

## ROLL OF COLLEGES IN DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL VALUES AMONG STUDENTS



Research Paper—Education

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(1) **Definition of Society :-** Man is a social animal. He cannot maintain his existence without society. So he creates a society. Society is not simply an assembly of few or many persons. Certain things are necessary to convert an assembly into society. For its formation, mutual contact of person, exchange of ideas and some rules for preservation of rights are required. Mutual contact and feeling of oneness are essential for formation of society. People of different groups are tied in bonds of unity only when they take interest in each other and preserve each other's interest. No one definition can be given for the society; there may be several definition which are according to the circumstances and environment. We shall like to have such a definition according to which a group of person, living in a geographical area preserve certain common or pefic cultural traditions and ideals regarded as forming a society. A society should be conducting some such social units for safeguarding such common interests which may keep alive the feeling of unity in that geographical unit.

(2) **Socialism and India :-** Establishment of socialism is considered today as a matter of pride, because this order manifests the ruler's intention to share with the common people the power and wealth of the nation. In fact, it is in itself an indication of success. India won its independence in August, 1947 and the British rules life the country by handing over the control of the land to the Indian National Congress which was dominated by advocates of socialism, Mahatma Gandhi the Father of the Nation, also stood for economic and social equality of the people. The great leaders of the country family believed that the very concept of freedom would be negated if it did not afford equal opportunity and equal power to the people. Thus

after achieving independence, the nation became active towards attaining the goals of socialism.

In fact, it may be easily conceded that the Indian leadership was already favorably disposed to socialism. The British administration was a great impediment to whatever the India people did towards achieving the goals of socialism, that is why, even after the attainment of independence the Indian leaders have been never tried of proclaiming very clearly that their fights was not over till they succeeded in establishing social and economic equality amongst the people. The meaning of economic equality in the contest of socialism is quite comprehensive. In fact, socialism does not imply that wealth should be equally distributed amongst all the people. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that just as the requirements of a small ant and a big elephant cannot be identical, similarly, the requirements of an individual with his wife and children cannot be equal with those of a person who lives singly. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that economic equality should imply that each on must get wealth according to his needs. Therefore he raised the slogan of SARVODAYA along with socialism.

**3. Socialistic pattern of society as conceived for India :-** Because of various types of socialism prevalent these days, it has become almost difficult to pinpoint the exact shape of socialism today U.S.S.R. china and Yugosalavia, some of the main adherents of socialism, have established different social orders in their respective lands. Accordingly, we find socialism today of communist variety and of fascist variety. Some are adherents of totalitarian socialism and some of democratic socialism. In a way socialism has become prone to many types of conception of society opposed to each other in many ways. Therefore, in this chapter

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we shall discuss only that type of socialism which the main Indian leaders consider suitable for India. This type of socialism is different from the Marx's and Lenin's conception. The Indian democratic socialism is based on sarvodaya ideology. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, stood for a democracy based on non-violence, co-existence and sarvodaya (Rise of All). The sarvodaya ideals are considered as most suitable for people in India. The main aim of sarvodaya is to free the individual from social and economic slavery. For realising this principal goal along with political democracy it is necessary to establish economic democracy also.

#### **4. Main Characteristics of a socialistic society :-**

We list below some of the main characteristics of a socialistic society. \* The society should be so structured that socialism may be established in a gradual manner. \* Regular efforts should be made for all types of production in order that poverty may be banished. \* All willing person should be given employment according to need based wage, of course, due considerations should be made for especially qualified persons. \* There should be no partiality in society. Each should get equal opportunity in social, economic and political spheres. \* For transaction the modern society into a socialistic mould due restraint should be observed. In other would, the process of change should be gradual, peaceful, democratic and non-violent. If some difference arise in the process of transformation, the same should be resolved peacefully and democratically. \* The villages should be developed as community centres. For the prosperity of the rural people cottage and small industries should be encouraged. \* Equitable distribution of productions should be made the distinctions existing amongst various types of classes should be minimized. For achieving this position the difference in income existing between the farmer and the labourer at the farm, between workers and owners of big industries, between various types of workers and officers, and between businessmen and their assistants should be minimised. \* All the natural, material and geographical means of production should be wholly controlled by the nation as a whole and the whole thing should be so organized that no particular individual or group is allowed to monopolize the same for its won benefits people of all casts and classes

should be considered as legitimate and equal beneficiaries of the same. In a socialistic society powers and means should be decentralized to the maximum extent. This decentralization should be permitted in all social, economic, and political spheres. In the economic sphere big industries should be converted in to small ones. Promotion of cottage industries will be very helpful in this direction. In the political field and in administrative areas the founding of gram-panchayat and Nagarpalikas should be considered as a need of the hour. Towards the fulfillments of this goal the 64th and 65th Amendment bill of our constitution have been envisaged (as we have been already referred to above)

