

VASAVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
LAST FIVE UNITS WITH ANSWERS, JUNE 2021

Time: 3Hrs

Marks: 80

PART A – (2 x 10 = 20)

Answer all the Questions:

1. a) What is Social Stratification? How far does it affect the growth of a child? Explain.

Synopsis

- Introduction
- Meaning of social stratification
- Stratification on caste basis
- Stratification on religion basis
- Stratification on economic class basis
- Stratification on gender basis
- Conclusion

Introduction

Social stratification is the phenomena of social inequality. It is the horizontal divisions of society into various social strata; each stratum marked by socially recognized upper or lower status, more or less, on a permanent basis.

Meaning of social stratification

The process of defining / classifying people into categories and rank these categories from the higher to lower order is called social stratification. Stratification is the process of grouping members of the population into relatively sub groups.

Stratification on caste basis

Indian society is governed by four varnas on the basis of their birth as Brahmanas, Kshatriya and Vaishya and Shudras forming a hierarchy order.

Brahmins should cultivate the knowledge

Kshatriya should bear arms

Vaishya should trade and

Shudras serve all the above three classes.

Today in contemporary Indian society, the Shudras are known as Dalits which is a

Marathi word means as „Broken men“ and there are 180 million Dalits categorized and classified as Scheduled caste in Indian constitution.

Stratification on religion basis

Indian society has a number of religious groups and on the basis of total population strength in each religion; the hierarchy is formed in each state of India. Some of the religious groups in India are

- Hindu,
- Muslim,
- Christians,
- Parses

Stratification on economic class basis

The Indian society is divided into 6 classes. They are

- Upper class
- Upper middle class
- Middle class
- Lower middle class
- Lower class
- Class below poverty line.

This stratification is based on the type of job, that people do, and their income.

Upper class

This class includes rich businessmen, industrialists, politicians, professionals of the higher order and bureaucrats. They enjoy very high economic as well as social status on account of their high position and powers. Nearly 5 % of India's population comes under this category.

Upper middle class

People belonging to this class are usually doctors, engineers, lawyers, professors and well placed government officers. This class has lesser socio-economic status than the upper class.

Middle class: People belonging to this class are white collared workers like teachers, tahsildars, Nurses having limited resources, but high aspirations to live luxuriously and comfortably like the two classes superior to them.

Lower middle class

This class comprises clerks, small shop keepers, technicians etc. They like to dress, eat and live like middle class people. The social status of this class is very low.

Lower class

This class comprises of agricultural and industrial labors, low paid employees and daily wage earner etc. people of this class suffer from poverty, illiteracy, etc.

Below poverty line class

This forms about 30% of the total population of India. People live from hand to mouth. They are very often homeless. They suffer from disease and hunger. They are totally illiterate.

Stratification on gender basis

The gender can be classified into three types. They are:

- Male
- Female
- Transgender

Male and Female genders are normally situated in all places. They are highest place in gender hierarchy. The third type gender is known as transgender. These peoples are placed very few in the gender hierarchical.

Conclusion

Social stratification is the result of social inequality. Thus the major dimensions of stratification are power, prestige and wealth used in the stratification system.

1 b) What is Personality? Explain the influence of society among the personality of the children.

Introduction:

Personality is defined as the characteristic sets of behaviors, cognitions, and emotional patterns that evolve from biological and environmental factors.

Factors influencing personality

- Biological factors
- Physical factors
- Psychological factors
- Familial determinants

- Social class
- Cultural factors
- Religion and Education
- Parental attitude

Biological factors:

Personality development of children is influenced by biological factors such as genetics and hormones. Biological factors of personality are very important for the formation of human personality. Children are born in a family; inherit many traits and features from their parents. Children get physical and psychological characteristics from their parents which becomes a part of their personalities. Some of the inherited traits are courage, coward, intelligence, weakness etc.

Social Factors of Personality

When an individual interact with other persons in his/her group give and take relationship takes place and it affects the personality of an individual social factors of personality are responsible for the formation of personality, when an individual has group experience and contact with others personality of an individual is influenced by others may be bad or good but depends on the association in which he/she keeps. In a society every person plays a specific role and status.

Cultural Factors of Personality

Both material as well as non-material culture affects personality of an individual. An individual living in his/her culture adopts the traits consciously or unconsciously and acts accordingly. Culture of any society determines the behaviors and personality of an individual and he/she is expected to act according to the culture. A person follows all the social norms of a culture which results in the formation of good personality while non-conformity to the cultural rules develops abnormal or bad personality. So, the culture in which an individual seeks satisfaction adjusts himself/herself and develops personality

Physical factors:

Physical environment also determines the personality of an individual. Environmental factors include land, river, mountains, hills, forests, plain area, atmosphere etc. which affect the personality to be good or bad, healthy or weak.

Psychological factors:

Self-concept, self-acceptance, self-actualization, self-confidence, self-interest, self-development, self-help, self-esteem play an impact on the development of student's personality.

Familial determinants:

Familial determinants such as parents role models and child rearing practice plays an important role in personality development of children.

Social class:

Social class which includes values of higher class, middle class, lower class, based on social stratification plays a role in personality development of children.

