

## The role of education in the emerging Chinese society in the process of socialization

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### Abstract

Socialization is the process of individual learning, which is a process of making a natural form of people adapt to social life and become a social form through learning. The human learning process (socialization) is a positive social behavior, which is an important part of human beings conquering and transforming nature. Education is one of the effective ways to realize socialization. Socialization is a process of individual development and change in the interaction with groups and individuals. It is a process of relying on social help and individual subjective and active learning, adapting to social life, being accepted by society, and becoming social members to transform individuals from natural people to social people. The basic way of socialization is social enlightenment and individual internalization. Therefore, education is one of the effective ways to realize socialization. "From the perspective of socialization, whether it is teaching basic life skills, teaching social norms, or cultivating social roles, it is the result of educational efforts. Therefore, socialization is one of the most important functions of education. Education has many roles in socialization, such as life guidance, role training, and transmission of social norms. Socialization is the process of interaction between individuals, groups, and society. Based on

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nowadays China's society, this paper discusses the role of education in promoting the process of socialization.

**Keywords:** Chinese society; The role of education; socialization

## Introduction

Every society has features that make it different or unique compared to other societies. There are varied factors based on which the inhabitants of the society are ranked or positioned on the social ladder. Their respective placement may be rigid or free depending upon the dynamics of the society. Education then must be planned and developed according to the rules of society. There have been various theories on the way social stratification and education work. Education carries the power of increasing the worth of a person. If it is not controlled by a despotic authority, it can be used by the members of society to better their position in society. Education in one form or another starts from the moment of birth. And the nature of society then has a major role to play in the way education is utilized. Therefore, it is important to learn about the nuances related to the way education functions in different societies. Socialization is a term used to describe the processes that take place in the interaction between society and the individual (Curtis, James E., John W. Petras (eds)., 1970). Each society develops its own culture by preserving and following norms, customs, values, traditions, social roles, symbols, and languages, and socialization helps an individual learn, inherit, preserve, and transfer these values over time. Moreover, it helps him acquire new skills and habits essential for adequate inclusion in community life. In other words, socialization contributes to society's acceptance of one individual by cultivating a certain value system.

Socialization is a process in which individuals develop and change their interactions with groups and individuals. It is the learning of socially desired values, norms, and roles by the

members of a particular group or society. It may be defined more comprehensively as a lifelong process of inculcation whereby an individual learns the principles, values, and symbols of the social system in which he participates and the expression of those values and norms in the roles he enacts. It is a process of relying on the help of society and the individual subjective and active learning, adapting to the social life, being accepted by society, and becoming members of society to transform individuals from natural persons to social people. The basic way of socialization is social enlightenment and individual internalization. Therefore, education is one of the effective ways to realize socialization (Allan, C., Daniel, U., 2008).

### Concept of socialization

At the time of birth, the human infant is just a biological organism with only animal needs and impulses. He knows nothing about what we call society or social behavior. Under the careful guidance of its mother learns to control bowel movements and regulate hunger (Charles, 1983). A human child has an innate capacity to learn and to communicate. Therefore, it learns the group-defined ways of behavior. It is a human company initially in the form of a family and later other social institutions like the community, peer group, school, etc. educate the human child to be a responsible and useful member of society. The process of learning to internalize the values and norms into itself or the mode of claiming to live in society is called the process of socialization. To internalize is to imbibe so deeply that it becomes a part of the individual's behavior and personality. Therefore, socialization is the learning of socially desired values, terms roles by the members of a particular group or society. It may be defined more comprehensively as a life-long process of inculcation whereby an individual learns the principles, values, and symbols of the social system in which he participates and the expression of those values and norms in the roles he enacts. The above discussion leads us to infer some important characteristics of socialization

- i) It is a lifelong process.
- ii) It helps in the inculcation of principles, values, and symbols of a social

system. iii) It enables a person to enact certain roles. iv) The roles that one enacts are by what he has learned to form the process. v) The roles a person enacts are the expressions of his social nature. vi) The development of the social nature enables the person to participate in social life. vii) The nature of what one communicates in society is determined by the influence of one's interaction with society. viii) Most human behavior is learned, not instinctive. The capacity of the child to learn and internalize is called the plasticity of human nature.