#### **5. The roll of education and socialistic society :-**

The Indian concept of socialistic society consists of co-operative common wealth and social and economic revolution through peaceful means. Such a goal may be realised through economic development alone. This is possible though the medium of education. Education will be effective in the following manner :

**(a) National Income and Education :** Education will be helpful in increasing the national production and individual income.

**(b) Employment and education :-** Education can develop vocational efficiency of a individual. Thus education will be helpful in developing appropriate vocations for all.

**(c) Promotion of self-dependence and education -** The country must be self-dependent if socialistic society has to be established. This self dependence may be achieved by developing means of production through education.

**(d) Decentralization of economic and political power :-**Decentralization may be effected through promotion of cottage industries and gram panchayat. Monopoly should be removed of machines may be helpful decentralization.

**(e) Social and economic Equality and Education :-** This quality can not be achieved through central control should be developed in people through education.

**(f) Peaceful Democratic revolution and Education :-**Voluntary self-sacrifice in envisaged in sarvodaya. A peaceful social revolution based an democratic principles is necessary. This may be possible through education alone.

**(g) Priority to the lowest and most Backward :-**

For establishing a sociable society, the most backward people should be given opportunity first. Educational facilities, too, should be extended to them first.

**6. How can value oriented education be given :-**

The value orientation should become the main focus of our educational system. In providing education for values whole of the society should be involved. The emphasis should be on moral development of the students. According to the above-mentioned report the learning process itself has a great bearing on the value orientation of children. All the activities in the school-curriculum making, instructional techniques and evaluation etc. should be so designed that they lead to the spontaneous that they lead to the spontaneous development of desirable values. Some of the other recommendations mentioned in the report are :-

\* All teachers in the schools should be regarded as teachers of value education and all subjects including physical education can be used for the inculcation of right values. \* There is a need for Producing literature especially designed for the value orientation of education. \* There should be an integrated approach in the value oriented educational programme. \*There should be foundation courses both at the secondary schools and universities among at given the children basic knowledge about India, its people and cultural tradition. \* There is a need for establishing a resource centre for literature on value education. \*Special school designed for value oriented education should be established every state should have a least one institution which may impart value - oriented education from nursery to the post graduate level. \*Special teacher orientation programme's should be taken up at the state level to trained teacher in the effective method of development of values among students and teachers. \*There should be a national council for discipline consisting of people who would have moral authority in their own right and who could guide development of value equation programme. \*There should be an education for the enforcement of law. As may be noted many of the above mentioned recommendations have not been implemented so far. However, they give a direction for planning value oriented education at the

national level. For imparting value oriented education all the teachers must be involved. The environment of the educational institutions must reflect the higher values of life. All the activities in the institutions must be planned keeping in view the value which are to be grasped by the pupils.

**7. The teachers responsibility for value education :-**

\* It is through the effort of the teachers that the right values can be inculcated among the students. But for the performance of this task that teachers themselves must learn to ingest the values in their own life style. The responsibility of equipping the teachers for value education is that of the teacher education institutions. \* The success of school education can be judged on the basis of two outcomes of schooling the test outcome and the life outcome the test outcome is the knowledge which the students have acquired during their courses of studies. \*In modern times teachers have a compete with mass media for providing value education and creating the school environment value centered. The television and motion pictures many a times present wrong values. They show violence, sex and alcoholisms and drug addiction which give wrong notion to the child. \*It may, however, be noted that mass media can also be utilised for value education. The teachers should make use to television, tape recorder and other means to inculcator higher values. \* The national policy on Education 1986 has also laid emphasis on value education.\* "In other culture plural society, education should faster universal and eternal values, oriented towards the unity and integration of our people. Such value education should help to eliminate obscurantism religious fanaticism, violence, superstition and fatalism." \* In the end we may say that value education should be directed towards higher goals of humanism and world peace and prosperity. UNESO has suggested to inculcate the values of world peace, international understanding and unity of mankind among the students through a good system of education. \* What we need today is such a system of education which may turn out the raw material in to finished product which is that of a complete man who is a practitioner of higher human values and whose life is devoted to the service of mankind.