ANDHRAKESARI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(Recognized by the GOVT. of A.P. & NCTE Affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University)

Cheruvukommupalem Road , Pelluru (Post) , ONGOLE,
Prakasam (District), Andhrapradesh– 523272

SEMESTER – 2

S2P – COURSE – VI

SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

PRACTICUM : ACTIVIES / PROJECT / RECORD

Name of the student Teacher : ----------

Roll No : ----------Reg.No :----------

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Kum. KATAKAM KRISHNAVENI Class No ---------- Regd No. AP ED31132 has completed the required activities regarding to Sociological foundations of Education practicum towards the fulfillment of B.Ed course work stipulated by the Government of Andhrapradesh and approved by Acharya Nagarjuna University.

This Record is assessed.

Signature of the Lecturer

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Activity - 1

(1) Study the cultural prevailing in the local Community and Submit a report.

* Introduction :-

In india, Social Change programmes explains Concepts, Culturalisation. These Changes are important in this local Community.

M.N. Srinivas Explained about Culturalisation

In india, in various areas the people who lives in a village, the Hindus, they follow various Cultures. Socialisation process is Socialisation.

It is important to Know about community, Castes, tribes, Concepts in Socialisation process.

In indian Society, Brahmanas, Skhatriyas, Vaishyas, Sudras, are there. In this Caste organisation was established. In this Caste organisation there are thousand of castes and Sub-castes are arised.

*. Aims :-

*. To study about culture in present Society.

*. To know about culture's greatness and importance.

*. To Study about culture's implementation and local community.

*. To Study about various cultures, and how it is useful to a family.

*. To study about culture's implementation and how it effects one's life.

*. Main Aim :-

To Study about various cultures in present Society and Submit a report.

*.

Aug burn has established culture

In this, the topic of one's culture is Speedily Changed into another cultural topic, that is Said to be culture

food habits, organisation of tribes, way of living, Corriographies, Music, Entertainment programmes, family organisation, Education organisation, Modern, Scientific knowledge, etc these belongs to data collection.

India's Special characteristic is unity in diversity. In present Society there is a diversity in language, castes, etc.

*. Various castes of culture:-

Hindu's Marriage organisation:-

In Hindus, there is a Speciality for Marriage. In any caste it is not a special "Marriage" means "Carry out".

If we observe a Marriage there is a Kanyavaranam, Kanyadanam, Sumuhurtham, Way of wearing, these are the primary things in a marriages.

*. When they die they follow what culture:-

When the hindu people die they throw flowers on the died person and take to the burrial ground. After Small Seremony they follow. After 15 days they follow big Seremony. on that days the person who died her wife should remove stickers, flowers, and bangles. And they wore white Saree.

*. Christian Marriages:-

When the marriage day the two of both of them arrive to church with their relatives. For this marriage, Pastor will conduct and manage the marriage. They follow Roman Catholics. How should they live one earth while married. According to bible they preach Some words to them and take a vow to both of them.

* Muslim Marriages:-

In this religion one Muslim men Can get married to Muslim women (or) Kithabia also they can marry. Kithabla means Having belief in this religion.

* Religion Marriage:-

In Islam religion, Religious Marriages are going on. This is a Volunteer Marriage

* Nikha Marriage:-

In Islam religion Marriage Means it a pure promise. This Came from Arabic and properties, duties they have to follow.

In this marriage, '2' members have to Sign on certificates because the marriage is Completed by both of them. First the Should know about if they agree or not. If they agree it will carry on.

* Learning out Comes:-

Culture in a Society, How the tradition the people follow & have learnt. That is:

1. Man in a Society life style, Values, Aptitudes, aspirations are culture.
2. The Man follows traditions from womb to tomb is a culture.
3. How the person can live like a good man in the Society.
4. I Studied about various religious cultures, traditions, & Marriages.

*. Conclusion:-

I am studying 1st B.Ed in Andhrakesari College of Education. & have studied about religions, traditions, culture, how people follows various cultures, traditions & have submitted a report. In this & learnt we should live like a great person in Society.

