



“A STUDY ON ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SOCIALIZATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL”

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ABSTRACT:

The processes that straightforwardly influence an individual's whole improvement incorporate socialization and instruction. These procedures equip people, guarantee their acceptance in various social circles, and promote cultural integration. The effect of socialization on how society is molded is entirely analyzed in this review. It outlines the distinctive characteristics of socialization as well as the significance of education in societal socialization.

KEYWORDS: Socialization of an Individual, Personality Formation, Education.



INTRODUCTION

The processes that take place in contact between society and the person are referred to as socialization. A person's socialization, on the other hand, is a process that affects things like family, formal and informal social groups, educational systems, upbringing, etc., and lasts their entire lives. It involves molding a person's functional behavior to fit the expectations of the culture or society in which they live. Every civilization creates its own culture by upholding and adhering to norms, conventions, values, traditions, social roles, symbols, and languages, and socialization aids a person in learning, acquiring, keeping, and passing these values down the generations. Additionally, it aids in his development of fresh habits and abilities necessary for successful integration into society.

In other words, socialization aids in the process of a person being accepted by society by fostering a particular value system. We might say that socialization is the mechanism that keeps society and culture alive. It focuses on the processes, patterns, and models by which society develops and regulates people by enforcing specific norms, standards, and values. It is not just a goal in itself. It has to do with teaching, internalizing and passing down social norms, conventions, and culture to younger generations. It also has a lot to do with getting a young man ready to participate actively in a variety of social structures and relationships.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the concept of socialization.
- To understand the role of education in socialization of an individual.
- To know the approach applied on socialization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study was developed on the basis of exploratory research. The examination data is gathered from a wide range of supplementary sources via the internet, including journals, websites, e-books, and other resources.

EDUCATION IN SOCIALIZATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL:

Over the years, the term "socialization" has been used in many different ways, all of which have various definitions. In her report "Socialization as an ongoing understanding," Violeta Georgieva compiles the most recent theories, according to which socialization is defined as a "process of transformation of an individual into personality, acquisition by an individual of social values and experience (norms, attitudes, patterns of behavior), culture that exists in certain societies, social communities and groups, enrichment of social relations and social experience" (Mardahev, 2003a); as a "complex process of learning language, social values and experience" total personality formation through an individual's acquisition of information, norms, and values, through the mastery of the physical and spiritual environments, language, and styles of communication" (Georgieva). An individual's socialization has a crucial role in determining the social structure. Through education, society's members pass on to younger generations their knowledge, skills, beliefs, and behavioral patterns. Knowledge, self-preservation, and continuity are ensured in this way. This understanding sees education as a socialising process. Socialization is the process through which a person learns to obey norms, receive rewards for their labor, and behave appropriately in public spaces. Interaction with friends, family bonds, and later school play the roles of the three whales with whom people acquire these skills.

Role of Education in Socialization of an Individual:

In order to examine the function of education in society's evolution more thoroughly, we must respond to two important questions: "What are the characteristics of an individual's socialization?" and "What is the role of education in one's socialization?" We'll start with the first one, defining socialization or, more precisely, how an individual is socialized. Many philosophers have discussed how they interpret the socialization process. The writings of Plato, Montaigne, and Rousseau each present various socialization philosophies. To socialize is defined as "becoming suited for life in society" in an 1828 dictionary. However, only Georg Simmel was responsible for popularizing the idea, which later found its way into several anthropological and psychological subfields. The six main theories of socialization are:

- Primary socialization,
- Secondary socialization,
- Developmental socialization,
- Anticipatory socialization,
- Re-socialization, and
- Organizational socialization.

Primary socialization is the process by which kids become aware of the beliefs and behaviors that people in the same social group and culture hold in common. It initially happens through interactions between family members and the local community. Children use their parents' behavior as an example, and their viewpoint has an impact on how they see the world. Thus, the youngsters perceive certain actions and viewpoints of their parents and community members as being appropriate. Primary socialization is the process by which children pick up or learn about a certain habit, behavior, or opinion.

Secondary socialization is the process by which a person learns about the proper and acceptable norms of behavior for one person as a member of a smaller group in society. Secondary socialization is typically thought of as a process that occurs in adults and teenagers.

