

SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

- Determine the basic sociological foundations of education which would help us become socially aware of our responsibilities not only to ourselves but to our society as well.



Sociology and the Socialization Process



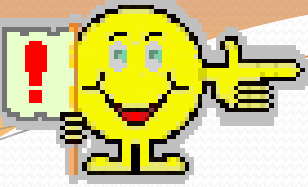
What do we mean by “Sociology”?

What is Sociology?

- The term ***“Sociology”*** is derived from the Latin ***“Socius”*** which means ***“social or being with others”***; and the Greek ***“logos”*** which means ***“study”***.

- Therefore, the term “*Sociology*” basically means the “*study of social beings*”.

- In other words, “*Sociology* is the **science of society** and the **social interactions** taking place within it.”



SOCIALIZATION

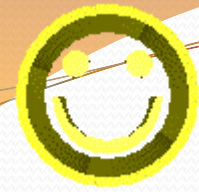
- **Socialization** is the process whereby an individual learns to appreciate the meaning and values that exist in the culture at large and eventually internalizes such beliefs and values as guides for human conduct.

SOCIALIZATION

```
graph TD; A[SOCIALIZATION] --> B[STRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVE]; A --> C[INTERPERSONAL PERSPECTIVE]
```

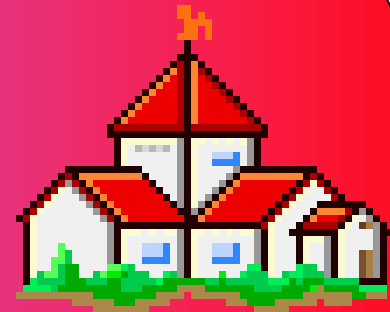
STRUCTURAL
PERSPECTIVE

INTERPERSONAL
PERSPECTIVE



STRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVE

- **Socialization** is viewed from the very **structure** or **positions** with corresponding roles that are made available by the members of a particular social unit.



Society



OTHERS

CHURCH

SCHOOL

FAMILY



A Venn diagram consisting of three overlapping circles. The top-left circle is blue and labeled 'FATHER'. The top-right circle is red and labeled 'MOTHER'. The bottom circle is yellow and labeled 'CHILDREN'. The circles overlap in the center, creating a central intersection of all three. The background features abstract, curved lines in shades of orange and brown.

