



Ecology of Socialization

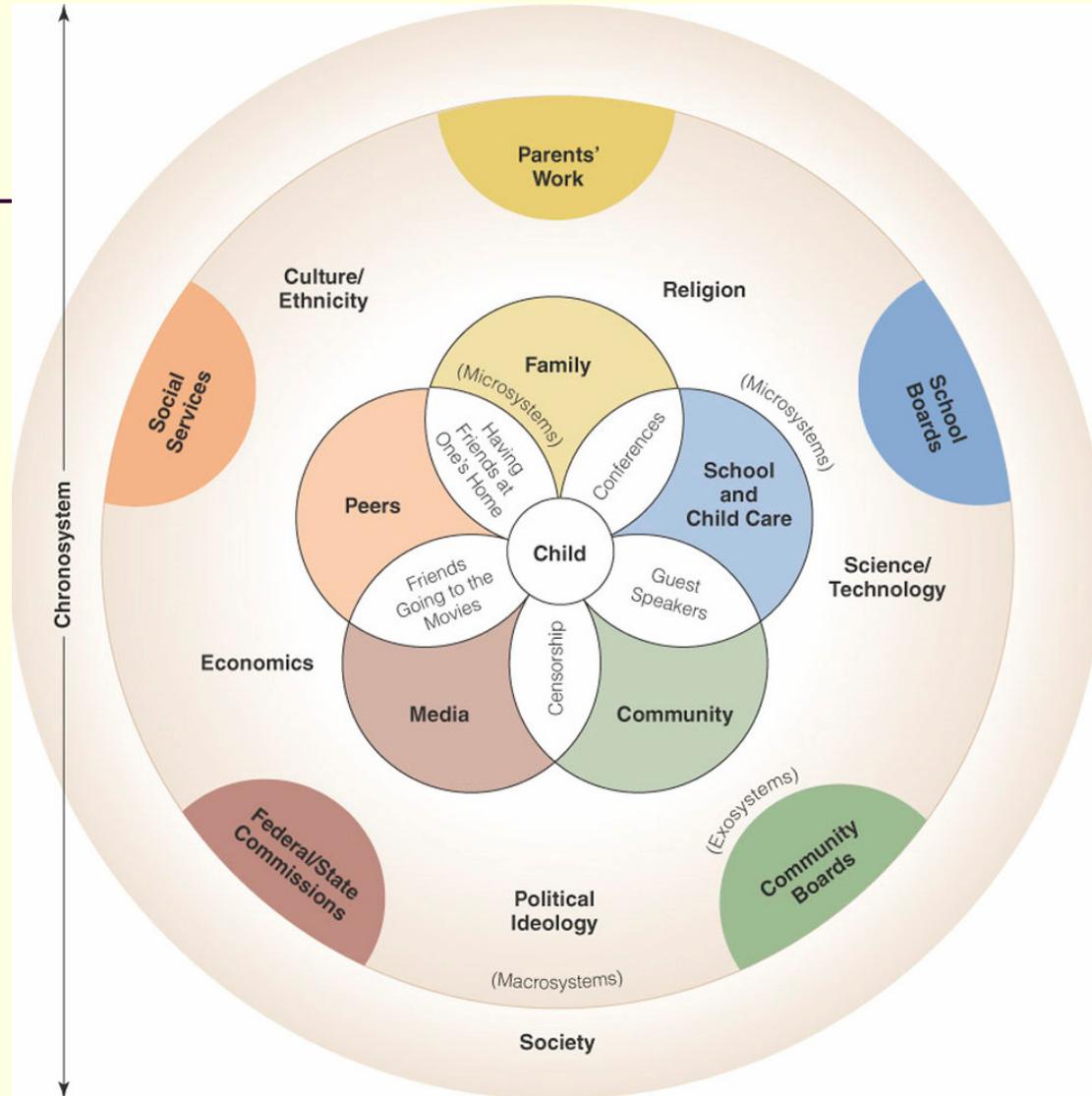
Agents and Outcomes of Socialization

Learning Objectives

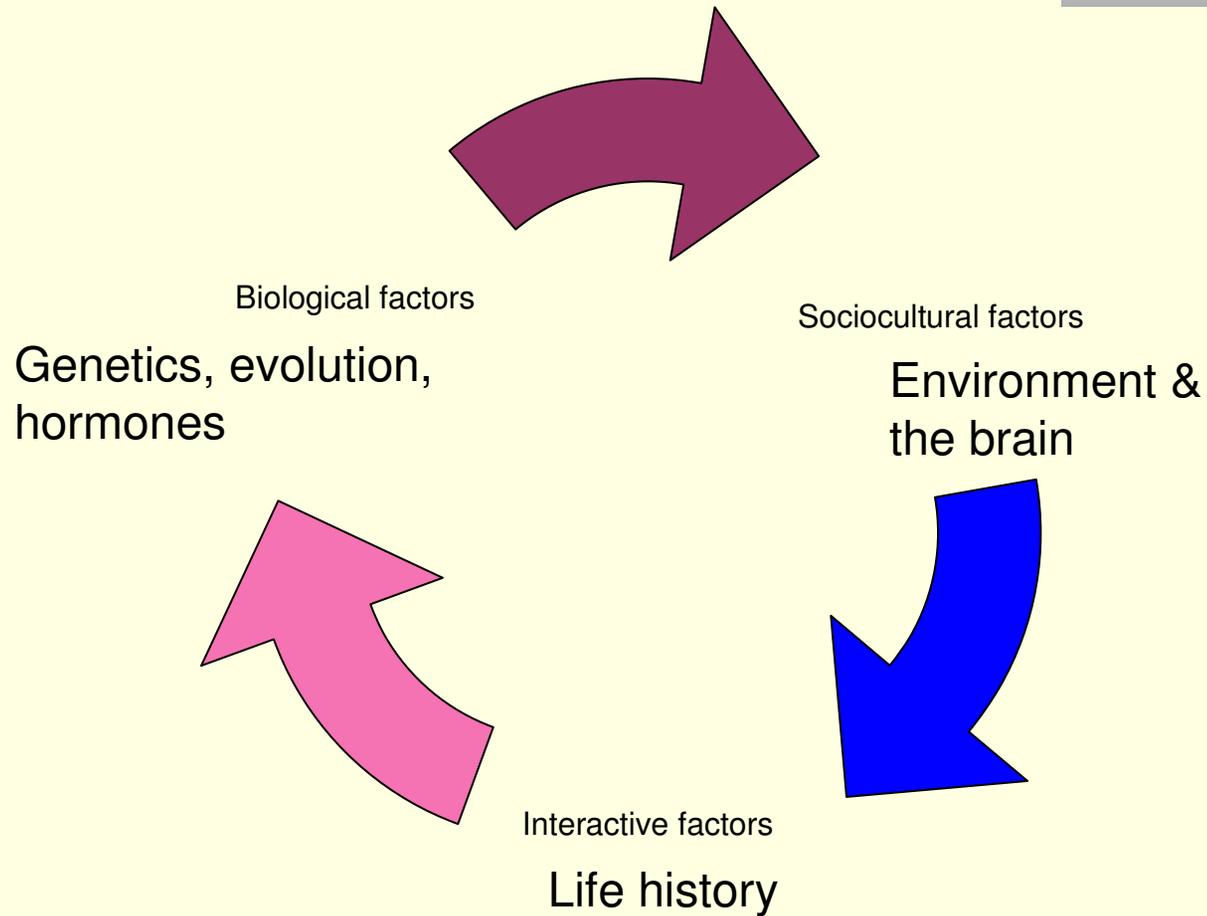
- Understand the socialization process.
- Describe the aims of socialization.
- Describe the agents of socialization.
- Discuss methods of socialization by giving examples from the book and from personal experience.
- Discuss the outcomes of socialization.



"I expect you all to be independent, innovative, critical thinkers who will do exactly as I say!"



