

---

LESSON NO. 3

Writer : Dr. Dolly Mangat &  
Dr. Harinder Kaur Sodhi

---

- 3.1 Structure
- 3.1 Objectives
- 3.2 Concept and Importance
- 3.3 Role of Education and School in Socialization
- 3.4 Suggested Questions
- 3.5 Suggested Books and Web Sources

3.1 **Objective** :- After going through this lesson, you will be able to :-

- (a) Explain the meaning of socialization
- (b) Describe the role of education in socialization

3.2 **Concept and Importance** :- Education plays an important role in the socialization and preservation of culture. Every society has its own ethos, and this is communicated to the individual in many different ways. In the first place, he participates universally in culture, that is, he adopts the habits, ideas and emotional patterns that prevail among the adults of that group. In the second place, the individual specifically participates in culture by adopting those elements of culture which are found among some specific organization or specific group of people. And finally in the third place the individual's participation in culture turns to the alternative elements in which he adapts those elements which are found only in a small number of individuals. It is this participation in the third, the alternative aspect, that lends individuality to the personality of each person. In the first stage the individual imitates other people around himself, normally unconsciously. He is found smiling at others. In the second stage, the children imitate different individuals in society in their play. Education in a play way method introduces many different kinds of qualities in the child's personality.

**Definitions of Socialization** : According to Ross, "Socialization is the development of we-feeling in associates and the growth in their capacity and will to act together".

**According to Hovighurst and Newgerton**, "Socialization is the process by which children learn the ways of their society and make these part of their own personality."

In the words of Bogardus, "Socialization is the process whereby persons learn to behave dependably together on behalf of human welfare and in so doing experience on social self-control, social responsibility and balanced personalities".

Now-a-days, it is the school which has taken over the function of culturally educating the child, just as it educate him in every other way. Schools in different countries educate the child according to their own cultures because through their text books they seek to acquaint the child according to their own values, more ideas, customs etc. Various extra curricular programmes take the forms of games of various kinds, dramas, community songs, dances, discussions, debates, tours of various parts of the country, etc.

The school undertake the task of communicating the society's specific culture to the younger generation, but nevertheless one does find minimal differences between the cultures of individuals belonging to the different ranks of the same society. Hence this education in culture is limited not only to training in the culture of the society as a whole but also of a more limited culture belonging to the specific class and level in society. This social and economic class culture distinguishes between children belonging to different strata of society. Hence cultural education comprehends both the general or determine culture as well as the numerous such cultures existing with in the extensive culture. Cultural education is important in as much as it helps the individual to adapt to his natural and social environment, to develop his social personality, to enable him to conduct himself fruitfully in this course with other members of the society. Apart from this, the individual is also assisted by culture in his livelihood and other important functions of life. It is through this training of school he becomes a useful member of society.

### **3.3 Role of Education and School in Socialization :**

Socialization is the process whereby an individual learns to behave in accordance with social traditions and mores. The human child possesses a tendency towards imitation. The child develops according to the environment in which he lives. Man is a social being. He of his own nature tries to adopt the culture of society. Man becomes what he by socialization and it is by virtue of this that he is believed to be superior to animals. Socialization brings balance to his personality because the social aspect of personality also is very important. Through socialisation the individual learns to control himself in the interest of society and realizes his responsibility towards others. Socialization develops in him the community feelings and he learns to cooperate with others.

Durkheim has said, "Education consists of a methodical socialization of a young generation." Durkheim uses the words methodical socialisation which seem to indicate that he is making a distinction between the socialization that takes place in and out of school. Socialisation outside the school tends to be unmethodical because of the informal and spontaneous manner in which it takes place. For example, In a family the child learns about the statuses and positions in an incidental manner. On the other hand, it is school where in a methodical manner the efforts are made for socialisation. School learning is planned, organised and scheduled. We cannot completely isolate the methodical from unmethodical. Whatever is experienced out of the school has a profound

influence on school learning. A student's out of school socialization conditions his in-school learning. A child who has learned about roles, statuses and positions in the family feels difficulty when school puts something close in the form of role prescriptions.

Chesler and Cave say that, "in the broadest sense of the terms socialization and education, education is the society's formal mechanism for aiding the process of socialization." Whatever type of society it may be, whatever culture is predominant education can be seen as an omnipresent mechanism for the process of socialization. The cultural heritage of the society is preserved through the schools and the schools also perform, the function of transmission of information to the individuals and creation of commitment to the dominant pattern. Hence Chesler and Cave explain that, "The broad meaning of education is in many ways similar to the meaning of socialization, the process whereby persons are enculturated into human culture-the particular society."

In the schools the teacher can be an important socializing agent. The teacher can put the socializing influence on his pupils. This he can do by (a) motivating the students to engage in intellectual activities (b) providing a student with feedback about his behaviour and offering him suggestions about desirable ways of behaving (c) presenting his own example to the student to follow so far as role prescriptions and role taking are concerned (d) forming close interpersonal relationship with student and encouraging him to re-examine his attitudes or support his present attitude and (e) giving him knowledge of various positions or status in the society and preparing him for role behaviour. Hence it is very much clear that education and school are important participants in the process of socialization.

### **3.4 Suggested Questions :**

1. What do you mean by Socialization? Discuss its importance.
2. Describe the role of Education in the Socialization of the child.

### **3.5 Suggested Books and Web Sources :**

1. Sodhi, T.S. and Suri, Aruna : Philosophical and Sociological Foundations.
2. Mathur, S.S. : Sociological Approach to Indian Education.
3. Sodhi, T.S. and Harinder kaur Sodhi : Philosophical and Sociological Bases of Education.

### **Web Sources :**

1. [books.google.co.in](http://books.google.co.in).
2. [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org).
3. [books.google.co.in](http://books.google.co.in).
4. [www.ehow.com](http://www.ehow.com).