White, G. (1977). Socialization is the most direct and basic function of education. In traditional society, only a small number of people realize socialization through formal school education within a certain period of their lives. In modern society, especially in countries with a compulsory education system, socialization individuals generally need to go through formal school education, and the period is also getting longer and longer. Due to the need for work and personal development, from children to adults and even the elderly, some people realize socialization at different stages through education. It is through school education that individuals acquire the knowledge and skills they need for survival and development so that they can successfully breastfeed society. It is also through school education that the education system not only imparts knowledge and skills to the educated but also applies the national ideology and social norms and values to the educated so that they can grow into members needed by society to a certain extent. In addition, in the construction of a people-oriented harmonious society, education also undertakes the task of making as many social members obtain greater and more comprehensive development through socialization.

Socialization is a very widely used term in sociology. About the definition of socialization, there are roughly the following several understandings: (1) socialization is the process of interaction between social members. Through this process, Young people acquire social values and behaviors, and ways of thinking recognized by society; (2) Socialization refers to the individual learning of knowledge, skills, and norms, Qualification for social life, The process of becoming a

member of society and developing its sociality; (3) Socialization refers to individuals according to the physical and mental basis and development requirements, In the interactions with the social environment, To obtain various behavior norms, values, knowledge, skills and behavior patterns of the subordinate society, And the process of partially internalizing it into its personality characteristics; (4) Socialization is a common process of imparting knowledge and mutual restriction and coordination, It is a process of "teaching" and "learning". It is not difficult to see that several different expressions refer to the most basic characteristics of socialization, that is, socialization is the process of individual learning, from the natural form of people, through learning to adapt to social life, become a social form of people process. In this long process, individuals through various ways, take various forms, learning the necessary knowledge and skills, behavior patterns, social values, social roles, and so on, to obtain a certain social status and continue to learn, continue to socialize. For individuals, this is a lifelong process, because both society and individuals are constantly changing their existence. (Mao, L., Shen, G., 1989).

Different socialization theories have different views on the status of individuals in the process of their socialization. Mead, Cooley, and so on, believe that personal socialization is to break away from the self-centered state, demand the status and objective attitude of others, and control themselves. Freud believed that ego and superego embody human sociality, starting with identification with parents and expanding to the internalization of social behavior and moral concepts. Although he emphasized the socialization of social norms, he also pointed out that frequent inhibition would affect the process of socialization. Turner, J.H. (1987) gives everything in existing society to the absolute dominance of the individual. In his view, in the process of socialization, individuals are completely passive and have freedom of choice. He believes that "human nature lies in becoming an organ of society". We believe that between the individual and the society can neither deny the dominant significance of the social existence to the individual socialization nor can we deny the active effect of the individual itself. High learning ability and

language ability make socialization and learning no longer a passive process. Kauchak, D., Eggen, P., Carter, C. (2013) argue that each member of society is both a "teacher" and a "learner" during socialization: when he acts as a group member, he is the individual "teacher" as an individual, and others influence their behavior, so A J Schwartz said, helping the individual to teach them the ability to meet these requirements; from the group point of view, socialization promotes the stability and continuity of society. Marxism believes that only social practice can realize the socialization of human beings, and in social practice, the relationship between subject and object is dialectical. Socialization does not exclude the development of individual creativity, it will not and should not be the opposite of personalization., The human learning process (socialization) is a positive social behavior, which is an important part of human beings to conquer and transform nature.

## Education and socialization

Education is a social process, which prepares individuals to lead a meaningful and dignified life. Together with other social forces, it plays an important role in shaping the structure of society. Through education, society imparts its knowledge, skills, values, and behavior patterns to its younger generations. Thereby ensuring self-preservation and continuity. In this sense education is a process of socialization. At the same time changes in society mold the education system itself and it acquires complexity. Education in this sense is a process that prepares the members of society to adapt to the constantly changing conditions of a society. Let's look at Marx's socialization theory to know what it focuses on. For the Marxists, the focus was on social strata rather than social inequality in general. Three terms—class consciousness, class solidarity, and class conflict—are important in understanding the dynamics of class conflict in the Marxist approach to the study of stratification. So, It can be seen that the socialization problems and socialization characteristics of China are related to Marx's socialization theory, and education, as

mentioned above, is the key to solving these problems and provides a basis for solving class contradictions. Only by increasing the country's productive capacity and making the cake bigger through education can the problem of distribution be fundamentally solved. On the other hand, promoting the awakening of people's awareness of democratization through education and optimizing social governance is crucial to solving social conflicts. Finally, the improvement of education level will improve the phenomenon of class solidification and promote class mobility, to be closer to the social system advocated by Marx's theory of socialization (Canestrari, A. S., Marlowe, B. A., 2018).

