

## INNOVATIONS IN Arts (HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES) - NEED OF THE HOUR

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**ABSTRACT:** Education is basically a sociological process. It is the process of acquiring knowledge from preceding generation and transmitting it with certain developments to the succeeding generation. Education is a key factor to human development and social sciences are basic tools to personality development, culture up gradation and comprehensive growth of the individual. In India, we still follow the old and traditional methods of teaching and training mostly. Student- centered education and employment of dynamic methods of education will require from teachers, new attitudes and new skills. Students wish to be associated with or be mentored by experts from all over the country and are eager to research, experiment, innovative and learn by working with the teachers. Methods of teaching through centuries will have to subordinate to the methods which puts emphasis on self-study, personal consultation between teachers and pupils, and dynamic sessions of seminars and workshops. Now a day the innovative method is on-line learning and examinations are very popular. The main objective of this paper is to study need of innovations in the arts for the development of individual as well as economy. The study is based on primary and secondary data. The present trend is emphasizing Social Sciences as 'Cash-deficit' must be checked. Social Sciences are invaluable for the fostering of rational and creative thinking, social sensitivity and human values. To meet the present trend in the study of Social Sciences the 'crisis management strategy' should be dispensed with. Efforts must be made to attract the volatile strength of the students. The major finding of the study is innovations are necessary in Arts to get employment and sustainable development in the economy.

**Key words: Sociological process, Personality development, Experiment, Innovation**

### INTRODUCTION:

In India, social sciences occupied pivotal place in education in early 1990's India has a very long and a very impressive intellectual tradition what is remarkable about this tradition is its continuity rather than its range and diversity. It had remarkable achievements in formal disciplines such as mathematics, politics, History, Sociology, Philosophy and Economics but gave meager attention to empirical disciplines such as mathematics and economics. There are different types of subject

which make better lives to the people and cultivation of knowledge and mechanisms for its transmission were socially exclusive even in comparison with other hierarchical societies of the past.

**“SCIENCE IS AN ORGANISED KNOWLEDGE WHERE AS  
SOCIAL SCIENCE IS THE ORIGIN OF KNOWLEDGE.”**

These above lines certainly depict that position which these subjects enjoyed a lot in the olden days even kings and emperors took advice and guidance from social scientists really these subjects were regarded as trustees of public welfare.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To analyze the importance and evolution of social sciences.
2. To examine the applicability of Social Sciences in the present scenario.
3. To Study the importance of investments in education particularly on Social sciences and Humanities.
4. To study the need based innovations in teaching learning and employability oriented skills.

**Methodology:** The study is based on secondary data. The data collected from Govt. reports, news papers, past research studies, earlier researches etc.

**Review of Literature:** The Social Sciences which deal with human behavior in its social and cultural aspects include the following disciplines cultural (or social) anthropology, sociology, social psychology political science and economics also frequently included are social and economic geography and those areas of education that deal with the social contents of learning and the relation of the school to the social order.

The concern is with the social sciences as vital elements in the aftermath of the two great revolutions the political and industrial which opened the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the pattern of the social sciences assumed in that century and their extraordinary development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

According to **Prof. M. Kodandaram** ‘ Social sciences contributed two important benefits to the individual and the society i.e. first, social sciences played the role of an instrument of social change and development by providing the knowledge about the society, its evolution and creation of its new institutions. Secondly, social sciences helped the individual to behold and analyze the society there by providing him the capacity to view his life as an integral/ organic part of the social context and thereby to understand his personal problems as a part of the whole and a capacity to solve them as a social being.

**According to Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy** , the widely accepted four goals of higher education i.e., 1. Enabling the individual not only to improve his personal skills but also to perform certain social responsibilities. 2. Enabling him not only to seek theoretical knowledge but also to be instrumental in the development of social, political and economic institutions. 3. To meet the needs of sustainable economic organizations at local, regional, national and international levels and 4. To pay main role in formulating democratic, civilized and appropriate society- can be achieved only through the study of Social sciences. So social sciences enable the individual to learn the art and science of living together.

The beginnings of the concept of ‘Social sciences’ can be traced back to the father of economics **Adam Smith. Prof Edwin. R.A. Seligman** defined social sciences “those mental or cultural sciences which deal with the activities of the individual as a member of a group”

**The International Encyclopedia** of Social sciences identifies the following ten disciplines as Social Sciences viz Anthropology, Economics, Geography, History, Law, Political science. Psychology, Psychiatry, Sociology, and Statistics.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEPARATE DISCIPLINES:**

Among the disciplines that formed the social sciences two contrary for time equally powerful tendencies at first dominated them. The first was the drive toward unification, toward a single master social science whatever it might be called. The second tendency was toward specialization of the individual social sciences.