Parental attitude:

Parents education influence personality characteristics, their emotions, social behavior, mutual affection, love and quarrels, interest, attitudes, general behavior are how behave with the child and their overprotecting / rejecting towards the child will cast impact on the personality development of the children.

School environment:

School atmosphere also contributes a lot to the development of the personality of child. The personality characteristics of teachers, head master, classmates, the teaching methods, opportunities of co-curricular activities, values and ideals maintained by the institution and general atmosphere of classroom and school are all influence the personality development of the child.

Religious institution:

Temples, church, gurudwara, mosque, etc. and their practices, beliefs and values make a silent and sound appeal for the shaping of child's personality according to their religious ideals.

2. a) Define child labor in India and what are the ACT provided for child labors.

Children who are engaged in labor work for economic gains, harmful works or hazardous works below the age of 14 years on part or full-time basis. The practice of child labour deprives children of their childhood and is harmful to their physical and mental development, interferes with their schooling.

Children are engaged in various forms of labours such as domestic labours, bonded labour in agricultural sector, industrial labours in unorganized factories.

Causes of child labour:

- Poverty
- Gender difference
- Child trafficking
- Ignore by parents
- Unfulfilled needs
- Economic problems
- De-schooling

Act provided for child labours:

- **The Factory act of 1948**
- **The Mines act of 1952**
- **The child labour (Prohibition and Regulation act of 1986)**

- **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of child act of 2000)**
- **The right of children to Free and Compulsory Education act of 2009**

The Factory act of 1948

The act prohibits the employment of child below the age of 14 years in any factory. This law also places rules on who, when and how long can pre-adults aged 15-18 be employed in any factory.

The Mines act of 1952

The act prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine.

The child labour (Prohibition and Regulation act of 1986)

It aims to eradicate any kind of child abuse in the form of employment and prohibit the engagement of children in any kind of hazardous employment, who have not completed 14 years of age.

The Act prohibits the employment of children in certain occupations and processes. This act schedule gives a list of hazardous occupations in two parts, namely A and B.

Part - A

It provides that, no child shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the following:

- Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways.
- The port authority within the limits of any port.
- Automobile workshops and garages
- Handlooms and power loom industry
- Mines and collieries
- Plastic units and fiber glass workshops
- Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses.

Part - B

- Beedi making
- Carpet weaving
- Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving
- Mica cutting and splitting
- Soap manufacture
- Crackers manufacture
- Wood cutting

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of child act of 2000)

This law made it a crime, punishable with a prison term, for anyone to procure or employ a child in any hazardous employment or in bondage. This act provides punishment to those who act in contravention to previous acts by employing children to work.

The right of children to Free and Compulsory Education act of 2009

This law mandates free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years. This legislation also mandated that 25% of seats in every private school must be allocated for children from disadvantaged groups and physically challenged children.

Thus the constitution of India in the fundamental rights and the Directive principles of state policy prohibits child labour below the age of 14 years.

2 b) What is meant by Transfer of Learning and explain the types? Give the educational implications of Transfer of Learning.

Transfer of learning

Transfer of learning refers to the transfer of knowledge, skills, habits, attitudes etc. from one situation (task) to another situation.

According H.C. Ellis, transfer of learning can take place in 3 different forms / types. They are;

- Positive transfer
- Negative transfer
- Zero transfer

Positive transfer:

If learning in one task / situation enhances (helps) the learning in another situation it is called positive transfer of learning.

Ex: Learning of mathematics will help the student learn physics easily.

Negative transfer

If learning in one situation inhibits / disrupts the learning in another situation is called negative transfer of learning.

Ex: Learning of mother tongue pronunciation disrupts / affects the learning of target (English) language pronunciation.

Zero transfer

If learning in one situation does not have any effect in learning of another situation, is called zero transfer.

Ex: Learning of history does not have any effect on learning of music.

Educational Implications of transfer of learning:

- The teacher should give importance to concept rather than facts.
- Help the student to compare and contrast
- Provide examples as far as possible
- Make sure that the principles are understood.
- Help to attain generalization
- Provide practicing transfer
- Maximize situational approach
- Correlation with real life situation
- Appreciate desirable transfer of knowledge by providing reinforcement.
- Help the student acquire mastery of sequential work.

Part – B

Answer all the questions:

3. How far does a leadership influence the behavior of a child?

It was under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar, all the social injustice, inequalities, discrimination and hierarchy of the caste system in the traditional social system of Indian society were questioned. Thus he is the culture hero of the scheduled caste.

In order to develop leadership behavior among the lower caste students, education plays an important role.

The main reason behind the government's policy of reservation is the removal of great and undesirable inequalities that exist between scheduled and non-schedule castes, women empowerment, rights to education, etc., made by the constitution given by the Dr. Ambedkar.

Government at the Centre and the States have various schemes for providing scholarship and other facilities provided by the constitutional law. Because of education is the only weapon to remove the inequalities in society. Education is a means through which one inculcate knowledge, values, skills and attitudes. It is the only tool for eliminating social inequalities caused due to social stratification.

Thus education is a major tool to develop leadership quality among the women's, lower caste students and other communities which in-turn influences their behavior.

