

SOCIALIZATION



What is the socialization

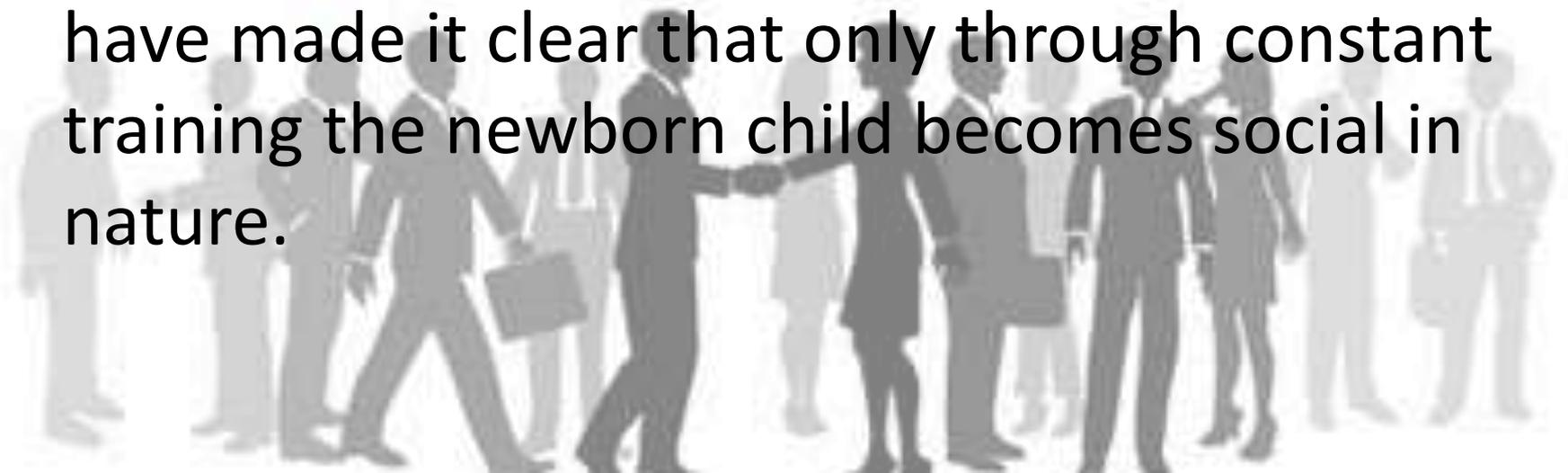
- Socialization is the process by which children and adults learn from others.
- Many people think that socialization is especially important for infants and children.
- psychologists now realize that socialization continues all across the life span, as long as people continue to learn from social experiences.



How socialization is important

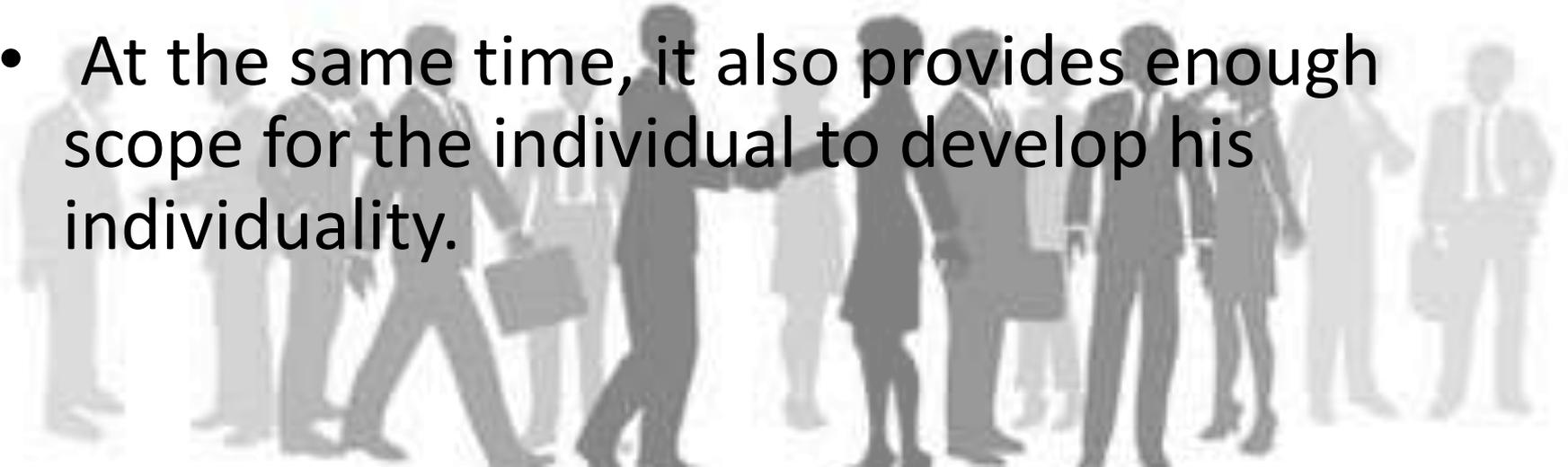
1. Socialization converts man, the biological being into man, the social being.

- 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.