Anticipatory socialization is the process by which a person gets ready for upcoming social interactions, roles, and vocations.

Developmental socialization is the process of learning social institution norms of behavior or enhancing social abilities.

Re-socialization: In addition to an individual's socialization process, there is also a resocialization process. And there is nothing wrong with that because a person never stops learning from or rejecting their past behaviors and values throughout their life.

Re-socialization is the act of letting go of old behavioral habits and accepting new ones as a natural part of a life transition. Re-socialization, which involves dissociation, can be a very trying experience (Tumbaach, 2021a). Another way to think of socialization is as a form of social control. A person does not acquire culture by birth. It emerges as one matures, and it is the responsibility of parents, teachers, friends, and others for a person to develop into a social creature. The major purposes of socialization are:

- To "teach" language from the culture in which we are born, as well as the roles we "play" in our lives, through frequent interaction, which leads to their being culturally and socially integrated.
- To instruct us in the professional responsibilities we play in our daily lives;
- An individual learns and typically accepts cultural standards through socialization.

The term "socialization" describes the overall process of assimilating culture and embracing social standards. Norms are the concepts of acceptable or expected behaviour that the majority of people in a society uphold. The cultural norm is a set expectation for how the group expects members to think and act. From one culture to another, these expectations and desired behaviours frequently differ. They also take on many different forms, including values, conventions, language, traditional behaviours, and more. Murder and robbery are just two examples of morally wrong behaviour that is punished. This encourages people to understand and follow the law. An individual's socialization is a process by which the roles they play in society, the values and conventions they are aware of and witness, are incorporated and shape the person themselves. The social component of an individual shapes their social behaviour in the form of "normative orientation," which in turn supports the social structures and smooth operation of the social system. In this regard, it must be acknowledged that different social groups develop their own norms that take part in the socialization process.

A social and historical category is education. It merits special consideration because it is a necessary resource for all communities. The assertion that education is an action, a process, and a product emphasize how complicated this problem is. Education tries to foster the desired change toward a better society by enhancing information, skills, art, and understanding. Due to a number of factors, including the historical alteration of society and the concept of education, basic social paradigms evolve in a variety of ways. Education is foremost a social phenomenon that represents an objective societal value. Any society's potential in terms of morality, intellect, science and technology, spirituality, culture, and economy is strongly correlated with its level of education. The historical type of society that fulfills this social purpose determines education because it is social and historical in nature. It reflects societal development goals, economic and cultural levels, the character of societal political and ideological beliefs, and the public relations targets of educators and students. Society ensures its own progress through education (OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, 2021b). Personality development is a social phenomenon that depends on socialization and education and is, above all, an objective social value. The goals of social development, the degree of economy and culture in a society, the character of political and ideological perspectives, and interpersonal and personal connections are all reflected in it. Whether or not education is secular, it is seen as an intentionally directed process in contrast to socialization, which is a natural connection between a person and their environment.

Regardless of where, by whom, or in what circumstances each member of the community was raised, education's function in socialization is to establish the conditions for overcoming differences, for integration, and, if required, for adaptation. Through the provision of the fundamental knowledge

required for communication, interpersonal connections, and in general - understanding, acceptance, and communication in the surrounding environment - education fosters the socialization of a person. Socialization is the fundamental process through which kids from a young age start to learn the abilities required to present themselves as a fully functional member of society. These are considered to be the most important educational experiences a person can have. The purpose of education, as a social phenomenon, is to impart to members of society specific knowledge (mostly scientific), ideological and moral values, abilities, skills, and behavioral norms. The content of education is influenced by the social, economic, and political structure of a society as well as the degree of its material and technological development. On the one side, education might increase career options and, as a result, a person's social standing. On the other hand, socioeconomic inequality, a lack of funding for quality education, or both constrain one's ability to socialize.

We can distinguish between two ways when researching and presenting the function of education in socialization of an individual:

- the **sociological approach**, which is from the perspective of society, and
- the **psychological approach**, which is from the perspective of the individual.