Fuer. (1989). Education is one of the effective ways to realize socialization. " People can only be people through education. "The content of socialization, whether it is teaching basic life skills, teaching social norms, or cultivating social roles, is the result of educational efforts. Socialization is one of the most important social functions of education. From the perspective of the sociology of education, it is of special significance to emphasize the broad sense of education. In addition to schooling, the role of other educational forces (such as usually called social and family factors) is equally recognized. Like Dewey, however, education is divided into "intentional" and "accidental" types, and they often regard school education as conscious and classify other education into accidental types. The result is bound to hide the educational role of non-school educational institutions and their responsibilities in the process of socialization. It is unimaginable to imagine human socialization by relying solely on school education (narrow education), because the school itself is only one of the countless social organizations, and it is a relatively fragile one, and its role in human socialization and social change is very limited. If defining school education as a "purposeful, planned, organized activities...", often leads to the "conscious, planned, organized" characteristics of other educational activities, the achievements of socialization all or mainly attributed to the school, but also many social problems to the failure of school education, thus ignoring the achievements and responsibility of non-school education institutions, this is too

biased. (E Reimer), schools, as an institution of society, perform several social functions. Similarly, all social organizations also more or less assume the function of socialization. In some societies, schools are the first social institutions; in others, schools are only the second social institutions, and families and communities are the first social institutions. While performing its socialization function, the school also performs the function of developing personality and promoting personal growth. Therefore, it is a scientific attitude to properly evaluate the role of school education in socialization, which is neither overestimated nor derogatory. Only in this way can we make the scientific evaluation and improve today's school education.

Undeniably, school is the most important place to socialize with people, and receiving a formal school education is the most effective way of socialization. This is determined by the characteristics of the school education. The role of school education in socialization is mainly reflected in the following aspects: The function of life guidance. First, education guides people to make clear their life goals, establish the life ideal, career ideal, and social ideal according to the social reality, and helps people learn to coordinate the frequent conflict between ideal and reality; second, education grants people the knowledge and skills necessary for life. The tendency of professionalization of general education and general vocational education leads to cultivating vocational skills and satisfying students' professional tendencies, while also fully considering personal interests and the needs for continuing education (re-socialization). In the transformation of individuals (students) from family to social professional life and from non-socialization to socialization, the school can be regarded as an ideal socialization place, although this kind of socialization is incomplete Provenzo, E.F. (2005) The function of role cultivation. Everyone is socialized mainly through role learning and even entering society to obtain a certain position. School education should give people more role-learning opportunities before entering the various areas of the social life of other social institutions, to adapt to the new environment as soon as possible. Accordingly, the school should always create or simulate a variety of different social



environments, put forward different role requirements, and effective training for learners. In some capitalist countries, school education has played the function of screening and distributing social roles and status through examination and distribution. The function of conveying social norms. The content of social norms is very wide. It exerts an external coercive force on people's behavior through tradition, habits, etiquette, etiquette, taboos, beliefs, laws, and other forms. It is the criterion of people's behavior and the basis for coordinating the relationship between people, groups, and individuals and groups. The purpose of education is to make people fully understand the content and significance of social norms and realize that any behavior that deviates from social norms must be punished. Since the creation of school education, all schools have assumed this social obligation. Monastic schools teach obedience and abstinence, knights teach bravery and loyalty, Rousseau teaches "universal love"; and Confucianism teaches propriety... these all instill ideological beliefs and social values. In China's socialist schools, effective civic education, legal education, and spiritual civilization education, convey new social values and social norms and cultivate new socialist construction talents. In terms of the content and goal of socialization, socialist school education is fundamentally different from all exploiting class societies. Using the theory of socialization to study the human growth law and the function of education will undoubtedly be an important promotion to broaden the thinking of educational theory research , At the same time, it provides us with important theoretical tools and deepens our understanding of education. Class nature of school education. In the eyes of some Western sociologists, socialization is a process of "teaching" and "learning" or imparting knowledge, while schools are one of the institutions of socialization, which grants people only knowledge, skills, certificates, and so on Semel, S. F. (2010) In their opinion, Intelligence Quotient (IQ) is the determinant of social status, social role, occupation, and remuneration. No matter how poor children can successfully pass through the process of school education, they can achieve a high social status, which masks the class attribute of school education. According to their view, the social values