#### **ECONOMICS:**

It was economics that first attained the status of a single and separate science, in ideal at least among the social sciences. That autonomy and self regulation that the physiocrats and Adam Smith had found or thought they had found in the processes of wealth, in the operation of prices, rents, interest and wages during the 18<sup>th</sup> century became the basis of a separate and distinctive economics or as it was often called “political economy” in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE:**

Rivaling economics as a discipline during the century was political science. To a very large number of political scientists, the aim of the discipline was essentially that of analyzing the varied properties of sovereignty. Among the political scientists there was the same historical evolutionary dissent from this view however, that existed in economics.

#### **CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY:**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century anthropology also attained clear identity as a discipline. Strictly defined as “the science of man” it could be seen as superseding other specialized disciplines such as economics and political science. Scarcely less than political science or economics, cultural anthropology shared in the themes of the two revolutions and their impact on the world. As was true of the other sciences the cultural anthropologists were immersed in problems of economics, polity social class and community albeit among preliterate rather than modern people.

### **SOCIOLOGY:**

Sociology came into being in precisely these terms and during much of the century it was not easy to distinguish between a great deal of so called sociology and social and cultural anthropology. At the very end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in both France and Germany there appeared some of the works in sociology that were to prove most lasting in their effects upon 20<sup>th</sup> century sociology.

### **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY:**

Social psychology as a distinct discipline also originated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although its outlines were perhaps somewhat less clear than was true of the other social sciences in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, be the substance of social psychology as a formal discipline.

### **SOCIAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY:**

Two final manifestations of the social sciences in the 19<sup>th</sup> century are that social sciences in the 19<sup>th</sup> century are social statistics and social geography.

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century all the major social sciences had achieved a distinctiveness and an importance widely recognized and were especially in the cases of economics and political science fully accepted as discipline in the universities.

## **II- IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO:**

In modern India after 1990's there is vast degradation in the social position of all these subjects. There are different types of subjects which make better lives to the people in the society. If we return the pages of Indian history we find that social sciences used to enjoy a highly respectable position in the past.

In this age of Science and Technological progress there is hurry and worry all around. The sway of mechanism has become significant for modern man. Really, social sciences have lost their old glory. Science has advanced considerably and brought about basic changes in our perspective values, way of life, hopes and fears. Social Science has to appropriately adjust to this scenario because science is administered by social sciences.

Most of the social science graduates are not satisfactory about their economic and social position in future. They hardly make their both ends meet such as a state of affairs is highly

deplorable. Today even social sciences teaching profession has become quite difficult. There is no stress on moral education which is much needed in the present state of affairs. The present day social science subjects do not enjoy enough social prestige because of the defective system of education. It results in indiscipline and the grave problem of unemployment which further degrades the position of social sciences in the society. Values are produced, embedded, modified by social sciences. This is of considerable significance to science its understanding, acceptance and attitudinal aspect.

In the present world, there is only a limited scope for social sciences influence. Change in society has been best out by social sciences, as they deal with all aspects of the society. Similarly oriented education has become very popular in the modern age.

The present generation takes much interest in seeking employment. Now their attitude is to earn money, while learning,. With the change of old values certainly social sciences are not getting the vital position in the educational society. Our society can play an equally important role. It is very necessary to improve the lot of present day position of social sciences. Business administration and management have assumed great importance in a rapidly changing scenario. Administration has become all importance in all forms of polity. This has only increased the crucial role of social sciences. One important statistic is that many of these whose education was pure science or technology are becoming administrator. They require having a good group of the social sciences. The entire including Sociology, Economics, History, Law, Politics, Psychology in order to administer effectively and efficiently.

The changes are so rapid that those devoted to pure science that are responsible for such changes will not be able to effectively harness them for the good of society. It is here that the social sciences emerge during order and effect wise them for the best of all. To bring sciences from the confines of the lab to society because the raw material and final aim of science is a function of social science. This clearly brings out the relevance of social science in the present context. Another point to be taken into account in a system dominated by science and technology is that social sciences have to be considered as an integrated and integral identity where as pure science consists of decisions and concentration on one or a few as puts of a chosen field. The field is vast the scientist narrows his focus the higher he goes. Here the social scientists has to broaden his focus and even try to understand basic aspects of pure science will beyond his capacity. Otherwise what comes out of a lab and out of a brilliant scientist would remain in the lab or his brain.

