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**SOCIAL AIMS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA**

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**Abstract**

The social objective of education takes into account the social needs of the society. Education is imparted with a view to acquaint the new members of the society with the social traditions, mannerisms, customs etc. In other words, when a society seeks a very strong social organization and does not allow individual members the freedom to deviate from their social traditions, it largely emphasizes the social purpose of education. In the social purpose of education great importance is given to the society and hence the individual becomes of secondary importance. In countries where socialist governments are functioning, there is a great emphasis on the social purpose of education. It has been observed that new inventions and things of extraordinary historical importance are generally not done by a group of people but by a few individuals in their own way. If there is a system of thought and action, it is bound to lead to mediocrity. It is only in the atmosphere of freedom that one can think fearlessly and discover something completely new. But at the same time when a person is given too much freedom there is also a lot of risk involved.

Individuals have created society together to protect their interests and from time to time have also contributed in the fields of culture, civilization and science. As a result of this contribution, the field of social progress is getting bigger and bigger. In other words, the development of the individual led to the development of the society and is happening day by day. Therefore, education should develop individual interests, abilities and characteristics. That is why some educationists have supported the individual aim of education. If observed carefully, it will be known that the individual aim of education is not a new objective. In ancient times, in Greece, India and other western countries also, the individual objective of education was given a prominent place. In the medieval period, the method of mass education was adopted, due to which no attention was paid to the development of personality. In this article to fully understand this purpose, it is necessary to understand its narrow and broad meanings of social education in India.

**Keywords:** Social traditions, Customs, Education, Society, Civilization

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## Introduction

In a narrow sense, the individual aim of education is called self-expression, all-round development of the child's powers and natural development etc. In this sense it is based on objective naturalistic philosophy. Its proponents firmly believe that the individual is greater than the society. Therefore, he believes that the family, society, state and schools are established only to develop the individual powers of the child. From this point of view, it is the duty of every state and social institution to make the life of the person as good, prosperous and happy and complete as possible.

This objective was first propagated by the naturalist philosopher Rousseau through his naturalistic teachings. He wrote – “Everyone is born with a special nature. We tend to engage children of different interests in the same type of work without thinking. Such education destroys their characteristics and leaves the impression of a lifeless mediocrity. Therefore, while rejecting the artificial society, Rousseau emphasized that the entire education of the child should be managed according to nature. He also told that natural development of the child can take place only when complete arrangement of his education is done keeping in mind his interests, tendencies and needs. In such a situation, all teaching methods should be based on the principles of action by creating individual education and flexible curriculum by boycotting group education and fixed curriculum.

Like Rousseau, other educationists also emphasized the same meaning of personal purpose, but TP nuns have a prominent place in all of them. The nun in her book *Education; In Its Data and the First Principles*, it is written with special emphasis on the development of individual powers of the individual – “If anything good can come to the human world, it can come only through the independent efforts of individual men and women. Therefore, the organization of education should be on the basis of this truth.

In the second chapter of his book, Nun took the help of zoology to substantiate his view and wrote that since every being is striving for its highest development, the individual aim of education is in accordance with the law of nature. Therefore, according to the opinion of the nun, "every person of education should get such conditions in which full development of his individual can take place".

According to the nun's thoughts, the world can progress only with a special type of personality. Therefore, the child should be given complete freedom to develop according to his basic instincts. It is not proper to compel a child to do something which he is not prepared to do. If social rules are forcefully imposed on the child by disregarding his interests and basic tendencies, then his special personality will become frustrated. Therefore, it is the duty of every parent, teacher, society and state to make arrangements for the education of each child keeping in view the development of his special personality so that he can develop according to his wish. Thus, in the narrow sense, the meaning of individual aim of education is self-expression or natural development.

### **Education for Socialization.**

Socialization and education both involve learning, but there is an important difference in sociology. Socialization is what happens every day of our lives, not planned, it involves learning about our identity, the nature of reality, and how to get along with others. In contrast, education is planned, usually involves a formal organization that assumes responsibility for imparting and monitoring learning, and focuses on limited skills and knowledge. Therefore, socialization is the process by which an individual becomes a member of the society through a mechanism of interaction. It is a learning process that aims to prepare individuals for the roles they will interpret in the future. The primary stage involves the socialization of the young child in the family, the secondary stage involves the school, and the third stage is the adult socialization. In the process of socialization, attitudes and values of adult roles are acquired. Correct socialization is a normal operation by a social system designed to prevent any perverse behavior.

### **Personal purpose of education**

Education in the broadest sense, the personal purpose appears before us in the form of self-realization. Psychology also supports a broader meaning of personality development. Modern psychological experiments have proved that every child is different from each other physically, mentally, socially and emotionally. This difference also occurs in interests, strengths, thoughts and ability to work. Not only this, there is also a great difference in the general intelligence of each child, the ideal of life and the pace of doing work. Some child's intellect is slow, while some are sharp. Similarly, one child takes interest in doing physical work, while the other likes to do mental work more. Similarly, if a child finishes a certain

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task early, another child is able to do the same task late. Thus we see that no two children can be the same in every respect.