conveyed by the schools are to maintain "the identity of the foot hemp among the members of the society, and to make it permanent", and this "identity" is the identification of the bourgeois rule. We believe that socialization is not an abstract process and that the socialization function of schools is not to cultivate abstract "social people", but, on the contrary, the embodiment of the class will be supreme, although the bourgeois sociologists carefully avoid the problem.

Limitations of school education. As one of the thousands of social institutions, the limitations of school education are conceivable. The socialization of people is a lifelong process, and it is influenced by almost all social forces, which is one of the rapid developments of non-school education institutions. Since World War II, the social functions (such as skill training) originally undertaken by schools are being replaced by other social organizations, and the "school demise theory" of Remo and Illich (Ivan Illich) is therefore arrogant. Of course, school education, as the most important way of socialization, cannot be denied, but it is also unwise to deny the limitations of school education. It is conceivable that without the support of other social forces, and social practice, any higher, secondary, or primary education is incomplete. Successful school education is necessarily an open education. Personalized education for school education. In the process of socialization, personalization is compatible with identity. Socialization is not done at the expense of self-development, or self-expression. Learning social culture, mastering social values and moral norms, and individual learning interests and needs are never the opposite. The individuation of Injuring School education is to make the educators fully realize that the school training is not a social machine, the posthumous title should be all-round development of the individual. It is the fundamental goal of socialist education to cultivate people with "full, free, and harmonious development". Therefore, in educational practice, we should avoid identity and personalized artificial separation and opposition. An extension of the school education. To meet the needs of human socialization and resocialization, school education is rapidly extending to meet the increasingly urgent need for reeducation and retraining (reeducation & retraining). This

extension is manifested as the generalization of (1) educational institutions: the education system dominated by the world by schools is gradually replaced by the system of joint running, department running, and social and individual running. (2) The extension of educational objects. The concept of one-time education is being abandoned by the universities, the extension of "students" is quietly expanding, and the restrictions on the age, gender, education, body, and religion of the "students" have been gradually eliminated. (3) The diversification of education content, especially various vocational and technical education and ethics education, accounts for an increasing proportion of general education. This is an important symbol of the socialization of school education itself, and a symbol of the reform of the school education concept.

### **Role of education in the process of socialization**

At the time of birth, the child is unaware of his social obligations. He is self-centered. He does not care about society or is least concerned about its welfare. It is only the process of education that brings him out of his selfish cell and makes him popular with other individuals. He also tries to make his contribution to society. Hence the social significance of education is studied by educational sociology. Education, as John Dewey says, "is the process of living through a continuous reconstruction of experiences". It is the development of all those capacities in the individual that will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities. This function of education is primarily a function for socializing the individuals living in society. Everyone learns from his predecessors and gets himself socialized. He learns how to make society richer by retaining all that is good and by eliminating all that is bad. Thus, education provides an opportunity for people to socialize and to lead the life of a normal human being. John Dewey, in his book *Democracy and Education*, emphasizes the importance of the socialization of the individual with the help of education. He considers that through the participation of the individual in social consciousness, socialization takes place. He develops this consciousness with the help

of education, thus making the process of education a social process (Stub, Holger R., 1975). School is considered a miniature society as it purifies society by providing the right education to children. Two eminent educationists Breakover and Gottlieb opine that education is synonymous with socialization. 'It includes any social behavior that assists in the induction of the child into membership in the society or any behavior by which the society perpetuates itself through the new generation'. From the discussions above, we conclude that socialization is a broad spectrum of social learning, whereby the child learns everything he must know to become accepted as a member of society. The major socializing agencies in a child's life are the home, the school, the peer group, religious institutions, youth organizations, political and economic institutions, the mass media, and work environments. Some of these agencies such as the school and the peer group are formally created and organized.

