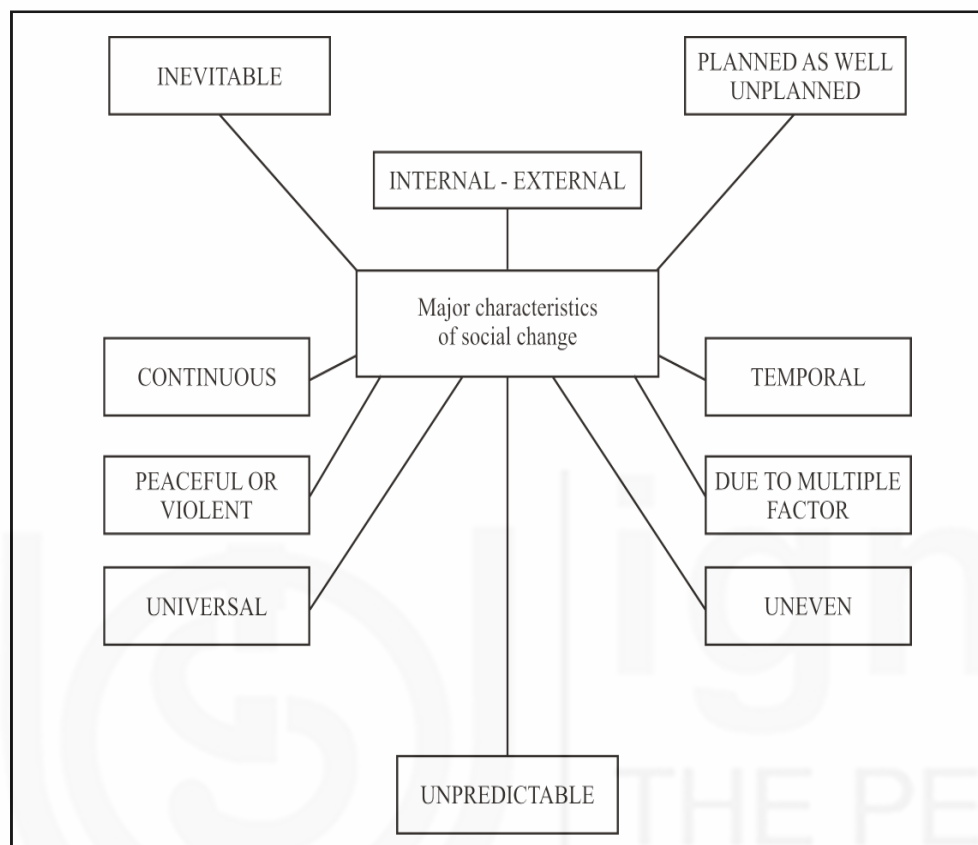


Fig. 5: Major characteristics of social change

Figure 5 explains :

Social change is inevitable, it cannot be avoided. It is a necessity. We all need changes in our lives, change is the law of the nature and also, no change is permanent. Every change leads to another change and thus, it is unavoidable.

Social change can occur due to some natural calamities like floods, earthquakes etc. or it can occur due to known efforts or deeds of human beings like human beings do actions to be more civilized which leads towards social change. Thus social change is planned as well unplanned.

It is both external or exogenous and internal or endogenous. It is external, when it arises from external factors for example the British impact on Indian society. These are also called social determinants. Determinants such as climate, availability of resources, and biological forces are non-social determinants. Internal refer to the mutual interrelations of values, social structure, and classes as they are institutionalized in a given society.

Social changes can happen anytime. Effect of various factors can be varied, and these cannot be predicted in advance, therefore, it is unpredictable.

Any revolution or any experiment both can bring changes in society. Therefore, social change can be peaceful or violent.

Various factors play role in bringing social change. Only one factor cannot cause social change.

Social changes are universal. These are not time and place bounded.

Impact of a revolution can be positive on one section of the society and negative on the other section of the society therefore it is said that social change is uneven.

4.6.3 Role of Education in Social Change

Education acts like an agent of empowering the thoughts and life of an individual. When collective thoughts are changed by education then societal changes occurs. Development of science and technology is an example of how education brings social change. Individuals have become more aware of education. And education in turn, has developed scientific temper in the individuals of society. Education helps to change the population into an asset and strength along with trying to control its growth. Though education does not ensure high status and higher positions to all people, yet without education, an individual is unlikely to achieve social mobility. Moreover, education plays a role in equalizing opportunities in three ways.

