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|  | INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR  TERM 1: Chapter 5- Culture & Socialization  (GRADE XI) Question Bank & Answer Key NCERT Solutions |

**Key Points from the chapter on sub topic of CULTURE:**

**Culture**

* The term ‘culture’ is used to refer to the acquiring of refined taste in classical music, dance forms, painting. This refined taste was thought to distinguish people from the ‘uncultured’ masses, even concerning something we would today see as individual, like the preference for coffee over tea.
* By contrast, the sociologist looks at culture not as something that distinguishes individuals, but as a way of life in which all members of society exist.
* One early anthropological definition of culture comes from the British scholar Edward Tylor: “Culture or civilization taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society”.
* Culture is:
  + A way of thinking
  + The total way of life of a people.
  + An abstraction from behaviour.
  + Learned behaviour.
  + A storehouse of pooled learning.
  + The social legacy the individual acquires from his group.
  + A set of standardized orientations to recurrent problems.
  + A mechanism for the normative regulation of behaviour.

**Major characteristics of Culture**

* Culture is learned. It is an acquired behaviour.
* It is shared (cannot be possessed by an individual in isolation) and transmitted amongst.
* Culture is dynamic. It constantly changes. It makes each society and group unique or distinct.

**Major components of Culture Two types:**

1. Non-material (Cognitive and Normative)
2. Material

* While the cognitive and normative aspects of culture are non-material, the material dimension is crucial to increase production and enhance the quality of life.
* For integrated functioning of a culture the material and non-material dimensions must work together.

**Non-material Culture:** It refers to the abstract or intangible elements of culture, such as the ways of thinking and patterns of behaviour. It includes the normative and cognitive dimensions of culture.

**(A) Normative:**This dimension includes social rules and social expectations, i.e. the norms and values of a society. Norms are socially approved guidelines which direct behaviours of members of a society or a social group. In other words, they are the social expectations of proper behaviour.  
Norms usually vary across societies and even within the same society across different social groups. A social norm is not necessarily actual behaviour. (‘Unwritten rules’) Most of human actions is norm-governed. There are different types of norms, depending on how strict they are.

* **Folkways:**It refers to traditional customary ways of thinking, feeling and behaving. Most people conform to folk ways out of habit. They are the lesser order of norms, as they are not as strictly enforced as mores or laws.
* **Mores:**Mores are higher order norms linked to the core values of a group. They are considered vital for the group and are expressed as ‘must’ or ‘must not’ behaviour. They are more strictly enforced as compared to folk ways. Violations of these are not taken lightly.  
  Eg: Behaving in a decent manner when you go out; not eating non-veg when visiting religious places; maintaining silence in hospitals.
* **Laws:**Most formal definition of acceptable behaviour. They are the formal standardized expressions of norms. (Laws are codified norms and have been given a sanction).  
  Usually those norms are qualified as laws about which society feels strongly about. Laws may be based on customs, but they are different from customs because:-  
  They are upheld by the authority of the state implied to all those accepting the authority of state.  
  They are backed by penal sanctions. Laws are enforced by the courts. In a

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| **ANIMAL SOCIETY** | **HUMAN SOCIETY** |
| Majority of behaviour is instinctive Inherited and genetically patterned behaviour are common to all the normal members of a species. | Majority of behaviour is acquired. The behaviour makes a particular group of society distinct and unique. |

* few cases where laws are contrary to the folkways and mores, the enforcement of law becomes difficult.

**SOCIAL VALUES**

* They are the standards that define what is good, desirable, worthwhile in society. They are the underlined principles guided by choices and actions.
* Any action contrary to cherished values is condemned.

**Difference between Norms and Values:**

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| **NORMS** | **VALUES** |
| Norms are guidelines to actions which apply to specific situations. | More general guidelines. |
| A number of specific norms are a reflection of single value. |  |
| E.g: Like a dress code for a function is a norm. | E.g.: Respecting elders (norms under this: touching feet) |

Example. In Indian society there is a value of respect for seniors and from that a number of norms are derived regarding expected behaviour towards seniors, such as offering seats to elders, touching their feet, or greeting them, not addressing by first names.

**Importance of Norms and Values:**

1. Shared values and norms bring commonality in the outlook between members of society binding them together.
2. It makes social life orderly and predictable. E.g.: without norms, we would never know, whether to shake hands with a new acquaintance or give them an affectionate push.
3. Norms are essential because they regulate the behaviour of numbers of society or group. Without norms there would be chaos and disorder.