The social significance of education lies in endowing social members with a specific cultural connotation so that they can understand and accept the social order under this cultural background, and constantly improve their quality and ability. School education is an effective social-cultural process, which on the one hand defines the human culture, and on the other hand, individuals obtain a valuable social resource, and through this resource has an important impact on the differentiation of social members. The role of education in social stratification has always been valued by scholars of socialization theories. However, one of the effective means of human socialization and social control, the selection, organization, and transmission process of educational content is planned and purposeful. When children enter school age, the influence of schools and the role of teachers gradually increase, becoming the most important social environmental factors of socialization (Wang, D., Wang, H., 1989). The characteristics and functions of school socialization are: (1) As an institution for collective life, it reduces the emotional dependence of children on parents in the family, and enters a social environment with strict organization, strong binding force, and strong coercion. (2) The looseness and inconsistency of

educational attitudes in family education have been changed, and systematic, formalized, and specialized education has been implemented for children. (3) In the study and life of the school, the initiative of self-awareness of children and adolescents has been significantly developed, and they have begun to consciously recognize and evaluate their own and others' personality qualities.

## Discussion

### **The current situation of the socialization of China society.**

China's social and political development: Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, China's social and political life is good, the overall quality and ruling ability of the Communist Party of China is further improved, and the political situation and society are becoming more and more stable. Attention to the welfare of all the people has been gradually strengthened, the government, society, and all walks of life have paid more attention to the people and provided more assistance, and various laws and policies have been gradually improved (Shi, B., 2004).

China's economic development: With the reduction of urbanization and regional differentiation, and the opening of provincial and foreign markets for domestic consumption, China's economy still has greatly added power. China's economy can still maintain long-term high-speed growth. Therefore, there will be more market opportunities, especially in the consumption direction of the people, and there is still a broader development space. With the adjustment of China's economic structure, industrial structure, and company structure, the role of science and technology has become more powerful, and green and sustainable development has become the mainstream of China's economic development (Chen, Z., 1999)

Industrial adjustment in China: The Chinese government has reformed state-owned companies. The government has broken the monopoly economy and given strong support to

small and micro enterprises. This has given the private economy, private enterprises, and small and medium-sized companies a chance to develop. It has made the entire social economy full of vitality. It will be more just and equitable and will encourage more people to start businesses.

Continue reform and opening: With the deepening of reform and opening, more foreign resources are utilized by China, and more Chinese companies are going global. At the same time, the strength of Chinese companies is constantly strengthening, the international competitiveness of Chinese companies is constantly strengthening, and more made in China will go abroad and become popular in the world.

### **Today's China society**

During the 30 years of reform and opening, China's economy has developed rapidly. However, the drawbacks and existing social problems brought about by the reform and development process have become increasingly prominent (Huai, F., Wang, T., Wang, D., 2022).

1. Problems existing in China's political system: China is a socialist country under the people's democratic dictatorship. China's electoral system is the People's Congress system. However, in many cases, the people and the representatives have no intersection, which has led to a low level of democratic governance.

2. The polarization of rich and poor leads to class solidification: At present, although China's per capita GDP is gradually increasing, the seriousness of the inequality between the rich and the poor in China also shows that the achievements of China's rapid economic growth have not been shared by all social strata, but mostly gathered in the hands of a few people. The imperfection of the social security system is also an important reason for the polarization of the rich and the poor.

3. People's livelihood problems need to be solved urgently:

(3.1) The national medical burden is heavy.

The medical system is still for profit and does not consider the interests of patients, which creates social divisions aggravated.

(3.2) High house prices High housing prices lead to a serious imbalance in the structure of household consumption, affecting not only people's normal lives but also people's overall development.

Lee, K. (2021) China is currently in the primary stage of social governance and will be in the primary stage of socialism for a long time. If we want to develop productive forces, we must pay attention to education. China advocates the rejuvenation of the country through science and education. The idea of "Rejuvenating the country through science and education" is to fully implement the idea that science and technology are the primary productive force, adhere to education as the foundation, and put science, technology, and education in an important position in economic and social development, enhance the country's scientific and technological strength and ability to transform into real productive forces, improve the scientific, technological and cultural quality of the whole nation, and shift economic construction to the track of relying on scientific and technological progress and improving the quality of workers. If people want to change their status, they need to constantly enrich and improve their knowledge and skills. Education is the most direct and effective way. It creates opportunities for more people, pays more attention to personal development, and has stronger contact, cooperation, and dependence among social members, thus accelerating the process of social socialization. The accelerated process of social socialization also provides more opportunities for individuals or groups to put forward greater challenges. Individuals must rely on education to adapt themselves to such changes quickly. Due to the continuous development and change of social reality and the change of status and responsibility in a person's life experience, individual socialization is not completed at one time, but a continuous process.

