

# SOCIALIZATION



# What is the socialization

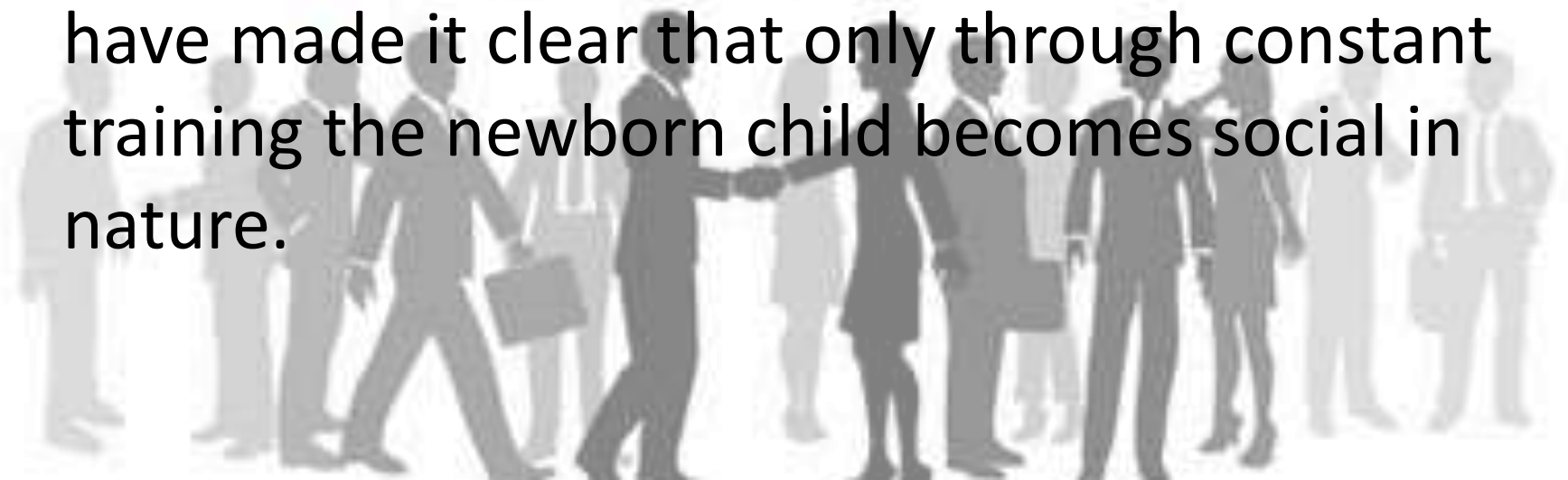
- Socialization is the process by which children and adults learn from others.
- Many people think that socialization is especially important for infants and children.
- psychologists now realize that socialization continues all across the life span, as long as people continue to learn from social experiences.



# How socialization is important

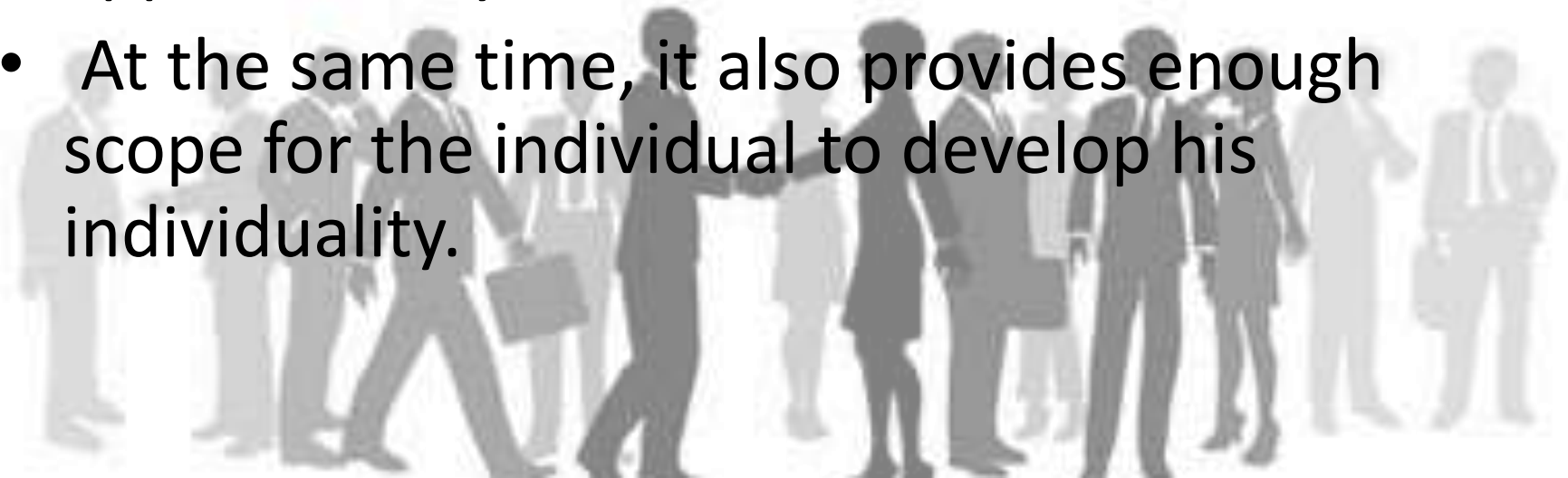
## 1. Socialization converts man, the biological being into man, the social being.

