



EDUCATION AS A SOCIAL AGENT OF CULTURE CHANGE: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Education play a vital role as a changing agent or tool of culture transformation and community development is broadly recognized always. Change in society can happen, when people need change in their vicinity. When the existing social culture, framework or arrange of social teach falls flat to meet or bound existing human needs and when modern materials propose superior ways of assembly human needs. Education is seen as an imperative vector in society, but it is to a great extent allotted a preservationist part since its essential work is the socialization of youth, support of social arrange and change of culture. In times of quick social and culture alter, such as the primary half of the 21st century, the role of education within the benefit of the country is emphasized. When things are going well, particularly financially, more experimentation with instruction is supported and more perfectionistic objectives such as uniformity of educational opportunity are sought after. In any case, it is within the ideological and ethical circles that Education. It can change the nature of social relations and thus bring about social change.



Keywords: Education, Culture, Changing Agent

INTRODUCTION

A person or society can be empowered by Education quickly. Through child-centered learning, understudies are able to see their claim part in the change of culture or values. Societal alter comes from the collective change of the people inside that society. It has ended up common nowadays. It is an autonomous institution presently. Agreeing to Zhang and Zeng (2022) Instruction has been mainly instrumental in planning the way for the advancement of science and innovation. Instruction has brought almost marvelous changes in each perspective of men's life. Agreeing to Francis J. Brown "Education could be a handle which brings approximately changes within the behavior of society". It could be a prepare which empowers each person to successfully take an interest within the exercises of society and to form positive commitment to the advancement of society (James, 2022).

Culture

Culture can be characterized as the craftsmanship, convictions and teach of all ways of life, counting eras of the population. Culture is alluded to as the way of life of society as a entirety (Taylor, 2020). It in this manner incorporates codes of convention, dress, dialect, religion, custom and craftsmanship (James, 2022)

What is culture change?

The process by which societies change is referred to as "cultural change" by sociologists and policymakers. According to Thomas (2019), societies have developed new social structures as a result of the development of new cultural characteristics, behavior patterns, and social norms.

Culture and its importance

The significance of culture First, it is necessary to define the purpose of culture in our lives.

Knowledge of ethics, norms, and other cultural norms is central to culture. It keeps conflict at bay and makes interaction easier. Typically, it is referred to as an uncultured personality. An increasing number of generations are being taught social and cultural values by educators (Karjalainen, 2020). As a result, they know how to behave. Consequently, they either conform to the norm or bring about societal shifts. Everyone should get an education (James, 2022). As we learn, we gain a better understanding of the many events in our lives as well as the reasons behind them. Skills, knowledge, and a normal way of life are developed in children. Consequently, education has had a significant impact on their perspectives and natural heritage. It has a significant impact on influencing and altering each nation's culture (Paulson, 2019)

Education as culture change

Objectives

- ❖ Understand the relationship between Culture and Education.
- ❖ Explain the role of the school in preserving and transmitting culture.

Types of Culture in Society

- ❖ Material Culture
- ❖ Non- material culture

Material Culture

According to Hallam and Hockey (2020), material culture encompasses all man-made items that human society has created for its physical well-being. Example: Utensils, clothes, television, radio, and various machines.

Non-Material Culture

It encompasses ideals, attitudes, and values that influence an individual's behavior. Example: Religion, customs, traditions, literature, art, and music (Wang, Zhe, & Xing, 2019).

Characteristics of Culture

The sum of acquired characteristics is culture. A newborn baby develops traits throughout their development. His personal Distinct Entity is a result of these experiences. Different societies around the world have distinct cultural patterns that shape the distinct identities of different nations (Paulson, 2019). According to Obot (2019), cultural identities and models are passed down from one generation to the next. If it benefits individuals and societies, a functional culture is beneficial. In the long run, it will deteriorate and die if it is not achieved. Culture is both dynamic and not static. It evolves over time and expands (Hallam & Hockey, 2020). Rapoport (2019) asserts that education, as a component of culture, serves the dual purpose of updating and preserving culture. According to James (2022), education is conceived as a methodical effort to maintain a culture, which, in technical terms, is a process by which society intentionally transmits cultural heritage, knowledge, values, and skills from one generation to the next through schools, colleges, universities, and other institutions. (Paulson, 2019) Education as a tool for cultural change