Social Science creates the environment, the wherewithal the delivery system and rational for the advancement of science and technology.

**Here I want to focus on one of social sciences i.e. Economics and its relevance;**

The effective birth of economics as a separate discipline may be traced in the year 1776. It was the gift of Kautilya who was a master mind in economics. There was of course economics before Adam Smith the Greeks, made significant contributions and so did the medieval scholastics from 15<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, an enormous pamphlet literature appeared that developed in the implications of economic nationalism a body of thought now known as mercantilism.

Economics is the queen of all social sciences. It was that first attained the status of a single and separate science, in ideal among the social sciences/

To -day Economics enjoying the prime position in the social sciences. It is so far popular and wide in the whole world that is known as globalization. The different countries of the world are joined together by means of trade. Though the present systems are differ in different economies of the world. Yet it is very popular and necessary to do the trade with many countries of world. In India too trade takes place with other countries.

An examination of the curriculum of Business administration, management, engineering, civil services(Administration) etc. shows the relevance of social science in general and economics in particular. Administration has become all important in all forms of polity. This has only increased the crucial role of social science.

**III- Government Investment on Education-**In the present day there is only a limited scope for social sciences influence. Its reason is that the government investments are very less in education, especially in social science. According to Human development Report 2005 India ranks 80<sup>th</sup> among 130 countries of the world on which such data are available, in the proportion of GDP spent on education in 2000-2002. Even in last two years (2016-17, 2017-18) and the maximum investment on Education is 6 to 8 percent only. When we compare with other countries it is very less.

The growth of a country is a composite resultant of the level of availability and development of its natural resources level of capital investment, rate of human capital formation and its utilization is productive channels, technological development and its socio-cultural religious environment. Amongst these factors it is the human capital which mainly depends upon the prevailing educational level and system, plays significant role in long term sustainable economic development.

In this context Prof. Galbraith rightly observed “we now get the large part of the industrial growth not from more capital investment but from investment in men and improvements brought about by improved men. “Adam Smith included in a countries stock of fixed capital the enquired and useful abilities of all the inhabitants. No physical capital can be utilized productively without skilled and technically trained personnel’s. Similarly, Marshall regarded education as a national investment and the most valuable of all capital is that invested in human beings.

Investment made in education accelerates the economic growth to a large extent. Danison estimated that the contribution of investment in education in growth of total real income has been about 23 percent and in growth of real national income employed person has been to the extent of 42 percent in USA. It affects the process of economic growth in many ways.

- The productivity of labour force can be enhanced by investment in education.
- It helps in preparing an army of trained skilled labour force and intellectuals which may utilize the imported physical capital in proper manner for the development of the economy.
- The technological level of the country can be change in effective manner best suited for the development is precondition for administrative and technological change.
- Educational development is precondition for administrative and technological change.
- Investment in education can be raise the standard of livings of the people via providing better job opportunities which becomes the means for raising their income levels.
- Investment in education is pre-condition for the development of a country in the long run.

**IV- Need based innovations:** In the 21<sup>st</sup> century various technological advancements, we will have to connect to and use information and communication technologies extensively so that we can grow at a faster pace and meet the global standards of Education in Arts. Interdisciplinary approach in teaching and training requires innovative minds to get involved with the development of curriculum in the country. Tran's disciplinary approach is required to meet the challenges of the real world. Efforts should be built on the existing strength in light of new understanding of the research innovation-growth linkage. The need to involve industrial experts and experts for other technical institutions to the design of courses and curriculum up gradation is required. This is compulsory for all the colleges and higher education institutions that their curriculum should be revised in every 2 years otherwise their grant can be cancelled. Curriculum can be developed in collaboration with industries, research institutions in order to produce competent, capable and confident young employees. Members of curriculum development committee should also consist of academicians from eminent sources.

#### **SUGGESTIONS:**

1. The system of education should be made practical and useful.
2. Both educationalist and the government should join their hands to improve standards of social sciences.
3. The governments both central and state should increase the allocations to the extent possible ratio in GDP.
4. The government also see to encourage the subjects mainly related to social sciences in the education pattern.

5. Actually the former government in the state wanted to wind up social sciences. This is a grave injustice to social sciences in view of their relevance to the society.

6. Priority and up liftment to the social sciences along with science and technology is to be assigned. In other words step motherly attitude is highly deplorable. A change in the attitude of educational institutions is necessary as due importance is not given by them to social sciences.

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