Influences Of Culture On Education In Modern India

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Abstract:

Man is not only a social being but also a cultural being. Humans' social life is determined by social culture. Just as culture has a special influence in determining the course of human life, similarly in the field of education, its influence can be seen in all aspects of what exactly the members of a society will learn, how much they will learn and what kind of education they will take to turn human beings into a mature people. Determining values and aims of life as the culture of the society regulates the attitude of the members of the society towards education. Appropriate education helps determine the values and aims of life among its members. Culture provides the knowledge required to perform various physical and social intelligence tasks in our daily life. Culture specifically helps people adapt to changing environments and refine their behaviour through appropriate knowledge and skills. Again, the knowledge of different ages is preserved and carried by the culture itself. Language, as a component of culture carries knowledge through education. The main task of modern education is to accustom people to the behaviour of adepts. Here culture dictate what behaviour is appropriate in our society. A special role in education is to prepare the child for her future life. That is, by being educated in appropriate education, the child can fulfil the highest responsibility in his profession in the future life. And to fulfil that responsibility, the child must be well-cultured from childhood. In this work, the researcher finds the influences of culture on education in the modern educational system.

Keywords: Attitude, Discipline, Curriculum, Livelihood, Society, Culture.

Introduction:

'Culture' is an English word that comes from the Latin 'Colere'. It is also called 'Kristi 'in Bengali. In the etymological sense, culture refers to things obtained through reformation or moderation. In this sense, culture is the elegant or Sanskritzed form of human learning, rituals, judgment, customs, etc. So, 'culture' generally refers to good education, ethics, taste, and also in manners. In other words, culture may be the opposite of illiteracy, rudeness, and roughness.

Culture is not the result of man's instincts but the integrated result of man's careful efforts to adapt to the situation. The culture of any society is, therefore the product of a long period of time. Our way of life has changed and refined from past to present. Again, the form and nature of culture are ever-changing. Changes are inevitable in the future. The shape and nature of culture in human society are ever-changing. Changes are inevitable in the future. In human society, this stream of culture flows from one generation to another

through social inheritance. Science and technology, new discoveries, ideas, etc. promote the continued flow of cultural change.

Just as a social person is interested in various worldly affairs, he is also interested in multiple extraterrestrial affairs. Therefore, people produce food by farming, creating various art materials in factories, and art, music and literature. Therefore he has no end of enthusiasm. Apart from the daily necessities, socialized people cannot deny the need and influence of social rituals, customs and living traditions. So, all these things are part of the human social culture by man's environment.

Culture helps to highlight various ideas in human life. As cultural elements are deeply interrelated. Each element has influenced human life in one way or another. Its important nicks are that as a social aspect. So, people adopt various means or measures to meet their manifold needs. By doing that, the human need for advanced thinking is called culture.

So, it appears that culture is necessary to make individual life-viz., healthy, beautiful, and comfortable. It is also absolutely desirable to control the group of life and build cohesiveness with order. Culture's significant role in continuing and keeping the flow of group life is recognized.

Culture provides the necessary knowledge in various aspects of our daily life. Culture specifically helps people adapt to change their environments and refine their behaviour through appropriate knowledge. Since the needs of society shape education. Culture determines what, how much, and what kind of education members of a society will learn. As the culture of the society governs the attitude of the people in the society towards education. It also helps in setting the values and goals of those people through appropriate education. A special function of education is to prepare the child for future life. There is an inextricable interaction between education and culture. Studying the sociology of education gives an idea of the importance of culture in education. Therefore, the research of various researchers can be observed in this regard.

Hucks shows the 'mass culture' when discussing culture. Mass culture is the culture of the lower class of society like him. Bourgeois sociologists have referred to popular culture in various contexts. The appointment of ordinary people is called popular culture. Hucks's critique of popular culture refers to mass culture. Proponents of the Frankfurt School did not draw a distinction between popular cultures; according to the popular culture was a trivial nationalistic and passive culture. However, in the Frankfurt School, many distinguished between Popular Culture and Mass Culture. There is also disagreement about whether popular culture is a creation of modern urban society or whether it is a creation of the middle class. So, there is no denying that popular culture is not a culture. The diversity of this culture is due to the age, gender, and class differences of its members. For example, a social review of youth culture shows that there are many subcultures within it, among which again age, gender, and regional differences can be observed.

