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i. Definition of “socialization”.

DEFINITION OF SOCIALIZATION

Socialization can be defined as the process whereby an helpless infant gradually became a self- aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the way of the culture into which baby is born.

It is a process by which a person learns an acceptable manner within the society or group.

Indeed without socialization and individual would not behave like a human being

For society to operate smoothly, individuals must be socialized into institutionalized patterns of behavior, values and norms.

Socialization is a lifelong process even though the most critical process happens in the early years. It is the stage of primary socialization.

While socialization has an important impact on individuals it is not a kind of Cultural programming in which the child absorbs passively the influences with which person comes into contact.

The concept like status/Role, social control, groups and social stratification help us to understand how the process of socialization takes place.

A child, in the first instance is a member of a family.

But baby is also member of a larger kin-group consisting of brothers, sisters and other relatives of the parents.

The family into which baby is born may be a nuclear or extended family. It is also a member of a larger society such as tribe or sub caste a clan or a Biradri, a religious and linguistic group.

Membership of these groups and institutions imposes certain behavioral norms and values on each member.

Corresponding to these membership there are roles that are performed. That of a son, a daughter, a grandchild or a student.

These are multiple role, which are performed simultaneously.

The process of learning the norms, attitudes, values or behavioral patterns of these groups begins early in life and continues throughout ones life.

Explain shortly all types of Socialization with examples

PRIMARY SOCIALIZATION

Usually happens in the family. The family is the primary agent of socialization.

During our early years we learn the most basic norms, Values, Goals and attitudes of our society of our culture and society from the family.

We acquire human skill Love, Sadness, Humor, to laugh, to cry, to smile, to communicate and interact through primary socialization, in the family, close human relationships are important for the primary socialization of children.

Example:

Toilet training is an example of primary socialization

SECONDARY SOCIALIZATION.

This type occur when a person learns on appropriate behavior to be displayed within a smaller group which is still part of larger society.

The change within the value, attitudes and believes of an individual are seen to be less importance than the changes made in him as her participates in the large society.

Example:

A high school graduate chooses a career in business management after participating in a small group career seminar led by college majors.

DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIALIZATION

In involves a learning process where in the fear on developing our social skill.

Example

Dadabhaoy institute of higher education start to teach English to new freshman students in order to develop verbal communication.

ANTICIPATORY SOCIALIZATION

This type refers to the process where in person practices a rehearses for future social relationship

Example

A Childs anticipates parenthood he is ob Serves his parents perform their daily roles.

RE SOCIALIZATION;

This involved rejecting previous behavior pattern and accepting new ones so he individual can shift from one part of this life to another. Re socialization is paid to be happening throughout human life cycle

Example

When a criminal is rehabilitated he has to change role radically.

REVERSE SOCIALIZATION:

In reverse socialization the younger generation transfers knowledge to the older generation. This occurs mostly in industrial societies where the pace of technological change is very rapid.

Example

Children teaching grandparents to use a computer social media cell phone ect.

Is socialization process applicable to the adults? Discuss it.

It isn't right to assume that the course of socialization reaches a conclusion when once the individual arrives at the adulthood from that of the juvenile stage. Indeed, socialization is a deep rooted measure. Never in the existence of a man has it reached a conclusion.

Indeed, even at the entryway of death one has something to learn. Normally, the grown-up people who are to embrace significant obligations in life have numerous things to learn over the span of their adulthood.

In the advanced society adulthood is viewed as accomplished when an individual can uphold oneself completely autonomous of the parental family. Full adulthood additionally suggests the capacity to shape a group of one's own. The socialization of grown-ups is moderately simpler than the socialization of youngsters for three reasons:

- (I) The grown-up is typically propelled to pursue an objective which he has effectively gotten.
- (II) The new job that he is attempting to disguise has numerous similitude's to the jobs which he has as of now disguised
- (III) At last the mingling specialist can speak with him effectively through discourse.

Still the socialization of grown-ups can be a drawn out and an intense cycle. This is especially so when the abilities to be mastered are complicated and the obligations of the job are weighty.

It turns out to be even more troublesome when the new job requires the disguise of standards and mentalities that are practically something contrary to those which are set up as a part of his character. For instance, a rustic youth who comes from a male-ruled family might need to confront hardships when needed to work under a female supervisor in a city office part of the groundwork for some grown-up jobs the young people are given preparing in important abilities as well as ingrained with legitimate inspiration and qualities. Accordingly, the greater part of the adolescents need to become guardians, laborers, residents, and so on they attempt to assume these parts well when the opportunity arrives for that. Learning of these jobs becomes simpler in case it is gone before by expectant socialization.

At times, grown-up socialization is influenced by early socialization. Freud has illuminated the way that the youth occasions have long reach impacts upon character. For instance, kids who are permitted to eat unreservedly anything they desire might think that it is troublesome in later life to have authority over their tongue. Essentially, the exceptionally garrulous youngsters will confront challenges in practicing limitation over their discussion in grown-up life.

Indeed, even on account of grown-ups instructive establishments, the broad communications and friend bunches keep on filling in as offices of socialization. They are regularly enhanced by the complicated associations. These organizations assist the new comer with getting receptive to the set up schedules and furthermore to foster qualities and loyalties pertinent to the new jobs.