

Welcome students, this is Vaishali Nevgi from Ganpat Parsekar

College of Education. Today we're going to

learn about socialization and influences of society. A topic

from Unit 1, the social, cultural and political context

of education. The subject is Foundations of education. Let's

consider the outline. We're going to learn about

socialization and the influence of society, meaning of

socialization, process of socialization, influence of

society on the socialization of the child. The expected learning

outcomes are as follows. The student will be able to explain

the meaning of socialization,

describe the process of socialization, explain how

society influences socialization of the child. As far as the

introduction of the topic goes, a child is born an instinctive

animal. Social sense develops in him gradually. The environment

has a great impact on the development of his social sense.

It is difficult to imagine a man without society. Hence, man is

regarded as a social animal. Infact, if you go to see, none of

us can live alone for a longtime, we need our family as well

as friends with us. So man essentially is a social being,

and as such society has a major influence in the process of the

socialization of a child.

In order to understand how society influences the socialization, it is important to understand the influence that various elements of society have on a child. Let's understand the meaning of socialization. Socialization is the process through which we make the child an active member of society.

Secondly, the act of adapting behavior to the norms of a Culture or society is called socialization. For example, adapting the behavior to the norms of culture in each state would be different and that involves socialization.

Socialization can also mean going out and meeting people or hanging out with friends.

The main processes of socialization are as follows, initiating action, perception of the situation, showing the correct response and then to learn to respond. Let's consider the first one. Initiating action or behavior is dependent both on the stimulus and the individual. Here the term individual stands for mental preparedness. If the individual is not favorably disposed, he will not be able to show the expected behavior. Even when the stimulus is there, for example, if students are disturbed for some reason, they will not pay attention to what

is being told in class. Secondly, the mental preparedness depends upon the general physical condition, mind, hereditary traits nervous system muscles, glands, need values of life, interest, motivations, expectations, purpose, an attitude. In order to fulfill one's motives and needs. a person starts some action. Thus, the child himself should feel encouraged to do something. Because of this, the child will acquire various social traits. The perception of the situation - Socialization depends upon the way in which a person perceives a situation. Secondly, a person learns various things according to his mode of perception of things. We know that things are considered in different ways by different people. This is because of the individual differences. As we know we are all different from each other. For example, a drama may be liked by some people and disliked by others. Similarly, even in identical situations, people have varying types of experiences. Thus, it is on the basis of various life experiences of people that socialization of people goes on. Thirdly, showing the correct response. All the responses of an individual against a stimulus are not correct. In the

the beginning he has to learn how to make correct responses. He commits errors in the process of learning. Gradually he learns to show correct responses.

Then he gets satisfaction from the same. This satisfaction is a sign of this socialization. For example, knowing when to say please, thank you sorry and those magic words are learned as a part of socialization at home itself and later in school.

Fourthly, to learn to respond or to form a habit. An individual learns a response.

If it is praised by others, then he gets into a habit of showing that response. To become habituated for showing a particular type of response is a very important aspect of socialization. For example, making the child follow socially acceptable behavior like being punctual, being honest, speaking the truth, etc. Now let's understand what are the elements of society which influence the socialization process. First of all, we have our family. Secondly, social and economic status. Thirdly, neighbors and companions, caste or class level. Next we have the school and last but not the least culture. Let's understand how family influences the socialization process. The family plays a very important

role in the socialization of the child. Thus, the mutual relation between parents ,impact of brothers and sisters, relation with other family members ,entry into a new family are very important factors that affect the socialization of a child. For example, if we were to consider the entry into a new family, the people are new to us and we need to adjust to that new environment, including the people with whom we are going to stay for life.

Secondly, social and economic status. All children like to meet children belonging to good social and economic status. Such children get the opportunities to meet different types of people. Hence their socialization process goes on smoothly. On the contrary, people do not welcome meeting children of low or bad economic and social.

status, they do not get the opportunity to meet different people. Their socialization does takes a different turn. One thing that we need to understand as far as culture and social status is concerned is that people who come from a higher status obviously have more exposure to the world around them. Thirdly, neighbours and companions - before going to school the child.

spends much of his time with neighbours and companions. If the companions are good, the child forms good habits, else he goes astray and forms undesirable modes of behavior. For example, they could fall into wrong company and have bad peer influence. They might become drug addicts and they might adapt to all kinds of antisocial behavior. Fourth the caste or class

Level - the child from a majority group may consider himself superior to that from a minority community. Also, children from lower caste consider themselves inferior to those from the higher strata of society. For example, in the United States of America, the Negro children regard themselves inferior to those from higher strata.

of society. Fifth the school - a school is like a miniature society. It is here that the child realises that he is only one unit of the group and like him there are several other units. For example, before a child comes to school, he is only used to his family. Why we call the school a miniature society is because the day he enters school he gets to meet so many new people, including his own classmates, the teacher, the other teachers who have been teaching in the school, and so on. This constitutes, in other

words, a miniature society, and these feelings bring in many changes in the child. As a result, his socialization proceeds further. 6th Culture - socialization of the child is deeply related with culture, the culture of a higher class family is likely to be higher than that of a lower class family. Thus, differences are found in children coming from higher class and lower class families. For reference, I have referred to philosophical and sociological perspectives on education by JC Aggarwal, 2014, and foundations of education by S.P.Chaube and Chaube .A second revised edition. Thank you.