Young people's knowledge, training, and skills can be influenced by education, as can their attitudes and new ideas. The educational culture of germination and development (Obot, 2019). The fact that one of education's primary goals is to teach children about cultural and social heritage demonstrates the close connection between culture and education, as stated by Rapoport (2019) (Hallam & Hockey, 2020). According to Paulson (2019), men live in a predetermined natural environment to which they adapt everywhere. Adaptation to the social and cultural environment, including practices, beliefs, and customs (Yun, Zhao, Jung, & Yigitcanlar, 2020). All of these people are capable of adjusting to the societies and circumstances in which they live. According to Waring & Wood (2002), culture determines the social control model by which an individual maintains affiliation with the group. Personal growth, according to Rapoport (2019), is always

influenced by their group's culture. Culture has a significant impact on human behavior. Martin and Steindler note that culture refers to the entire way of life of a complex whole, including faith, that educates its members. Socialization is a nurturing process as a socialization process (Waring & Wood, 2021). There are two goals. Cultural heritage transfer We need to spread cultural heritage and keep up the good work that is already being done in order to increase the amount of people who know about it. For the purposes of education, we ought to make use of children's inherent preferences, requirements, and interests (Obot, 2019).

The school's function. It is necessary to leave the ivory towers. It must have a strong connection to society. As community schools, micro-schools are social institutions set up by society to teach members the ideas, beliefs, and values that will make them members of society. According to Yun, Zhao, Jung, & Yigitcanlar (2020), schools should not be thought of as places where traditional knowledge exerts authority over traditional knowledge; rather, they should be seen as places where people can try new things in life. The curriculum is based on culture and society. By establishing curricula for all educational activities and programs, the education system attempts to satisfy society's cultural requirements. According to Waring & Wood (2002), there is a strong connection between teaching methods and culture. Previously, teachers dominated instruction, passing on their expertise to their current teachers, who are now students. To be able to be interested, teachers must be interested. Children can be well-prepared for the future through education (Obot, 2019). Each educator is ingrained in the cultural norms and ideals of the society of which they are a part. According to Dobрева & Ivanov (2020), schools are a microcosm of society. Schools organize all of their activities and programs in accordance with the cultural ideas and values of the society in which they are established.

Culture preservation Every nation has its own distinct culture. It strives to preserve its original

culture and identity. The only way to accomplish this is through education. Society's culture is preserved through education. Culture is passed down from one generation to the next as part of the preservation process (Hallam & Hockey, 2020). Culture development education plays a role in changing people's values and culture, which is important for social progress and long-term development. Without it, social progress is impossible. According to Yun, Zhao, Jung, & Yigitcanlar (2020), an educator in aquaculture is an individual who transforms culture through in-depth research in all areas of demand. A society's sphere of life is the continuity of its culture. A society would undoubtedly perish without it. Education maintains cultural continuity through its various activities and programs. Schools are established by societies to preserve and transmit their culture to subsequent generations. According to Waring & Wood (2002), children ought to actively learn about the expanding cultural interaction between cultures.

The development of a child's personality in accordance with values is the goal of individual culture education. It enables children to develop physically, intellectually, morally, socially, and intellectually as well as to maximize their social development by utilizing various models of cultural thinking, behavior, and cultural values (Fendler, 2019). The gap between science and technology, which have created intangible cultures composed of ideas, values, and norms that lag behind the former, is the reason for the elimination of cultural gaps and the accelerated pace of physical and cultural development. The only way to close these gaps is through education (Obot, 2019). According to Yun, Zhao, Jung, & Yigitcanlar (2020), education should transform young people's vision of life in light of the past, the influence of various cultures, and the needs of individuals and societies in the future.

Education Connects People to Their Culture

The ability to connect education to everyone's culture is one of education's most crucial functions

(Fendler, 2019). According to Hallam & Hockey (2020), Judith Caballero of the University of North Arizona, students learn more when they can connect with other students. To put it another way, education works better when it is connected to a person's culture. Education reveals what and how people use cultural terms (Mi, et al, 2020). All students, regardless of race, worldview, or individual beliefs, benefit from education's practice of a common understanding, learning, and culture. It is a one-of-a-kind language that anyone can learn (Rapoport, 2019).

Preservation of Culture

According to Rapoport (2019), education aims to preserve culture in its various forms. Its primary objective is to guarantee the social heritage's survival. Information about customs, traditions, values, social norms, moral codes, etc. is saved and distributed by various institutions. The primary educational establishments are: Schools, kindergartens, colleges, universities, and educational communities.

