

SRI GOWTHAMI

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(Recognised by NCTE, Govt of Andhra Pradesh)

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Affiliated to
ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

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Semester - III
(Activities)

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Subject : Pedagogy of Social Sciences (course x)

Roll No :

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Activity 1: Observe a day's proceedings in house of assembly of parliament and report.

This article is about the current parliament of India. For the Indian legislatures that existed prior to independence, see Imperial Legislative Council. The parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India.

The parliament is composed of the president of India and the houses. It is bicameral with two houses: Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The president in his role as head of legislature has full powers to summon and prorogue either house of parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha.

The parliament has a sanctioned strength of 545 in Lok Sabha including the 12 nominees from the expertise of different fields of science, culture art.

The Sansad Bhavan is located in New Delhi.

It was designed by Edwin Lutyens and

Herbert Baker, who were responsible for planning and construction of new Delhi.

The construction of buildings took six years and the opening ceremony was performed on

18th January 1927 by the then Governor -

General of India, Irwin. The constructing cost

for the building were 8.3 million. The

parliament is 570 feet in diameter and

covers an area of 6 acres.

The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a session. The

constitution empowers the president to summon

each Houses at such a six month gap between

the two sessions.

Budget session: February to May

Monsoon Session: July to September

Winter Session: November to December

Legislative proposals are brought before either house of the parliament in the form of a bill.

A bill is the draft of a legislative proposal, when passed by both houses of parliament and assented to by the President, becomes an Act of Parliament. Money bills must originate in the Lok Sabha. The Council of States can only make recommendations over the bills to the House, within a period of fourteen days.

Parliamentary committees are formed to deliberate specific matters at length. The public is directly or indirectly associated and studies are conducted to help committees arrive at the conclusions.

Standing committees are permanent committees constituted from time to time in pursuance of the provisions of an act of parliament.

Activity 2: Collect News paper clippings on any social issue and write a report on the issue with your comments.

Ragging in India is a damaging form of interaction of the seniors in college or school with the juniors. New entrants of first years, it is similar to, but not the same as. It involves insults, burning brands for seniors, and many other complex activities.

Following Supreme Court orders, a National anti-Ragging Helpline was launched by the Indian Government.

Initially, ragging started in the British era in English colleges and universities but it slowly spread to Indian educational institutions. The excuse was to teach the social hierarchy in early career and also learn other important values in life as if they were mature.

enough to know anything about it.

The Ragging sometimes turns so bad that it compels the ragging victim to commit suicide.

A section of students feel that light ragging should be allowed in educational institutions; while some are totally opposed to the idea and demand stricter punishment for those involved in it.

A high level committee in 2009, which probed the death of Aman Kachoo, revealed that alcohol was the main heading to serious form of ragging and violence in the campus.

Following a Supreme Court order, a National Anti-Ragging Helpline ~~the~~ was created which helps the victims and take action in cases of ragging, by informing the Head of the

Institution and the local police authorities of the ragging complaint from the college.

Telephone number of the Anti-Ragging Helpline and all the important functionaries in the institution, members of the Anti-Ragging Committees and Anti Ragging squads etc. to be published in brochure of admission/instruction booklet or the prospectus.

Online groups like ~~to~~ uproot Ragging from India, Stop ragging, No Ragging Foundation became the major Anti-Ragging groups on the Internet. Among them, the No Ragging Foundation has transformed into a complete NGO and got registered as society. Against violence in Education which is India's first registered Anti-Ragging non profit organisation.

The Indian media has been playing a crucial

role by exposing ragging incidents and the indifference of many concerned institutions towards curbing the act. Supreme Court of India has directed in its interim judgement, that action may be taken even against negligent institutions.

Oxford college of Science and Management Bangalore. A second-year student of management, Subhonesh Naskar died due to ragging done by his own roommates. The college is denying the case since it may deteriorate the reputation, C.I.D investigation is in progress. According to the father of Mr. Subhonesh, on 13 February 2012, his roommates threw him down from roof while he was talking to his mother.

