

# The Role of Peer group on Socialization, and its effects on Gender Stereotype: A Review

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**Abstract:** Socialization is the process by which a child becomes a human being. Inborn children's are not a human being. What are the toys you played as an adult? If you're a boy, have you ever played with trucks, action figures, toy guns, or sporting goods? If you were a girl, did you dress up, play with dolls, or does a fake kitchen set? If you answer "yes" to any of the examples, that are okay, but if you think the boy or girl is the only type to play, it could be because you were told that this is believable. As we grow, we learn from fellow humans how we must act. Children are introduced to specific roles that are usually associated with biological gender from a very young age. The term gender role refers to the social idea of how men and women should behave and how they should behave. These roles are based on norms or standards created by society. In American culture, the role of men is usually associated with strength, aggression, and dominance, while the role of women is usually associated with upbringing and subordination. Looking back at the toys I grew up with, I also learned the role of a particular gender. The kind of toys that parents give their daughters is that their role is compassion and kindness, and the role they engage in is to take care of others, or that their imagination is too high to really help. Often teaches life like a princess. On the other hand, the types of toys parents give their sons, such as trucks, toy guns, and superhero tools, are designed to encourage motor skills, aggression, and one-on-one play.

**Keywords:** Socialization, children, gender, human.

## What is Socialization?

The newborn is merely an organism. Socialization makes him responsive to the society. Socialization is the process by which a child can be a human being, and other ways in this process man can learn every norms and values of our society and become a social man. Socialization is a comprehensive process. According to Horton and Hunt, Socialization is the process whereby one internalizes the norms of his groups, so that a distinct 'self emerges, unique to this individual. According to Lundberg, socialization consists of the "complex

processes of interaction through which the individual learns the habits, skills, beliefs and standard of judgments that are necessary for his effective participation in social groups and communities". Peter Worsley explains socialization "as the process of "transmission of culture, the process whereby men learn the rules and practices of social groups". H.M. Johnson defines socialization as "learning that enables the learner to perform social roles". He further says that it is a "process by which individuals acquire the already existing culture of groups they come into." Both girls and boys grow up socially in what is normal and unusual for their gender. When young, they get an idea of what they are expected to do based on whether they are male or female. Toys are an important element of this socialization, as they are usually presented in one gender and unacceptable in the other.

### **Gender Socialization and Gender stereotype:**

Gender socialization refers to the process by which individuals are informed about specific gender rules, norms, behaviors and expectations, especially during childhood. The concepts and aspects of behavior that a child is instilled with early on determine what kind of person he/she will become. One example of gender socialization is that girls are expected to be calm and composed. Young people are expected to be strong. Boys say don't cry like girls, boys play with cars, girls play with dolls and kitchen sets. These are some of the specific norms prevalent throughout the world known as 'gender socialization'.

According to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, gender stereotypes refer to the practice of attributing certain qualities, characteristics or roles to an individual woman or man simply because they belong to a female or male social group. Gender stereotypes are illegal if they lead to a violation of one or more of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Gender socialization leads to gender stereotypes. Boys and girls are often criticized by their parents and peers when they do not behave as they are taught and do not behave as expected of their particular gender.

### **Socialization in babyhood:**

Socialization often begins at birth and gradually escalates during puberty. This concept already begins at the birth of a child, and the colors of rooms and toys that parents bring for their children, rituals (especially Indian rituals), etc., differ for boys and girls. Children are able to interpret gender differences. Understand the differences in family behavior between boys and girls. So this is the right age for children to learn about gender

equality. Their personality is influenced by how they treat their parents, teachers, and relatives. The variety of toys that children should play with and the colors they should dress in according to their gender play an important role in this. For example, if both boys and girls compete in a race, why is it considered embarrassing when the boy loses? Because he lost to the girl. Conversely, even if the same boy wins, the boy should be stronger, so it's natural. These may be very trivial examples for us, but they are some small aspects of behavior that children learn. What do all these fairy tales have in common: Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, The Little Mermaid, etc. A fairy tale prince saves a helpless and needy princess from tatters and demons. The stories that parents read to their children are like a fantasy world and a dreamland for them. And it would be very wrong to prove that in this "ideal world" it's always the prince who saves the girls from the trash. This makes them vulnerable to gender stereotypes and leads them to think that it is always the boy's job to save the girls. Give women equal opportunities to participate in outdoor games. Having children play the same kinds of video games and reading books is a correct example of gender-neutral parenting. Educate them to respect men equally as well as women. Instilling good habits and a holistic mindset is one of the keys to good parenting. When shopping, parents should let children choose the kinds of clothes and toys they like instead of giving them what you want. No one should be allowed to watch TV shows or books that promote gender stereotypes. These are the small steps parents must take at an early age to raise gender-neutral children. Relatives who discriminate against children based on their gender should also be warned. Kindergartens should hire more male educators.