Entering the new era, the Chinese government attaches great importance to the development of education, among which vocational education has been placed in a more prominent position in economic and social development and educational reform and innovation. "One person in vocational education, one person in employment, and one family out of poverty" have become the most effective way to stop the transmission of poverty across generations. It has played an important role in China's fight against poverty and in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Vocational education promotes the socialization process of individual occupation and identity, shoulders the important task of training diversified talents, inheriting technical skills, promoting employment and entrepreneurship, and makes outstanding contributions to supporting the transformation and upgrading of national industrial structure, promoting the level of Chinese manufacturing and services, and ensuring people's livelihood (Li, L., 2004).

#### **The role of education in the emerging China society in the process of socialization.**

Since the implementation of the reform and opening policy in China, education has accelerated the pace of reform and development. The reform of the education system was fully launched in the mid-1980s. In the 1990s, when formulating the overall strategy for reform and development, the Chinese government gave priority to science, technology, and education. Rejuvenating the country through science and education has become China's basic state policy, and education has taken on the important task of improving the quality of its people and cultivating talents with innovative spirit and creative ability. In the 21st century, China's educational circles are constantly improving the school education system which focuses on academic qualification education, the industry and enterprise education system which focuses on vocational qualification education, and the social education system which focuses on cultural life education. A lifelong education network with mutual communication between pre-service



education and post-service education, simultaneous promotion of formal education and non-formal education, and equal emphasis on academic education and non-academic education has been formed in all regions and industries across the country, to provide open, diversified, and socialized educational opportunities for workers of different ages and occupations (Pei, H., Zhang, X., Xia, Y., Guo, Y., 2022).

In modern society, the competitiveness and strength of science and education have become one of the important core contents of the national comprehensive competitiveness and strength. Science and technology innovation ability is the basis of its competitiveness and strength, Science and technology are the first productive force science and technology progress depends on talent, and talent training depends on education. Modern society is an era of technological and intellectual competition, which is essentially the competition of talents and education. Education is an important prerequisite for the construction of a socialist democracy and legal system (Dong, B., 2007). Education is an important way to improve the quality of the population. To improve the quality of the population and train successors to the socialist cause, education is indispensable, which means that the construction of socialist democratic politics should develop with the progress of education. Establishing an educational system with Chinese characteristics is an important strategic undertaking to promote the development of China's socialist economy, politics, and culture (Tension, P., 2002). Education is an important factor in improving labor productivity, and the improvement of labor productivity depends on the improvement of workers' educational level and the level of science and technology. Education can not only improve the quality of the labor force through its activities but also improve people's ability to work. In addition, it can also produce new science and technology and create new production tools through scientific research in colleges and universities, improve the development level of science and technology, accelerate the application of science and technology in production, and achieve the purpose of increasing productivity. At the same time, in the era of

the knowledge economy, education itself is an industry, so education can promote large-scale and high-level social production, bring great economic value to modernization, and the development of education will become a huge driving force for the development of the national economy.

Education is also an important content and means of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and an extremely important basis for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization construction includes two aspects culture construction and thought construction, Cultural construction requires the implementation of education and popularization, to improve the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation Thought construction also must rely on education and training, so education is the basic way to realize spiritual civilization, in the whole society to form the common ideal and spiritual pillar is one of the fundamental tasks of education. Education promotes the socialization of individual occupation and identity. Since entering modern society, the development of the social division of labor is closely linked with the development of science and technology education. Science and technology to promote the change of social production objectively require a change of education. Modern education largely carries out the mission of promoting professional social, and vocational education is shouldering technical skills, promoting employment of diverse talents, industrious, supporting national transformation and upgrading of industrial structure, promoting China's manufacturing and service level, safeguarding the people's livelihood has made an outstanding contribution. Also, another opinion is that the development of education has accelerated the pace of Chinese education in line with the world's developed countries. Under the trend of economic globalization, China has joined the world economy competition and internal continue to speed up the adjustment of industrial structure, the corresponding force education of our country must accelerate the introduction of foreign high-quality vocational education and training resources, to promote vocational education and training system and operation mechanism reform, improve the overall

level of vocational education and training, to adapt to the economic development of talent resource configuration Needs; Absorbing a variety of foreign vocational education and training models, accelerating the improvement of vocational education model, curriculum system and teaching and training methods, forming a vocational education system with diversified characteristics; The introduction of foreign vocational qualification certificates and training models, and the acceleration of the improvement of China's vocational qualification certificate system and employment access system will be conducive to the internationalization of training content and training specifications, play the comparative advantages of labor prices, improve the international competitiveness of labor export, and make China's education into the ranks of world education.