Role of culture in life:

The importance of culture in human life is immense. The social significance of culture is extremely broad. The role of culture in human society needs to be reviewed from two aspects- (i) The Impact of culture on individual life, and (ii) the Impact of culture on group life.

i. The Impact of culture on individual life Culture affects social life in various ways controls. The role of culture in the social life of individuals is unique and very important, namely-

(A) **Specific pattern of conduct:** Through culture, socialized people acquire a specific pattern of behavior, and thus the society members can easily face complex situations. Individuals can easily perform normal actions in various spheres of social life.

(B) **Raising awareness of the individual:** Culture makes the individual a true human being and a proper social organism. If a person is kept outside society and culture, he can't express himself as a real person. Individuals have to live socially as social beings. Certain qualifications and qualities are absolutely essential for him. Individuals acquire these through culture. For example, a person is educated through culture in various aspects of social life like clothing, manners, food habits, etc.

(C) **Explanation of various events:** Getting an explanation of various events of social life through culture goes according to this interpretation; the individual determines his final duty. For example, denying the existence of various traditions, various reforms, or superstitions of Hindu society doesn't go.

(ii) **The Impact of culture on group life:** Culture is as important in group life as in individual life.That is-

(A) **Sense of Self**: Culture creates a 'sense of self' among individuals belonging to any group. Culture binds all the members of the group in a bond of love. An environment of mutual cooperation among group members is essential for healthy group life. A suitable approach to creating such an environment is developed through culture.

(B) **Maintenance of social cohesion**: Culture is a very important social force. The unique role of this power in preserving social cohesion and order is undeniable. The importance and significance of this role of culture in the social system of any country in the world are beyond dispute. Culture directs social relationships. As a result, the bond of group life remains intact. Thus group cohesion is preserved on the basis of culture.

(C) **Enhancing thirst for knowledge**: Society creates and rains interest in acquiring knowledge among individuals. Culture also plays a helpful role in curbing this interest of socialized people. Remains In fact, culture among group members is intended in terms of thinking, consciousness, and knowledge.

(D) **Creating Healthy Group Life**: Culture carries social ideals and values. Culture rationalizes the behaviour of individuals in group life and makes them responsible. Makes Culture specifically governs the behaviour of individuals belonging to a group. Food, clothing, shelter, sex life, etc. create a specific environment for the cultural group members. Thus culture helps to make harmonious group life possible.

(E) **Unity in the international sphere**: Besides creating cohesion, culture also creates inter-state connections in the social sphere. A cultural exchange takes place between different members at the international level. As a result, cultural relations are created in the international arena and these relations are strengthened. So, culture plays a role in establishing unity and solidarity in the international arena as well. All societies have a culture. The supportive role of culture in fulfilling the goals and interests of both individuals and society is undeniable. Culture is the cohesiveness and correctness of human society. Culture influences society through education.

Different elements of culture:

Elements of culture are used to fulfill human needs. Objects that do not fulfil human needs cannot be considered elements of culture or used as elements. For this reason, not all Earth objects are considered part of human culture. Various education and development for social and socialized people to meet their many and varied needs we adopt ways or systems, and we accept all these ways or elements as elements of culture. Again, depending on the situation, the same object is considered an element of culture. Maybe again maybe not. For example, many trees in a forest are not part of the culture, but humans use the tree furniture from the forest for building houses or otherwise. Then, it comes to the cultural element. Various cultural elements can be observed in society. Among them-

Personal Culture: Individuals' personal likes, dislikes, interests, thoughts, and ideas of various social behaviours are included in personal culture.