Transmission of Culture

People can become barbaric and stupid without education. It gives new generations access to the knowledge and experience of previous generations (Hallam & Hockey, 2020). Humans are able to survive thanks to this transmission culture. Imagine a generation learning about history, customs, and other things. Tabula Rasa, which means "clear boards," will be visible (Fendler, 2019). According to Dobрева & Ivanov 2020, a generation will not know how to identify something or someone. It would become uncivilized with fair and perfect standards. Consequently, the culture as a whole will completely vanish. Therefore, culture, experience, norms, and values should be preserved for future generations. This crucial phase is handled by education (Rapoport, 2019)

Promotion of Culture

According to Fendler, (2019) education also promotes and transforms culture. There is no doubt

that the next generation is different from the ancestors. Sometimes its views are slightly different and sometimes the differences are huge and very large (Mi, et al., 2020). Remember how fire looks to change the whole generation. Education is changing, and so is the way it teaches the younger generation. Because of their overall quality of life, they are induced by certain intercultural patterns and need new things. The process of globalization is a good example of how culture interacts with one another. With progress, values are formed. This inevitably leads to a reassessment of social needs. Education promotes new cultural changes, cultural changes.

Eliminating Cultural Lag

Ought to be aware of the so-called backwardness of culture. Osborne, a sociologist, created the idea. Cultural expressions vary. Material and non-material factors are the most significant. While technological advancements, scientific discoveries, and geographic discoveries all have a significant impact on society, they can also be detrimental. People frequently overlook non-cultural aspects of their lives when material well-being improves (Dobрева & Ivanov, 2020). Education attempts to eradicate backwardness as a result of this. Ethical guidelines and the characteristics that make us human are valued by educators. In any other case, it might result in shocking and radical shifts in moral principles.

Role of education in cultural change

According to Rapoport (2019), education, as a part of culture, both preserves and alters culture. Education is a way to change culture. Young people can acquire new ideas and attitudes as well as acquire knowledge, training, and skills through education. According to Arsaliev (2019), the fact that one of education's primary goals is to teach children about their cultural and social heritage demonstrates the connection between culture and education.

Adaptation to the natural environment

Man adapts to a constantly shifting environment in which he lives. He or she cannot survive without adaptation. Education aids man in adapting, and these adaptations result in cultural change (Dobрева & Ivanov, 2020).

Adaptation to the social environment

Beliefs, customs, and traditions are all part of culture. The individual is assisted in adjusting to his social environment by all of these. According to Lu, Martinez, and Wang (2002), education provides man with the knowledge necessary for socialization and adaptation to his environment.

Development of personality

Their actions reveal aspects of their individual personality. The culture of a group always has an impact on behavior. The intellectual and emotional aspects of a person's physical, psychological, moral, and social aspects are all influenced by their culture. Positive personality transformation is facilitated by education, which in turn leads to social change.

Socialization as a process of acculturation

Arsaliev (2019) express, for culture to be adopted, individuals must participate in the activities of society, must be mixed with other cultures, learn habits, etc. He belongs to society. In other words, in order to be socially inclusive, it is necessary to learn about the sociocultural context (Mi, et al., 2020). To enable students to socialize and learn their own culture and other national cultures (Hallam & Hockey, 2020).

Transmission of culture heritage

For the present progress to be permanent, we should disseminate cultural heritage. Physical reproduction alone is not enough; we should keep our achievements in all spheres of life at the disposal of the new generation. Education is the main provider of culture, values and knowledge to students.

Improvement of the Society

Society will remain stagnant if it does not improve. Our way of life is also undergoing significant changes as science and technology advance. There is a "cultural backwardness" in the face of contemporary progress. The world is undergoing rapid change, and we must adapt. Education's goal is to make society better so that people can change with it. Everyone needs to get an education. According to Yun, Zhao, Jung, and Yigitcanlar (2020), we are becoming more and more aware of the causes of many of the events that occur in our lives. Children acquire a wide range of skills and knowledge, as well as an understanding of everyday life. According to Lu, Martinez, and Wang (2002), education has a significant impact on their nature, heritage, and perspectives. It has a significant impact on influencing and altering each nation's culture. Education perfectly fulfills the role of cultural trainer. Children study literature, history, geography, art, and other culturally related subjects (Mi, et al., 2020). Dobрева & Ivanov (2020) say that they explain why people are so different and how to avoid misunderstandings. It informs us and provides us with the data. synchronization of the data mentioned in this article. Understanding education, influencing culture, and implementing change are all helpful. It plays a crucial role, combining culture with numerous advantages for people who understand cultural values.

CONCLUSION

One of the most powerful tools for social change in society is education. People's aspirations for growth and change in culture have been mobilized as a result. As a result, education cannot be viewed as an agent of social change in modern multifaceted national societies nor as a controlling force preserving cultural heritage. It can only be viewed as a force that works together to bring about changes in culture that are decided by the forces that have more power in society. As a result, the education system in Pakistan must be completely reformed through appropriate legislation and

its effective implementation across all provinces. Each province's distinct regional characteristics should be taken into consideration when crafting legislation. The new developments in society should be made known to the commonalities.

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