From the moment a person is born, and often before that, the person is categorized by gender and spends the rest of his life tackling the issue of proper behaviour related to identity and gender. Diana Kendal defines gender as "the culturally and socially constructed differences between women and men in the meanings, beliefs and customs associated with" femininity "and" masculinity "(Kendall 303)." However, socialization is defined as "a lifelong process of social interaction." Through it, individuals acquire the self-identity and physical, mental and social skills they need to survive in society "(Kendall 75). Gender socialization begins at or before birth and continues through parents' views on gender.

Children learn gender stereotyped behaviour from all these socialization agents. As the child develops cognitively, these gender stereotypes become established belief. It has been suggested that children develop into stereotypes of three genders stage:

1. Learn what kind of things are associated with each gender ( i.e. boys plays with cricket ball and car, girls plays with dolls and fomites things)
2. Learning institutions for what'sapplicable to their personalintercoursehowever now no longer the opposite intercourse.
3. Learn the relationships related to the opposite sex.

**Peer group Influence:**

Peer interaction is said to be "life itself", not preparation for life.(Lamm&Sutton Smith, 1982). Social interaction between children is an important area Where the development of gender roles takes place (Maccoby, 1988). Specific peer group It has a strong influence on elementary school students, Friendship is essential to the development of a child's self-concept. When the child moves Apart from being primarily involved in family interactions towards a larger environment Friends as tools are becoming more and more important from neighbourhoods and schools Up to the measurement friendship function is defined as follows.

1. A staging vicinity for behaviour.
2. Cultural establishments that offer didactic training.
3. Providing a context for increase of a social self. The baby can analyze the appropriate self photograph to assignment in social situations (Fine in Handel, 1988).

When children play, they may appear to be playing unstructured for no purpose. Works, but much deeper is happening, as shown by these features. The first function suggests that the action is "tried" to a friend. And if they are rewarded, they will continue to move forward. If not, they will stop. It's a small one A boy who likes to have a tea party with a teddy bear and is ridiculed You are likely to be discouraged from this activity by a friend who calls it "weak" behaviour Stop this kind of game.

The second function continues this idea by showing that friendship is organized. In our culture, to teach children what they need to know to create order Insert into society. The third function is in line with Cooley's idea "Reflect yourself-determine who you are based on yourself Understand what others think of you (Gittler, 1957).

Characteristics of peer groups:

- Lead with optimism and open-mindedness
- Set healthy boundaries while maintaining your empathy

- Develop a strong support system for yourself as a leader

Peer groups perpetuate gender play and boy-girl interactions. Participate in a gender game that conveys a gender message about sexuality. Aggression (Thorne, 1993). Playing kids are an example of these activities like "girl chasing boy" and boy tearing bra. Girls (Thorn, 1993).

In another study, I asked fourth grade students questions about this essay. Would you change your life if you were the opposite sex? The girl wrote an essay about adventure. Reached the size, but many boys couldn't even answer the question. The boy wrote that if he were a girl he would commit suicide (Feder Feitel's Sandier, 1994). This is a disturbing and sad comment about the socialization of children. Accept and strengthens gender stereotypes. There seems to be a difference in how boys and girls approach friendship. The boy seems to need to establish status with a group of peers. Girls are more likely to foster close friendships with one or two close friends (Beal, 1994). Boys too. Looks more sensitive to peer feedback than girls, but this is appropriate. Men's activities (Fagot & Leinbach, 1983). Within a playgroup of the same sex. Children punish those who deviate from gender-conscious activities by doing so. Critical comments and ignorance of friends (Beal, 1994; McAuliffe, 1994). In a group of fellow children, it is more acceptable that the girl is a "tomboy". For boys to become "weaklings" (Kaplan, 1991). This seems to refer to something masculine. Children value their behaviour more. Men's behaviour. Indicators of a child's higher self-esteem than a woman's behaviour may indicate that cultivating an androgynous direction may be particularly important. Beneficial for girls (Bern, 1981).

### **Conclusion:**

Children's friendship is an important contribution to the development of self-concept. With these friendships must adhere to strict gender stereotypes with children. Perpetuate injustice to some children. For example, children strengthen their thoughts. Parents who want the gender, fairness and equality they receive at home. Treatment of their children (both daughter and son) will work well to examine their own tendencies and behaviours. By promoting gender-friendly behaviour and behaviour in a gender-fair manner, parents set a positive example for their children. The kids will not behave in a gender stereotypical manner. When interacting with peers, thereby preventing gender-biased behaviour among them. Promote the fairness of peers and all children.

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