**(B) Cognitive Dimension:**  
The cognitive dimension of culture refers to ideas which include beliefs, knowledge, myths, superstitions etc. of a society.

* In literate society, ideas are transcribed in books and documents.
* But in non-literate societies ideas are in the form of legends and myths which are committed to memory and transmitted orally.
* In the contemporary world ideas are also reflected in audio-visual media [ads, films]

**Material aspect of Culture**  
It refers to the tangible, concrete products that members of society possess and make use of; e.g.-machines, buildings, jewellery, modes of transportation, technological gadgets.  
Both material and non-material dimensions of culture undergo change over time. However, material or technological dimensions change faster than non-material aspects (values and norms are slower to change). This gives rise to “cultural lag” or a situation whereby non-material dimensions are unable to match the advances of technology ( material dimension ).

**Cultural Lag**

* When the material or technological dimensions change rapidly, the non-material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms.
* This can give rise to a situation of culture lag when the non-material dimensions are unable to match the advances of technology.
* For example, when internet becomes very popular it led to resistance from many social groups mentioning that it has corrupted the cultural values.

**Sub cultures**

*Sub-cultural groups function as cohesive units which impart an identity to all group members*. Within such groups there can be leaders and followers but group members are bound by the purpose of the group and work together to achieve their objectives. Hence, sub cultural group identities are not inherited but achieved.

**Ethnocentrism**

* Ethnocentrism is the application of one’s own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures.
* This means that the cultural values projected as the standard or norm are considered superior to that of the beliefs and values of other cultures.

**Cosmopolitan Outlook of culture**

* Cosmopolitan outlook of culture means valuing other cultures for their differences.
* A cosmopolitan outlook does not seek to evaluate the values and beliefs of other people according to one’s own.
* It celebrates and accommodates different cultural propensities within its fold and promotes cultural exchange and borrowings to enrich one’s own culture.

**Question Answers on Culture**

Question 1: How does the understanding of culture in social science differ from the everyday use of the word ‘culture’? (4 marks)  
Answer: Culture refers to widely shared customs, beliefs, values, norms, institutions and other products of a community that are transmitted socially across generations.  
In **social perspective** culture refers to the products of socialization with an organized group, society or nation and involves a set of rules, norms and customs that are agreed by the members of that group.  
In **general terms**, culture refers to acquiring etiquettes of society and liking for fine arts like music, painting, folk songs, folk dances etc. Therefore, basic term is used as people being cultured or uncultured.

For a sociologist, the culture of a society is the way of life of its members, the collection of ideas and habit which they learn, share and transmit from generation to generation. It is a complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, laws, customs and other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society.

Question 2. How can we demonstrate that the different dimensions of culture comprise a whole? (4marks)  
Answer: **Culture has many dimensions**, parts and units but they are **interrelated and interdependent**. They can’t emerge or function in vacuum, instead all the dimensions function as an organization.

Culture maintains a balance. **Culture has three components i.e., cognitive, normative and material.** Cognitive part is related to understanding and information; e.g. books and documents. Normative component is the customs, convention and folkways and material component of culture is linked with man-made part of the environment. i.e. dams, roads, electric and electronic gadgets, automobiles etc. All the above-mentioned components are complementary to each other and coordinate to function as a whole.

Question 3. Discuss two different approaches to studying cultural change. (4marks)  
Answer: Cultural change is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture. The impetus for change can be internal or external.

Scope of cultural change is large. Cultural changes influence social change. *Cultural changes can be categorised as natural changes and revolutionary changes*.

**Natural changes** can bring absolute change in any society. Natural calamities like earthquake, tsunami, flood, famine, etc. may bring physical changes, which in turn may influence culture.

**Revolutionary changes** bring quick changes in the values and economy of a particular place. These changes come due to political interference and significantly bring changes in the society e.g. Islamic influence on Indian culture or Western influence on Indian culture due to invaders.

Question 4: What are folkways?  
Answer: The customs which are not very strict and if disobeyed the punishment, is not severe. Folkways are customary ways of behaviour, e.g., you have to wish/greet people when you see them.

Question 5: What are mores?  
Answer: If a person disobeys mores, the punishment can be ostracism (complete boycott). E.g. Marrying outside the caste; boycotted from village. Usually in rural areas, close knit community, don’t disobey mores.