Khisha, 19 hanged himself in November. In his diary, he accused Shekhen, a third year student at his college in Chennai repeatedly

beating and hobbing him.

- Nagendra AV, 25, was found dead in Chandigarh's prestigious post graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research on 19th April. The doctor had joined this post-graduate institution just two months ago. The police said he jumped to death from the hostel building, his father said he had been pushed. His father said a day ago he had said he was finding it difficult to continue there due to ragging.

Activity 3: Organise any one of the social awareness programme on AIDS Awareness in a village/district, Report.

Founded in 1999, Alliance India is a non-governmental organisation operating in partnership with civil society, government and communities to support sustained responses to HIV in India that protect rights and improve health.

Complementing the Indian national programme, we build capacity, provide technical support, and advocate to strengthen the delivery of effective, innovative, community-based HIV programmes to vulnerable populations, sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender people, hijras, people who inject drugs, and people living with HIV.

An independent national NGO managed and governed wholly in India, Alliance India is also

an accredited member of the global network.

Technical Priorities

Alliance India works in the following technical areas of the HIV response in

India.

HIV prevention

Care and Support

HIV and SRH

Harm Reduction and Drug use

Current Programmes

Pehchan : Named for the Hindi word meaning 'identity', 'recognition',

or 'acknowledgement'. The Pehchan programme

strengthens and builds the capacity of 2000

Community-based organisations to provide effective,

inclusive and sustainable HIV prevention programming

in 17 States in India for more than 450,000 men who have sex with men, transgender people and hijras. Pechchan is funded by the Global Fund and remains their largest single-country grant to date focused on the HIV response for vulnerable and underserved sexual minorities. Along with Alliance India, the pechchan consortium includes the Humsafar Trust, Pechchan North Region office, SAATHI, Sangama, Alliance India Andhra Pradesh, and SIAAP. Pechchan is a rare example of a community programme working at a national scale. It provided organisational development, technical and capacity building support to new and existing CBOs working with MTH communities. Using a rights-based approach, the programme develops CBOs to serve as implementing partners with the National AIDS Control Programme's.

Targeted interventions that provide HIV prevention services to high-risk groups. By helping build strong CBOs' Pehchan addresses capacity gaps that often prevent them from receiving government funding. Pehchan also - entiances the scope of services. The programme leverages and complements the government's HIV prevention strategy from MTH by providing services beyond basic HIV prevention that support an enabling environment that encourages healthy behaviours. Pehchan also fosters community - friendly services in the broaden health system and engages in advocacy to improve the lives and well-being of MTH populations in India.

Female sex workers have considerable unmet sexual reproductive health needs due to their occupations - they are discouraged from accessing SRH services due to stigma

and discrimination, negative attitudes of healthcare providers, and fear of clients, law enforcement and care and support services, especially by people living with HIV and key populations, including FSWs. With this approach in mind, Alliance India with funding support from MAC AIDS Fund has initiated a pilot, Alliance India with funding "fearless woman" in Hindi - for FSWs in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

Asia Action on Harm Reduction:—

Worldwide an estimated 16 million people inject drugs, and three million of them are living with HIV. In India, HIV prevalence in this group is 29-times that of the general population. Though progress has been made, the HIV epidemic continues to be fuelled by stigma, discrimination often experienced by the community together with

the laws, policies and practices that impose harsh penalties on people who use drugs with funding from European union, the Asia Action on Harm Reduction Programme Supports advocacy to increase access by people who inject drugs to comprehensive harm reduction services and reduce stigma, discrimination and abuse towards this vulnerable population.

CHAHA : Named for the Hindi word for 'Wish', CHAHA was India's first large-scale care & support programme for children, families and communities affected by HIV/AIDS. With support from the Global fund, the programme was implemented in four states - Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur. Over the life of the programme, CHAHA reached 64,056 children and their families in 41,974 households affected by HIV. In its initial design, the programme focuses on

providing direct services. Based on lessons learnt through implementation, CHAHA revised its approach to focus on linking beneficiaries with existing government funded social welfare schemes.