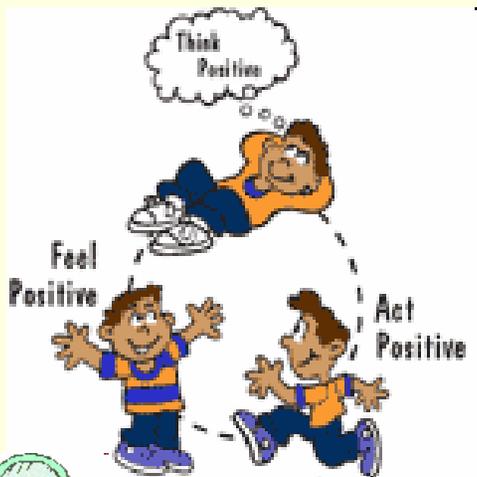
Socialization Processes



Aims of Socialization



■ Self-concept



■ Attachment

- View video
- What is attachment?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kbeEvWrrKok>

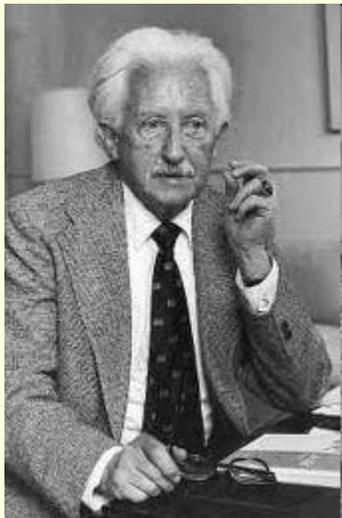
What is your story?

- Theories of attachment in young children-Children's right
- Self-regulation

Aims of Socialization

- Goals for children
- Erikson's Theory

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vapEpQmz86o>



15 Jun 1902 - 12 May 1994

Activity:

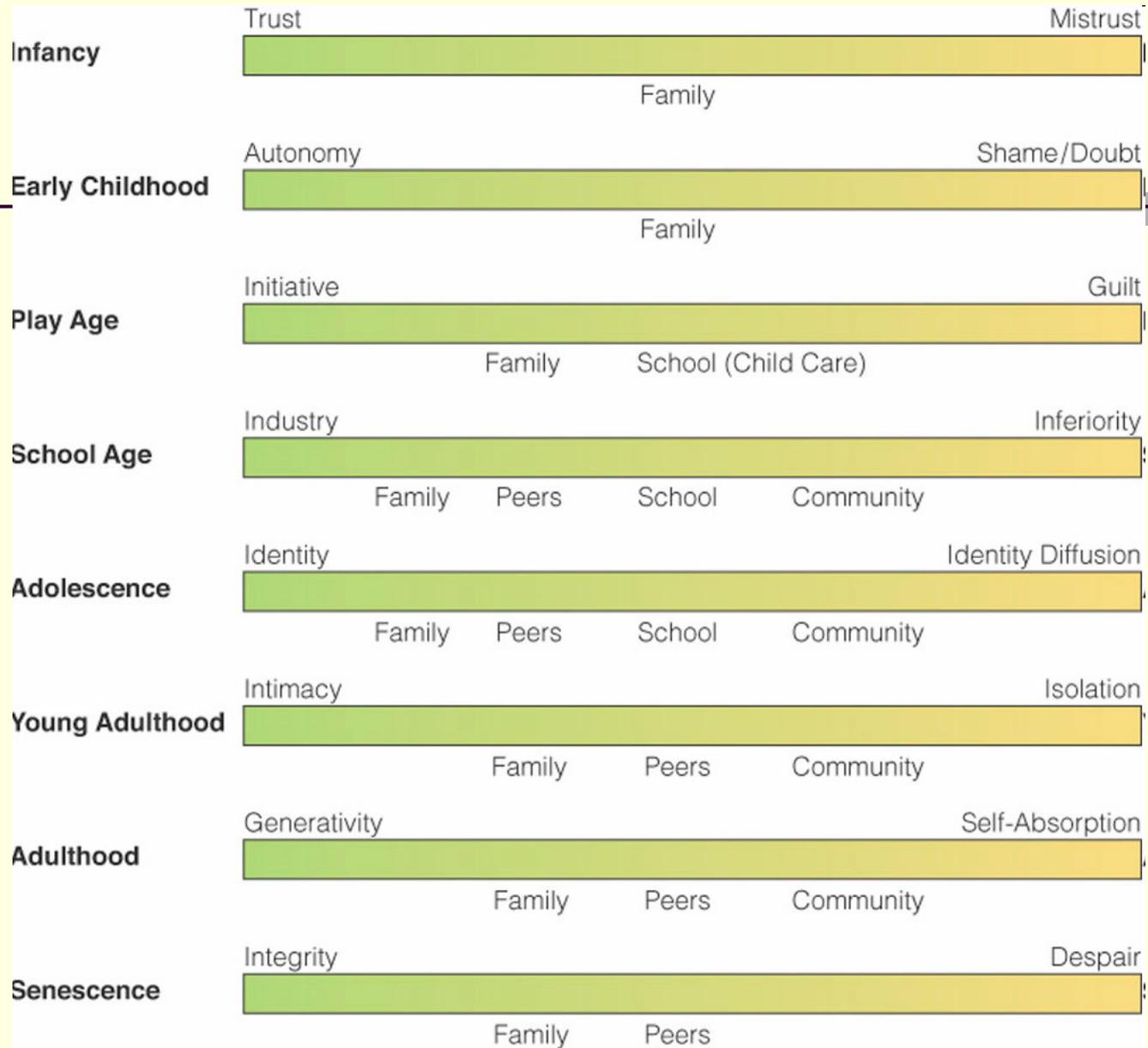
Families come together to discuss the stages of development according to Erikson.