Moreover upliftment of their economic status, housing facilities, employment facilities, emancipation from dirty occupation, abolition of caste system, encouragement to inter-caste marriages, public awareness, etc. will help to develop leadership influence in their behavior.

4. List out the various tools of social assessment.

Synopsis

- Introduction
- Meaning of social assessment
 - Observation
 - Stories

- Biographies
- Journal (Portfolio)
- Genograms
- Eco-maps

- Conclusion

Introduction

Social assessment (SA) is a tool for the systematic analysis of the social impacts that a proposed development or policy action. Teaching Strong's the social skills, it will help to ensure that students are not only successful in their academics in future, but they can also succeed outside of the classroom with their friend family and community.

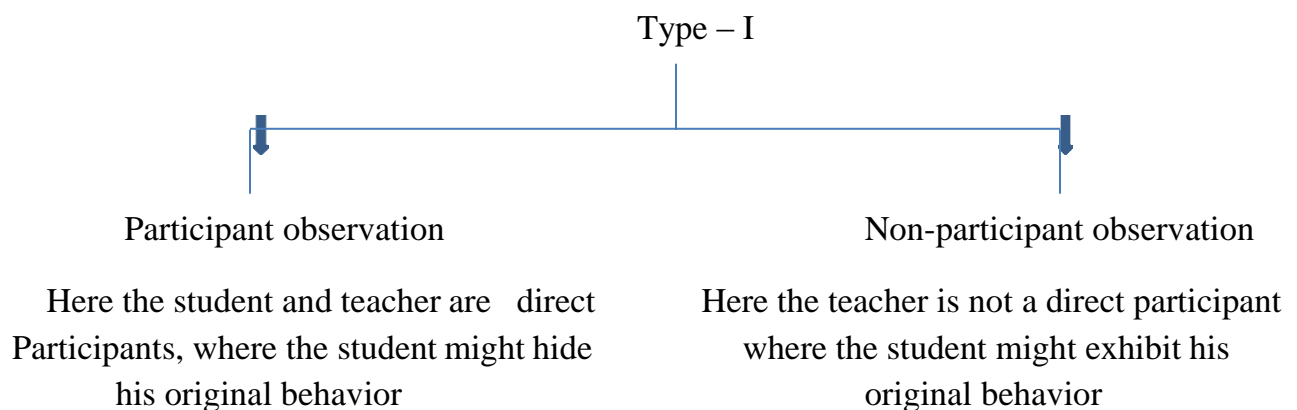
Meaning of (SA)

Social Assessment is the quantitative and qualitative measurement of student's social performance, skill, competency and maturity in social settings. Social assessment provides teachers with both objective and subjective data in order to ascertain student progress and social skills mastery.

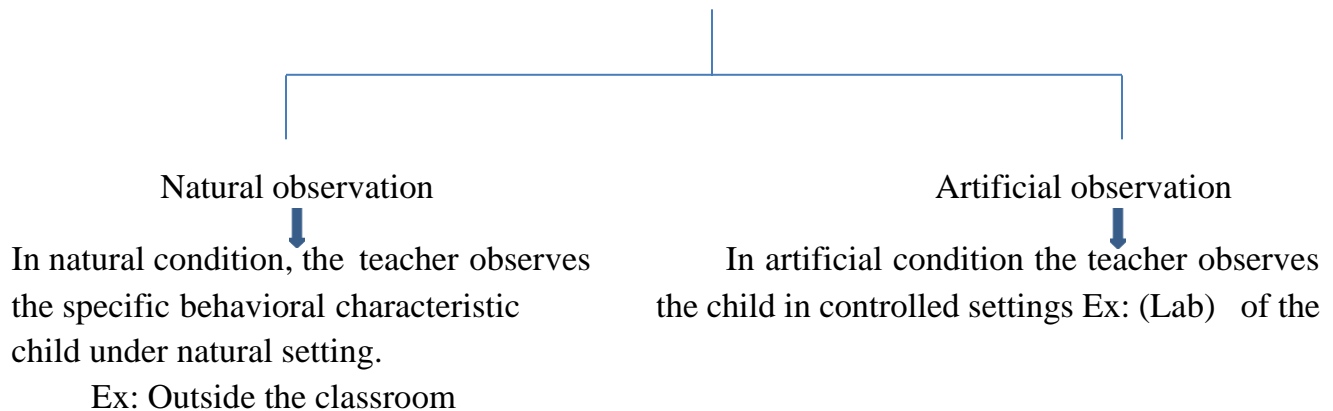
Observation

It is a method wherein the individual's behavior is analyzed and interpreted by others. The teacher has to observe his students in different situations at different times, especially when the teacher deals with a backward child, a retarded case, a gifted student or a handicapped child.

Observation divided by two types:



Type – II



Stories

- In this method the teacher tells a few lines above a story and encourages the students to develop and end the story on their own.
- This method helps the teacher to know about the student's own desires, likes and dislikes, ambitions, emotions, sentiments, conflicts etc.
- It helps the teacher to know about student's personal interest, social attitudes, social skills, social maturity, social competency, social adjustment, family adjustment, mental conflicts.
- This method helps to provide proper guidance for problematic student to get rid of undesirable social behavior and at the same time enhance the desirable social behavior of the child through motivation, reinforcement.

