

CHILDHOOD AND GROWING UP

UNIT TEST-2 (ASSIGNMENT)

DATE / /
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PART-A

1. why Adolescent stage is referred as a period of high protection and struggle?

* Due to various social, cultural and economic background, the needs of the Adolescence may be ignore by the parents, teachers and society in large

* And which leads to frustration resulting in various Behavioral problem among the Adolescents in India.

* The various problems of adolescent stage are given as follows,

* Problem of gender disparity

* Problem of undernutrition

* Problem of poor understanding of Reproductive Health.

* Problem of High level of pre-marital sexual activity

* Problem of Lack of sex education

* Problem of social & cultural Practices

* Problem of low socio economic status

* Problem of unwanted pregnancies & Abortions

* Problem of Maternal mortality

* Problem of sexual Transmitted diseases

* Problem of Drug Abuse

* Problem of violence against women, sexual abuse & Trafficking of girls.

* Problem of Depression leading to suicide

* Problem of Alcohol & Tobacco use Abuse

* Problem of sex encounter.

* problem of emotional stress

* problem of Improper company

- * Problem of Accepting values
- * Problem of generation gap
- * Problem of Heroworship

Problem of gender disparity:-

* Due to some religious and cultural practice that exist in Indian society, the disparity between male and female in home, school and society is there.

* This leads to frustration among the students particularly girl child.

Problem of Undernutrition:-

* Due to low economic status of the family, the parents are partial between the male and female child in providing nutrition.

* This results in delayed developmental task of the girl child.

Problem of poor understanding of Reproductive system:-

* India is a country, which shows inhibition in discussing about reproductive health in public.

* The parents are not first ready to provide sex-education to their children.

* Since parents are not ready to give the education of reproductive system it leads to an issue.

Problem of High-level of pre-marital sexual activity:-

* In India, it is found that boys are more involved in sexual activities than girls due to fear of social disapproval system & society.

* This may lead them to wrong path.

* The society in which the individual / student lives also has an impact. If the commercial sex workers are fewer in their neighbourhood, there is more chance for misleading the students.

Problem of sexual Transmitted diseases:-

* Moreover lack of sex education among students lead them to acquire various sexual diseases like HIV, unwanted pregnancies and Abortions.

* HIV victims are the young people between the age of 13 to 25 yrs, due to lack of sex education.

Problem of social and cultural practices:-

* Some social and cultural practices in India tries to celebrate the I puberty of their children without giving right knowledge of menstruation.

* Due to lack of correct knowledge of menstruation, reproductive health, sex education, children are prone to be victimised easy by the society.

Problem of Low socio economic status:-

* children who are coming from low socio-economic status may be misguided by wrong company friends.

* Sometimes even by their parents too, to involve in sexual activity in order to meet their basic needs.

Problem of Maternal Maritality:

* Even in some religious groups and societies still child marriage is occurring inspite of various laws implimented against child marriage.

Problem of Drug Abuse:-

* Adolescent who are in frustrated state due to the conflict with their parents and conflict that occurs within an individual, they are prone to the drugs which gives them temporary satisfaction.

* In India, it was found that a considerable number drug users are in the age group of 13 to 19.

Problem of Violence against women:-

* Violence against girl child and adolescent girl, sexual abuse and trafficking are seen more in the age group of 10-16 yrs.

* Due to lack of sex education, lack of knowledge about good touch and Bad touch, the students are easily victimised.

Problem of gender difference in Literary & Education:-

* This problem still prevails in India due to conservative attitudes of Parents belonging to different communities.

* Girls are meant only for cooking and reproducing. So, why they need to be educated.

Problem of depression leading to suicide:-

In India, every year 15-25% of students commit suicide due to depression.

The reasons for their depression are

* Lack of Interest in School work

* Lack of proper study habits

* Lack of adjustment to Emotional behaviours

* Sex adjustment

* Lack of adjustment with school discipline.

Alcohol and Tobacco use abuse:-

* In India, it is found out that 2.5 to 3% of children belonging to 15-20 yrs of age are involved in Alcohol and Tobacco usage.

Sex encounter:-

* In Delhi alone, 15% of children in the age group of 15-20 yrs, have already had their first sexual encounter, due to lack of moral education, sex education.

Emotional stress:-

* Family pressure to study and show result among the adolescent cause emotional stress among teenagers.

* Examinations test are only the memorizing ability of the students rather than understanding ability of the students.

Hero worship:-

* Hero worship is more prominent in the adolescent period. There is an unlimited admiration for some adults like whom he considers to be outstanding.

Improper company:-

* Adolescent hanging around improper friend may be easily victimised to all the above discussed problems.

* These are some of the problems that adolescent might face. So, this period is called the period of high protection and struggle. They have to be protected by parents and teachers.

PART-B

2. Explain the childhood in different stages?

* childhood stage is considered as a period of high protection and struggle as they are school going children, and if the conditions in the school does not satisfy their fundamental needs such as, emotional, social, intellectual and psychological.

* They will experience difficulty in adjusting to their physical and social environment and may grow into problematic student.

* Thus if the needs of the child are not fulfilled he may exhibit some behavioural problems respective to this stage of development.