Question 6: What are traditions?  
Answer: Old customs e.g.; Diwali, Holi, Dussera. All activities we do during these festivals, transmitted from generation to generation; e.g. any foreign leader visiting India is taken first to Rajghat before their work.

Question 7: What do you understand by sanctions?  
Answer: Sanctions are rewards and punishments. They come into play in regard to norms. Sanctions are the rewards and punishments for following or not following a norm.

* Rewards or Punishment: Both help the individual to confer/follow the norms.
* Children learn cultural norms not only through clear instructions given by the family, but also by observing others and mixing them.
* For adults, abiding or following the norm becomes part of their behaviour pattern.

Question 8: What is material culture?  
Answer:

* Tangible, concrete, physical, can be replaced.
* Anything materialistic – money.

Question 9: What is culture?  
Answer: It is a **complex whole** which includes our **life styles, behaviour patterns, religion, education, customs, traditions, beliefs, art** etc. that an **individual acquires** as a **member of the society.**

Question 10: Why do we need custom/culture? (4 marks)  
Answer: We need material culture for survival (clothes, food) etc. Material culture refers to the basic conditions which generally include material culture that the members of the society have and are (car, science/technology/food etc.) as they are instruments of production, communication and transportation.

* It is important to increase the production which leads to a good standard of living.
* Both material/non material cultures are important.
* If we do not have material culture we will become like primitive man and have no status in society.
* N.M.C is required as the need to have certain standards, values, discipline etc. otherwise there will be homogeneity in society.

Drawbacks of Material Culture  
It creates distinction between people that leads to ‘ethnocentrism’. Sometimes it leads to status symbols and brings a feeling of superiority and inferiority.

Question 11: What is cultural transmission?  
Answer: As human beings we are both biological and socio-cultural creatures. As biological creatures, we have certain vital needs. Their fulfilment enhances our chances of surviving.

* In fulfilling these needs we use most of our acquired skills. We also have a highly developed capacity to benefit from experiences of our own and those of others. No other creature has learning capacity to the same extent as we have. No other creature has created an organized system of learning, called education, and none in this universe wants to learn as much as we do.
* As a result, we display many forms of behaviour that are uniquely human, and creations of what we call culture. The processes of enculturation and socialization make us cultural beings.

Question 12: What is culture? (2marks)  
Answer: Culture- Literally, the human-made part of the environment. In its simplest definition, it refers to the products of socialization within any organized group, society or nation and involves a set of rules, norms and customs that are agreed by the members of that group. It is also used to describe the people that make up that group. In this sense it is more appropriate to think of culture as an active rather than a passive thing. Each of us contributes to the culture of the next person, and in turn are affected by them.

Question 13: What is cultural relativism? (Read only)  
Answer: Cultural relativism: The view that patterns of understanding and behaviour found in different cultures are as good as each other. One of the implications of this view is that it is impossible to judge the superiority of a particular set of values outside the specific cultural context in which they are set. Likewise, judgements of normality or abnormality depend very much on the cultural experiences and biases of the person doing the judging.

Question 14: What is cultural diversity? (2 marks)  
Answer: Cultural diversity is a term which implies **recognition** that the **members** of different **cultures, ethnic groups, socio-economic groups and genders** are **socialized to behave in ways that are considered ‘culturally correct’** for those groups of people. Recognizing the importance of cultural diversity in sociology is vital to **understand the complexities in society**.

Question 15: What is cultural bias? (Read only)  
Answer: Cultural bias is the interpretation of other cultures using the perspective of one’s own culture. Cultural bias occurs when people of one culture makes assumptions about the behaviour of people from another culture based on their own cultural norms and practices. Cultural bias occurs in different areas of psychology, including the diagnosis of abnormal behaviour, the construction and interpretation of intelligence tests, and our understanding of interpersonal relationships.

Q16. Explain what is Culture lag (4marks)

The concept of cultural lag was propounded by Ogde and Nimkof. This concerns the difference that arose between material and non-material cultures. Things like tools, utensils, machines, manufactured goods, transport belong to the material culture.

On the other hand, values, beliefs, norms, family, education come under non-material culture. When change occurs in society due to rapid and new inventions the change in material cultures is fast and quick, whereas, in comparison the speed of change in non-material culture is very slow. Due to this there is a ‘Lag’ between these two. This phenomenon is called cultural lag.