Biographies

- Biographies mean one person writing the life stories / history / events / incidents of others.
- Here in this method the teacher asks the students to write the childhood and adolescent period of their class friends.
- This method helps the teacher to know about the relational status of his friend in the classroom, social development of the child, social climate in the classroom, social structure of the group, isolates and neglecters of the class and help them to become more acceptable to their peers.

Journal (Portfolio)

Journal: A notebook in which a student can write a spontaneous response to literature and /or assessment of personal progress with strategies.

Portfolio: Portfolio is a kind of scrapbook or photo-album that records the progress and activities of the program and its participants of both within and outside of the program.

- In educational setting, portfolio is maintained to document the progress and

achievement of individual children.

- It is also used for the teacher for formal evaluation of the program and student in particular.
- It includes a substantive descriptions or examples of what the student is doing as experiencing.
- It paves way for authentic assessment of the children and formal program on the whole.
- The purpose of the portfolio can be shaped depending on the teacher's demand.
- The aim of teacher using portfolio is to assess the progress of the student in a particular area, over a period of time.

Genogram:

- Genogram is a graphic representation of family members and their relationships over at least three generation. It looks very much like a family tree or genealogy chart.
- It displays detailed data about relationships of the student / individual.
- Genogram are used by various groups of people in a variety of fields such as medicine, psychology, sociology, genealogy, genetic research and education.
- It is used to record the family history of the child
- It helps the teacher to know whether the child comes from single parent home, foster or adopted homes or guardianships.
- It helps the teacher in identifying the aptitude of the student.
- It helps the teacher to identify medical history (genetic disease)
- It helps the teacher in providing career development in schools.

Ecomap:

- An eco-map is sometimes also referred to as an eco-map or eco-gram
- An eco-map helps visualize the social and personal relationships of an individual with everything in the individual's environment or ecosystem.
- It is often used in counseling by social workers, teachers, nurses, etc.
- It provides a way to visualize the quality of family connections either as strong or weak.
- An eco-map can be a powerful tool for discovering possible sources of student's depression and anxiety as well as uncovering hidden support systems in friends, neighbors, clubs, etc.
- An eco-map is a flow diagram that maps individual, family units and community system process overtime.

Conclusion

Socio assessment tools identify leaders in the classroom and prioritize social issues such as poverty, ethnicity and gender. It helps to establish a participatory process and develop social competence among students, problem solving skills pertaining to social issues, critical consciousness, social skills social values and social maturity among the students.

5. What are the various forms of Child abuse?

Child abuse is the physical, sexual or emotional mistreatment or neglect of a child or children by parents or other caregiver.

There are four major categories of child abuse:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional or Psychological abuse
- Neglect.

Child abuse can occur in a child's home or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with.

Physical abuse:

Physical abuse involves physical aggression directed at the child by an adult.

Ex: Beating, slaps in the face, physical injury, burns, broken bones, corporal punishments, etc.

Sexual abuse:

Sexual abuse is engaging a child in sexual activities that he/she does not understand. Sexual abuse is sexual behavior or a sexual act forced upon a woman, man or child without their consent. Sexual abuse includes abuse of a woman, man or child by a man, woman or child.

Ex: the use of girls and boys in sexual activities remunerated in cash (commonly known as child prostitute)

Emotional abuse or Psychological abuse:

It can be seen as a failure to provide a supportive environment and primary attachment figure for a child so that they may develop a full and healthy range of emotional abilities. Ex: Blackmailing by adults, use of verbal or symbolic acts by the child's parents or caregivers.

Neglect:

Child neglect is the failure of a parent or other person with responsibility for the child to provide needed food, clothing, shelter, medical care, supervision, safety, attention, love and nurture.

Child abuse is broadly defined as any type of cruelty (violence) inflicted upon a child including mental abuse, physical harm, neglect and sexual abuse or exploitation.

6. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to eradicate marginalization among the children.

Marginalization

The process whereby someone is pushed to the edge of a group and accorded lesser importance is called marginalization.

This is predominantly a social phenomenon by which minority or sub-group is excluded, and their needs and desires ignored.

Measures to eradicate marginalization

- Measures to eradicate marginalization with respect to girl child, Dalit child and disabled child (i.e. underprivileged group) can be studied and provide equal importance by the society, government and social medias.
- Teacher should develop a favorable school climate conducive to the educational progress of SC, and ST, differently abled and girl child.
- The teachers own example in his behavior towards students belonging to these castes is the most effective powerful way to build up a congenial climate.
- The school staff should ensure non-discrimination between the children of SC, ST and other communities.
- The teacher should provide equal opportunities to all the children to participate in the curricular and co-curricular activities of the school, including games.
- Special attention should be paid to motivate parents to educate Dalit girl child and differently abled.
- The NPE 1968, 1986 all stress upon speedy action for the promotion of education of the underprivileged sector.
- Ministry of education provides various facilities to eradicate marginalization namely, reservation of seats in educational institutions.
- Relaxation in age and marks for the purpose of admission.
- Research scholarships and fellowships to the underprivileged
- Launching of boys and girls hostel, national overseas scholarships, scholarships and stipends at various levels.
- Creation of Inclusive schools

- Loan to students without interest for carrying on education
- Establishment of non-discriminative settlement of people where people (samathuvapuram settlements) belonging to different social groups live together.
- Encourage from government for Inter-caste marriages and ensuring security for them, special reservation in employment for such couples, etc.