Education determines the overall level and direction of China's socialist modernization. Science and education competitiveness and strength have become an important core of the country's comprehensive competitiveness and strength. Scientific and technological innovation ability is the foundation of China's competitiveness and strength in its modernization drive. China has established a set of education systems with Chinese characteristics, which is an important strategy to promote China's socialist economic, political, and cultural development. In the era of a knowledge economy, education itself is an industry, and the development of education will become a huge driving force for the development of China's national economy. The overall development level and direction of education determine the overall level and direction of China's socialist modernization drive; the competitiveness and strength of science and education have become the important core elements of the country's comprehensive competitiveness and strength. Education is an important prerequisite for China's socialist democracy and legal system construction. The training of successors to China's socialist cause cannot be separated from education, and China's socialist democratic political construction should develop with the progress of education. In the past 20 years or so, there has been a wave of enrollment expansion

in Chinese universities. This wave of enrollment expansion has increased the number of Chinese college students from about 1 million annually to about 8 million annually. The process of college enrollment expansion has objectively benefited more low-income families, many of whom are rural children. The expansion of university enrollment is beneficial for society to enhance the popularity of education and enhance the role of education in promoting social mobility. Education is an important foundation for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. Education is directly related to the development of China's productive forces, the enhancement of comprehensive national strength, and the improvement of its international status, and even determines to a certain extent the development of socialism in China's development process. Education has become an important strategic issue in China's socialist theory and practice. Education is directly related to the development of China's productive forces, the enhancement of China's comprehensive national strength, and the improvement of its international status, and even determines the development process of socialism in China to a certain extent. "Cultivating people with virtue" and "simultaneous development of five educations" Education promotes the dream of rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. People are social animals, and the world is a global village. In the face of the global crisis, no one can stay out. Building a community with a shared future for mankind has become the only choice. Focus on China's supply-side reform and promote the diversified implementation of Education. The ideal of education is to realize people's all-around development, which is also the wish of families. Cultivate new people of the times, and the whole society cooperates in educating people. Education is the process of cultivating the younger generation from family members to social members, and it cannot be carried out in a closed manner. Chinese schools strengthen cooperation with social organizations. Improve the education system. The education system is an institutional factor, and education reform should be based on system construction. A mature, perfect, and stereotyped education system is the fundamental guarantee for socialist education with Chinese characteristics. Education can help

promote social productivity. The rapid development of Japan's economy is also the role of education promotion. Through education, the talent foundation required for the development of social productivity is laid, and the country's comprehensive scientific and technological level is improved, thereby increasing social productivity. By making the cake bigger, the overall national income can be increased, so that the low-income class can get more income. Education promotes the process of building democratic politics in China. Marx once pointed out: "On the one hand, to establish a correct educational system, it is necessary to change social conditions; on the other hand, to change social conditions, a corresponding educational system is needed."

## Conclusion

As we all know, education is an important investment activity. For individuals, receiving an education can increase their knowledge and learning skills and improve their income returns. For society, education can cultivate talents, improve productivity, and promote social and economic development. We can think of educational level as an effective signal of individual ability or future productivity. Therefore, I think education plays a very important role in contemporary society. Socialization occurs through human interaction. We learn a lot from our family members, our best friends, our teachers, and all the people we love and respect. We also learn, albeit to a limited extent, from people on the street, characters, portraits, and characterizations of people in movies, magazines, and other sources. By interacting with people, and through our observations, we learn how to act "appropriately" and what kind of reactions we expect if we challenge society's norms and values. Socialization affects the overall cultural practices of a society and affects the development of our image of ourselves. The basic institutions of socialization in contemporary society are family, peer group, and school. It is through these intermediaries, and especially through their relations to each other, that the various orders of society emerge. As a subsystem of the social system, the development of education is