Activity - 2

* Study the diversities existing in the community and describe the root causes for such diversities.

* Introduction:-

In india caste is a previous social standard method.

We are all the same & we are all belongs to one is called a caste. But now in present india, there is a diversity in india. Every caste has his diversity. there is no unity in diversity.

* Meaning of caste:-

In starting days western people said caste organisation is related to a religion. the word caste used by the portuguese. "Caste" is derived from

Cast. cast mean Heredity Characteristics.

In india caste system was effected by the british people. On starting days all are Sudras. But now, all are following various culture, traditions. Now the caste system is seperated from the religion. Various religious people came to india and they developed their castes in india. They developed their religion in various Countries. Thus diversity came in india there is no unity. But there is a diversity in india.

The people who believe various traditions, religions, and they follow various occupations, (or) The peoples group is called a caste — Dr. Y. Bidaya.

* Main Aim :-

To know the reasons about castes in diversity in present India.

* Aims / Goals :-

* To know about religious, castes, and money problems in present Society.
* To know about the differences b/w Castes, religions, money standards in present Society.
* According to castes how they live we have to study.

To know about how they live in a Society, what is their life style, what are their traditions, what traditions they are following. Nearly 6748 castes are there. In this SC, ST, BC are Minorities. These castes are identified by Ambedkar

*. In those days their Studies are not better than now a days.

They are not well Educated. Now a days they are all developed. the technology is developed. There are many facilities in now-a-days.

*. Way of living:-

In 1935 A.D Govt: has used the word Castes, tribes. this we call as "Dalits". In British govt, they called as Dalits. And they called as Vernaculars. Means Servant

Half of the people are doing their business, or farmers they are doing their works.

*. Scheduled tribes:-

Scheduled ~~Castes~~, is better than Scheduled tribes. They don't have common (or) basic facilities to live

on the earth.

After Independence many Act were implemented. literacy is less in this country.

*. BC- Minority Castes:-

BC- Minority castes means Muslims. Backward people are listed out in this castes. they don't have much facilities or opportunities to live. their occupation are won't give happiness to the life.

*. According to Religions:-

Our country is a multi-religious, traditional country. Somany religious concepts are there. these are all belongs to Hindu religion. According to census 80.5% Hindus are there.

In india who follows other religions, other beliefs, they follow they are

Called as Minorities. Hindus 80%, Muslims 23.4%. Christians - 23,1.9%. Sikhs are there.

* Differences According to occupations:-

There is a differences in occupations also. Why because there is a differences castes, religions. Thats why there is a difference b/w occupations. They are dividing the castes like BC, SC, ST, OC.

* According to Money:-

After so many days later there was a Zamindari, System was developed. The people who has no land own they took their lands and they see like a workers (or) servants and tell them to work hard. If they work hard there is no any profit.

* Learning out comes:-

* I knew about before years the castes was derived from tribes.

* According to occupations they are derived.

* I knew about how they faces money caste problems in a society.

* Conclusion:-

I am studying 1st B.Ed on Andhrakesari College of Education. For this activity, I studied and observed that there is a big diversities existing in the Community and I found the root causes for such diversities. How they are living, How they follow the traditions I have collected the information and I submitted in this activity.

Activity-3

*. Study the social stratification in a village, ward and prepare a report on it.

*. Introduction :-

In 1940 the Social Stratification cam It is derived from Environmental studies layers of the earth. The Sociologers proved that Society is a Layer. The layer in Earth are nearly equal. But in Mankind Society there is no equality of in the people. The rich people desires A.C, refrigerators, Cars, etc. But what is the remaining people. There is no houses & minimum facilities to live on earth.

*. Authority, Money, Status :-

In one class, the other class it effects, if the leader is not available

the people who are in lead they took the authority and lead the class members

* Animals, Land, Building, Gold, Money those ~~who~~ have these are all rich persons.

* Every body has his own self Authority, Richness, Statuse, respect. these plays an important role in this.

