

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Introduction:

Sociology of Education is the study of how social institutions and individual experiences effects Education and its out come. It is most concern with the public schooling system of Modern Industrial Societies, including the expansion of higher further adults education and continuing education. After second World War subject received renewed interest around the world. During the cold war from 1940 to 1990, through out the periods.

1. Weapon Development.
2. Competitive Technology Development.
3. Space Race and Industrial Advances.
4. Creation of the United Nation.
5. Emergence of Two Super Powers.
6. Leading to Cold War.
7. Proxy War, etc

Need to study the World History Sociologically, before 2nd World Ward and after 2nd World War.

Goals

- i. The Basic goal of this course is to challenge our assumptions upon Education as an institutions is predicted.
- ii. And ask some fundamental questions about the relationship between Education and Society.
 1. Why does every one go school?
 2. How School are organized and what curricular material are taught.
 3. How do School help to maintain our Social System.
 4. How do the factor of race, class and gender affects the educational experiences of students with in school and with in class rooms.
 5. How can school become more effective.

What Sociologist Study

Sociology study people in groups, with so many potential areas of interest, there are many specialties within the field there can be divided into studies of institutions in society, studies of Social and Educational processes, and studies of other group related situation, the structure of society is represented by the five major institutions which constitute subject areas in Sociology, Family, Religion, Education, Politics and Economics formal complex organizations such as schools are part of the structure and institutions of society processes, which are action part of society bring the society alive.



The institutions of education interacts and is interdependent with each of other institutions listed above.

Why Study Sociology of Education (Scope of SOE)

There are several answers to this questions.

Some day you will be a tax payer, you may be a parent with children, you may be a professional in the field of Education, or you may be, you are a student involved in higher or continuing education.

If you are a Sociology major, you are studding education as one of the major institution of society, if you are educationist Sociology can give you a new perspective on your field because.

1. Tax payers finance schools. Almost 100 percent of funds came from Tax monies Sociology helps tax payers know about the School system.
2. As a parents we will need to make decisions related to children's education, understanding the School System can be gained from the study of Sociology of Education.
3. Graduates, Graduated from collages, many hold teaching positions, some other graduates become involved, with policy matters in the school. So professional in such fields as social work and business have regular contact with schools, when dealing with clients and employees.
4. Students, colleges attracts a wide variety of students with numerous motivations and goals for their education experiences. Understanding your own and other goals will help you get the most your educational experience.

For Sociologist, Sociology of Education provide a unique look as the social variables which affect the education system and illustrates the interdependence among the major institution of society.

5. Other reasons knowledge for the sake of knowledge, learning what is there to learn is an other reason to study Sociology of Education.

The following sampling of questions which have been considered by researchers in the field will give an idea of the wide range of possible subject matter.

1. How does the Physical setup and program of an educational organization affect such variables as learning, communication between faculty and students and the subject areas taught.
2. How effective are different teaching techniques, styles of learning and class room organizations in teaching students of various types and ability levels?
3. What are some community influences on the school and how do these affect decision making in schools especially as it relates to socialization of the young?
4. How does professionalization of teachers and teacher militancy affect the school system?
5. How do issues seen as equal opportunity and integration affects schools can minority students learn better in an integrated school.

Sociology of Education books and courses are generally organized around the key topics under which there questions fall.

Importance of SOE for Sociologist

Sociology of Education offers a basic understanding of the processes through which.

- i. Culture is transmitted from one generation to the next.
- ii. How Social order is maintained.
- iii. And how societies change.

For the Educator

The Sociology of education offers a set of concept that will allow him/her to take account in decision making of organizational, cultural and interpersonal factors.

For the Future Citizen

For the future citizen and potential parent, the Sociology of Education offers some understanding of the relationship between educational policy, and for the Economic, political and social life of the nation.

Origins of Sociology of Education

Sociology of education is a fairly recent field of inquiry in the past century emphasis have been given to education as a unique institutions and objective field of study. During this period, studies have focused on social issues in which education plays a part, such as the role of school in the development of society, and the possibility of attaining equal opportunity through education.

Reviewing past work in Sociology of Education helps us to formulate a theoretical and practical base on which to build it also helps provide on historical perspective on the field. While many philosophers, educators, and other social scientist contributed their insights on education to sociological knowledge.

Early sociologist provided the first scientific treatments of education as a social institution, two early sociologist stand out for their contribution in the field. Empire Durkheim and Max Weber.