7. Give an account of the influence of media in the behavior of a child.

Media and Social media is one of the factors that today affect the way children dress, talk, walk or even influence the type of music or the food they want. Social media has become a core part of young people's lives.

Television and social media are smartphones and the Internet which have brought about major changes in their lifestyle and behavior. Social networks such as Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, and Instagram are their primary interface with the internet.

These portals are generally used social sites via smartphones and tablets, such that many children are permanently connected to their virtual social network, continually receiving and checking feed, and regularly posting their own updates.

On the social media children feel free and think that no one has control over them so, they start practicing bullying behavior, they often humiliate their friends. Teenagers who post their personal information or pictures involve themselves in inappropriate behaviors.

The more time children spent on social media, the less time they spent with their families.

The social media has a disturbing the potential to negatively affect many aspects of children's healthy development, including weight status, sexual initiation, aggressive feelings and beliefs, consumerism and social isolation.

Social media also has potential for positive effects on child health. We cannot neglect that children are becoming so smart because of social media. Social media helps them to develop better perspectives on various issues, exchange ideas, learn new things, and provide an effective platform for enhancing children's knowledge.

We have to find ways to optimize the role of social media in our society, taking advantage of their positive attributes and minimizing their negative ones. The ultimate goal is to reach children and adolescent with positive messaging. We need to adopt social media and use as an effective tool in shaping the behavior of children rather than trying to counteract it from using.

8. How can we develop self-confidence among the children?

A healthy self-esteem is one of the most important characteristics of healthy child development. In fact, a child's social, behavioral, and emotional health will play a crucial role in how they handle setbacks, peer pressure, and other challenges throughout life.

- Recognize self-esteem
- Show unconditional love
- Play together
- Give responsibilities
- Encourage Independence
- Refrain from insults
- Create learning experiences
- Watch technology use
- Show off creativity

A positive self-esteem is also a protective factor for good mental health. Cultivating confidence contributes to positive social behavior and works as a buffer when your child is impacted by negative situations.¹

Recognize self-esteem:

Self-esteem is basically how children see themselves—including what they think of themselves and their ability to do things. It's also shaped by how much they feel loved, and how much support and encouragement (or criticism) they receive from important people in their life, like their parents and their teachers.

Show Unconditional Love Every Day

Knowing how much you love them gives your children a sense of security and belonging that is crucial to their view of themselves. Your unconditional love lays the groundwork for all the healthy and strong relationships they will form later in their lives. So hug your kids when you say goodbye, snuggle together and read a book, and express your love every single day. As your kids grow, this foundation of love will help them as they continue to build their own social circles, make friends, and form bonds with teammates.

Play Together and Have Fun

When you play with your child, it shows them that you like spending time with them and that you value their company. Just having fun with your child has numerous benefits for both of you.

Give Responsibilities

Being responsible for doing age-appropriate responsibilities gives your child a sense of purpose and accomplishment. Even if they don't do something perfectly, let them know that you appreciate their efforts. Praise them for all the things they do well, and reassure them that over time, they'll get better and better at many things, including their chores. Having chores and responsibilities also gives kids a sense of control over their lives.

Encourage Independence

It's important that you allow your kids to grow increasingly more independent, letting them figure out how to talk to teachers about any problems on their own, organizing homework assignments, making sure their soccer uniforms are packed and ready, and so on. So-called helicopter parenting undermines kids' abilities to do things on their own and negatively impacts their self-esteem.

Refrain From Insulting Your Child

When your child does something that drives you crazy or misbehaves, be sure to separate the behavior from your child. You're human—when your child pushes your buttons you'll probably be irritated or even angry. Experiencing these feelings is completely normal, but don't engage in name-calling or shame your child.

Instead, talk to your child with respect. Don't yell. Take the emotion out of your discipline. A good way to do this is by using natural and logical consequences, and speaking to your child in a pleasant and friendly tone.

Learning Experiences

Emphasize the fact that being human means making mistakes and not being perfect. Teach your child to view setbacks as opportunities for improvement and growth.

Be patient with your child when they make mistakes. And, if you find that they tend to act out at school or experience behavior problems, do what you can to turn those situations into opportunities for growth.

Watch Technology Use

In today's environment, all of us, including students and parents, are consistently connected to our devices. Mobile phones, tablets, and laptops allow people to text, post to social media, conduct business, do schoolwork, and check email on a regular basis. All this connectivity is both a good thing and a bad thing. It's positive because people can be more productive and stay connected to others from the comfort and safety of their homes.

Let Them Create and Show Off Work

Let your child display their work around the house. When they create artwork, write a story, or put together a project for school, invite your child to tell you about their work. Ask what they want people to think or feel and what they like best about their creations.

Giving children a chance to show off what they make or to talk about the things they create lets them know that their hard work is worthy of attention.