Activity 4: Observe the functioning of any local body office and report.

Local Bodies in Andhra Pradesh constitute the three administration set up in the South Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is a system of local government which forms the last level from the Centre. Chennai Corporation in the then Madras Presidency, established in 1688 is the oldest such Local Body not only in India but also in any commonwealth nations outside United Kingdom.

The history of local bodies in Andhra Pradesh could be dated back to the Ancient Period where in the village administration was taken care by a village assembly known as Mandalams. This is evident from the epigraph inscriptions found in Vaikuntha Perumal Temple near Uththimarenum. They used the pot-ticket system of election to elect the representatives to the

assembly.

Later came to the British rule in India in which the centralisation of governance was enforced.

People in the interior of the villages to the central authorities for their obligations and grievances. Anyhow this system faded out as the British government realised the pitfalls in this system.

Though urbanisation was less prevalent those days, Chennai had the honour of having such Municipal Corporation status even in 1888. Urban local bodies known municipalities were in existence.

Independent India heard many voices for the revival and strengthening of the village Panchayats, Mahatma, Gandhi insisted upon this for achieving Swaraj completely covering all the corners of this Country.

- Article 40 of Indian Constitution
- Vizag village Panchayat Act, 1950
- Andhra Pradesh District Municipalities Act, 1950
- Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1958
- Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1994,

Developmental administration is the main objective of these local bodies. They are effected by the means of urban and Rural local bodies. They are responsible for the implementation of various centrally sponsored, state-funded, and externally aided, schemes for provision of basic amenities and other services to the people. Elections are held to elect the representative for local body council in respective urban and rural areas every five years,

Rural local bodies include the Panchayat raj institutions of this state. There are three levels in this system as follows :-

- village Panchayats
- Panchayat Unions
- District Panchayats in this State.

Village Panchayat president himself/herself is an executive authority here. They must meet for minimum of four times a year.

District Panchayats in this state form the cream of the Panchayat raj system. They take the top slot with mainly advisory powers to the rest.

Developmental administration of the District in rural areas are in its hands. It consists of ward members elected from various villages in its jurisdiction. It is presided by district Panchayat chairperson, who is indirectly elected by its ward members. There are 31 district panchayats in this state except for the district of Chennai as it is an urban district.

Activity:
5 :

Critically analyse the characteristics of social science text book of any class and prepare a detailed report.

Holsti groups fifteen uses of content analysis into three basic categories:

- make inferences about the antecedents of a communication,

- Describe and make inferences about characteristics of a communication.
- Make inferences about the effects of a communication.

He also places these uses into the context of the basic communication paradigm.

The following table shows fifteen uses of content analysis in terms of their general purpose, element of the communication paradigm to which they apply and the general question they are intended to answer.

Use of Content Analysis by purpose, Communication Element, Question.

Purpose	Element	Question	Use
Make inferences about the antecedents of communications	Source	Who?	Answers questions of disputed Authorship
	Encoding Process	Why?	Secure political & military intelligence. Analyse traits of individuals Infer cultural aspects change provide legal and evaluative evidence
Describe and make inferences about the characteristics of communications	Channel	How?	Analyse techniques of persuasion Analyse style
	Message	What?	Describe trends in communication context
	Recipient	To whom?	Relate known characteristics of audiences to messages produced for them.

According to Dr. Klaus Knippenoitt, six questions must be addressed in every content analysis:

- i) which data are analysed?
- ii) How are they defined?
- iii) what is the population from which they are drawn?
- iv) what is the context relative to which the data are analysed?
- v) what are the boundaries of the analysis?
- vi) what is the target of the inferences?

The assumption is that words and phrases mentioned most often are those reflecting important concerns in every communicating. However, content analysis extends far beyond plain word counts, e.g. with keyword. In content routines words can be analysed in their specific context to be disambiguated. Qualitatively, content analysis can involve any kind of analysis where communication content is categorised and classified.

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