Communal culture: Certain beliefs, ideals, laws, and ways of life of a particular community belong to a communal culture.

National culture: patriotism, values like nationality, patriotism, democracy, etc Behaviors such as respect, nationalism, etc. are part of national culture.

Global Culture Information among different people's Mutual cooperation, sympathy, empathy, social service, social awareness, and etc. behaviors among different countries are part of global culture. But sociologists have divided culture into two components – (i) material or perceptual Culture (ii) Mental culture.

i. Material or Sensory Culture When human culture is expressed in the form of objects, it is called material culture. Various man-made objects are furniture, machines, houses, and roads. Various elements etc. are material elements. Which change with the change of era? Human concepts and values develop through these elements. Socially bound people produce various things based on their own judgment, knowledge, and skills. All these idealized external objects are regarded as symbols of culture. Examples include Hindu shrines, math temples, homes, schools, colleges, etc. Humans have developed them through their own ingenuity. Naturally, all these objects are carriers of cultural identity.

ii. Mental or Material Culture: Some of the elements of human culture are the ideals, beliefs, ideas, pleasures, etc., of individuals in society. It is a completely internal and valuable concept, which highlights human nature. In short, material culture is a combination of people's daily actions, feelings, and thought processes. Examples include music, literature, drama, philosophy, etc. Through these one's hopes and desires, feelings, pains, thoughts, experiences, and expressions of nature take place.

Relationship between education and culture:

Education and culture are two interrelated concepts. The culture of society guides the entire educational system. For example, we can say that the society that adheres to the ideals of democracy has the highest place in the education system of that society. Every child of that society is taught the principles of democracy and made aware of the various issues associated with democracy with a view to making it a member of a democracy. Doing these tasks is usually education. However, we can discuss the influence of culture on education and the influence of education on culture while properly describing the relationship between culture and education that is influenced or governed by any country's cultural conditions or circumstances.

i. **Culture Determines the Aims of Education:**

Education Meaning and Goal Setting Society Culture plays a special role in shaping individuals with ideals, values, and ways of life and society. In short, as the culture of the society is, so is the goal of education.

ii. **Influence of Culture on Curriculum:**

The goal of education is always achieved through the curriculum. As it is by culture, goal setting is not free from curriculum and influence. The curriculum is developed on the basis of various ideals, ideas, values, etc., of the society, that is to say, to fulfil various cultural needs. Such content is kept in the curriculum, which is the director of the culture of this society.

iii. **Influence of Culture on the Education System:**

Culture and the education system are crucially related. Because the cultural conditions of society dictate how education can or will be taught. In ancient times when education was teacher-oriented, students were forced to impart knowledge. There their interests and needs were neglected but current education is child-centric. Therefore, they are asked to complete various tasks by giving importance to the child's interests, mental abilities, possibilities, needs, etc. So, it is seen how effective the learning method is the culture of the society determines how the teaching process will be carried out.

iv. **The role of culture in maintaining order:**

The cultural aspect in people's way of life and thought process is so intertwined with the concept of order that no other factor is needed to determine the appropriate order of the society's information education system. For example, it can be said that in the current democratic era, free discipline, free freedom, and a peaceful environment in the field of education are created only from the democratic culture.

v. **Culture and textbooks:**

Textbooks carry out the curriculum that culture dictates. A written form or textbook is created for the purpose of fulfilling various objectives of the curriculum. So, naturally, books are influenced by culture. Ignoring the cultural aspect of a society or writing a book against the culture, is why the book is banned.

vi. **Responsibility for Transmitting Culture**:

Every individual teacher is a different cultural ideal of society and adheres to values. That is because they are the most responsible members of society. Teachers have more responsibility in setting goals, so they are influenced by society as they are themselves similarly. He is responsible for making the children cultured in that culture.

vii. **Institutional Culture:**

The utilitarian philosophy states that the school is a microcosm of society's version. So, it is natural that the society's culture influences the school's various functions. In other words, the school is the site of cultural change, edition, and development.

