



EFFECTIVE WAYS FOR THE PEDALOGY OF SOCIAL STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Education is the single most important means by which individuals and Society can improve personal endowments, build capacity levels, and overcome barriers and expand opportunities for a sustained improvement in their well-being. In the context of people education, finding a balance between preserving people cultural Identity and main streaming for economic prosperity means building education Programs that ensure a people child's success in mainstream schools.

Recognizing that the education system is currently designed for the dominant group, there needs to be investment in creating support mechanisms that supplement the integration of people children into the formal education system.

KEYWORDS: Education, Social, Urban

INTRODUCTION

As a result of greater geographical and occupational mobility people have moved out in sizeable numbers to urban and industrial centers and into new occupations. Although this is no doubt a significant change its impact is not very large relatively, and like the other backward non-people and the people also tend to concentrate at the lower levels of job hierarchy.

It has been observed generally that the below -SSC people enter skilled and unskilled labor while the SSC holders and above seek clerical and similar jobs. Such people live in small urban city, adopting

the life -style and culture of their new surroundings and yet keeping in touch with their homes and culture in the people areas for quite some time. Here they get more vigorously exposed to the forces of Hinduization, modernization and westernization. They also become aware of new solidarities inherent in their new occupations and urban life.

In people society the religious life, the economic, the cultural formed a composite whole; now they differentiate, separate, get modified. They differ characteristically from the vicissitudes through which the SC are

going, because the Hinduisation process often turns people into a caste in Savama society. In the process they lose many of the old people nans, (some of them more equalitarian than those of caste society).

Education, urbanization and entry into new occupations hasten these changes and also the formation of a new social stratification. Education is a condition as well as an instrument of social change. The static societies of the past and had little need for formal education, and conversely the present-day societies that have little or inadequate formal education are finding it hard to bring in the desired dynamism and change. For whether we strive for economic development, for modernization, or a democratic socialistic society, any and all of these changes require an infrastructure that only education can build. It can be asserted without fear of contradiction that fundamental changes involving the attitudes, behavioral patterns, norms, and values of a people cannot be affected by legislation, planning, or even by revolution alone. Revolution can at best eradicate the symptoms of a malay, the undesired elements of a social order, but a complete cure and the building of the desired social order requires absolutely the transfusion of new blood and new values, a surgery that only education can perform.

The Indian situation itself is replete either failed or made very little dent as education could not be suitable for ensuring social justice, the laws that our parliament passes against inapproachability or corruption, the major goal of development that our five -

year plans set for us- it is common knowledge how far all these get materialized. It is high time for the country to realize a suitable rebuild system of education- working slowly but consistently - to achieve desired results. The condition however is that education itself be renews and vitalized to become the instrumental of social change that it basically is.

Thus we see that education is a good tool for social change. Education gives knowledge to an individual irrespective of his/her culture. Culture has its limitation and it can fulfill only limited desire of its people but beyond it, desire can take its full shape with the help of education.

There is additionally a requirement for far reaching plan procedures to address the differing qualities inside and outside the classrooms and to move far from straight-jacketed classroom outlines that may not enough bolster the nature of instructing and learning imagined by training approach creators and the setting of various understudies and multi review and multilevel learning forms.

PEDALOGY OF SOCIAL STUDIES

The significance of a classroom regardless, numerous outside spaces can be produced under the shade of trees, shaded terraces, et cetera, in this way making elective learning spaces notwithstanding the formal classrooms. There is additionally a need to concentrate on the utilization of different components of school foundation, for example, toilets. As will be examined later,

isolate restrooms for young ladies are essential calculates holding young ladies in the framework and lavatories at schools are additionally imperative for the instructing of cleanliness practice which can then be reclaimed to the home condition.

The worry of the previous is with the impacts of class of societal position of parental mentality to training and of the last with the impact of the materials and social natural considers on the instructive chance of the kid. They called attention to that the instructive open door accessible to a tyke depends to a more prominent degree to the assortment and uniformity of training gave in the territories in which he lives and that whether or not the tyke infers the most extreme advantage relies on upon various non-instructive figures nature which incorporates the level of strength of the family, the quality of the accessible social administrations, financial and education level of the family and so forth. In general they concentrated the unpredictable collaboration of arrangement of instructive assets the financial condition of the family and he state of mind to training.