* occupation, Income, Status of money, Social Standard, political Status these are the needs of people is social Stratification.

* In Social Stratification there is

→ Upward castes
→ Middle castes.
→ how castes.

→ In Society, peoples Age, Sex, Gender, Biological needs, occupations, money, authority, respect, individual talent,

In these there are various differences.

*. Social stratification formulas:-

*. In Social stratification there are mainly 4 formulas. They are:

*. In Social Stratification mans are not a mans but as a property they are identified.

*. Social stratification from one Generation to another generation it is identified.

*. Social stratification is universal.

*. Complex Social stratification:-

*. It is not bounded (or) Suspended by Complex Social Stratification.

*. All complexes belongs to Social Stratification

*. The thing which are unequally distributed by Social Stratification.

*. Social Stratification and Education:-

In Society, the people Sociologically, Educationally, occupationally they are in various status are called Social Stratification.

*. Innate abilities (or) Inner abilities are taken out from a man is social stratification.

*. Economically they are rich & well in Education.

*. Goals/ Aims:-

*. In villages Rich group, Middle group, Low status members. how they get Social stratification is known.

*. All generations are Economically, politically, Socially, how they get Social Stratification is known.

*. Main Aim:-

To Submit a report about Social Stratification in villages, Wards & Castes.

*. Social Stratification - Mondithoka palem:-

Details of a village:-

District : Prakasam.

Mandal : Addanki.

Ward : Mondithokapalem.

Ward. No : 7.

In prakasam district, Addanki mandal 300 voters are there in mondithokapalem Ward. Overall 7 wards & 300 Voters are there in this village.

*. Rich Group:-

20% members are belonged to Rich group. They have lot of lands, gold. So, their Children studied primary Classes at town

and higher studies at other countries. They went to other states and get a job and they settled there.

* Middle group :-

In this 50% members are there. these are small caste occupations. they feed the animals, and goes to a construction of building like this. these children are not studied primary classes also. they drop out & went to build. (or) Construct buildings.

* Low Group :-

In this 30% members are living. they are living when the village was formed they are living at the corner of the village. In their hands there are no work in them. there is well educated in this village.

* Learning out Comes:-

* I Studied about 7th ward members in mondithokapalem how they get Social Stratification.

* I Studied about the differences b/w rich, Middle & low group peoples social Stratification.

* Conclusion:-

I am studying 1st B.Ed in Andhrakesari College of Education. I visited mondithokapalem ward in Addanki mandal and I observed Social Stratification in rich, Middle & low group people. How they mould to Social Stratification I have Submitted a report given above.

Activity - 4

*. Education and Social mobility - conduct a Survey in a village/ward and prepare a Report.

*. Introduction:-

According to P.A. "Sarokhin" Social Mobility means The people who belongs to one status is changed to another status is called Social mobility.

These are of two types they are:

*. Equal Mobility:-

From one group the low status they developed into rich status is called Equal mobility.

*. Vertical Mobility:-

From one group to another group it changes is called Vertical mobility.

*. The factors which influence Social mobility:-

1. Economical status:-

In Society there is a poor, Rich, Middle Class people will be there. Rich class people belongs much money. But every one thinks to change like rich class people.

*. Social construction:-

In Society, Middle & Rich group people are there. If they born in Rich group they are equally respected but in middle group people are not equally respected by the Society.

*. Construction of no. of people:-

If they were gone to towns, cities the Social mobility will gain.

* Socially Situations of a village:-

Socially the village was in a backward situation. present it is well developed. Befor Social mobility is not much developed. later it was developed. All groups of peop are Sufficiently getting primary needs & Educating well. In present days Social Skills and technology skills are used by the people.

* Economical situations of village:-

Before days they has not gained Econo-mical development. Than Rich poor people are living there. These village belongs to poor people. They are under Poverty because there is no Sufficient facilities and primary needs. Now a days these are Economically developed village.

*. Political situation of a village:-

In Before days Karanam, Munasab was took the authority. Means Death, birth Certificates, land related certificates & Voter Right to vote all of these authorities are in the hands of politicians.

