Socialization
Meaning, Aims, Features and Types
Socialization is that process by which a living organism is changed into a person and a social being. It is with the help of this process that a younger generation learns the adult role which it has to play subsequently.

1. The process continues from generation to generation.
2. It starts with a birth of an individual and continues till death and even after death.
3. Through this process of socialization a child learns to behave as per the expectations of the society.
4. An individual learns the reciprocal responses of the society so that he can anticipate the behaviour of others towards him as well as his own behaviour towards others.
Aims of Socialization

Socialization the process of cultural learning and social development whereby a new person acquires necessary skills and education to play regular part in a social system, is aimed at following:

1. The Basic Discipline

1. Socialization inculcates basic disciplines, ranging from toilet habits to the methods of science.
2. The individual is taught the accepted ways by which he may express his emotions.
2. The Accepted Aspirations

1. Society is also concerned with imparting the basic goals, aspirations and values to which the child is expected to direct his behaviour for the rest of life.

2. Each human group has different aspirations depending upon the cultural background.

3. In this aspect of socialization, the society imparts to its maturing members the goals that are important and the way one goes about attaining them.
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<th>3. The Necessary Skills</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Socialization teaches skill. Only by acquiring the needed skills, an individual can fit into a society.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>In simple societies, traditional practices are handed down from generation to generation and are usually learned by imitation and practice in the course of everyday life.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>In societies with advanced technology, central task of socialization is inculcating the abstract skills through formal education.</td>
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4. The Appropriate Roles

1. Role performance is very important in the process of socialization. Parsons defines socialization as “the acquisition of the requisite orientations for satisfactory functioning in a role.”

2. Social roles, thus, remain central to the process of socialization.

3. If the individuals have to play a functional and predictable part in social interaction, they need to be trained of the accepted social roles. For instance, roles of mother, father, parents, children etc.
Features of Socialization

1. Socialization is transmitted both formally and informally. Formal transmission takes place through direct instruction and education, as in schools, colleges and religious institutions. Informally, however, socialization is carried through folkways, customs and cultural values etc.

2. The more in agreement the socialising agencies are, the more securely and rapidly, socialization takes place. Studies indicate then when there is conflict between the ideas, examples and skills transmitted by the child’s peer group or between home and school, socialization of the individual tends to be slower and uncertain.
3. Socialization inculcates basic discipline. An individual learns to control his impulses and projects a disciplined behaviour to gain social approval or for the sake of a future goal.

4. Socialization helps to control human behaviour. This control through the process of socialization is exercised to maintain social order. Societies depend heavily upon effective socialization to internalize social norms and values as individual’s guides and motives to action.

5. Socialization is continuous. Just as it does not cease when a child becomes an adult, internalization of culture is continuous over generations. Through this internalization, society perpetuates itself. Its members transmit cultural values to the next generation and thus society continues to exist.
Socialization is a never ending process. Although it is most active during childhood and adolescence, development continues into middle and old age. Orville G. Brim, Jr. was among the first to describe socialization as a life long process. He maintains that socialization of adults differ from childhood socialization. It is in this context that we refer to various types of socialization.
1. Primary socialization occurs when a child learns the attitudes, values and actions appropriate to individuals as members of a particular culture.

2. For example if a child saw his/her mother expressing a discriminatory opinion about a minority group, then that child may think this behaviour is acceptable and could continue to have this opinion about minority groups.
Secondary Socialization

1. Secondary socialization refers to the process of learning what is appropriate behavior as a member of a smaller group within the larger society.
2. It is usually associated with teenagers and adults, and involves smaller changes than those occurring in primary socialization.
3. For eg. entering a new profession, relocating to a new environment or society.
Developmental Socialization

1. Developmental socialization is the process of learning behaviour in a social institution or developing your social skills.

2. For instance, getting trained for some new work.
Anticipatory socialization refers to the processes of socialization in which a person "rehearses" for future positions, occupations, and social relationships.
1. Resocialization refers to the process of discarding former behaviour patterns and reflexes accepting new ones as part of a transition in one's life.

2. This occurs throughout the human life cycle (Schaefer & Lamm, 1992: 113). Resocialization can be an intense experience, with the individual experiencing a sharp break with their past, and needing to learn and be exposed to radically different norms and values.

3. An example might be the experience of a young man or woman leaving home to join the military, or a religious convert internalizing the beliefs and rituals of a new faith.
1. Organizational socialization is the process whereby an employee learning the knowledge and skills necessary to assume his or her organizational role.

2. As newcomers become socialized, they learn about the organization and its history, values, jargon, culture, and procedures. They also learn about their work group, the specific people they work with on a daily basis, their own role in the organization, the skills needed to do their job, and both formal procedures and informal norms.

3. Thus, Socialization functions as a control system in that newcomers learn to internalize and obey organizational values and practices.
Therefore, socialization is the process of fitting individuals into particular forms of group life, transmitting established cultural traditions and transforming human organisms into social beings. Socialization not only helps in the maintenance and preservation of social values and norms but it is also the process with the help of which the younger generation is told to transmit social values and norms to the next generation. This process does not stop with the life of an individual but continuous from generation to generation.
THANK YOU ...

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