For example- The fear of vaccinations during COVID indicated culture lag as medical advancement and use of technology aided the creation of vaccines. However non-material culture which includes values and beliefs of people didn’t advance enough to readily accept these vaccines.

Question 25: What are beliefs? (2 marks)  
Answer: Beliefs: Something you believe in individual e.g.; lucky pen for exams.  
Personal and individualistic differ from person to person.  
For persons who have beliefs, what they believe is reality to them.  
Ideas that are accepted as a reality to that person which may or may not be true. Beliefs may become habits e.g.; lighting the diya in front of God-belief-becomes a habit overtime.  
Every society has its own system of beliefs provided by the culture of society, e.g.; doing Lakshmi pooja on Diwali is auspicious.  
Many aspects in every culture are connected to the belief system and are different from person to person.

Question 17: What do you mean by norms in sociology? (2 marks)  
Answer: Norms are unwritten rules.

* Accepted criteria developed by individuals, groups and society so that everyone behaves in an acceptable way.
* They are present to regulate the behaviour of members in a society.
* They are as important as written rules.
* They are prescriptions which have to be followed by society.
* If they aren’t followed it can lead to chaos and disorder in society.

Question 18: How laws are different from norms? (4marks)  
Answer: Laws may be formal and written exercised by institutions e.g.; Parliament, police.  
Laws are explicit-very clear on paper and are the same for everybody in that society. They also provide severe, specific, unchangeable punishment. Rewards in forms of citations, medal, honor, cash prize, Bharat Ratna. Formal laws are the same everywhere and depend upon societal requirement.  
Norms: Norms are informal and unwritten. They are exercised by the primary group which includes family and friends.  
Laws are:

* Implicit: Ambiguity can be there, depends upon the people and situations.
* Punishment given in indifferent contexts.
* Informal reward like pat on back etc. hug etc.
* Differs from person to person, place to place, based on values/cultures of society.

Question 19: Discuss various socialization agents of society (6 marks)  
Answer: Socialization agents of society

* A number of people who relate to us possess power to socialize us. Such people are called “socialization agents”.
* Parents and family members are the most significant socialization agents.
* Legal responsibility of child care, too, lies with parents. Their task is to nurture children in such a manner that their natural potentials are maximized and negative behaviour tendencies are minimized or controlled.

Parents

* Parents have most direct and significant impact on children’s development. Children respond in different ways to parents in different situations.
* Parents encourage certain behaviours by rewarding them verbally (e.g., praising) or in other tangible ways (e.g., buying chocolates or objects of child’s desire). They also discourage certain behaviours through non-approving behaviours.
* They also arrange to put children in a variety of positive experiences, learning opportunities, and challenges. While interacting with children parents adopt different strategies, which are generally known as parenting styles.
* A distinction is made between authoritative, authoritarian and democratic or permissive parenting styles.
* Studies indicate that parents vary enormously in the treatment of children in terms of their degree of acceptance and degree of control.
* The conditions of life in which parents live (poverty, illness, job stress, nature of family) also influence the styles they adopt in socializing children.

School

* School is another important socializing agent. Since children spend a long time in schools, which provide them with a fairly organized set up for interaction with teachers and peers.
* Nowadays school is being viewed as a more important agent of child socialisation than parents and family. Children learn not only cognitive skills (e.g., reading, writing, doing mathematics) but also many social skills (e.g., ways of behaving with elders and age mates, accepting roles, fulfilling responsibilities).
* They also learn and internalize the norms and rules of society.
* Several other positive qualities, such as self-initiative, self-control, responsibility and creativity are encouraged in schools.

Peer Groups

* Friendship acquires great significance in this respect.
* It provides children not only with a good opportunity to be in company of others, but also for organizing various activities (e.g., play) collectively with the members of their own age.
* Question qualities like sharing, trust, mutual understanding, role acceptance and fulfilment develop in interaction with peers.
* Children also learn to assert their own point of view and accept and adapt to those of others.
* Development of self-identity is greatly facilitated by the peer group. Since communication of children with peer groups is direct, process of socialisation is generally smooth.

Mass Media

* In recent years media has also become the medium of socialisation.
* Through television, newspapers, books and cinema the external world has made/ is making its way into our home and our lives.
* While children learn about many things from these sources, adolescents and young adults often derive their models from them, particularly from television and cinema.
* There is a need to use this agent of socialisation in a better way in order to prevent children from developing undesirable behaviours.