- (1) By making it possible for all those who have the desire to be educated and the ability to benefit by that facility;
- (2) By developing a content of education which will promote the development of a scientific and objective outlook.
- (3) By creating a social environment of mutual tolerance based on religion, language, caste, class, etc.

Social change accelerates the economic development which, in turn, helps for social change. Progressive economy creates a competitive society. Education can transform society by providing opportunities and experiences through which the individual can adjust him in the various conditions.

You can also find a variety of changes in the society for example Smartphone have changed the way of communication in the society. Smart boards have changed the teaching learning process etc.

4.6.4 Social Mobility

To bring change in the society, education plays an instrumental role by fostering the innovative changes or modifications within the existing social system. Social mobility is the phenomena of movement of an individual within the social space. The shift from one level of society to other marks a transition in culture, positions and mindsets of people at large. This shift

is evident when the individual climbs the ladder of professional positions or retains the same position but the changes occur within the geographical space. It may mean climbing up and down or remaining at the same position in the social ladder. There are two types of social mobility - horizontal and vertical. When the shifts occur at the same level from one situation to another it is called as horizontal social mobility. When the shift occurs from one level of society to another, it is called vertical social mobility. This is more prominent in the democratic societies, where there are more opportunities and openings to enable an individual to accelerate his or her social situation. You have already learnt social mobility with examples in Unit-2 of this Block.

Activity 2

Discuss with your colleagues about the changes that have taken place in the society and also from your experience. Cite examples of how education plays a role in social change.

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Check Your Progress 3

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

6. What do you mean by social change?

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7. What are the various factors that affect social change?

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8. What are the major characteristics of social change?

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4.7 SOCIAL DEMAND FOR EDUCATION

We receive education not only to acquire reading and writing competencies but to attain self-dependence and potential of adjusting in this fast changing world. We are more aware in the modern society to acquire the multiple skills. You have already read that how education is a social subsystem and how it interrelates with other sub systems. This interrelationship of education with other subsystems also describes social demand for education. Modernization and globalization are forcing Indian society to produce skillful citizens so that Indian society can be a producer of competitive workforce in the world. The pressure on our system to respond and adapt to the demand is being felt in three major directions which are at the secondary and higher education level and also in technical education level.

At secondary level, there is a demand to provide a protective, moral and even therapeutic environment to the learners so that more mature citizens can be provided to the Country.

The demand for technical education is increasing rapidly. We refer here to the training of top and middle grade technicians below the level of the technologists. They have, in past, mostly been educated by part time courses in which there has been a shortage of time, a high failure rate, and lack of depth. There has also been a need for a closer integration between schools and the system of further education. Govt. of India's intuition on skill based education supports the citizen to be skilled and it also fulfills the social demands also.

At the university and higher education level, modern universities not only continue its traditional functions as a community of scholars and a center for the advancement of knowledge of research but also become a source of the leading positions of power and influence in the society. There are variety of streams and courses at higher level of education which suits the need and requirement of the individuals.

Hence, we can say that social demand for education has increased due to the awareness of individuals and increased impact of global era.

4.8 SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL UNIT

A social unit is an organization regarded as part of a large social system. Here, organization is a group of people who work together. In this sense, a school as a social unit in which a group of people work together. The school are the most important agency of formal system of education. Schools are the most important mode of transmitting culture. Functions of schools are

not limited to deal the teaching learning process, but of schools acts like preservers and transmitters of cultural heritage of a society. It works like a social unit where teachers and students work and learn in a teaching learning environment. The main aim of this teaching learning process is to inculcate such citizenship among the members of the society which can help the progress of the Country. Formal education in the school also helps into make, upgrade, preserve and transmit the beliefs and values, customs and traditions of a society.

4.8.1 Functions of School

A School generally nurtures and grooms the children along the following lines. It can also be said that the following are the functions of the School.

Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage.

Inculcation of social and other values.

All round development of children.

To develops leadership qualities.

To generate workforce for economy.

To reconstruct the society.

To develop a sense of cooperation and security.

To develop sense of self discipline.

The function of school is not limited to providing education, a school plays a role in the overall development of an individual. It transmits knowledge and it is also one of the medium of social change. By arranging various curricular and co- curricular activities it develops leadership qualities, sense of discipline, cooperation among the students, etc.

