

SOCIALIZATION

Introduction

- Human
 - At birth – Biological organism with animal needs
 - Gradually moulds in to a social being

- Man is not just Social but also Cultural.
 - Culture provides and moulds personality.
 - This Process of Social training is called Socialization
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- Socialization is a process of learning that enables the learner to perform social roles and ability to participate in social system

Socialization - Definition

- Complex process of interaction through which the individual learns the habits, beliefs, skills and standards of judgement that are necessary for his effective participation in social groups and communities – Lundberg
- Process by which the individual learns to conform to the group norms – Ogburn

Definition – Contd.

- Process of educating the individual into the social and cultural world making him a particular member in society and its various groups by inducting him to accept the norms and values of the society – Kimball Young
- One internalizes the norms of his groups so that a distinct 'self' emerges, unique to that particular individual – Horton and Hunt

Concept of Socialization

- Individual exposed himself to varied experiences in society
- Follows procedures and practices of social groups
- Develops his distinct personality
- Individual shares the culture of group and acquires the ways of behaviour through methods of learning (imitation, conditioning and specific training)

Meaning of Socialization

- New born moulded into a social being through the process of socialization
- Acquires conventional pattern of human behaviour
- Follows norms and regulations and performs social roles
- Acquires set of attitudes, habits, skills, standards, likes, dislikes and goals
- Acquires pattern of behaviour for effective participation in groups and communities

Meaning of Socialization

- Child acquires cultural content along with social bond through socialization
- Every man tries to adjust himself to the condition and environment predominantly determined by the society of which he is a member
- This process of adjustment is called as socialization

- Socialization shapes the total personality of individual
- Socialization helps to establish good interpersonal social relationships
- Process starts before birth, continues through life, ends at death

Aims of socialization

- Become social and cultural being
- Maintain social order
- Learn and fulfil social roles
- Lead qualitative meaningful life

Characteristics of Socialization

- Learning process
- Continuous process
- Tool for transmission of culture
- Establish limits on individual

Importance of Socialization

- Prepare the child to lead a approved way of social life
- Makes socially disciplined
- One learns values, ideals, aims objectives of life and means to attain them

Importance of Socialization

- Socialization helps to develop right aspirations
- Channelizes energy for realization of goals
- Guides to find way for social problems

Process of Socialization

- Starts before birth, continues through life till death
- Parents marital selection, marriage life, Prenatal care, family's cultural practice (Indirect socialization)

Process of Socialization

- After birth – Direct socialization – influenced by reflexes, instincts, surges, capacities, comprehension and educability
- Development of self (Ego) – where personality shapes and minds starts functioning

Factors in socialization process

- Imitation
 - Child learns behaviour pattern, Language,
- Suggestion
 - Given through language, communication
 - Propaganda, advertisement based on this
 - Suggestion decreases with mental maturity

Factors in socialization process

- Identification
 - Identify aims and means of life
 - Increases with age
- Language
 - Powerful medium of interaction

Role of Socialization

- Important factor in personality development
- Human behaviour and mentality are developed by socialization
- Isolation, deprivation of communication will affect behaviour

Theories of Socialization

- Core essence of socialization is development of I, Me and Myself
- Cooley's theory
- George Herbert Mead's theory
- Sigmund Freud's theory
- W I Thomas theory
- Durkheim's theory

Cooley's theory

- Mind is social and Society is Mental
- We look at ourselves through other eyes
- Our perceptions of how we look to others
- Our perception of their judgement of how we look
- Self feelings like pride about these judgements
- Self conscious is not possible without society

George Herbert Mead's theory

- Individual comes to know about himself by 'role playing'
- Puts himself in other's shoes and enables to see himself objectively from the eyes of others
- Self is a product of social interaction arises ins social experience constantly changing and adjusting to new situations
- Self grows in a social context

Sigmund Freud's theory

- Self and society are not identical
- Id – works on pleasure principle and represents instinctive desires
- Ego – works on reality principle and acts with ideals, norms
- Super Ego – works on morality principle

W I Thomas theory

- Situation and group where a child is born is already defined
- Child cannot behave according to own wishes, compromise wishes to societies expectations

Durkheim's theory

- Individual becomes socialized by adopting group's behaviour
- Individual unconsciously depends his group for his behaviour

Stages of socialization

- Continuous process of social learning, from childhood itself (Direct socialization)
- Socialization carried out by social groups and social institutions

Stages of socialization

- Child learns to adapt and confirms him within broader social network
 - Oral stage
 - Anal stage
 - Oedipal stage
 - Adolescence stage

Oral stage

- Crying – establishes dependency and over hunger drive
- Womb – comfortable stay
- Cries for first breathing and then for feeding
- Cries when crisis arises

Anal stage

- Takes care of himself – toilet training, wear clothes
- Child expresses aggression by withholding or releasing faeces at wrong time
- Mother's love is positive sanction
- Mother acts as care taker and helps in interaction between child and family

Oedipal stage

- From preschool to puberty
- Identifies himself on the basis of sex
- Oedipus complex – Boys – Love towards mother and Jealousy towards father
- Electra complex – Girls – Love towards father and Jealousy towards mother
- Boys and girls act according to their sexes

Adolescence stage

- Physiological and psychological change occurs
- Free from parental control, at the same time cannot take own decisions
- Control over moving with opposite sex
- Adolescents have less social control
- Parents advise on education, occupation etc

Types of Socialization

- Primary Socialization
 - Early life of child hood
 - From family, friends and primary agencies
 - By observation, imitation, experience and conditioning
- Anticipatory Socialization
 - Anticipation of joining to other group, so tries to learn other group's norm
 - Marriage between persons of different group

Types of Socialization

- Developmental Socialization
 - Adult progresses to learn to adapt to new situations
- Resocialization
 - Stripping away learned patterns and substitution of new ones
 - Eg. Girl learns after marriage

Types of Socialization

- Child socialization
 - Learns values, culture, norms etc
 - See parents and teachers as role models
- Adult socialization
 - Adult continues to learn to fulfil several responsibilities

Agencies for socialization

- Family and parents
- School and Teachers
- Friends, Peer groups, playmates
- Religion
- Literature and Mass media
- State (Government)

Family

- Primary agency
- Mother, first socializing agent, has great impact on child's personality
- Child personality, capacity and abilities developed by parents
- Child learns language, communication, morality, love, sacrifice through family

School

- Education brings change in behaviour
- Good citizens
- Promotes work efficiency and capacity
- Develops group feeling
- Enhances the standards of living
- Teachers – child tries to identify

Peers

- Based on equality, morality, cooperation and mutual understanding
- Learns informal facets of culture, e.g. fashion
- During adolescence child give more important to peers
- Peer group culture overtakes Parental culture

Mass Media & Literature

- Ideas, public opinion, attitudes, ideologies, tradition and culture

State

- Forms laws, rules and norms for society
- Compulsorily have to follow and adjust our behaviour

END OF CHAPTER