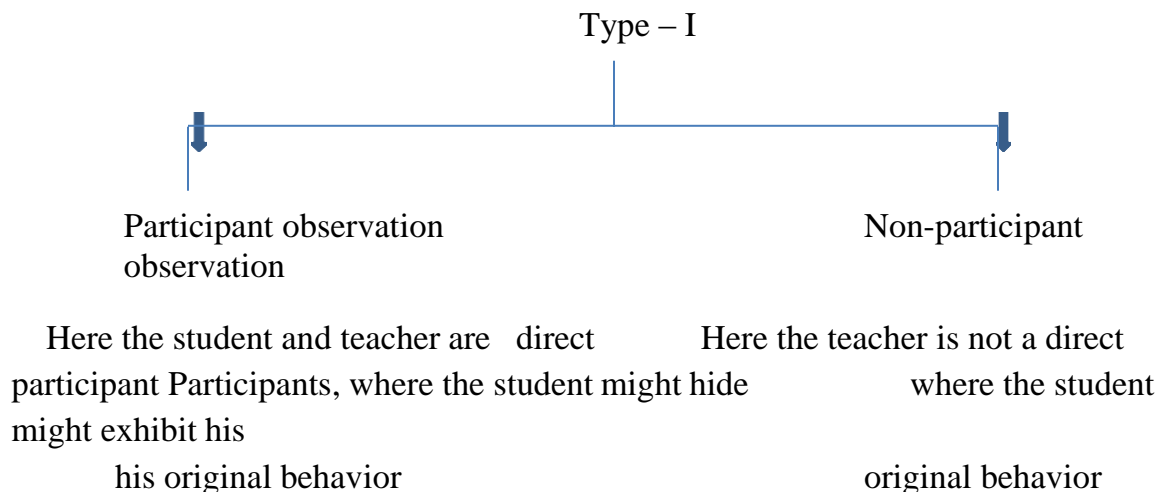
Working to build your child's self-esteem is one of the best ways you can spend your time as a parent. And although it may take a little extra effort sometimes, you will be setting your kids up for success now and in the future.

9. Explain the socio assessment tool of Observation.

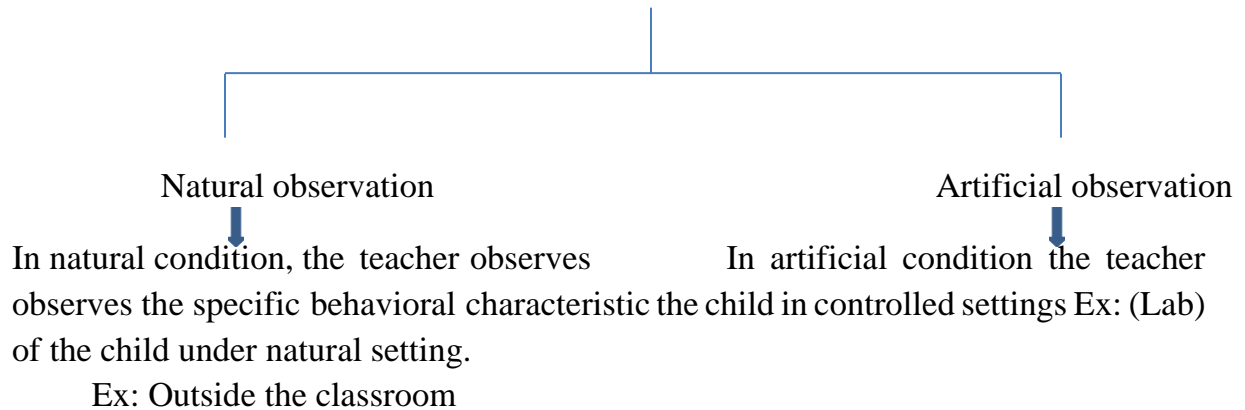
Observation

It is a method wherein the individual's behavior is analyzed and interpreted by others. The teacher has to observe his students in different situations at different times, especially when the teacher deals with a backward child, a retarded case, a gifted student or a handicapped child.

Observation divided by two types:



Type – II



10. Define Stereotype? Explain the Notion of Stereotype regarding Class.

Class is a relative social rank in terms of income, wealth, education, status/position and or power. They are

- Upper class
- Upper middle class
- Middle class
- Lower middle class
- Lower class
- Class below poverty line.

This stratification is based on the type of job, that people do, and their income.

Upper class

This class includes rich businessmen, industrialists, politicians, professionals of the higher order and bureaucrats. They enjoy very high economic as well as social status on account of their high position and powers. Nearly 5 % of India's population comes under this category.

Upper middle class

People belonging to this class are usually doctors, engineers, lawyers, professors and well placed government officers. This class has lesser socio-economic status than the upper class.

Middle class:

People belonging to this class are white collared workers like teachers, tahsildars, Nurses having limited resources, but high aspirations to live luxuriously and comfortably like the two classes superior to them.

Lower middle class

This class comprises clerks, small shop keepers, technicians etc. They like to dress, eat and live like middle class people. The social status of this class is very low.

Lower class

This class comprises of agricultural and industrial labors, low paid employees and daily wage earner etc. people of this class suffer from poverty, illiteracy, etc.

