

L21-Concerns and Issues in Human Development

Keywords

Hazardous Occupations	Discriminated	Remand Home	Braille	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
Differently abled	Financial independence	Domestic Help	Speech and lip reading	sterilization
Shunned by society	Antisocial Behaviours	Poliomyelitis	Gestures and sign language	maternal mortality
Drugs	Juvenile Delinquency	Orthopaedic Disability	Reproductive tract infections	Forgery
Addicted	Poverty	Spastics	Sexually transmitted diseases (STD)	Drug peddling

In-text Questions

In-text Questions 21.1

1. Give three indicators which show discrimination against girls.

Answer: The three indicators which show discrimination against girls are:

- i. Giving food to boys first, and feeding leftovers to girl children.
- ii. Sending boys to school and for higher education, while making girl child do house-hold chores.

- iii. Conducting the marriage of girl-child at a young age.
2. The girls are discriminated against because:
- i. They are considered as financial burden to family. Dowry and other expenses for wedding are more for them.
 - ii. They do not have as much physical strength as boys. Hence, people think they can't do as much work as boys can do.
 - iii. People think they are more responsibility.
3. State three ways in which education helps a girl child.
- i. Education creates awareness among girls.
 - ii. Education gives them financial independence.
 - iii. Educated girls who will later on become educated mothers can look after the studies of their children.

In-text Questions 21.2

Answer the following questions in two lines.

1. Who are juvenile delinquents?

Answer: Juvenile delinquents are:

- A boy below sixteen years and a girl below eighteen years who have done acts of violation of law.
- They cannot be punished by law due to their young age.
- They are sent to remand home for rehabilitation.

2. What kind of behavior is delinquent?

Answer: The following behaviors are considered delinquent:

- i. Forgery

- ii. Violence
- iii. Stealing
- iv. Suicide
- v. Telling lies
- vi. Sex crimes
- vii. Drug peddling, etc.

3. Which factors lead to delinquency?

Answer: The factors that lead to delinquency are:

- i. Poverty
- ii. Parents' encouragement, due to poverty
- iii. Bad company
- iv. Violence shown in media
- v. Relationship problems among parents

4. If delinquency is due to poverty what kind of input should be provided to the delinquent?

Answer: If delinquency is due to poverty, the delinquent child must be:

- Enrolled in Government's poverty removal programs.
- Enrolled in institutions which provide vocational training.

5. How do the play facilities enable the young people?

Answer: The play facilities:

- Help to make new friends.
- Teach how to learn from both winning and losing.

- Facilitate in developing good physical and mental health.
- Bring out hidden sports talents, which can be pursued as a professional career later in life.

In-text Questions 21.3

1. Give three reasons why parents send their children to work.
 - a. Poverty
 - b. Illiteracy and ignorance of parents
 - c. Nimble fingers and keen eyesight which are assets in traditional craft e.g. carpet weaving
2. List three conditions under which children are made to work.
 - a. Unhygienic conditions
 - b. Long hours (12-16 hours)
 - c. Uncomfortable body positions
3. List three methods by which the problem of child labour can be dealt with.
 - a. The employer should also make arrangement for schooling if necessary.
 - b. Educate parents so that they can realize the negative consequences of child labor and the importance of educating children.
 - c. Provide medical facilities and arrange regular health check up camps.
 - d. Allow children to work in clean, well ventilated and illuminated rooms for less number of working hours as compared to adults.

In-text Questions 21.4

A children's club held a meeting to discuss how they could help socioeconomically weaker children of their area. They made mistakes while writing the suggestions. Unscramble the words to find out what you can do to help such children of your area.

- i. HTCAE such children.

TEACH such children.

- ii. TODNAE old games and OYST.

DONATE old games and TOYS.

- iii. Donate old OOKBS and comics.

Donate old BOOKS and comics.

- iv. Teach some SKLIL.

Teach some SKILL.

