

Socialisation: Types Stages:(chapter-5)

Course content (Meaning, Features, Types, Stages and agencies of socialization) Lecture for B.A (H) Part 1st and Subsidiary (Part 1st)

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Socialisation is a processes with the help of which a living organism is changed into a social being. It is a process through which the younger generation learns the adult role which it has to play subsequently. It is a continuous process in the life of an individual and it continues from generation to generation.

Meaning of Socialisation:

The newborn is merely an organism. Socialisation makes him responsive to the society. He is socially active. He becomes a 'Purush' and the culture that his group inculcates in him, humanises him, and makes him 'Manusha'. The process indeed, is endless. The cultural pattern of his group, in the process gets incorporated in the personality of a child. It prepares him to fit in the group and to perform the social roles. It sets the infant on the line of social order and enables an adult to fit into the new group. It enables the man to adjust himself to the new social order.

Socialisation stands for the development of the human brain, body, attitude, behaviour and so forth. Socialisation is known as the process of inducting the individual into the social world. The term socialisation refers to the process of interaction through which the growing individual learns the habits, attitudes, values and beliefs of the social group into which he has been born.

Definition: Socialisation is a comprehensive process. According to Horton and Hunt, Socialisation is the process whereby one internalises the norms of his groups, so that a distinct 'self emerges, unique to this individual.

Through the process of socialisation, the individual becomes a social person and attains his personality. Green defined socialisation "as the process by which the child acquires a cultural content, along with selfhood and personality". According to *Lundberg*, socialisation consists of the "complex processes of interaction through which the individual learns the habits, skills, beliefs and standard of judgement that are necessary for his effective participation in social groups and communities".

Peter Worsley explains socialisation “as the process of “transmission of culture, the process whereby men learn the rules and practices of social groups”.

H.M. Johnson defines socialisation as “learning that enables the learner to perform social roles”. He further says that it is a “process by which individuals acquire the already existing culture of groups they come into”.

Socialisation takes place at different stages such as primary, secondary and adult. The primary stage involves the socialisation of the young child in the family. The secondary stage involves the school and the third stage is adult socialisation.

Socialisation is, thus, a process of cultural learning whereby a new person acquires necessary skills and education to play a regular part in a social system. The process is essentially the same in all societies, though institutional arrangements vary. The process continues throughout life as each new situation arises. Socialisation is the process of fitting individuals into particular forms of group life, transforming human organism into social being and transmitting established cultural traditions.

Features of Socialisation:

Socialisation not only helps in the maintenance and preservation of social values and norms but it is the process through which values and norms are transmitted from one generation to another generation.

1. Inculcates basic discipline:
2. Helps to control human behaviour:
3. Socialisation is rapid if there is more humanity among the- agencies of socialisation:
4. Socialisation takes place formally and informally:
5. Socialisation is continuous process

Types of Socialisation:

Although socialisation occurs during childhood and adolescence, it also continues in middle and adult age. Orville F. Brim (Jr) described socialisation as a life-long process. He maintains that socialisation of adults differ from childhood socialisation. In this context it can be said that there are various types of socialisation.

- 1. Primary Socialisation**
- 2. Secondary Socialisation**
- 3. Adult Socialisation**
- 4. Anticipatory Socialisation**
- 5. Re-socialisation**

Primary socialisation refers to socialisation of the infant in the primary or earliest years of his life. It is a process by which the infant learns language and cognitive skills, internalises norms and values. The infant learns the ways of a given grouping and is moulded into an effective social participant of that group. The norms of society become part of the personality of the individual. The child does not have a sense of wrong and right.

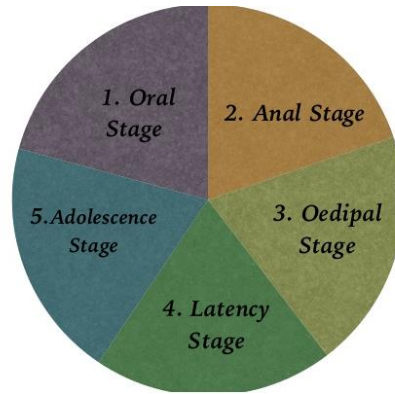
The process can be seen at work outside the immediate family, in the 'peer group'. The growing child learns very important lessons in social conduct from his peers. He also learns lessons in the school. Hence, socialisation continues beyond and outside the family environment. Secondary socialisation generally refers to the social training received by the child in institutional or formal settings and continues throughout the rest of his life.

In the adult socialisation, actors enter roles (for example, becoming an employee, a husband or wife) for which primary and secondary socialisation may not have prepared them fully. Adult socialisation teaches people to take on new duties. The aim of adult socialisation is to bring change in the views of the individual. Adult socialisation is more likely to change overt behaviour, whereas child socialisation moulds basic values.

Anticipatory socialisation refers to a process by which men learn the culture of a group with the anticipation of joining that group. As a person learns the proper beliefs, values and norms of a status or group to which he aspires, he is learning how to act in his new role. Re-Socialisation refers to the process of discarding former behaviour patterns and accepting new ones as part of a transition in one's life. Such re-socialisation takes place mostly when a social role is radically changed. It involves abandonment of one way of life for another which is not only different from the former but incompatible with it. For example, when a criminal is rehabilitated, he has to change his role radically.