Now some part of village authorities are in the hands of Rich castes.

*. Religious Situations of a village:-

Religious situations of a village is some developed. In this village there is no caste, religious, differences, they live like as a friends.

In that village all members maintain brotherhood fellowship. In this village Sri rama Navami, Vinayaka Chavathi festivals are celebrated very enjoyfully.

*. Conclusion :-

I am Studying 1st B.Ed in Andhra Kesari College of Education. For this activity Education, Social, culture, traditionals, I have observed so many things. This Education & Social mobility always Changes. It Changes and Society also Changes.

*. Culture, traditional situation of a village :-

According to culture, Education, traditional Situation of a village is different from present days. The way of lifestyle, Language, Eating habits, Aptitude, Culture, traditional are developed in this village.

*. Learning out comes :-

I have selected this activity :

→ I have learnt so many things in this village.

→ Education and Social mobility, Economical, Social, Culture, traditional, Education, Castes, politics, etc are well developed.

→ In before days, present this village is well developed.

Activity 5

*. To know about National integrity, and International understanding, these programmes are how they useful to school in peace Education, how it helps write (or) Submit a report.

*. Introduction :-

In India, there are many Castes, tribes, languages. India is a unity in diversity. To achieve Self goals or aims india is diversity in unity. Castes, tribes, traditions, groups are individual aims in india. In india there is no national integrity and international understanding is not there in our country. National integrity is one of the important concept in india. Country devotee is not there in our country.

We Should achieve big goal to get National integrity Said by - Jawaharlal Nehru

* Definitions :-

→ "Nationality" means We Should be our Country citizen | membership.

→ National Integrity means National concept.

→ National Integrity means various castes, tribes, religions, Areas, Languages, culture, In this there is a unity.

* International understanding :-

The World has procured development. But India is not a developed country. India is always a developing country. Now present one country is depending upon another country. There / Without dependance the country is not developing.

With Happiness We Should live. But, there is no happiness in our country.

* Definitions :-

In a Country, the man is one of the membership then we get National Intesrity

Said by – oliver Gold Smith.

* Goals :-

* To know about the Importance of National Integrity.

* To know about the importance and development of international understanding.

* To observe and development of peace Education.

* Main Aim :-

* To know about national integrity and in understanding, how they useful in peace Education and programmes conducted in Schools.

* To develop the programmes of National Integrity :-

1. Educational programmes :-

Present Education is one of the right

This Education should arrive to all students to develop quantity and quality in the Education, the Educational programmes are conducted. SSA, RMSA, RUSA, programmes.

② Welfare programmes:-

For SC, ST, OBC national and State of Status welfare programmes are conducted. They are providing Hostel facilities, Scholarship, Reservations, free Education, etc.

*. Organisation of National days/festivals:-

Independence day, Republic day, National Educational day, Children's day, Gandhi jayanthi, National integrity, etc are conducted to get over all integrity in the country.

*. Importance of National Signs/Symbols:-

India's National Symbols, How they are used, how we have to use, when we have to use, How we have to Save,

According to Augburn, in present Society. Scientific Knowledge development is more than physical culture. cultural

In present Society there has no change occured in the Education Society.

* Cultural development :-

Cultural always changes but changes are not always same. It is a slow process. After it goes on a Speed process. Sometimes it may be stable. For a thousands of years, old culture and Scientific Knowledge take a revolution and changes.

(1) Enlargement :-

From one Society to another Society, from one Society, one area to another area, the characteristics of cultures Enlargement.

(2) Cultural Respond :-

On 21st day the Barasaala will conduct After 3 yrs they goes to School.. For Brahm 8 yrs, Kshatriyas 11 yrs, Vyshyas 12 yrs, they goes Sch

(3) Festivals :-

Dasara, Shivarathri, like this festivals they celebrate greatly & happily. They take idols and they go around for a while.