**Qs 20- Explain various dimensions of culture (6 marks)**

Culture- Literally, the human-made part of the environment. In its simplest definition, it refers to the products of socialisation within any organized group, society or nation and involves a set of rules, norms and customs that are agreed by the members of that group.

Major characteristics of Culture:

* Culture is learned. It is an acquired behaviour.
* It is shared (cannot be possessed by an individual in isolation) and transmitted amongst the members of a society. It binds the members of a society.
* Culture is dynamic. It constantly changes. It makes each society and group unique or distinct.
* Major components of Culture:  
  Two types:  
  1. Non-material (Cognitive and Normative)  
  2. Material
* **Non-material Culture:**  
  It refers to the abstract or intangible elements of culture, such as the ways of thinking and patterns of behaviour. It includes the normative and cognitive dimensions of culture.

(A) Normative:  
This dimension includes social rules and social expectations, i.e. the norms and values of a society. Norms are socially approved guidelines which direct behaviours of members of a society or a social group. In other words, they are the social expectations of proper behaviour.

Norms usually vary across societies and even within the same society across different social groups. A social norm is not necessarily actual behaviour. (‘Unwritten rules’) Most of human actions is norm-governed. There are different types of norms, depending on how strict they are.

* Folkways: It refers to traditional customary ways of thinking, feeling and behaving. Most people conform to folk ways out of habit. They are the lesser order of norms, as they are not as strictly enforced as mores or laws.
* Mores: Mores are higher order norms linked to the core values of a group. They are considered vital for the group and are expressed as ‘must’ or ‘must not’ behaviour. They are more strictly enforced as compared to folk ways. Violations of these are not taken lightly.  
  Eg: Behaving in a decent manner when you go out; not eating non-veg when visiting religious places; maintaining silence in hospitals.
* Laws: Most formal definition of acceptable behavior. They are the formal standardized expressions of norms. (Laws are codified norms and have been given a sanction).

Usually those norms are qualified as laws about which society feels strongly about. Laws may be based on customs, but they are different from customs because:

* They are upheld by the authority of the state implied to all those accepting the authority of state.
* They are backed by penal sanctions. Laws are enforced by the courts.

In a few cases where laws are contrary to the folkways and mores, the enforcement of law becomes difficult.

(B) Cognitive Dimension:

The cognitive dimension of culture refers to ideas which include beliefs, knowledge, myths, superstitions etc. of a society.

* In literate society, ideas are transcribed in books and documents.
* But in non-literate societies ideas are in the form of legends and myths which are committed to memory and transmitted orally.
* In the contemporary world ideas are also reflected in audio-visual media [ads, films]

**Material aspect of Culture:**  
It refers to the tangible, concrete products that members of society possess and make use of; e.g.-machines, buildings, jewellery, modes of transportation, technological gadgets.

We need material culture for survival (clothes, food) etc. Material culture refers to the basic conditions which generally include material culture that the members of the society have and are (car, science/technology/food etc.) as they are instruments of production, communication and transportation.

All the above-mentioned components are complementary to each other and coordinate to function as a whole.

**Qs21-Identities are not inherited but fashioned by both by the individual and the group.**

Someone rightly said that “Your identity is shaped by your culture”. I agree with this statement as this is evident in the way culture influences the how we behave; it also influences the personality of individuals.

While it is true that Personality can be shaped both by ‘nature’ and ‘nurture’, the social context within which one is born plays an important role in the shaping of ones personality.

* Each person has status in the society and has corresponding roles which are played as per the culture of that society.
* Carrying out the role is not as important as the society accepting and acknowledging that particular role.
* Each group has its own culture which differs from place to place, society to society.
* The groups create their own codes, rules etc. which have a certain meaning to that particular group.

According to Gillin and Gillin, “By the term socialisation we mean a process by which an individual develops into a functioning member of the group according to its standards, conforming to its mode, observing its traditions and adjusting himself to the social situations.”

**Characteristics of Socialization: (this can also be asked separately as a 4 mark question)**

* Process of learning: Socialization is a matter of learning and not of biological inheritance. In the socialization process the individual learns the folkways, mores, sanctions and other patterns of culture as well as skills ranging from language to manual dexterity.
* Lifelong process: The process of socialization starts right from the time of birth and continues till the death of the individual.
* Process of cultural assimilation: An individual not only learns the folkways, mores, sanctions, norms and values but he imbibes and assimilates the culture of his society.
* Process of becoming a functional member of society: Socialization consists of teaching the person the culture which we must acquire and share. It makes him a participating member in the society and in various groups.
* Process of cultural transmission: Socialization is a process through which society transmits the cultural heritage from one generation to another.