- v. Teach personal GYNHEEI.

Teach personal HYGIENE.

- vi. Organize LEADNUOCIAT games.

Organize EDUCATIONAL games.

- vii. Provide SNUOITIRTU snacks.

Provide NUTRITIOUS snacks.

- viii. Organize FRCAT activities.

Organize CRAFT activities.

- ix. Teach them SAOMRL through story telling.

Teach them MORALS through story telling.

- x. Encourage them to attend LOCSHO.

Encourage them to attend SCHOOL.

In-text Questions 21.5

1. Orthopedically disabled children are those who have a problem in use of body parts.
 - a. speaking
 - b. seeing
 - c. listening
 - d. use of body parts✓
2. The best way to teach a blind child to recognize various shapes is by feeling the shape.
 - a. drawing pictures
 - b. oral descriptions
 - c. feeling the shape✓
 - d. oral description and touch.
3. The children born deaf have difficulty in learning to speak because they cannot hear any sound.
 - a. get startled by the voices of their parents
 - b. cannot hear their own babbling
 - c. prefer to listen than to talk
 - d. cannot hear any sound✓
4. A child who has hearing problem should use hearing aids.
 - a. get the ears cleaned

b. use hearing aids ✓

c. get practice in listening

d. concentrate on listening

5. To help rehabilitate disabled children it is important to

a. deal with them with love and care

b. provide medical help as early as possible

c. spend time with them

d. do all the above ✓

In-text Questions 21.6

Choose the answers that are **not correct**

1. Mental retardation is delay in

a. Walking

b. talking

c. mental development

d. development of eating habits ✓

2. Mental retardation is caused by

a. injury to the brain

b. disease which affects the growth of spinal chord

c. long illness

d. chronic cold and cough ✓

e. lack of oxygen to the heart

3. Mentally retarded children can be taught

a. to look after themselves

- b. to help in the house
- c. to cook
- d. some professional skill ✓

In-text Questions 21.7

1. From the following cross out all those **which do not help** in transmission of HIV infection.
 - i. blood, semen and vaginal fluid
 - ii. ~~shaking hands with infected person~~
 - iii. needles and blades used for piercing or incisions
 - iv. mother to child before or at the time of birth
 - v. ~~sleeping in the room where infected person sleeps~~
 - vi. ~~kissing or hugging the infected person~~
 - vii. transfusion of blood from infected person
 - viii. having unprotected sex with infected partner
 - ix. ~~sharing clothes of an infected person~~
 - x. ~~playing with an infected person~~
2. Select the most suitable answer to complete the following statements, from the four given.
 - i. The antibodies for HIV infection develop in the blood of an infected person in
 - a. 3 months
 - b. 2 weeks

- c. 2 weeks to 3 months✓
 - d. 3 weeks to 10 years
 - ii. The symptoms of AIDS may appear in a HIV positive person in
 - a. 2 weeks
 - b. 3 months
 - c. 3-4 months
 - d. 10 years✓
 - iii. A sure way to say that a person is HIV positive is when he/she
 - a. shows severe weight loss
 - b. suffers from fever for several weeks
 - c. has persistent diarrhea
 - d. shows antibodies in blood✓
 - iv. AIDS is caused by HIV which damages the
 - a. immune system of the body✓
 - b. circulatory system of the body
 - c. capacity of individual to make blood
 - d. capacity of individual to make antibodies in the blood.
 - v. Safe motherhood means
 - a. to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity✓
 - b. to deliver a baby alive
 - c. to raise healthy children
 - d. to look after the mother's health

- vi. Which of the following is not a precaution for safe motherhood?
- a. consultation with a trained nurse/doctor during pregnancy
 - b. presence of a skilled person during delivery
 - c. testing the sex of the unborn child ✓
 - d. safe cutting and tying of umbilical cord

3. Write the full form for AIDS and HIV.

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

HIV- Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Terminal Questions

1. List various discriminations against the girl child and discuss any one of them in detail.

Answer: The various discriminations against the girl child are:

- i. Giving food to boys first, and feeding leftovers to girl children.
- ii. Sending boys to school and for higher education, while making girl child do house-hold chores.
- iii. Conducting the marriage of girl-child at a young age.