(4) Invention :-

"Having" (or) finding is an Invention. In a new country, in that country, the air, gases, physical properties, Speed of a Sound, Light, etc was finding (or) Researchin is a Invention.

* Data collection :-

What are the various cultures in a society? organisations, Marriage, Sermonies, Caste belief Values, way of Living, life style, festivals, way of wearing clothes, Languages, Arts,

Radio, television, News papers like Media they are shown.

5. According to citizenship Rights & duties:-

Indian constitution Studies about how people have to do their rights and duties they should understanding.

*. National Integrity festivals:-

To get National integrity, National integrity festival is celebrated every year in Nov-19th.

*. Organisation of Religious festivals:-

Every festival has its importance. So, Every festival is celebrated by all members in the Society.

*. prayers of all Religions:-

National festivals, festivals, Wedding programmes, Every religion should pray for all, then all of us will be saved from all disturbances.

*. Political programmes:-

The parties aims, is to get developed Country. Country people should live happily on the earth.

*. To develop Educational programmes in International understanding:-

To develop International programmes plays an important role.

① Unit plan- Textbooks:-

This unit plan & textbooks should motivate the youth, and they get zeal over the subject.

② School programmes:-

In Schools various countries the fighters birthdays, U.N.O, W.H.O, MRD, etc. are must be there.

③ Changes of Students, Teachers:-

Teachers, writers, Students, poeters,

We should invite to our cultural programmes We should send our Students to another Countries.

4. Teacher :-

In this personality plays an important role in Internation understanding. It affects the teacher's development.

5. Peace Education in School :-

The world is changed into global village because of Scientific technology. My culture, My Society, My country. We should not think like this. We should say our Country.

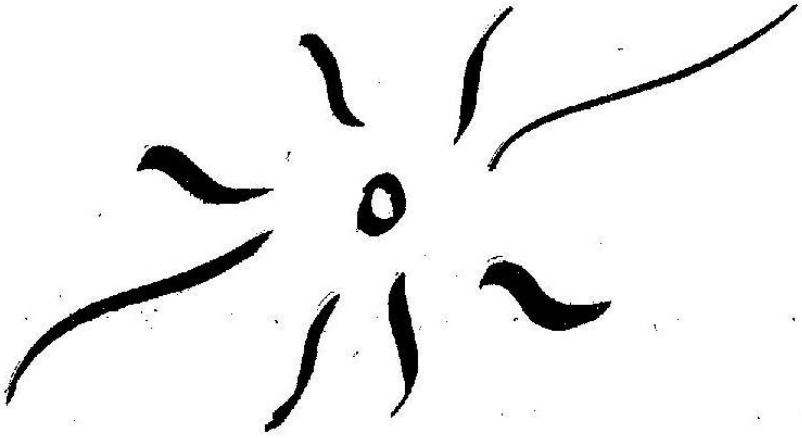
*. Learning out comes :-

How to procure?, How to develop these national integrity, international understanding & peace Education in various programmes. I observed how people are

following these things.

*. Conclusion :-

I am Studying 1st Year B.Ed in Andhsakesari College of Education. For this Activity I observed national integrity, International understanding festivals, cultures, traditions, religions, programes in various Countries. So many Countries should develop their attitude, Educational programmes. this Should be useful to all countries in the world.



*. Education :-

Through Education / Development is very high through Education. those who gain more Education in society they belong to High status.

*. Occupational Respect :-

Respect is given to occupation Now a days. IAS, Doctor, teacher, Engineer also they are getting much respect from Society.

*. Justice and polity :-

In Society those who have Acts and politician respect those are treated equally respect by the Society.

*. Social Mobility and Education :-

Social Stratification in Society, the People who belongs to one states changes

into another status is called "Social mobility".

* Social mobility in a selected village:-

Selected village : Vemparala.
Mandal : Addanki.
District : prakasam.

* Educational situations of a village:-

In this village, before days only the primary school was there. In this village the people has no money to educate their children. Technology is not developed. There is no well named school in that village. There is no better facilities in a village. After some days the school was developed and they got good jobs and has settled in various places.