bound to be affected and restricted by other factors in society. A country with a higher level of product development has a higher share of public education expenditure in the total national income. The opposite is lower. The fundamental problem of education is the question of what kind of people to cultivate. However, the specification or standard of talent training and the educational structure to cultivate such kinds of talents are not completely determined by education itself. Fundamentally speaking, they are determined by the development level of social productive forces. The process of learning to internalize values and norms into oneself or learning patterns of living in society is called the "socialization process". Internalization is to absorb it so deeply that it becomes part of one's behavior and personality. Thus, socialization is the learning of socially desired values, norms, and roles by members of a particular group or society. It can be more fully defined as a lifelong indoctrination process in which the individual learns the principles, values, and symbols of the social system in which he participates, as well as the expression of these values and norms in the role he plays. The so-called political and economic system determines the nature of education, which means that the political and economic system determines the ideological and political direction of education and the question for whom it serves, not everything in education.

In China, education is the most fundamental cause of a nation. The realization of the four modernizations today depends on knowledge and talent. From a long-term point of view, education is a major plan for national development, because economic development and social progress are inseparable from science and technology; science and technology must be grasped at the same time as education. Children are born completely unaware of their social obligations. He is self-centered. He cared little for society, or least of all for its welfare. Only the process of education can bring him out of his selfish cell and make him popular with others. He also tried to make his contribution to society. Therefore, this is the sociology of education to study the social significance of education. Education is the strategic foundation of our modernization drive.

We must give full attention to giving education a strategic priority. Because education has a bearing on the overall development of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the historical destiny of socialism. Science technology and education have played an important role in promoting social and economic development. If we want to develop our economy faster, we must rely on science, technology, and education. The overall development level and direction of education determine the overall level and direction of China's social modernization; In the era of the knowledge economy, education itself is an industry, and the development of education will become a great power for the development of the national economy. Education is an important prerequisite for the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system, and the training of successors of the socialist cause cannot be separated from education, which means that the construction of socialist democratic politics should develop with the progress of education. The primary function of education is to promote individual development, including individual socialization and individuation; The most basic function of education is to influence the change of the social talent system and economic development. The economic functions of emphasizing education in China's modern society mainly include providing a good background for the sustainable and stable development of the economy; Improving the potential labor ability of education; and Forming ideas, attitudes, and ways of behavior that adapt to modern economic life. The social function of education is to train talents for the development of the country and to serve the political and economic development of the country. The most far-reaching function of education is to influence the development of culture. Education should not only transmit culture but also meet the requirements for the continuation and renewal of culture itself (Wang, Z., 2022).

The role of education in social development: Education promotes the productive forces by enabling people to master certain knowledge, production experience, and labor skills; Education in the production of scientific knowledge, to improve labor production efficiency, promotes the development of productive forces. The influence of education on the political and

economic system: through the cultivation of talents to achieve influence on the political and economic system, education can promote democracy, a kind of public opinion power affecting the political and economic. The influence of education on culture: education has the function of spreading, communicating, and integrating culture. The important characteristics of socialization are as follows: social development enables people to participate in social life. The nature of a person's communication in society is determined by the impact of his interactions with society. Most human behavior is learned, not instinctive. Children's ability to learn and internalize is called human plasticity. As John Dewey put it, education "is a life process undergoing constant reconstruction". It is the development of all these abilities of the individual that enables him to control his environment and realize his possibilities. This function of education is primarily a function of socialization of individuals living in society. Education provides an opportunity for people to socialize and to live normal lives. In his book *Democracy and Education*, John Dewey emphasized the importance of individual socialization with the help of education. He argues that socialization occurs through the participation of individuals in social consciousness. He developed this awareness with the help of education so that the educational process became a social process. Schools are called "micro-societies" because they purify society by providing children with the right education. Two famous educators, Brooker, and Gottlieb, believe that education is a synonym for socialization. "It includes any social behavior that helps guide the integration of children into society or any behavior that society perpetuates itself through new generations." Education is the most important and dynamic force in contemporary individual life, affecting individual social development. It is more like a medium for social change and the flow of social structures. It promotes economic development by providing the means and means to improve living standards. Positive attitudes towards education lead to socioeconomic mobility between individuals and groups. Education plays an unshakable role in the socialization of emerging Chinese society.



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