Instruction for them ought to be a socially valuable profitable work bringing about either products or administrations which are helpful to the group. The thought behind this is the kids ought to see the pertinence of what they are realizing at the school in which case the inclination to drop out will be less.

A third type of innovation happens when, basically, entirely new habits are developed.

These happen through trial and error, \and may occur because old habits prove ineffective and people in the situations are strongly motivated to find new solutions. Crises, for example, economic crises, famines or epidemics are particularly conducive to this third type of innovation. The final type of innovation is cultural borrowing, or diffusion. This type is the most common and important. Murdock writes that almost every culture owes at least 90 percent of it's culture to borrowing. He gives as an example, the U.S. culture, with it's language borrowed from England, it's alphabet from the Phoenicians, paper and printing from China, family and property system from medieval Europe, banking and finance system from Babylonia along with modern elaborations from Italy and England, and so on.

Most often, societies borrow mostly from immediate neighbors, and trade, missionary activities, political conquest and inter-marriage are the usual means of enabling borrowing. Borrowing only occurs when there is need, when a society does not already have a trait or habit that fills its need. Borrowing is not necessarily exact, but commonly includes modification, for example, to fit the current cultural situation and needs. The second process in change is social acceptance. That is, in order for an innovation to become part of the culture, it has to be accepted by more than the innovator.

Thus, the innovation has to be socially shared. Whether the innovation is adopted by others largely depends on the prestige of

the innovator and of the initial adopting group. The third process is selective elimination. Those innovations which are more rewarding than their alternatives are more likely to be picked up, while, consequently, those which are less adaptive are likely to be dropped, and disappear.

DISCUSSION

Murdock mentions through that many innovations, even when they become less effective or adaptive, are retained, but with a change in function. For example candles were replaced by electric lights, but were retained for ceremonial or other purposes. The final process of change is integration.

The continuous improvement process is future directed and believes in a 'transformation' model to a 'revolution' model. The process expects commitment from all involved parties and also recommends empowerment of the participants, which is possible through regular staff development activities. In India, NAAC proposes that every accredited institution should establish the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) to continuously improve quality as 'enhancement' and sustain the good work of the institution.

IQAC will facilitate the process of internalization of the quality and play a catalytic role in performance improvement of the institution. All the accredited institutions with IQAC are expected to submit annual quality assurance reports to NAAC as self-reviewed progress reports.

IQAC will create internal awareness on quality issues and also establish credibility for the external quality evaluation.

Training and development on 'quality' as well as other functional competencies of academic and non-academic staff are crucial to continuous improvement and development of a 'culture of quality'. Instruments for assessing quality culture are available that can be used to understand how quality is a part of our organizational culture.

A quality organization is one that has a 'culture of quality' meaning quality is its hallmark in whatever it does. This includes: its mission and goals that are focused towards the customers (students), its activities and processes are standardized (there are documented practices, which can reply to what, why and how), and it satisfies the needs of the stakeholders (society, employers) and goes beyond to create 'customer delight'.

Students are social beings by nature, as they characteristically have an essential need and wish to uphold helpful social relations. Thus, they typically treasure keeping encouraging social bonds to be beneficial. Social relationships can offer nurturance, foster feelings of social inclusion, and lead to reproductive success. Anything that disrupts or threatens to disrupt their relationships with others can result in social busy study schedule.

To start isolations is one major impacts busy study schedule has on the social life of

students. Mostly when students are tensed and have a lot of issues thinking about, they prefer to be away from their friends and be alone to ponder about those issues, of course being alone at times helps to resolve out stressful issues but doing so on a regular basis or frequently also means risking to lose your friends since you are mostly not with them. Students also losing their friends in the long causes more harm than good.

Secondly, busy study schedule also causes students to have resentments in whatever they do. When students are tensed up, they easily have anger issues that are easily get irritated with the little things people do. This pushes away people and at times even their closest friends leaving them to be lonely, and loneliness can cause them to do unpleasant things to themselves and even innocent people.

CONCLUSION

Due to the negative impact of busy study schedule on student's life, such as ineffective studies, poor academic performance and the general health status, putting effective measures in place is pertinent to their academic success and general life. This is done by identifying the main causes of busy study schedule which includes changes in lifestyle, increased workload, new responsibilities, and interpersonal relationships and finding the appropriate remedy. A lot of research have been done on busy study schedule and its management and pragmatic solutions given and we hope that, based on the analysis made, this thesis will be of great help in

helping students to have an excellent academic life.

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