Giving food to boys first, and feeding leftovers to girl children

- Most mothers in our country tend to feed their husband and sons first. They give only left over food to their daughters. Such food is often inadequate in quality and quantity, e.g. many times girls do not get adequate amounts of dal, vegetables etc

- Due to lack in nutrition, they develop health issues which are sometimes fatal also.

2. Discuss the role of education in enhancing the status of the girl child.

Answer: The role of education in enhancing the status of the girl child:

- i. Education creates awareness among girls.
- ii. Education gives them financial independence.
- iii. Educated girls who will later on become educated mothers can look after the studies of their children.
- iv. Educated mothers understand the day-to-day problems their children may face and help in providing more meaningful solutions to these problems.

3. Define juvenile delinquency and enumerate its causes.

Answer: Juvenile delinquency means acts of violation of law by the young people (a boy below sixteen years and a girl below eighteen years) who as a rule cannot be punished by the law.

The causes that lead to delinquency are:

- i. Poverty
- ii. Parents' encouragement, due to poverty
- iii. Bad company
- iv. Violence shown in media
- v. Relationship problems among parents

4. What preventive measures can be taken for dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency?

Answer: The preventive measures that can be taken for dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency are:

- Enrolling poor children in Government's **poverty removal programs**.
- Enrolling poor children in institutions which provide **vocational training**.
- **Parents must spend time with their children**, discuss their problems and help them develop good habits and values.
- **Provide recreational facilities** to young people

5. Define 'Child Labor' and list its causes.

Answer: Any child who is below fourteen years of age and is engaged in work to earn a living is a child labourer.

The causes for child labour are:

- Poverty
- Illiteracy and ignorance of parents
- Orphaned, abandoned and rejected children
- Nimble fingers and keen eyesight which are assets in traditional craft e.g. carpet weaving.
- Demand for such labor which is cheap, silent and uncomplaining.

6. Throw some light on the consequences of child labor.

Answer: The consequences of child labor are:

- Children are made to work for long hours (12-16 hours).
- Children work in uncomfortable body positions which may cause permanent disability.

- They work in unhygienic conditions and suffer from infectious diseases.
- They miss schooling and thus become illiterate.

7. Suggest methods of dealing with the problems of child labor.

Answer: The methods of dealing with the problems of child labor are:

- The employer should make arrangement for schooling.
- Parents must be educated such that they can realize the negative consequences of child labour.
- medical facilities and regular health check up camps must be arranged.
- Children must be allowed to work in clean, well ventilated and illuminated rooms.
- Children must work for less number of working hours as compared to adults.

8. Define 'socio economically disadvantaged children' and suggest some ways of reducing their problems.

Answer: The children who live in poverty and their parents fail to provide adequate facilities for their proper physical, mental, social and emotional development are called socioeconomically disadvantaged children.

Helping Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Children

Help	Description
Provide Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give them <i>incentives</i> like free books, stationery, uniforms, scholarships and mid-day meals in schools. • This will encourage their parents to send them to school.

Help	Description
Provide Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along with education, provide them vocational training so that they can take up a vocation after completing school. This will infuse self-confidence in such children and help them handle different situations in life.

9. List some major physical disabilities in children and describe the problems faced by them.

Answer: Physical disabilities in children and related problems:

Physical Disability	Related Problems
Orthopaedic disabilities	Can not use their hands or legs or any other part of the body.
Spastics (stiff muscles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems in movements and body positions. Slow and faulty movements of hands, head or legs.
Blindness	Partially blind can see very little and the blind see nothing.
Deafness and dumbness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot hear or speak. Do not respond to even loud noise.