Stage of socialization:

- 1) Oral stage
- 2) Anal Stage
- 3) Oedipal Stage
- 4) Latency Stage
- 5) Adolescence Stage



Agencies of Socialization:

Socialisation is a process by which culture is transmitted to the younger generation and men learn the rules and practices of social groups to which they belong. Through it that a society maintains its social system. Personalities do not come ready-made. The process that transforms a child into a reasonably respectable human being is a long process. Hence, every society builds an institutional framework within which socialisation of the child takes place. Culture is transmitted through the communication they have with one another and communication thus comes to be the essence of the process of culture transmission. In a society there exists a number of agencies to socialise the child.

1. Family:

The family plays an outstanding role in the socialisation process. In all societies other agencies besides the family contribute to socialisation such as educational institutions, the peer group etc. But family plays the most important role in the formation of personality. By the time other agencies contribute to this process family has already left an imprint on the personality of the child. The parents use both reward and punishment to imbibe what is socially required from a child.

According to Robert. K. Merton, “it is the family which is a major transmission belt for the diffusion of cultural standards to the oncoming generation”. The family serves as “the natural and convenient channel of social continuity.

2. Peer Group:

Peer Group means a group in which the members share some common characteristics such as age or sex etc. It is made up of the contemporaries of the child, his associates in school, in playground and in street. The growing child learns some very important lessons from his peer group. Since members of the peer group are at the same stage of socialisation, they freely and spontaneously interact with each other.

The members of peer groups have other sources of information about the culture and thus the acquisition of culture goes on. They view the world through the same eyes and share the same subjective attitudes. In order to be accepted by his peer group, the child must exhibit the characteristic attitudes, the likes and dislikes.

3. Religion:

Religion play a very important role in socialisation. Religion instills the fear of hell in the individual so that he should refrain from bad and undesirable activities. Religion not only makes people religious but socialises them into the secular order.

4. Educational Institutions:

Parents and peer groups are not the only agencies of the socialisation in modern societies. Every civilised society therefore has developed a set of formalised agencies of education (schools, colleges and universities) which have a great bearing on the socialisation process. It is in the educational institutions that the culture is formally transmitted and acquired in which the science and the art of one generation is passed on to the next.

The educational institutions not only help the growing child in learning language and other subjects but also instil the concept of time, discipline, team work, cooperation and competition. Through the means of reward and punishment the desired behaviour pattern is reinforced whereas undesirable behaviour pattern meets with disapproval, ridicule and punishment.

5. Occupation:

In the occupational world the individual finds himself with new shared interests and goals. He makes adjustments with the position he holds and also learns to make adjustment with other workers who may occupy equal or higher or lower position.

While working, the individual enters into relations of cooperation, involving specialisation of tasks and at the same time learns the nature of class divisions. Work, for him, is a source of income but at the same time it gives identity and status within society as a whole.

Socialization Processes

समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया (परिभाषा):

मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। वह समाज में रहता है और अपना विकास करता है। समाज के बिना उसका विकास असंभव है तथा वह समाज की परम्पराओं, विचारों रहन सहन के तरीकों को अपनाता है। इस प्रकार से कह जा सकता है यदि वह समाज के अनुसार अपना जीवन नहीं बीतता तो उसका समुचित विकास नहीं हो सकता। इस प्रकार वह समाज की परम्पराओं और मान्यताओं को अपनाकर ही सामाजिक बनता है। इस प्रकार समाजीकरण का अभिप्राय सीखने की उस प्रक्रिया से है जो बाल के जन्म के बाद शुरू हो जाती है और जीवन भर सामाजिक गुणों को सीखने और उसे व्यवहार में ग्रहण करने में लगती है और वह सामाजिक प्राणी के रूप में परिवर्तित होने लगती है। इस प्रकार से यह एक प्रक्रिया जिसमें मानव समाज द्वारा सिखता है जो उसके आस पास समाज में दिखता है। अर्थात: एक व्यक्ति का समाजीकरण सामाजिक व्यवहार को सीखना है।

सामाजीकरण (Socialization) वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके माध्यम से मनुष्य समाज के विभिन्न व्यवहार, रीति-रिवाज़, गतिविधियाँ इत्यादि सीखता है। जैविक अस्तित्व से सामाजिक अस्तित्व में मनुष्य का रूपांतरण भी सामाजीकरण के माध्यम से ही होता है। सामाजीकरण के माध्यम से ही वह संस्कृति को आत्मसात् करता है। सामाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया मनुष्य का संस्कृति के भौतिक व अ-भौतिक रूपों से परिचय कराती है। सीखने की यह प्रक्रिया समाज के नियमों के अधीन चलती है। समाजशास्त्र की भाषा में कहें तो समाज में अपनी परिस्थिति या दर्जे के बोध और उसके अनुरूप भूमिका निभाने की विधि को हम सामाजीकरण के ज़रिये ही आत्मसात् करते हैं। सामाजीकरण व्यक्ति को सामाजिक रूप से क्रियाशील बनाता है। इसी के माध्यम से संस्कृति के अनुरूप आचरण करने का विवेक विकसित होता है। इसके लिए व्यक्ति द्वारा सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का जो अभ्यंतरीकरण किया जाता है वह सामाजीकरण का ही रूप है।