Infancy: Trust vs Mistrust

ECE: Autonomy vs. Doubt

Play Age: Initiative vs. Guilt

School Age: Industry vs Inferiority

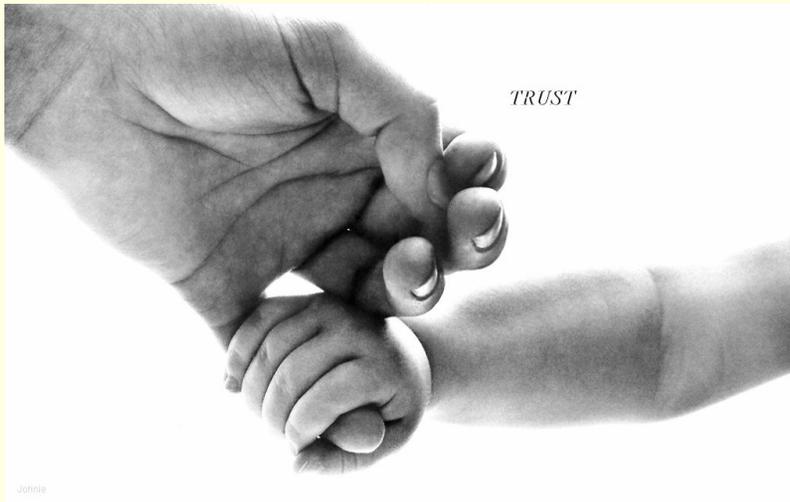


Trust

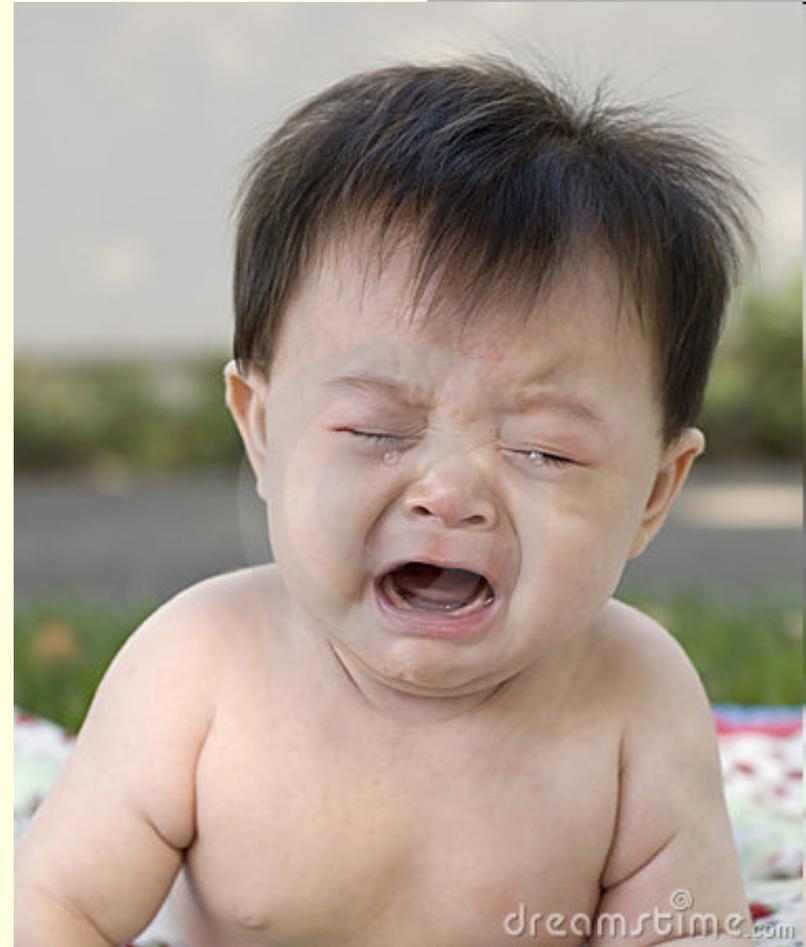
0-1

vs.

Mistrust



Virtue: Hope



Autonomy vs. Shame & Doubt

1-3



Virtue: Will



Initiative vs.
3-6

Guilt



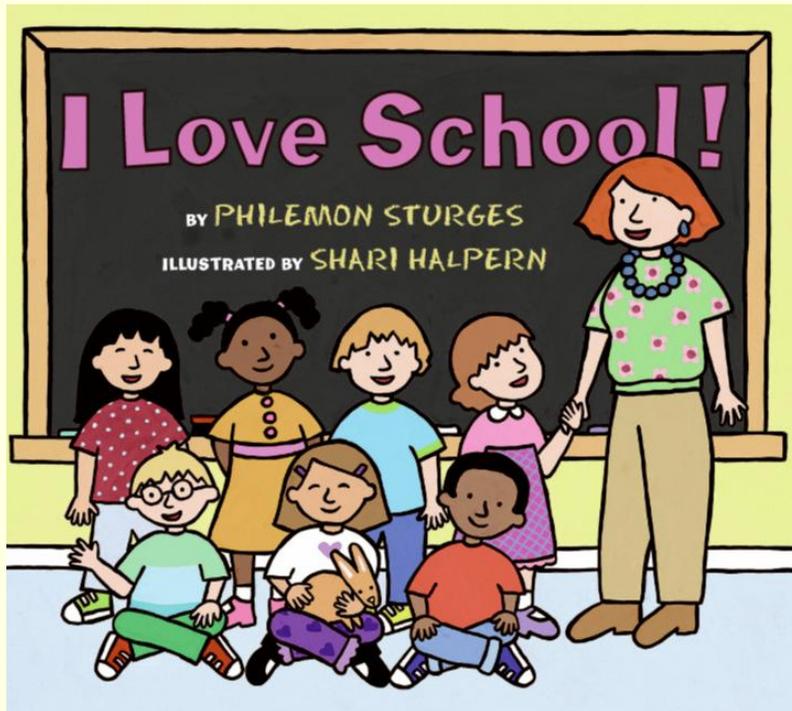
Virtue: Purpose



Industry
6-12

vs

Inferiority



Virtue: Competence





Agents of Socialization



Family



School & Child Care



Peers



Mass media



Community

COMMUNITY



Methods of Socialization

- Affective methods-
feelings and emotions
 - Attachment

- Operant Methods-
producing an effect
 - Reinforcement
 - Extinction
 - Punishment
 - Feedback
 - Learning by Doing