Culture and Discipline:

The mode of culture adopted by society influences the stream of discipline. In the ancient and medieval eras, education was mechanical with expressionistic and coercive styles of discipline, because, at that time, there was an excessive authoritarian tendency in society. But with the advent of modern times, the scenario of strict discipline yields to self-discipline or impressionistic or emancipatory because democratic values are cherished in society.

Culture and personality:

"Man is a social being. The source of human personality as a social organism is essentially dual. One source is congenital and the other is socio-cultural. The combination of human birth characteristics and socio-cultural factors leads to developing a holistic personality. A newborn's biological characteristics develop in a natural environment and sociocultural environment. Inherited biological characteristics take appropriate form in the socio-cultural environment. A person's attitude, values, thoughts, and behaviour, in short, his entire personality, is determined by the social culture. Personality structure is formed by society and culture. That is, human personality depends on social culture. In short, it refers to the entire life course of a human group. This is the behaviour of a human group, eating habits, luxuries etc. Personality is formed and developed. As part of the overall culture. The individual is the generation of his culture. This culture is

created by the collection of all the material and situational things created by man. Culture is a combination of people's production system, houses, all the things of daily life and art, literature, music and dance, social customs, traditions, philosophy values, rituals etc.

Cultural Reflections on Individuals: The cultural contribution to the origin, nourishment and development of individuals within the social system is undeniable. Socialized people are outlined roughly by culture. So the culture or way of life is roughly determined by the past characteristics of the individual's personality.

Judging from this perspective, the relationship between culture and personality is bidirectional. Because the identity of culture is found in personality. The respective culture is reflected in the individual's personality. Professor Vidyabhushan Sachdev Spiro said, "The development of personality and the acquisition of culture are not different processes, but one and the same learning process. Personality is an individual aspect of culture while culture is a collective aspect of personality." In fact, culture is the index of personality. The influence of social culture in the formation of personality is undeniable. Regarding the role of culture in the formation of personality, sociologists and psychologists talk about various processes or methods. For example-

(i) Emergence and Development of Personality, (ii) Socialization, (iii) Social Experience and Mental Formation, (iv) Social Status and Role, (v) Biography etc. Personality develops through socialization in the sociocultural environment. All the media that play an important role in this are family, neighbors and relatives, school, sports, peer- and peer groups, religious institutions etc.

Personality Differences Cause Cultural Differences: A person's personality is largely a product of his culture. Every human being as a social organism lives within a cultural framework. Individuals are born under the supervision of their relatives under a particular culture. In which way and how each individual will develop his being as a member of the social system is largely determined by the cultural structure of the society. So the culture concerned.

It is determined by the attitude, values, ethics, thoughts, ideas etc. of the individual. According to Eric Fromm, 'Individual distinctiveness is determined by cultural norms. Cultural differences lead to individual differences in personality. Who is this?

Differences are observed in the personality of individuals. Naturally, never on the personality scale An Indian is not like a British, French or German. In case of culture substitution Personality changes happen. Differences in Personality for Differences in Cultural Factors: Differences in cultural factors i.e., material and situational factors are also introduced in different societies. In relation to the influence of material in cultural life, it can be said that in the lifestyle of different countries of Europe, there is a wide and widespread use of material elements such as clocks, radios, TVs, industrial factories, subways, etc. As a result, discipline is one of the most prominent personality traits of Europeans. This discipline is a major hallmark of the European personality. The material element of the surface has not yet spread to that extent in India. A European has much more discipline and sense of time than an Indian.

Again, differences in personality can be observed as a result of differential impact responses to material factors. For example, people's values such as customs, customs, folk policy, religious rules, laws etc. are different in different societies. All these values influence the individual's personality in particular.

Differences in personality in the same society: Again, the personality of all members in the same society is not homogeneous. As such, the personality of all the members of the Indian society is not identical in all respects. That is, significant differences are observed in the environment of the same social culture and the personality of individuals. In actuality there is variation in cultural experience within the same society and hence personality differences are observed.

