



The function of education in comprehending India's social diversity

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Abstract

Since education is the foundation of social achievement, political stability, and economic wealth, it is widely acknowledged that it is the cornerstone upon which society is constructed. It is an essential component of the process by which all modern civilizations evolve and the most important indicator of overall growth in any area. In complex societies when families and other core groups are ill-equipped to prepare the young for maturity as the broader society expects, the role of the educational system in preserving society and culture is especially crucial. The school system's contribution to the preservation of society and culture is less important in simple societies. Everybody cares about education, which is seen as a basic social necessity in every community. By taking use of educational opportunities, one can broaden their knowledge and support their personal empowerment process. In addition to not being standardized, India's previous educational system was not accessible to everybody. "It was based on religious principles rather than reason, and it had an elitist attitude, both of which exacerbated social inequality. Education is essential to the process of maintaining, changing, and shifting identities in any society.

Key words: Education, Society, Indian, Empowerment, Diversity etc.**Introduction**

Given the diversity of Indian society, the country's education policy advocates for the peaceful growth of every group, which is sometimes referred to as "promotion of development while



simultaneously sustaining group identities in an integrated way." The constitution's provision accurately captures the balancing act that is education. One feature of a society is its social variety, which is shaped by factors such as caste, class, religion, and occupational pattern in a particular area. Social hierarchy, in which society is divided into multiple levels of higher and lower status for various groups of individuals, is very different from this. The term "social variety" describes the wide range of ways that members of the same culture might be identified from one another. Social variation may be influenced by factors such as language, religion, ethnicity, lifestyle, and taste preferences. The term "social variety" refers to the coexistence of multiple separate social groups within a given geographic area; in other words, the partition of a society into discrete subsets. Other terms like social diversity, multiculturalism, and pluralism may also be used.

India's social diversity

India has become known for having one of the world's largest and most diversified populations in recent years. The diversity that is intrinsic to the whole is influenced by its historical, political, economic, demographic, sociocultural, and geographic foundations. Languages, religions, tribes, and castes are only a few examples of the many ways its cultural diversity has been expressed.

Three kinds of social differences need special attention namely:

1. Gender
2. Religion
3. Castes.

One of the most crucial elements in assessing a group's cohesiveness in any civilization is language. Language-based social classification is significantly more effective than classification based on any other social indicators, including caste, religion, class, tribe, etc. Children from diverse socioeconomic origins attend a range of educational institutions. While children from lower socioeconomic status families are more likely to attend low-quality schools (i.e., single teacher, multi-grade situations, poorly trained teachers), children from higher socioeconomic status families are more likely to attend high-quality schools (i.e., schools with qualified teachers and well-equipped infrastructure). Therefore, we must intensify our efforts to guarantee educational opportunities for disadvantaged individuals and





communities in underdeveloped areas. For children who are at a disadvantage, such as girls, members of SC/ST, and other minority groups, this means making special accommodations. Furthermore, this calls for expanding the scope of education outside the traditional system and giving kids who drop out of school or never enroll the chance to engage in alternate or non-traditional learning environments.

COMMUNITIES TO UNDERSTAND

Although the idea of community can be described in very straightforward terms, comprehension of the notion is necessary to recognize its significance. It should be emphasized that many communities may have diverse forces operating in similar or different ways. This means that every community should be viewed as distinct and its specific context should be recognized and addressed. Investigating and understanding community situations, especially their characteristics and power dynamics, is so crucial. It is an interdependent group of individuals who share interests, follow customs, and live by their own rules and norms, all of which are critical to the well-being and progress of the residents of that particular community. A group of people that work together on projects and have similar interests is commonly referred to as a community.

Each of us belongs to a community, and the roles described in the following paragraphs are some of the things that bind us all together in that community:

1. Language
2. Territory
3. Customs
4. Tradition and culture
5. Occupation
6. Common goal

The community's role in enhancing education

The provision of education in India is the responsibility of both the public and private sectors, with the following three levels controlling the system and funding it:

1. Central,





2. State, and

3. Local.

In every step of the Universal Elementary Education process—from planning to implementation to monitoring—local community participation is vital and important. Only by working together with the college or school principal and the faculty can the community as a whole improve educational chances. In this manner, if the community finds any anomalies in the institution's functioning, it can put pressure on it.

The community can perform following.

1. Generating awareness about education benefits and increasing enrolment.
2. To increase the daily attendance rates of school students.
3. To increase girls' retention in school.
4. Identifying, contributing educational and discussing the possible solutions. The schools and college can perform better if there is close linkage between the communities,

which can be established in the following ways:

1. Communicate regularly and clearly.
2. Encourage parent's involvement.
3. Teachers should to guide and advise parents.
4. Share their skills and knowledge within.

The breadth of education will no longer be limited to the pages of textbooks if the community becomes interested in and participating in it. The child is capable of learning quickly and connecting what they read to their everyday experiences in addition to learning from books. Determining the difficulties that the local population faces is considerably easier when the community is involved. The local education committee can assist in deciding which schools should be revitalized and where a new school should be built. Social rank disparities may result from the unequal distribution of natural and social resources, as well as economic resources, in the majority of nations. The norms governing allocation may also have an impact on the





distribution of rights and privileges, social power, and access to public goods like the legal system and education.

Challenges of diversity for education

Until one can adequately explain the basic distinctions that exist inside and between the various groups, it is impossible to fully comprehend the concept of social diversities. There are significant differences in the economic and educational advancement of the various socioeconomic groups.

The major challenges currently being faced by the education system in India are:

1. Achieving the Unfinished task to the citizens.
2. Cultural Nationalism and Nation Building.
3. Modern formal education.

The population of India is quite diversified. The process of unification and the process of divergence have been occurring simultaneously. The most important effect that social diversity has on the educational system is that it brings people from diverse backgrounds together. The assessment of educational growth reveals that, despite notable advancements in the area, achieving universal basic education has been one of the biggest obstacles facing the Indian educational system. This is true even if the field of education has seen significant advancements. The main reason for the delay in achievement has been the school system's inability to fully integrate the most marginalized groups, including girls and Muslim girls, as well as members of the SC/ST community." These categories of people are facing numerous disadvantages. The educational system needs to change its methodology so that the most underprivileged kids can benefit from as many opportunities and support as feasible. Treating underprivileged populations as unique focus groups could help achieve this.

Conclusion

We get knowledge through education, and as we all know, knowledge is power. In the modern world, one of the most important factors to consider when assessing the level of advancement of both individuals and societies is education. One of the biggest challenges facing the educational system in a country like India, which has a rich cultural and linguistic diversity, is





providing a high-quality education to all of the numerous groups who are at different stages of development. One of the main objectives of the educational system should be to accommodate the wide range of demands and preferences of the student body. Finally, there is no comparison to the great cultural diversity of India. Being a large country with a large population, India has an infinite number of different geographical features and cultural trends. The only nation in the world where people speak many languages is India. In summary, it is possible to conclude that India's national education system has achieved some progress in achieving the objectives set forth by the constitution's drafters. It could be feasible to make the educational system an example of efficacy and efficiency if the government provided a sufficient amount of funding and closely monitored educational initiatives.

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