The Development of Attachment

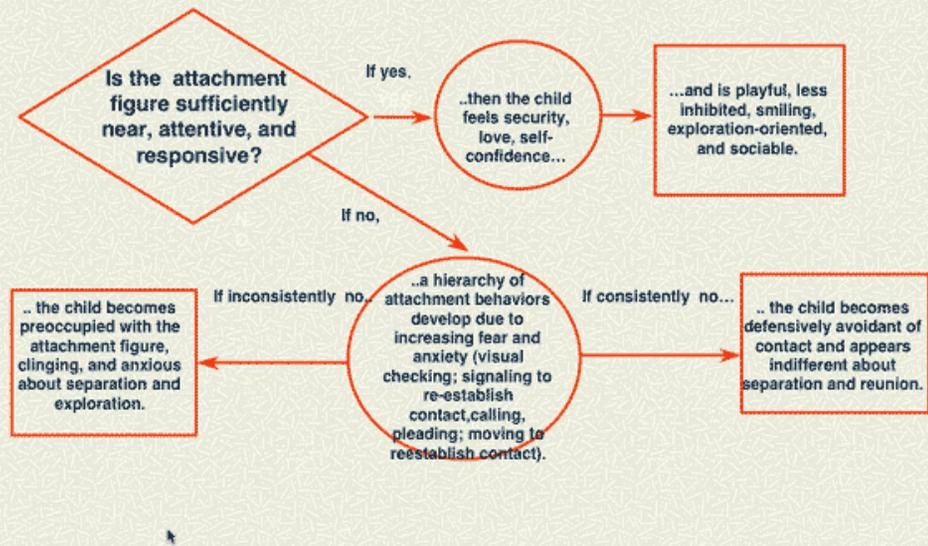


Table 2.3**Summary of Behavioral Consequences**

Type	Definition	Effect
Positive reinforcement	Present a stimulus (give attention)	Increases desirable response
Negative reinforcement	Remove aversive stimulus (stop scolding)	Increases desirable response
Extinction	Remove pleasant stimulus (stop giving attention)	Decreases undesirable response
Punishment	Present aversive stimulus (start scolding)	Decreases undesirable response