Impact of Education on Culture:

Just as culture has an important impact on education Dominated education and culture. Just as education plays a role as a bearer or carrier of culture, the nature of culture in society is determined by education. The main task of education is to help the intellectual development of the human child and at the same time to acclimatize him to the cultural traditions of society. The effects of education on culture are discussed below-

i. **Preservation of culture:**

Every nation or society always preserves its own culture and wants to perform. Adequate conservation is essential for the circulation of great culture. The education system of society fulfils this important responsibility of preserving the culture with special care.

ii. **Transmission of culture:**

If culture is preserved only then it will disappear within a generation. Therefore, it is important to preserve the culture preserved by cultured people in the next generation. According to Ottawa, education plays an important role as the main means of transmitting culture "The function of education is to transmit the soc values and ideas to the young and capable members of society".

iii. **Development of culture:**

Education is not limited to preserving and beautifying the culture, but the role of education is important in developing a new culture. Even though modern science and technology have abandoned the ancient thoughts, values, and culture of the current civilization, education plays the role of re-establishing and developing them in the changing social system.

iv. **Continuity of Culture and Learning:**

The transmission of culture from one generation to another. Circulation does cultural cleansing with its preservation and new cultural material Demands to keep. If this continuity does not flow all the way, then any same ancient but great cultures of systems would have been destroyed in ancient times. But since they are present in the present civilization, it can be said that education is especially helpful in preserving the continuity of this culture.

v. **Personality development:**

The main aim of education is to develop a well-rounded personality in all its qualities. It also plays a special role in the formation of a high-level personality.

vi. **Protection against cultural slowness:**

When the material culture is improved, at least for a short period of time by the various research and discoveries of science and technology, the situational culture i.e., ideals, values, ideologies, etc. lags behind in comparison. Modern education systems also emphasize material or mental cultures alongside material culture in keeping with science and technology. As a result, the distance between them is reduced or eliminated.

vii. **Educational culture and international fraternity:**

By placing too much emphasis on the limited culture of a particular society, that society becomes isolated from other societies in the world. Likewise, the collective vision between them is destroyed. Education brings different cultures together through extensive diffusion between cultures and different societies accept the cultures of other societies.

Curriculum for Indian culture:

India is one of the ancient civilizations of the world, which has stood the test of time. In fact, what makes Indian culture unique among other ancient civilizations is its ability to accommodate and assimilate external influences and weave them into its own cultural fabric. This composite influence has not only enriched the cultural milieu of India but has also made it more robust. Indian art, architecture, music, language, philosophy, and religion reflect this diversity of influence that has occurred through centuries. This is the beauty of Indian Culture and Heritage. As Indian citizens, we need to be proud of this pluralistic and rich cultural heritage and study it objectively and assess it critically. The main objectives of this course are:

❖ To familiarize learners with various aspects of the culture and heritage of India.
❖ To acquaint learners with the contributions of our ancestors in the areas of religion, Philosophy, science, arts, education, languages, and literature.
❖ To enable learners to appreciate the underlying unity amidst diversity in all aspects of India's culture.
❖ To acquaint learners with the impact of Indian culture in different countries.
❖ To enable learners to appreciate the composite nature of Indian culture.
❖ To develop among learners a feeling of love and a sense of belonging toward the nation.

Conclusion:

Culture provides the knowledge required to perform various physical, social and intellectual tasks in people's daily lives. Culture specifically helps people to adapt to the changing environment and realize their true potential through appropriate knowledge and skills. Again, the knowledge of different ages is preserved and carried by the culture itself. Language as a component of culture carries that knowledge base through education. Etiquette: The main function of modern education is to accustom people to refined behaviour to make Does culture dictate what behaviour is appropriate or refined in society? Livelihood Determination has a special role in education to prepare the child for future life. That is, by being educated in appropriate education, the child can fulfil the highest responsibility in his profession in the future life. And to fulfil that responsibility, the child must be well-cultured from childhood.

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