Activity 3

Visit a senior secondary school and list all the functions that a school does including all the physical aspects, staff, activities etc.

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4.9 DEMOCRACY IN SCHOOL LIFE

School is a basic and significant institution of the society. In the school, students get educated on democratic living. All religions, cultures, traditions get equality in school system. India is a Country of multiple communities, traditions, customs, beliefs, religions and languages. As school as a social Unit, it is always a challenge to maintain the equality and equity in and among multi-variated cultures and traditions in the schools. In modern India to maintain harmony and unity in diversity, schools have a great responsibility of respecting all without any discrimination on any ground. Schools should safeguard their own values so that any section of the community may not dominate the School system. School should set a democratic environment where all the religions and cultures can share peace and harmony, where respectability can be developed towards each other’s religion and culture.

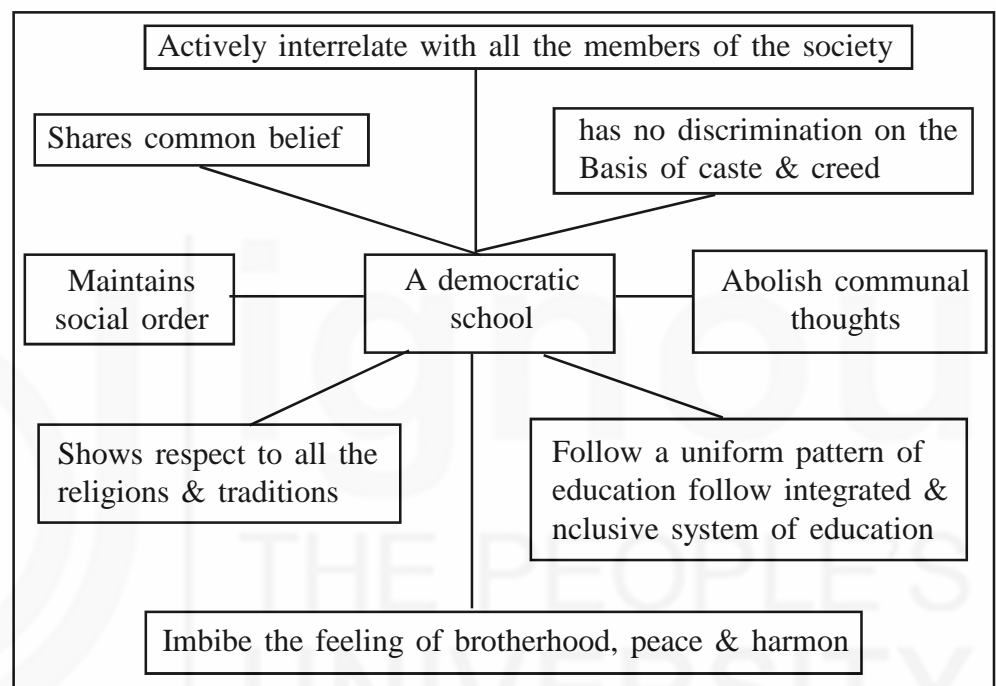


Fig. 6: Characteristics of a democratic School

By arranging various curricular and co-curricular activities school maintains a healthy and harmonic environment, so that all round development of an individual can be done. A democratic school involves all the members to do multiple duties. All are given equal chance of learning and performing. There exists no biases on the basis of caste or gender. A democratic school avoids conflicts and also resolves in a democratic manner.

4.9.1 Social Climate of the School

According to Psychology dictionary, “The social climate is a combination of many customs and adjustments made by many people.” Fraser (1986), has written, “The social climate in educational settings is shaped by the relationships between teachers and pupils and among the pupils. The quantity, quality and directions of these relationships further affect pupils self-concept, motivation, and performance.”

The concept of social climate is related to classroom climate, school climate and school ethos refers to characteristics of the psycho-social environment of educational settings.