The Contributions of Durkheim and Weber

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) was a professor of Pedagogy in Paris before Sociology was admitted as a major field. He is generally considered to be the first person to recommend that a Sociology approach be used in the study of Education.

Durkheim was employed to lecture primarily in Education, but his Sociological approach was his unique contributions. His ideas centered around the relationship between society and its institutions all of which he saw as being interdependent Durkheim major works in the field of Sociology of Education were published in collections entitled moral educations. The evolution of educational thought and educations and sociology in there works he outlined both a definitions of Education and the concerns of Sociology as he saw them, thus defining the field for future sociologist.

Durkheim set the stage for the conservative functionalist theoretical approach to education. His contemporary, Max Weber (1864-1920) presented a particular brand of conflict theory. Weber contributed less directly than Durkheim to the Sociology of Education, and provided less systematic treatment of education. His work in related fields of Sociology, however, has contributed to our understanding of many aspects of education. He is noted for his work on Bureaucracy and for the concept of status group relationships.

Weber writing using cross cultural examples and exploring pre-industrial and modern times, shed light on the role of education in different types of Society and at various time periods. In pre-industrial times, Education served the primary purpose of a differentiating agency which trained people to fit into a way of life and in a particular station in society with industrialism, however, new pressure faced education from upwardly mobile members of society vying for higher positions in the Economic system.

Weber described a trend toward the rational organization of Bureaucracy in modern society, noting that one characteristic of modern Bureaucracy organization is its rational expert leadership.

The leaders are selected on the basis of examinations, which single out those who best fit jobs at different level of the Bureaucracy.

Today charismatic leaders and those born in to positions of power are less dominant in many institutions, including education, them are competent professional experts whose merit is measured by examination.

Recent Development in the Field

in this century, work in the Sociology of Education can be divided into studies which describe large systems (Education as one part of the whole interdependent Society) institutions of education or parts of the system.

In American Sociology of Education there was an early motivation to reform society. Lester Frank Ward, one of the six founding father of American Sociology and first president of the American Sociological Association, argued in 1883 that education is a principal source of human process and agent of change which can foster moral commitment and cognitive development to better society.

The field was referred to as educational sociology, and focused on practical issues and the formulations of policy and recommendations. The name sociology of education was introduced in the late 1920s by Robert Angell, Angel and others saw educational institutions as sources for scientific data; they felt that sociology could not and should not promise to produce answers or suggest changes to solve school problems. However today there is a need for sociologist with both emphases, one group to carry out objectives researches and one to work with

schools in interpreting and implementing scientific findings. The latter group needs to have special training in scientific methodology as well as practical knowledge of the functioning of schools.

Sociology can have practical application and an impact on policy rather than remaining abstract and theoretical.

Conclusions

1. The rapid growth in the field of sociology of education, since world war second has resulted in a rather dramatic expansion of our knowledge about the social functions and context of educations.
2. Sociologist have gained considerable awareness of the economic, political, ideological religious and yes the military functions of education.
3. Being a sociologist now we know a great deal about how our educational systems socialize us and how the internal dynamics of educational organization and system work.
4. It is generally agreed among sociologist that Emile Durkheim in the late 1800s first indicated the need for a Sociological approached to the study of education.
5. Durkheim was emphatic in painting out that there was no single or ideal type of education for all men.
6. He expressed the opinion that differences in Socio, cultural needs would play a major role in the type of educational programs which are established in various societies.

7. He noted that education is not a static phenomenon, but a dynamic and ever changing process.
8. The recent rapid expansions of the sociological analysis of educations contrasts sharply with the previous dependence on psychology for explanations of the educational process.
 - i. So sociology of education is one of the specialized fields of sociological inquiry. It analysis the institutions and organizations of education.
 - ii. It studies the functional relationship between education and economy, polity, religion, and family and it concentrates on educational system.
 - iii. SOE studies education as an agent of transmission of culture, and it studies the functional importance of education also.
 - iv. It makes the studies of school organization and the relationship between school and social structure, especially social class and family.

Sociology stresses about the social importance of Education, especially in modern industrialized societies.

because in such societies education has become one of means of acquiring knowledge and social and technical skills and to train the people for different fields of life.

1. For the promoting of Economy.
2. For the Beginning of Social Change
3. And to Promotes Social Mobility
4. For Educational Reforms
5. For Curriculum control
6. For Social Class, Race, Gender
7. For Special Education needs
8. For human resource development