- Man is not born social.
- Various instances like-that of Kaspar Hauser, Anna, the wolf children of India and others have made it clear that only through constant training the newborn child becomes social in nature.



## **2. Socialization contributes to the development of personality.**

- Personality is a product of society.
- socialization is a process through which the personality of the new born child is shaped and molded.
- Through the process, the child learns an approved way of social life.
- At the same time, it also provides enough scope for the individual to develop his individuality.





### **3. Helps to became disciplined.**

- Socialization is social learning.
- It is the values, ideals, aims and objectives of life and the means of attaining them.

### **4. Helps to enact different roles.**

- Every individual has to enact different roles in his life.
- Every role is woven around norms and is associated with different attitudes.
- The process of socialization assists an individual not only to learn the norms associated with roles but also to develop appropriate attitudes to enact those roles.

## **5. Provides the knowledge of skills.**

- Socialization skills help the individual to play economic, professional, educational, religious and political roles in his latter life.
- In primitive societies for, example, imparting skills to the younger generation in specific occupations was an important aspect of socialization.



# WAYS OF SOCIALIZATION

## 1. Socialization starts with the face and the body language.

- A smile indicates your willingness to know more about the event and the people attending it.
- It guarantees you a higher probability of winning the interest of people that you might no longer need to make the first move to engage in conversations.

## 2. Keep a clean sense of humor.

- If you have the natural knack of making people laugh, then you would find it easy to socialize.

## 3. Be attentive throughout the conversation.

- Showing a sincere interest in what others are saying inspires a fruitful exchange of ideas.

## 4. Maintain an open and positive frame of mind.

- When joining a social activity, you should expect to encounter people of varied beliefs, nationality, religion, orientation and sensibilities.



## 5. Respect the distance and personal space of others.

- You may radiate with well-mannered interactive skills, but if others refuse to reciprocate your enthusiasm, move to another group that seems to be more welcoming.



# Types of socialization:

## 1. Primary socialization:

- It takes place in the early years of life of the new born individual.

## 2. Development socialization

- This kind of learning is based on the achievements of primary socialization.

## 3. Anticipatory socialization

- Men not only learn the culture of the group of which they are immediate members

#### 4. Re socialization:

- It is not only do individuals change roles within groups, but they also change membership – groups.

#### 5. Broad socialization

- It is intended to promote independence, individualism and self expression

#### 6. Narrow socialization

- It is intended to promote obedient and conformity

#### 7. Natural socialization

- occurs when infants and young starts explore, play and discover the social world.



## 8. Positive socialization

- positive socialization is the social learning that is best on pleasure existing experience

## 9. Negative socialization

- negative socialization occurred when others use punishment.





# SOCIALIZATION INSTITUTIONS

- The Family:

it is the center of the child's life, as infants are totally dependent on others.

- Religion:

Agents of socialization differ in effects across religious traditions.

- Peer Group:

A peer group is a social group whose members have interests, social positions and age in common.



- Legal systems

Children are pressured from both parents and peers to conform and obey certain laws or norms of the group/community

- Mass media

The mass media are the means for delivering impersonal communications directed to a vast audience.