10. Suggest some ways in which you can help disabled children.

Answer: The ways to help disabled children are:

- Conduct medical examination as early as possible.
- Admit the child in a school that supports them

- Encourage them to use aids like braces, artificial limbs, hearing aids etc
- Let them mingle with normal children.
- Encourage the blind child to use the remaining sight and other senses.
- Encourage the dumb and deaf children to make use of *speech and lip reading*.
- Encourage the dumb and deaf children to make use of gestures and sign language.

11. Define mental retardation and suggest ways of helping mentally retarded children.

Answer: Mental retardation is *delay* or *slowness* in a child's mental development. The child who is mentally retarded learns things at a slower rate than other children of the same age.

The ways to help mentally retarded children are:

- Never call these children 'stupid or idiot'. It hurts them as it would hurt you.
- Slowly teach them to do their work such as dressing, undressing, eating, taking bath etc.
- If they can, involve them in house-hold chores like cooking, house-keeping.
- Enroll in schools which give vocational training for earning some income.

12. Define 'AIDS' and 'HIV'.

Answer:

AIDS: AIDS stands for **acquired immune deficiency syndrome**. AIDS is a condition caused by a virus called HIV that causes damage to the immune system of the body.

HIV: The virus which causes AIDS is known as HIV. It stands for *Human Immunodeficiency Virus*.

13. What are the 'Myths' and 'Misconceptions' regarding 'AIDS'.

Answer: The 'Myths' and 'Misconceptions' regarding 'AIDS' are that AIDS spreads by:

- Shaking, touching or holding hands
- Body contact in crowded public places
- Sharing cups, plates and other eating utensils
- Working in the same place
- Playing in the same place
- Playing or sitting together
- Sharing clothes, food, etc.
- Kissing and hugging
- Sleeping in the same room
- Sharing toilet, bathroom facilities and swimming pool
- Smiling and laughing together

14. Write a note on safe motherhood.

Answer: Safe motherhood teaches us about ways to reduce maternal and neonatal (mother and newborn baby) mortality and morbidity.

Women should know the following to ensure safe motherhood:

- **Avoiding early or late pregnancy** - Pregnancy must be avoided before 18 years and after 35-37 years as it is unsafe for both the mother and the child's health

- **Planning the family** - This means that there should be a gap of more than two years between two pregnancies so that the mother's body gets time to recover. The child also gets proper care and attention during this time. Planning the family also means restricting the number of children in a family to two or three.

Precautions to be taken for safe motherhood are:

- A qualified nurse/doctor must be consulted for care during pregnancy and for preparations for the type of delivery to be expected.
- Presence of a person skilled at normal deliveries is important at the time of delivery.
- She must also know which hospital to refer for blood transfusion and surgical procedure if necessary.
- The newborn baby must be kept clean. The umbilical cord must be cut and tied, then kept clean so that bacteria cannot enter.
- Breast feeding must be started as soon as possible because early breast milk gives natural immunity to the child. Also, dirty bottles may cause infection and diarrhea.

Previous Year Questions

1. What is AIDS? Name its causative agent. 1

Answer: AIDS stands for **acquired immune deficiency syndrome**. AIDS is a condition caused by a virus called HIV that causes damage to the immune system of the body.

2. What is delinquency? 1

Answer: Juvenile delinquency means acts of violation of law by the young people (a boy below sixteen years and a girl below eighteen years) who as a rule cannot be punished by the law.

3. Mention any *two* symptoms of syphilis. 1

Answer: The *two* symptoms of syphilis are:

- i. fever and sores appear on the skin, in the throat and genital area; specially vagina or penis, anus, rectum and in the mouth.
- ii. rashes on hands, feet and palms.

4. What do you understand by the term "Child labourer" ? 1

Answer: Any child who is below fourteen years of age and is engaged in work to earn a living is a child labourer.