In the first scenario, socialization is accomplished through social structures that have an impact on the participants. As a result, the sociological approach employs the individual's reaction to society as a tool for influence. The psychological method of socialization demonstrates how the transition from external social structures to interior personal structures occurs.

Socialization is usually a relative process in educational institutions. The following are the justifications for this relativity:

- Personality traits that are significant from a teaching perspective;
- Personality traits that are significant for the specific learner.
- Individual peculiarities not only of each learner (pupil, student), but also of a group of learners who share comparable characteristics.

Education has a special and crucial function in this process of interplay between socialization and individualization.

In modern culture, educational institutions including schools, universities, institutes, and academies play a crucial role in a person's socialization. Children leave their family homes and enter a school setting that influences how they interact with others. The school, and then the higher education facility, socialise a person and provide him the chance to showcase his abilities, potential, and instincts.

Teachers serve as role models for the students, who are encouraged and assisted by the school in developing their personalities. Every little thing a teacher does, says, or does is etched in the memories of the students. Children are impacted by their classmates and groups in addition to the teacher. The roles that the children will play in society later in life will be greatly influenced by these partners or groups. Growing children's personalities are influenced by the characteristics of others they interact with during their education. The school's cultural programmes also assist students in developing better attitudes. To prepare its students for the challenges life has in store for them, the school is supposed to impart information and skills.

The following information flows affect our view of the environment in which we grow and develop:

- The immediate social environment;
- Knowledge, norms, and requirements learned during the process of training and education.

Nowadays, education is without a doubt a part in a person's personality development, including socialization. According to Lora Rashkova, the following primary distinguishing and necessary elements of education's involvement in a person's socialization are:

- Physical and spiritual development, as well as personal self-development related to gaining socially significant experience in the form of knowledge, skills, and an emotional outlook on the world;

- Intentional education and training in the interest of an individual, society, and the state, along with recognition of accomplishments (educational qualifications);
- Is based on the demands of production, the state of science, technology, culture, and public relations; a social institution that aids in preparing a person for inclusion in various facets of society and his blending into its culture.

"Education must be fitted to the demands of the growing individual and take into account the advances of science," the author writes in his conclusion (Rashkova, 2017). Today, pedagogy, sociology, psychology, and other sciences frequently utilise the terms education, upbringing, and socialization. It goes without saying that a good education helps young people integrate successfully into society. Education is related to the relationship "man - man" if socialization views the relationship in terms of "man - society."

Education strives to acquaint new members of society—those who are to receive an education—with societal traditions, norms, habits, etc. in the context of socialization. In other words, society places a great emphasis on the social objective of education when it strives to establish a strong social structure and does not allow its members to abandon their social traditions. Learning occurs during both socialization and schooling, but there is one significant distinction. Socialization is a natural process that happens in everyday life; it cannot be planned and aids in our understanding of who we are, what the world is like, and how to get along with others.

In contrast to socialization, education is organised, typically involves a formal organisation in charge of facilitating and overseeing the learning process, and concentrates on specific skills and knowledge. To put it another way, socialization is the process by which a person joins society through interaction. It is a process of learning that strives to get people ready for the range of jobs they will play in the future.

The study of an individual's growth in conjunction with the mutual influence of individual human characteristic traits and the social environment, however, is the most effective and promising. As a result, the level of knowledge individualization is established. The individual's awareness of his environment, the effect of the surrounding social circumstances, and - most crucially - the outcome of information and norms learned all play a role in how education plays a role in human socialization.

CONCLUSION:

Education and socialization have a direct impact on a person's whole development. These procedures set someone up for success in diverse social contexts and ensure cultural blending. Education must be in line with developmental processes, individual characteristics and ages, and the uniqueness of macro and micro environments in order to have a favorable impact. Global education should be essential, tailored to the demands of the developing human being, and, last but not least, take into account contemporary scientific and technological advancements.

There is no question about the value of education in socialization. Giving someone the freedom to choose and discover their own route, including those with special educational needs, a parent, a group of kids, a class, a school, a city, a state, etc., is more crucial. Education can only fulfill its central purpose in the process of each person's socialization and fulfillment in this way, adding value to education as a social phenomenon.

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