Keeping these differences of intelligence and abilities in view, it is unscientific to provide the same type of education to all by making a rigid curriculum for each child. By doing this, proper development of the children cannot take place. The principle of individual variation has to be kept in mind if the personality of each child is to be developed to the best of its ability. Therefore, keeping in view the interests, needs and abilities of every school, it is the duty of every school to provide such opportunities in front of him, on the basis of which his basic tendencies are nurtured and all his powers and qualities are properly developed and he becomes a good student. In other words, the system of education should be made keeping in mind the needs of the children and the welfare of the society. Parents also send their children to schools to get education so that when their children grow up and enter the society after getting education, they become useful citizens by actively participating in different areas of the society. be able to bear the load on their own. By this the welfare of both the individual and the society is possible. Confirming this idea, the nun has written – “Education should help the child in such a way that he can make a fundamental contribution to the society or human life according to his ability.

### **Social purpose of education**

The social purpose of education is born out of a reaction to the individual objective of education. Supporters of this objective consider society higher than the individual. He firmly believes that man is a social animal by nature. If he is isolated from the society. His life will be difficult to live. Every child is born in the society and is brought up in the society itself. While living in the society, he learns to speak, walk, read and write and interact with other people. While living in the society, his various needs are fulfilled and his personality develops through the exchange of different ideas, with the progress of the society, he progresses in every sphere of life and he is also harmed by the loss of the society. In this way he is indebted to the society for his overall development. It is his duty to repay this debt. Therefore, the system of education should be such that the society continues to climb the peak of progress day by day. In other words, the aims of education should be formulated according to the contemporary needs of the society. That is why some educationists have stressed on the social purpose of education. According to the famous educationist Remont –

“The scholars who place a person above the society, they should remember that a free society person is a figment of imagination. Therefore, the aim of education is to make the child a true social animal and a citizen along with personal character formation. ,

The liberal form of socialism (democratic socialism) emphasizes the broader meaning of social purpose. In democratic socialism, the importance of society is accepted, but the individual is not considered negligible in front of the society. He is not compelled to lay down his life for the national interest without thinking blindly like the fiercest form of this cause, but he serves the nation with body, mind and wealth by performing his rights and duties freely. This liberal form of socialism is desirable. This type of socialism is found in democratic countries like America, England, and India. Since the democrats firmly believe that it is necessary to make the individuals true citizens to take the nation to the peak of progress, therefore the above democratic nations have accepted the broader meaning of the social objective differently and have arranged education in their own way in this way. It is said that every person should become a true citizen by being imbued with the spirit of social service.

### **Individual and social objectives of education**

After throwing light separately on the narrow and broad forms of individual and social objectives of education, we come to the conclusion that both these objectives are not desirable in their respective forms. The reason is that while on the one hand the capable of individual purpose present the idea of providing uncontrolled freedom to the individual for the development of his particular personality, on the other hand the claimants of social purpose are in favor of the idea that for the good of the society the individual should Don't hesitate to put your life on the line. Making a person so fickle that he starts exploiting the person and makes him his slave is not a good ideal. History is a witness to the fact that whenever and wherever education was organized by accepting the narrower forms of these two objectives, then both the individual and the society have had to face many adverse consequences. It is not proper to consider the individual as bigger than the society or to give more importance to the society than the individual. There is so much opposition in the skin forms of both the objectives that it seems impossible to coordinate between the two. But yes, if leaving the narrower forms of these two objectives, their broader forms can be accepted. In

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fact there is no conflict between the individual and the society. These two are dependent on each other.

Individuals are social by nature. His whole life is given by the society. He has taught writing-reading, speaking-walking and dealing with other people while living in the society. Therefore, he is indebted to the society for his overall development. That is to say that the personality of a person is not his personal thing, but he is a means by which the real welfare of the world can be done. If a person is separated from the society then it is absolutely impossible for him to survive. In such a situation, it cannot be expected from him that he will conduct any conduct against the society.

Just as imagining a person without society is illusory, in the same way imagining a society without individuals is also a huge mistake. Society is such a group of individuals which have been created by individuals for their own benefit. From a psychological point of view, every person has some innate powers and characteristics. It is only after the development of these characteristics that different people have made their contribution in the fields of culture and civilization and science at different times. Due to this the field of social progress is expanding and increasing. In such a situation, it would not be unreasonable to say that the development of the individual only means social development. When society has been created and progressed by individuals, then the individual can never ignore it.

### **Conclusion**

In the conclusion part the planning of education should be such that coordination can be established between both the individual and the society. Through this progress of both the individual and the society is possible. Therefore, while on the one hand the child should be given full opportunities for his development, on the other hand, after getting education, the child should also contribute as much as possible in the progress of the society as a citizen. In such a situation, where on the one hand it is the duty of every parent, teacher and the state to provide full opportunities to the children for their all-round development, on the other hand it is the duty of the children also that when they enter the civil life, They should also serve the society as much as possible.

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