Below poverty line class

This forms about 30% of the total population of India. People live from hand to mouth. They are very often homeless. They suffer from disease and hunger. They are totally illiterate.

11. Explain the present status of Girl child underprivileged in India.

Status of girl child

In India the girl children are facing lot of problems day by day in the family, society, etc.

- Girl child
 - Backward class children
 - Deprived girl child
 - Orphan girl child
 - Differently abled girl child
- 1) The basic obstacle to girl child education has their roots in our social structure and reflects the discrimination attitude of our society to the girl child.
 - 2) Girls are neglected since their birth or even before due to patriarchal society that prefers son.
 - 3) Girls are kept in house for doing domestic work including care of the infants

- 4) Girls are denied education due to low socio economic status. Because of poverty are involving child in gainful employment.
- 5) Girls are denied education because of non-availability of easy access to schools (Distance, location and other in-congenial aspects of the school)
- 6) Dalit girls are still ill-treated by the unhelpful attitude of some school teachers.
- 7) Dalit girls are sometimes ill-treated or dominated by school mates who belong to upper class like: not to touch the upper class students, not to touch chalk, blackboard, books, etc.
- 8) Lack of interest in studies due to lack of encouragement from their parents and family members.
- 9) Girl education is cut-short by early marriage
- 10) Girls are withdrawn from school, once they attain puberty. This is due to conservative cultural values.
- 11) Some parents do not want to send their daughters to co-education institutions.

12. Explain the socio-cultural impact of Stratification on learning difficulties and learning disabilities.

Learning difficulties

The children are not open to equal educational opportunity even with the compulsory and free education provided for them. Some children from low social-economic class with natural endowment do not have equal access to qualitative education.

Many of the students from this low-social economic class are undermined with poor health and malformed physique due to poor feeding, ignorance and carelessness which may invariably give rise to poor performance academically is the wide differences in performances between children.

Some drop-out before completing primary school, others have to repeat classes, majority of candidates fail the secondary entrance examination. In the conduct of internal and commercial.

Disability

Disability is any restrictions or lack (resulting from Impaired) of ability to perform activity in a manner or within the range considered normal for a human beings – WHO definition.

Learning disability: It is a condition, which affects the basic psychological processes of understanding or using written or spoken language. This disorder affects development of language, speech and reading and associated communication skills needed for social interaction.

Conditions such as brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder) are examples of learning disabilities.

- **Dyslexia:** Difficulty with reading. (Problems reading, writing, spelling, speaking)
- **Dysgraphia:** Difficulty with writing (Problems with handwriting, spelling, organizing ideas)
- **Dyscalculia:** Difficulty with math (Problems doing math problems, understanding time, using money)
- **ADHD :** (Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder) is a term for problem concerned with inattention, hyperactivity – impulsivity than interferes with functioning or development.

13. Explain the socio assessment tool of Genogram.

Genogram:

- Genogram is a graphic representation of family members and their relationships over at least three generation. It looks very much like a family tree or genealogy chart.
- It displays detailed data about relationships of the student / individual.
- Genogram are used by various groups of people in a variety of fields such as medicine, psychology, sociology, genealogy, genetic research and education.
- It is used to record the family history of the child

- It helps the teacher to know whether the child comes from single parent home, foster or adopted homes or guardianships.
- It helps the teacher in identifying the aptitude of the student.
- It helps the teacher to identify medical history (genetic disease)
- It helps the teacher in providing career development in schools.

14. What is meant by Self disclosure? Explain it.

Self-disclosure is a process of communication through which one person reveals information about himself or herself to another. It includes everything an individual chooses to tell the other person about himself or herself. Specifically, the information disclosed can be descriptive or evaluative and can vary, for example, from thoughts, feelings, and goals to failures and dislikes.

Purpose of disclosure:

- **Intimacy is promoted:** (when information is withheld, distance is created and closeness is nearly impossible to facilitate)
- **Autonomy is regulated:** (when all information is disclosed by children irrespective of good or bad experience, the parents can guide and limit their control over the teen's daily activities)
- **Individuation is heightened:** (Adolescents unique preferences and interests are expressed and they try to establish an identity of their own)

Types of disclosure:

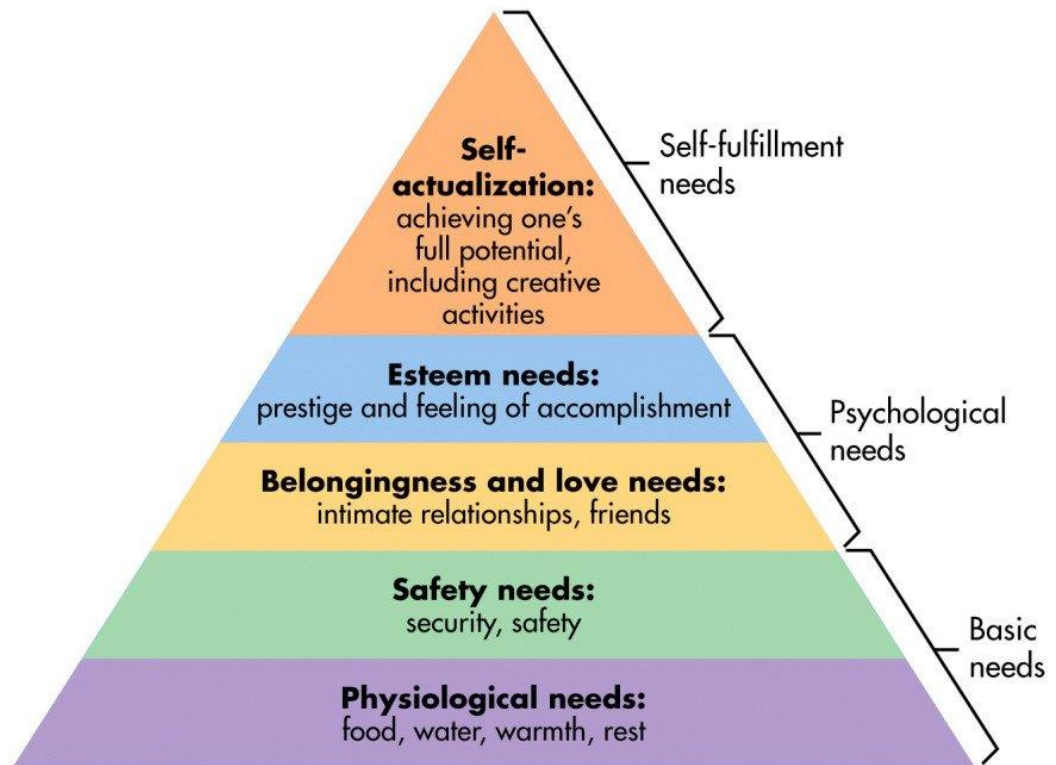
- **Parent-centered disclosure:** (Ex: "Mom I have learnt that means disclosing in-order to make parents feel better and not to worry about them)
- **Self-centered disclosure:** (means disclosing to make oneself feel better or to ensure protection from parents)
- **Selective self-disclosure:** (means disclosing in-order to get their things done, some secrets are revealed selectively and purposefully, while most of the secrets are kept confidential)

PART – C

Answer the following questions:

15. Write a note on Self-actualization.

Self-actualization is the complete realization of one's potential, and the full development of one's abilities and appreciation for life. This concept is at the top of the Maslow hierarchy of needs, so not every human being reaches it.



16. What is meant by Social cognition?

Social cognition is a broad term used to describe **cognitive** processes related to the perception, understanding, and implementation of linguistic, auditory, visual, and physical cues that communicate emotional and interpersonal information.

17. Define Eco-maps and its steps.

An Eco-map helps visualize the social and personal relationships of an individual with everything in the individual's environment or ecosystem. Eco-maps document the connections / social relationship of an individual with family members & outside world.

Developing an **eco-map** requires specific steps: 1) identifying informal family supports, 2) identifying strengths and relationships, and 3) identifying formal family supports Teaching for success

18. What is mean by Socio-metric status and how could measure it.

Sociometry is a technique for describing social relationship that exists between individual in a group. Thus, socio-metric technique helps in understanding group dynamics in a school.

Socio-metric status is a measurement that reflects the degree to which someone is liked or disliked by their peers as a group. Sociometry is the analysis of data collected by means of the socio-metric test – a type of questionnaire in which, roughly speaking, and each member of a group is asked to indicate their own preferences of companions in different situations.

19. Give any four causes for delinquency among children.

The breakdown of the structure and the functioning of the family is by far the leading **cause** of delinquent behaviours especially among the children, such as the family, breakdown of communal institutions and societies.

- **Drug and substance abuse**
- **Poverty**
- **Dysfunctional families**
- **School Problems**

20. How far does School influence the moulding of a child?

A school must stimulate curiosity in the young, impressionable minds and equip them with tools to be better human beings.

It is widely accepted that the learning process is instrumental in shaping one's personality and the way he/she deals with situations of life. The shift of thoughts from bookish knowledge to knowledge of life, in schools, has brought forth a sea of change.

21. What is mean by Portfolio?

Portfolio: Portfolio is a kind of scrapbook or photo-album that records the progress and activities of the program and its participants of both within and outside of the program.

- In educational setting, portfolio is maintained to document the progress and achievement of individual children.
- It is also used for the teacher for formal evaluation of the program and student in particular.

22. What are the causes for Child labour?

Children are engaged in various forms of labours such as domestic labours, bonded labour in agricultural sector, industrial labours in unorganized factories.

Causes of child labour:

- Poverty
- Gender difference
- Child trafficking
- Ignore by parents
- Unfulfilled needs
- Economic problems
- De-schooling

23. What is mean by Self-discrepancy?

Self-discrepancy refers to the inconsistencies between individuals (actual self) and pertinent self-guides (ideal self).

Self-discrepancy refers to process of comparing one selves to internalized standards called self-guides. These different representations of the self can be contradictory and result in emotional discomfort.

24. Mention the Child laws in India to protect the child.

Children are engaged in various forms of labours such as domestic labours, bonded labour in agricultural sector, industrial labours in unorganized factories.

- The Factory act of 1948
- The Mines act of 1952
- The child labour (Prohibition and Regulation act of 1986)
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of child act of 2000)
- The right of children to Free and Compulsory Education act of 2009
