Austin Socialization Experience

#  Introduction

Austin opened eyes in an average middle-class family. He had been a witness of how his parents struggled and provided him what he desired. Irrespective of the family needs, his parents had to work hard for getting anything he or his siblings desired. Despite the financial constraints, his family was growing through, his parents provided them each facility they required. Struggling with the difficulties and challenges of life, Austin got admission to a school owned by the military. In the start, he was shy of interacting with other students, however, later on, he established friendships which he still cherishes. His early years in school were good and he still relishes that times, he feels that he could have enjoyed these times more with his parents and siblings in his home, which was an ultimate source of pleasure and calmness for them.

After completing his school, he interacted with students who were a little older than him. He spent time with his seniors and used to plan his career by witnessing what his seniors had been through. The time in his college was a little more joyful compared to his school life; an important reason for which was that he learned how to socially interact with the fellows around. Although, not precisely, but he was aware of the patterns of socialization. He was witnessing that things were moving forward in a systematic and much organized manner. According to him, his individual nature was observatory toward the things happening around him. It was his observatory nature which helped him trace the social processes taking place around him. Now, when Austin is part of the military, he still believes that change takes place gradually and not abruptly. Considering the socialization experiments surrounding Austin, it becomes apparent that socialization is ultimately the reflection of self-identity.

# Austin’s Socialization Experience

Stryker believed that the sociological approach is based on self- reflection. Self-reflection for him is what one thinks about himself, how he or she comprehends the environment around him and what are the basic beliefs which make up his mind (Stryker, 1980). Another aspect of socialization is the influence of society. It largely remains up to the individual as to how he or she gets influenced by the socialization pattern around him. This all so-called external structure is surrounded by individual experiences, social networks and institutional approaches directed toward an individual. Another aspect of the socialization experience is influenced by the language, cultures, social hierarchy, one lives in. Stryker writes that considering all these aspects, it remains notable that individuals lose their discrete identity (Stryker, 1980). With time, they adapt to things which they had not been part of or never deliberately thought of being part of this. For Stryker, this is how socialization plays its part (Stryker, 1980).

Austin’s socialization experiences start from his mentioning of the primary school time.. His time in the school was joyful and there was no other thing, which he could have referred as distressing. It is where his early interaction toward the external society begins. Since he had been associated with the military school, therefore he was disciplined. The military school was the first impact of the external environment over him. This institutional approach gradually transformed his interaction with other things, impacted his thinking abilities and transformed the manner in which he interacted with other individuals. It is how the institutional approach in sociology works. It becomes an obvious fact that those who work under a specific circumstance become a reflection of that institution. It is how the institutional approach is taken.

Austin’s other interaction with the external environment had been with classmates and his colleagues. Despite maintaining an individual identity before joining the institution, now he is very much part of a school or a peer group. This peer group, impacted on his identity in many ways. It changes the way one speaks, the way one deals with others and the manner one takes hold of the things. For many, this collaborative appearance remains different but it is of no surprise that things gradually change with time. This change is refereed as an addition of unexpected circumstances. These unexpected circumstances are actually the distractions and distortions impacted over one by the environment. These environments are external which drags others into changes and creates dynamism in the society. It is for such reasons that people refer to culture as multicultural, dynamic and lively. Since each one is impacted and changes with the external environment in a different manner, therefore culture and the social world become multi-cultural and dynamic.

#  Austin’s military Interaction

 Since the early days of human civilization. The military has served in the role of defense in a well-behaved manner. Smith believes that such a role has made the persons of military disciplined. If they were tasked with other things like other people are, they would have been undisciplined and disobedient (Smith, 2005). Those who serve in other professions are not disobedient and defiant in the sense, undisciplined is taken, rather they all take advantage of their scrawny nature of tasks. Therefore, it is actually the strict nature of a job that makes one behave in a more disciplined manner. Austin’s experience in the military also appears very mannered. He wakes up in an early manner, does some exercise and takes his breakfast and lunch in a place specified. Unlike others, Austin’s life is disciplined and motivated. Smith writes that it is an institutional approach that takes hold of the circumstances of an individual in his or her life (Smith, 2005).

Those who tend to reform themselves in a more mannered way tend to adopt such professions and make themselves part of these activities. Many sociologists believe that the institutional approach is the most dominant one. Irrespective of the military profession, individuals also adopt institutional reflection from other professions. For example, doctors become caring toward others with time and those who are associated with entertainment or artistry becomes elated. This is what the institutional sociology works over. Austin’s experiences are based on the institutional approach. He had been disciplined and mannered for the fact that he has been tasked to defend the land he lives in. It would otherwise be difficult for him if he becomes too indulgent toward his responsibility. Like other areas, institutional sociology is also impacted by languages and cultures. People from different areas come forward and becomes part of a single institution.

What develops institutional sociology? It is more noticeable in gatherings where people are tasked with similar jobs. They have similar qualifications, have similar experiences and perform their duties in a more or less similar manner. Austin’s life is also a reflection of institutional sociology. Like many others, Austin has lived life differently, prior to joining the military. For him, it is the military as an institution to change and mold his life. For those, who tend to run their own business or are not related to any specific area or discipline, that’s why to spend an unbalanced and undisciplined life. There are no specific set of tasks which he or she had to care for (Turner & Turner, 1990). Pertinent to Institutional sociology, the interesting thing to note is the manner it changes things and advances the approach to remold others. Austin’s socialization is therefore different and is specific in nature. His mentioning of the way he does his breakfast and dinner with the mates shows that he strictly follows a routine that other people in the military follow. Institutional approach is therefore different from other approaches in sociology and is for such reason more organized (Turner & Turner, 1990).

# Conclusion

Austin’s experience is not so much different. He has been part of the activities and has followed an approach like others in the military does. His socialization experience suggests that the institutional approach is a bit general in the form. Since many people tend to become part of an institution, therefore they all become so related to each other. Austin’s experiences also suggest that how socialization takes a bottom to top approach. Not everyone is born to a soldier, a doctor, an artist or a writer. Each one becomes everything with time. Each individual is shaped in a different manner. They get influenced by the external and internal environment and remold themselves in different ways. It is for such reason that the basic principle of sociology remains different.no one can any time conform to different aspects of sociology. Similarly, there are areas in life that remain incomprehensible by any individual. There are very rare incidences where one can easily become part of other’s cultures. For sociologists, it is the most pressing task to comprehend oneself into a whole new culture. As cultures are different in different countries and even different in the same country. Sociology is that’s how a most dynamic and varied area of investigation.

# References:

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