Unit - IV- Sociology of Education

Agent of Social Changes

Dr.K.N.Bhise
Assistant Professor
School of Education, SPPU,Pune

krbhise@gmail.com
9823513747/8007702507
Sociology of education is conceived as a branch of pure discipline of sociology, not of education. Sociology of education is not a technology of education (Brookover).
The sociologist of education starts his analysis from the point of view of the society as a whole, while the educational sociologist starts with the school and expands his analysis outward (Mercers and Carr).
According to **J.S. Ross**, Socialisation is the development of *we feeling in associates* and the growth in their capacity and will act together

- **Family:** For children, the process of socialization begins in the family. Family is the first source through which child commence their social communication. Things such as competition, conflict and co-operation as well as the concept of hierarchy and egalitarianism can be learned and combined through a peer group.

- **School:** Children spend about seven to eight hours in school. So school bears an important and lifelong impact on their socialization process. In school, children belonging to different families read together, interact various patterns and imbibe various tradition of society. Besides this their participation in educational and social functions of the school also inculcates in children, social qualities, attitudes habits and patterns of behaviour which brings about their socialization.
• **Mass Media:** These are methods of communication that direct message and entertainment at a wide audience. Newspapers, magazines, television, radio, the internet, and movies are all forms of mass media. Numerous sociological studies attest to the profound influence of mass media on the socialization of children.

• **Games and sports:** Every child is fond of play. There is more effective interaction in games and sports than in organized teaching in a class. When a child plays, they inculcate various social qualities namely-sympathy, cooperation, fellow-felling, selfless service, scarifies, team spirit and many other socially desirable values that develop in children to make their socialization more effective and purposeful.
• **Religion:** It is the most powerful agents of socialization of a child. Each religion has its specific virtues, rituals, dogma and cosmologies. As the child interacts belonging to his own religion and people having faith in other religions, this interaction inculcates in him sympathy, Cooperation, respect for the sentiment of others, fellow feeling attitude of adjustment leading to socialization in the true sense of the term.