Methods of Socialization

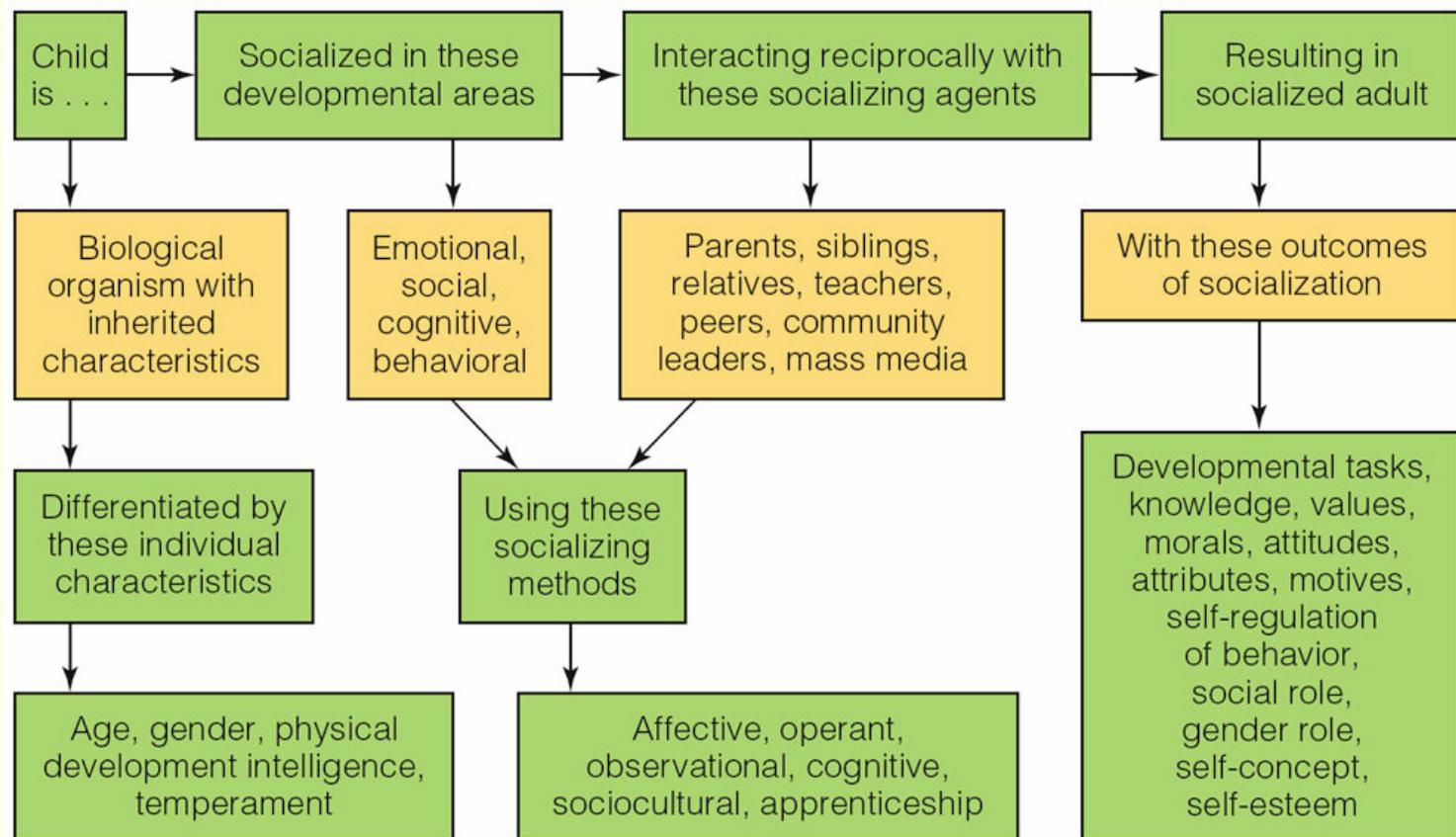
- Observation Methods
 - Modeling
- Cognitive methods- processing information
 - Instruction
 - Setting Standards
 - Reasoning
- Sociocultural methods
 - Group pressure
 - Tradition
 - Rituals & Routines
 - Symbols
- Apprenticeship Method
 - Be guided by expert



Table 2.1**Methods of Socialization**

Method	Techniques
Affective (effect emerges from feeling)	Attachment
Operant (effect emerges from acting)	Reinforcement Extinction Punishment Feedback Learning by doing
Observational (effect emerges from imitating)	Modeling
Cognitive (effect emerges from information processing)	Instruction Setting standards Reasoning
Sociocultural (effect emerges from conforming)	Group pressure Tradition Rituals and routines Symbols
Apprenticeship (effect emerges from guided participation)	Structuring Collaborating Transferring

Socialization Process & Outcomes



Outcomes of Socialization

- Development of self-regulation of emotion, thinking and behavior
- The acquisition of culture, standards and values
- The development of role-taking skills, strategies for resolving conflicts and ways of viewing relationships
- Values *“what matters most in life”*
- Attitudes *“how I view others”*
- Motives & Attributions
“what rocks your world”
- Self-Esteem
“feelllling good about myself”
- Self-regulation *“under control”*
- Morals *“doing the right thing”*
- Gender Roles
“qualities as a male or female”

“The family is both the fundamental unit of society as well as the root of culture. It represents a child's initial source of unconditional love and acceptance and provides lifelong connectedness with others. The family is the first setting in which socialization takes place and where children learn to live with mutual respect for one another. A family is where a child learns to display affection, control his temper, and pick up his toys. Finally, a family is a perpetual source of encouragement, advocacy, assurance, and emotional refueling that empowers a child to venture with confidence into the greater world and to become all that he/she can be.” [Marianne E. Neifert](#)