समाजीकरण की परिभाषाएँ-

1. जॉनसन के मतानुसार, “ समाजीकरण एक प्रकार का सीखना है जो सीखने वाले को सामाजिक कार्य करने योग्य बनाता है। “ (*“ Socialization is learning, that enables the learner to perform social role.”*) – **H.M Johnson**
2. हार्टल और हार्टल ने समाजीकरण की परिभाषा देते हुए कहा है कि - “ यह वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति अपने आप को समुदाय के आदर्शों के अनुकूल बनाता है। “ (*“ The process by which the Individual comes to conform to the norms of the group.”*) – **Hartley & Hartley**

2. ग्रिन के अनुसार, “ समाजीकरण वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा बच्चा सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं, निज स्वरूप और व्यक्तित्व को प्राप्त करता है। “ (*“ Socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content along with selfhood and personality.”*)- **A. W. Green**
3. स्वीर्वट एवं गिलन के अनुसार, “ समाजीकरण वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा लोग अपनी संस्कृति के विश्वासों, अभिवृत्तियों, मूल्यों और प्रथाओं को ग्रहण करते हैं। “ (*“ Socialization is the process by which the people acquires the belief, attitudes, values and customs of their culture.”*) – **Stewart and Glynn**

इन सभी परिभाषाओं से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि समाजीकरण के द्वारा मानव समाज में ठीक प्रकार से रहना सीखता है। वह समाज के नियमों तथा व्यवहार को अपनाकर अपना विकास करता है।

समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया – (Process of Socialization)

जब बच्चा जन्म लेता है न ही वह सामाजिक होता है न ही असामाजिक धीरे धीरे वह समाज के सम्पर्क में आता है जैसे जैसे उस में सामाजिक या असामाजिक गुण विकसित होने लगते हैं। बच्चा जब इस संसार में आता है, तो वह इस समाज के रीतिरिवाजों परम्पराओं से अज्ञान होता है परन्तु जन्म लेते ही उस में सामाजिक

वातावरण का प्रभाव पड़ने लगता है, और जैसे जैसे बाल की आयु बढ़ती जाती है जैसे जैसे वह एक सामाजिक प्राणी बनते जाता है। इस प्रकार से वह सामाजिक रीतिरिवाजों, परम्पराओं आदि में परिपक्व हो जाता है।

समाजीकरण की अवधारणाएँ Concept of Socialization

समाजीकरण एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो व्यक्ति को सामाजिक प्राणी बनाती है इस के अभाव में व्यक्ति सामाजिक प्राणी नहीं बन सकता। समाज में रह कर ही वह आना विकास कर सकता है। इन सभी के परिणाम स्वरूप सामाजिक व्यक्तित्व का विकास होता है। सामाजिक प्राणी बनने की प्रक्रिया ही समाजीकरण कहलती है। जिन पद्धतियों तरीकों द्वारा बालक का समाजीकरण होता है, वह समाजीकरण की प्रक्रियाएँ कहलती हैं। ये दो प्रकार की हैं – (क) समाजीकरण की प्राथमिक प्रक्रियाएँ (ख) समाजीकरण की गौण प्रक्रियाएँ

समाजीकरण की प्राथमिक प्रक्रियाएँ – इस प्रक्रिया में विशेष कर बालक के पालन पोषण की विधियाँ की ज्ञानकरी दी जाती है।

1. सुझाव – बच्चा परिवार के लोगों से जो ज्ञान प्राप्त करता है वह घर परिवार के लोगों का सामाजिक व्यवहार देखाते हुए उनके सुझावों से सीखता है। घर के सदस्य माता पिता बच्चों को कृध नियमों, रीतिरिवाजों, मान्यताओं परम्पराओं को अपनाने के सुझाव देते हैं, और बालक उन सामाजिक नियमों, प्रथाओं तथा विचारों को ग्रहण करता है और इस प्रकार से वह समाज का सदस्य बन जाता है।
2. पालन-पोषण की विधियाँ – जब बच्चा जन्म लेता है तो वह असहाय होता है। माता पिता ही वह व्यक्ति होते हैं जो बाला का देखभाल करते हैं। जिस में माँ की भूमिका अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, जो उसका पालन पोषण करती है। पालन पोषण की तरीके बालक के समाजीकरण में

महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, देखा गया है पालन-पोषण की विधियाँ द्वारा ही बालक का समाजीकरण होता है।

3. अनुकरण – बच्चा जब छोटा होता है तब वह आपने आस – पास जो कुछ देखता है उसे अनुकरण करता है, अनुकरण समाजीकरण की प्रमुख सीढ़ी है। जैसे-जैसे से बालक बड़ा होता है, आपने आस पास विभिन्न लोगो के सम्पर्क में आता है और उनके व्यवहार का अनुकरण करके सामाजिक बनता है।