

SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATION OF EDUCATION

B.A.SEMESTER-3

(Education Honours -CC-5 &
General-CC/-3)

Unit-2

Topic: SOCIAL GROUPS AND SOCIALIZATION
PROCESS:
ROLE OF THE FAMILY AND SCHOOL

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MEANING OF SOCIAL GROUPS

- ▶ In its elementary sense, a group “is a number of units of anything in close proximity one another”.
- ▶ Social group is a collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with one another with a common goal under a common set of codes.
- ▶ It may be a pair, number of persons or even a collection of millions of people ex. Sports club, a political party, a family etc.
- ▶ Social relationships needs-reciprocity-mutual awareness-consciousness of joint interaction.

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL GROUPS

- According to M. Johnson, 'A Social group is a system of social interaction'. Marshal Jones is of the opinion that a social group is "two or more people between there is an established pattern of interaction".
- According to R.M. Maclver and Page, "By group, we mean any collection of human being are brought into social relationship with one another."

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL GROUPS

- T.B. Bottomore defines a social group “as an aggregate of individuals in which defined relations exist between the individuals comprising it and each individual is conscious of the group itself and its symbol.”
- According to Gisbert, 'Asocial group is collection of individuals interacting on each other under a recognizable structure.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL GROUPS

- **Collection of Individuals**
- **Interaction among Members**
- **Mutual Awareness**
- **We -feeling**
- **Group Unity and Solidarity**
- **Common Interests**
- **Seminar Behavior**
- **Group Norms**
- **Size of the group**
- **Groups are Dynamic**
- **Stability**
- **Influence of Personality**

TYPES OF SOCIAL GROUPS

- Primary Group
- Secondary Group
- Tertiary Group

CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY GROUP

- ▶ Physical Proximity
- ▶ Small size
- ▶ Stability of Group life
- ▶ Identity of Ends
- ▶ Intrinsic value of Ends
- ▶ Major Agency of Socialization
- ▶ Spontaneous Relationship
- ▶ Social Integrity

CHARACTERISTICS OF SECONDARY GROUP

- ▶ Relatively Large in size
- ▶ Membership is voluntary
- ▶ Categorical membership
- ▶ Specific objectives
- ▶ No face to face relation
- ▶ Relationship is indirect & external
- ▶ Large number of members

CHARACTERISTICS OF TERTIARY GROUP

- ▶ **Temporary**
- ▶ **Indirect in nature**
- ▶ **Willing and Unwilling**

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GROUPS

Primary Group	Secondary Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Meaning: Groups which are characterized by face-to-face relations, mutual aid are Primary Group. Ex: family, friends etc;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy are Secondary Group.Ex: political parties, unions etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Nature of Social Relations: social relations are face-to-face, direct intimate, personal, non-partisan in character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Social Relations are indirect, impersonal, contractual, Specialized and more economic nature.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Size: primary groups are smaller in size.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Secondary groups are relatively bigger in size.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Physical proximity: groups are not confined to a small geographic area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Groups are not characterized by physical area.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GROUPS

Primary Group	Secondary Group
• Communication : its not only direct but also quick and effective.	•Members are spread over a vast area direct communication is difficult.
• Group Interest : interest of members are not specific but general.	•Interest of members are more specific.
• Nature of co-operation : co-operation is direct.	• Co-operation is mostly indirect.
• Group structure : its very informal .The group is not very much organized in the modern sense.	•Group structure is formal. The organization of the group carefully planned and worked out.
• Durability : groups are relatively durable.	• Groups may be temporary or permanent.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GROUPS

Primary Group

- **Effects on personality:** the group has a long -lasting influence upon the personality.

- **Nature of group control:** informal means of social control

Secondary Group

- The impact of group on the personality of the members is rather limited.

- Formal means of control.

SOCIALIZATION

Socialization is the process of making an individual social, which fall within the scope of interaction or the social act and this makes him well adjusted with his family, neighbours and other social groups so that he himself becomes a true social being in the true sense of the term.

DEFINITION OF SOCIALIZATION

- ✓ “Socialization is the development of we-feeling in, associates and the growth in their capacity and will act together”. - J.S.Ross
- ✓ “Socialization is the process by which children learn the ways of their society and make these ways part of their own personality”. - Havighurst and Newgarton
- ✓ Socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content, along with selfhood and personality” - Arnold Green

SOCIALIZATION PROCESS

- ▶ **Socialization Processes takes place in the forms of**
- ✓ **Co-operation**
- ✓ **Competition**
- ✓ **Conflicts**
- ✓ **Accommodation**
- ✓ **Assimilation**
- ✓ **Isolation**
- ✓ **Diffusion**
- ✓ **Acculturation**

EDUCATION AS A PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION

- ▶ Child rearing
- ▶ Sympathy
- ▶ Co-operation
- ▶ Suggestions
- ▶ Identification
- ▶ Imitation

ROLE OF THE SCHOOL IN SOCIALIZATION PROCESS

- ✓ Supplementary function
- ✓ Corrective function
- ✓ Social regulator
- ✓ Assimilation of values
- ✓ Emotional integration
- ✓ Productive work place of human resource
- ✓ Learning: Treasure Within

ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN SOCIALIZATION PROCESS

- ✓ To intimate with social relationship
- ✓ Acquisition of primary skills
- ✓ Helps to understand the socio-cultural relationship
- ✓ Emotional development and control
- ✓ Development of intellectual exercise
- ✓ To acquaint with moral values
- ✓ To start the formal education
- ✓ Initial lesson on vocational education
- ✓ Knowledge about cleanliness and health awareness

Thank You

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, modern aesthetic. The text 'Thank You' is centered in a bold, sans-serif font, tilted at an angle to match the overall composition.