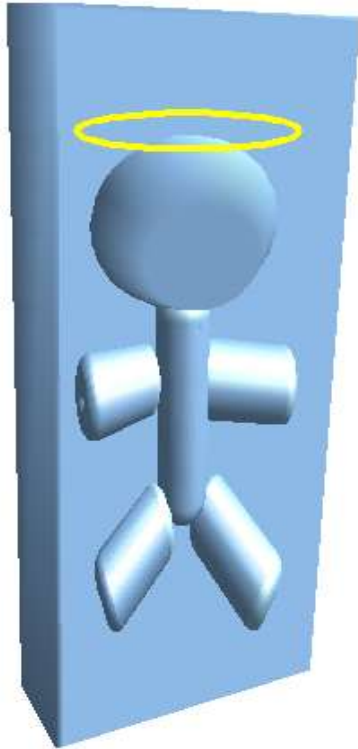
FATHER

MOTHER

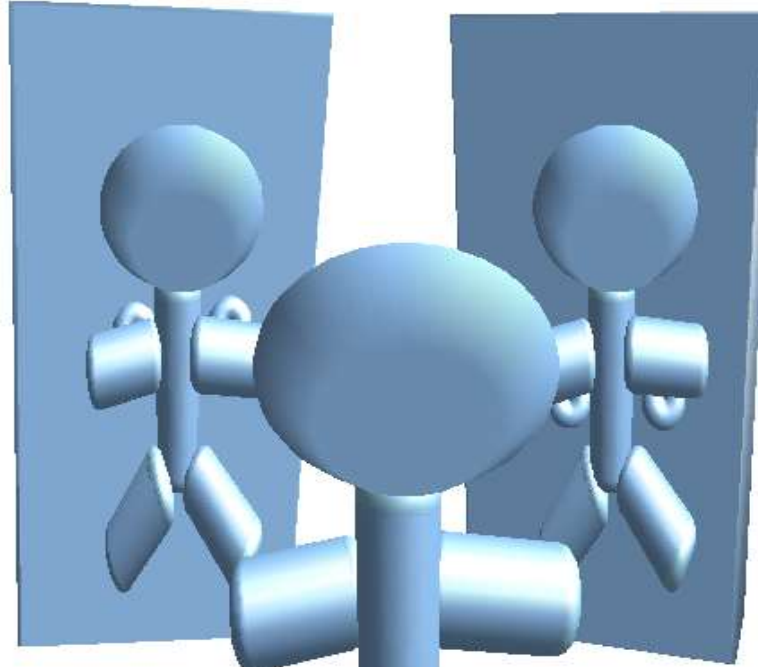
CHILDREN

The Looking Glass Self

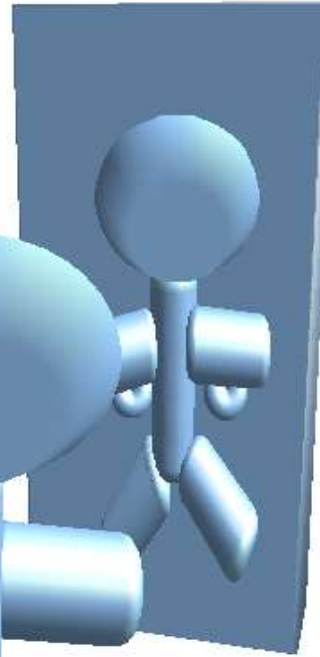
How my mom and dad see me.



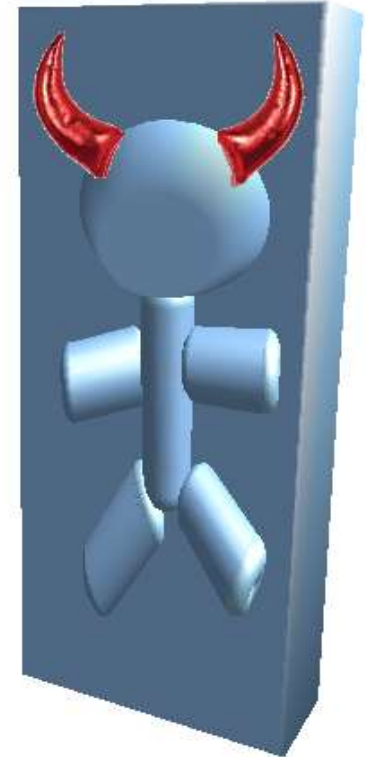
How my girlfriend sees me.



How my older brother sees me.



How my ex-girlfriend sees me.





THE STRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Roles from the Structural Perspective

1. Life Cycle

2. Ascribed and Achieved Roles

Life Cycle

- These are recognized roles attached to every cycle or stage of life that we go through.

Ascribed Roles

- Ascribed roles– those that come with positions that are attributed to individuals by society, and these roles are played according to society's expectations.

Achieved Roles

- Achieved roles– those that we attain because we desire to do so and because we are capable of them.

Roles expected to us in all settings can be classified as follows:



1. Primary Roles

2. Secondary Roles

3. Tertiary Roles

1. Primary Roles

- These are the roles we play all the time, such as sex role.

2. Secondary Roles

- These refer to roles that are played in some, but not all settings, and which form a large and important part of what we learn.

3. Tertiary Roles

- These are the roles that are played only in one setting.

- 1. Socialization, from the structural viewpoint, is undergone by an individual, in the positions and roles that correspond to such, that are attribute by the social unit(s).

- 2. Man exposed to a life cycle of positions and roles which implies that socialization is a lifetime process.

- 3. Roles vary according to positions, just as positions may vary. Socialization, therefore, is a process of adaptation.



THE INTERPERSONAL PERSPECTIVE

Roles from the Interpersonal Perspective

1. Mutual Steering

2. Sanctions

3. Consensus or Conflict

4. Deviance

1. Mutual Steering

- This is the process of giving and soliciting feedback between two or more individuals, for the purpose of stimulating each or one another.

2. Sanctions

- These are measures applied to guarantee that an individual behaves according to expectations.

SANCTIONS

```
graph TD; SANCTIONS --> REWARDS; SANCTIONS --> PUNISHMENTS; PUNISHMENTS --> PHYSICAL; PUNISHMENTS --> MATERIAL; PUNISHMENTS --> IMMATERIAL;
```

REWARDS

PUNISHMENTS

PHYSICAL

MATERIAL

IMMATERIAL

3.1 Consensus

- Consensus refers to the way of upholding a system of values and behaviors in agreement with others.

3.2 Conflict

- Conflict refers to the situation in which there is a disagreement between or among people.


4. Deviance

- This refers to individuals who never behave according to expectations of others, or to all those whose behaviors fall outside of the social norms.



SOCIALIZATION INTO SOCIETY

- **Socialization** can be considered as a molding and as a creating process, in which the culture of the group is transmitted to the infant, and in which the thoughts, inner feelings and behaviors of the growing

- 
- individual gradually develop on the basis of that culture or set of values of the group to which he belongs.



The General Pattern of the Individual's Socialization into Society

- 1. He learns to appreciate shared beliefs, meanings and values that exists and he uses these as guides for his own conduct.

- 2. As he grows older, he takes on roles and learns to behave according to expectations of the group or groups to which he belongs. This process of playing his roles is facilitated by his interactions with others.

- 3. As he learns how to play his roles in accordance with other's expectations, he also becomes more skillful in interacting with other people, thus learning not only the ways of his immediate culture but of a larger society.