* childhood in different stages implies to

i) Early childhood

ii) Later childhood.

Early childhood behavioural problems:-

* Excessive Shyness

* Unhappiness

* Jealousy

* Bed wetting

* Laziness

* Bullying & teasing

* cheating

Later childhood behavioural problems:-

* Excessive Shyness

* Unhappiness

* Temper tantrums

* Jealousy

- * cheating
- * Stealing
- * Day dreaming
- * Telling lies
- * Vulgarity

3. what are the needs of adolescent? Explain it.

Adolescent has attracted to the society and due to various social, cultural and economic background, they has the following needs as

- * Psychological needs
- * Emotional needs
- * Intellectual needs
- * Social needs

Psychological needs:-

- * Look for tasty food (or) variety food.
- * Dress smart to attract others.
- * Spent most of their time in front of the mirror
- * They like heatness
- * wish to exercise to shape their body in fitting manner.
- * They themselves increase the sex curiosity
- * try to know more about opposite sex.

Emotional needs:-

- * Self respect
- * To loved and to be loved.
- * want to take independent decisions.
- * want others to treat them as adults
- * wish to do challenging and responsible task
- * want to express their ideas, feelings.

Intellectual needs:-

- * The wish to do the best and show the best.
- * They don't like adult interference
- * want to question, criticize, argue, pass comments
- * Don't simply accept things
- * They wish to experiment
- * wish to be independent

Social needs:-

- * Fond of intimate relationship
- * To be loved accepted the society
- * want to mix with everybody & enjoy life
- * They want to have a model to follow

(or) Hero worship

- * want to take parts in the activity that bring name & fans.

4. Elaborate the present Scenario of childhood and adolescence in India?

Present Scenario of childhood in India:-

* The present scenario of childhood in India is given by, the childhood is involved in more technical problems

* And also, in the childhood stage they are facing the problem like depression leading to suicide.

* The reasons for their depression are lack of interest in school work, proper study habits and strict discipline.

* The National census of India found the total No. of child labourers, aged 5-14, to be 10.1 million.

* They are facing the disparities and inequalities. India is home to the largest number of children. In other words the distance between target and the present.

* Child labour is prominent in rural India. 80% of working children live in India's villages, where most of them work in agriculture.

Present scenario of adolescent in India:-

* At present, adolescent are facing more and more problems such as

- * Drug abuse

- * Alcohol and tobacco abuse

- * Improper company

- * Hero worship

* Likewise, adolescent are facing many frustrations which leads to depressed.

* And the depression makes them to make suicide.

* Mainly, improper company is taken account. Because, due to it, adolescent are led to go in the wrong path.

* These are the present scenarios of childhood and adolescent in India.

5. Explain the role of teacher to maintain good mental health of childhood?

Some of the activities which the teacher can execute, considering their needs are as follows

- * Sense of Belongingness
- * Strengthen physical Development
- * Sense of security
- * Recognition of Individual difference
- * Provision for self-expression
- * Retaining in the Act of living together
- * Development of self-concept

Sense of Belongingness:-

In order to feel the sense of Belonging, the teacher should be affectionate to all free from favouritism and comparison.

Strengthen physical development:-

The teacher should provide opportunities to the students to exercise his muscle and refine his motor co-ordination.

By conducting many outdoor games, indoor games, Drill & Exercise, Aerobics, Yoga and etc,

Sense of security:-

The child goes to the school from the protective environment of home to a new place called school, where he/she is exposed to new people, new ideas, new experiences of living one of the groups.

Recognition of Individual difference :-

No two individual is alike in native endowment keeping this in mind, the teacher should give respect to individual & provide opportunities for individual growth of their talents.

Provision of self-expression :-

Provision in the schools for emotional and self expression of the student is must.

The teacher by conducting activities such as dance, drama, art and craft and etc., pays ways for students self-expression.

PART-C

6. Mention the early & later childhood behavioural problems:-

Early childhood problems:-

- * Excessive Shyness
- * Unhappiness
- * Jealousy
- * Bedwetting
- * Bullying & teasing

Later childhood problems:-

- * unhappiness
- * Temper tantrums
- * Destroying the school property
- * lying
- * vulgarity

7. Mention the role of a school in promoting mental health of the students?

* Mental health of the teachers and Headmasters should be considered

* check the teacher efficiency of teachers.

- * Improve the professional growth of the teacher.
- * Advice to develop proper physical, emotional, and social development
- * Freedom to Self-discipline

8. What is meant by mental health and mental hygiene?

Mental hygiene:-

Mental hygiene is the means of attaining mental health. It is the study of principle and practices in the promotion of mental health.

Mental health:-

Mental health is the full and harmonious functioning of the personality.

9. Mention the intellectual needs of adolescent?

- * They wish to do the best and show the best
- * They don't like adult interference
- * want to question, criticize, argue, pass comments
- * Don't simply accept things
- * They wish to be experiment and independent

10. How will you develop the self-concept of the students?

* Attempts should be made up the teachers to see that the child does not develop strong feeling of inferiority.

* The teacher should let children to be occupied with activities which give him a feeling of worthwhileness and sense of achievement and success.