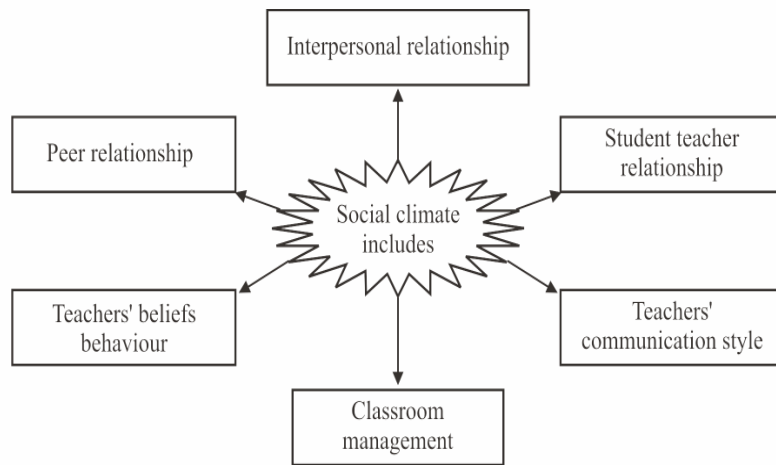


Fig. 7: Social Climate of the School

School climate refers to the social, physical and academic environment of a school which affects its workforce, students and all functioning of a school. Social climate of the school hereby refers to the environment of the school which fosters constructive social relationships among all the members of the school. In social climate teachers listen to the students' perspective and also like a role model by connecting key moral values to their perspectives.

4.9.2 Role of the Teacher in School

Teaching is a complex process and a teacher must wear a variety of hats and play many roles to increase the knowledge and understanding of students. Following are the roles of a teacher.

Role of a teacher as an instructional expert: As an instructional expert, a teacher is responsible for planning activities that facilitates learning. The teacher is responsible for guiding students in learning activities and evaluating the outcomes of their experiences.

Role of a teacher as a manager: As a manager, a teacher needs to bring in order and structure to the classroom to facilitate the learning process. A teacher maintains the teaching learning environment as well as carries the responsibility of managing discipline in the classroom.

Teacher as a counsellor: The role of teacher is also to perform as a counsellor and provide necessary counselling needs to the students. It may be related to learning career, vocational as well as personal counselling.

Teacher as a facilitator: As a facilitator, teacher provides directions to the learners for learning. Teacher facilitates the students towards achieving the goal. Students thinking, reasoning and problem solving capacities are developed by proper facilitation.

Teacher as a role model: Teacher plays a very significant and valuable role. He influences the societal personalities/individuals more than anyone. Students are strongly influenced by teachers' character, competence and his/her moral commitment.

Teacher as an architect of future: The importance of teacher as architects of future generation demands that only the best and most intelligent members

of the society should have the responsibility of shaping future of the citizens. Teacher's good visionary attitude toward profession can help in making secure and safe country.

Teacher as a social activist: As a social activist, teacher should participate in social activities in a positive way. A teacher should understand the functioning of society and educate the students according to social change and need of the society. Teacher must come forward to solve the societal issues and try to maintain peace and harmony in the society.

Activity 4

How does the role of a teacher vary in different situations of School settings? Write your opinions about the roles and responsibilities of a teacher in 21st century.

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Check Your Progress 4

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

9. Explain the functions of school as a social unit?

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10. What steps should be taken to maintain democracy in social life?

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11. Explain the features of social climate of the school?

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4.10 LET US SUM UP

As a sub-system, education plays an important role in transforming the pattern of society and in preserving and transmitting the cultural heritage from one generation to the other. As a sub-system, education acts like an agent of building workforce for the functioning of society. An individual depends on education for all round development and for being accepted as a civilized member of the society. Thus, as a sub-system education is the focal point around which all other systems revolve and also it is interrelated with other sub-systems.

Education allows the child to perform his/her role appropriately within the social structure of the society. Educational system of a nation should be based on the demands of the society, because if any educational system fails to meet the requirement of the society that the system fails automatically.

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4.12 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. Dynamic, theoretical and practical, structural, a sub-system of a wider system.
2. A part of large system called society; have its own rules, regulations, norms and standards; and aims and objectives.

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3. Constructive and creative forces; assimilation and transmission of culture and traditions; inculcation of social attitude; socialization of the child; and holistic development of the society.
4. Self exercise.
5. Self exercise.
6. Social change refer to change in the customs, traditions occupationsxz, statues, etc.
7. Self exercise.
8. Social change is planned as well unplanned, continuous as well temporal, universal, uneven, it can be peaceful, violent and unpredictable.
9. Self exercise.
10. Self exercise.
11. Self exercise.