**Importance of Socialization: (this can be asked separately as a 2mark question)**

* It makes transmission of culture possible over generations.
* It helps individuals to perform their social roles.
* It transforms individuals from a biological being to a social person.

**Phases of Socialization** (this can be asked separately as 4 mark question)  
There are two broad phases:

* **Primary phase**: It occurs from infant to late childhood. During this stage, family is the most important agency of socialization. The child learns the language and the basic behavior pattern during this phase, which forms a foundation for later learning.
* **Secondary phase**: It extends from late childhood to maturity. During this phase other agents of socialization also play a role e.g: peer group, school, media etc.
* **Adult Socialization**: Socialization, however, is a lifelong process. Individuals throughout their lives are learning new roles associated with different stages of life which extend even beyond the stage of attaining maturity.

Thus, one can talk about adult socialization. It takes place when individuals enter roles in which primary and secondary socialization has not prepared them fully.

As an individual enters a new life and a new group, he/she learns the roles associated with the new status. Agencies of Socialization include: Family, peer group, mass media etc.

Thus, we can say that Identities are not inherited at birth, but fashioned by both by the individual (as a member of various groups and playing various roles) and by the larger group of which he is a part.

Q22. What is socialization? (2 marks) Ans: Socialization: It means the process of inducting the individual into the social and cultural world of making him a participant member in the society and its various groups and inducing him to accept the norms and values of that society.

**Important terms: (1mark questions- please read thoroughly)**

* Ethnocentrism: It is the application of one’s cultural values in evaluating behaviour and beliefs of people from other culture.
* Little tradition: It consists of the cultural traits or traditions which are oral in nature. It operates at the village level.
* Great Tradition: The cultural traits or traditions which are generally written make great traditions. Such kind of cultural traditions is popular among the elites of a society who are educated and learned.
* Estates System: It was a system of ranking in feudal Europe. Occupation of the people was the base of this system. The nobility clergy and the third state were the three estates of this system. The third estates generally consisted of chiefly professional and idle class people. Each class had his own representative but the peasants and labourers did have regret to hope.
* Sub-culture: A group of people within a large culture represents sub-culture. They borrow from or often distant, exaggerate or invent the symbols, values and beliefs of the people.
* Social Roles: Social roles signify rights and responsibilities associated with a person’s social position or status.
* Self Image: The image of a person expressed in the eyes of others.
* Cultural Evolution: It is a theory of culture. According to this theory, just like natural species, culture also evolves through variation and natural selection.
* Cognitive aspect of culture: It refers to how we learn to process what we hear, so as to give it a proper meaning.
* Normative aspect of culture: It refers to rules of conduct like not opening other people’s letters, performing rituals at death.
* Acculturation: It comprehends those phenomena which result when groups of individuals having different cultures come into continuous first-hand contact with subsequent changes in the original cultural pattern of either or both of groups.
* Socialization: It means the process of inducting the individual into the social and cultural world of making him a participant member in the society and its various groups and inducing him to accept the norms and values of that society.
* Conformity: It is action that is oriented to a social norm (or norms) and falls within the bank of behaviour permitted by the norm.
* “The social looking glass is the group or society in which persons imagine how others see them.”

Question 22: What is socialization? (4 marks)  
Answer:‘ Socialization is a process by which individuals acquire knowledge, skills and dispositions, which enable them to participate as effective members of groups and society’.

* It is a process that continues over the entire life-span, and through which one learns and develops ways of effective functioning at any stage of development.
* Socialisation forms the basis of social and cultural transmission from one generation to the next.
* The probability of our behaving in a particular way is greatly affected by people who relate to us. Anyone who possesses power relative to us can socialize us. Such people are called “socialisation agents”.
* The process of socialisation is not always a smooth transition between the individual and the socialisation agent. It sometimes involves conflicts.
* In the case of socialisation, the learning involves deliberate teaching. In the case of enculturation, teaching is not necessary for learning to take place. Enculturation means engagement of people in their culture.

**Key Points from the chapter on sub topic of SOCIALIZATION:**