5. Mention any two causes for deafness among children. 1

Answer: The two causes for deafness among children:

- i. Loud noise
- ii. Ear infections
- iii. Putting pins, crayons, etc., into the ears to take out ear wax

6. Suggest *two* ways of helping socioeconomically disadvantaged children. 2

Answer:

Helping Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Children

Help	Description
Provide Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give them <i>incentives</i> like free books, stationery, uniforms, scholarships and mid-day meals in schools.

Help	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will encourage their parents to send them to school.
Provide Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along with education, provide them vocational training so that they can take up a vocation after completing school. This will infuse self-confidence in such children and help them handle different situations in life.

7. Define an 'orthopaedically disabled' child. Mention any *two* causes of such a disability. 2

Answer: Orthopaedically disabled' children cannot use their hands or legs or any other part of the body.

Causes:

- Malformation of bones
- Deficiency of calcium and vitamin D
- Accidents causing damage to the bone.

- How can we bring about all round development among the socioeconomically disadvantaged children ? 2
- 8.

Answer: The children who live in poverty and their parents fail to provide adequate facilities for their proper physical, mental, social and emotional development are called socioeconomically disadvantaged children.

Helping Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Children

Help	Description
Provide Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give them <i>incentives</i> like free books, stationery, uniforms, scholarships and mid-day meals in schools. • This will encourage their parents to send them to school.
Provide Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along with education, provide them vocational training so that they can take up a vocation after completing school. • This will infuse self-confidence in such children and help them handle different situations in life.

9. Give *four* suggestions to make a blind child become independent. 2

Answer: The *four* suggestions to make a blind child become independent are:

- Help the blind child to use a stick while walking. It helps them in finding the way and makes them more confident
- Enroll them in schools which teach Braille, such that they learn by touching the script.
- Encourage the blind child to use the remaining sight and other senses.
- Partially blind children can see much better with spectacles.

List two problems faced by spastic children in school. What two
10. arrangements can school make to help them ?

Answer: The two problems faced by spastic children in school and arrangements that can be done are:

Problems	Arrangements
i. Difficulty in climbing the steps	Ramps should be made for steps.
ii. Difficulty in making friends	Teachers should sensitize other children to be accomodative

11. Write *two* ways in which HIV cannot be transmitted. Give *one* reason for this. 4

Answer: HIV transmission:

HIV transmission	Reason
Infection through sex	Unprotected sex (not using a condom) with an infected partner.
Infection through blood	Use of needles, syringes, blades, knives, surgical instruments and other piercing instruments that have been used on an infected person.

12. Enlighten your friend about the misconceptions of HIV transmission. 4

Answer: The 'Myths' and 'Misconceptions' regarding 'AIDS' are that AIDS spreads by:

- Shaking, touching or holding hands
- Body contact in crowded public places
- Sharing cups, plates and other eating utensils
- Working in the same place
- Playing in the same place
- Playing or sitting together
- Sharing clothes, food, etc.

- Kissing and hugging
- Sleeping in the same room
- Sharing toilet, bathroom facilities and swimming pool
- Smiling and laughing together

13. What is a remand home? Discuss any *three* major causes for juvenile delinquency. 4

Answer: Remand home is a place where juvenile delinquents are:

- Given opportunities to give up their delinquent manners.
- Given Facilities for vocational training which enable them to stand on their own feet.

The causes that lead to delinquency are:

- Poverty
- Parents' encouragement, due to poverty
- Bad company
- Violence shown in media
- Relationship problems among parents

14. Who is a socio-economically disadvantaged child? Explain any *four* ways for helping such a child. 4

Answer: The children who live in poverty and their parents fail to provide adequate facilities for their proper physical, mental, social and emotional development are called socioeconomically disadvantaged children.

Helping Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Children

Help	Description
Provide Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give them <i>incentives</i> like free books, stationery, uniforms,

Help	Description
	<p>scholarships and mid-day meals in schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will encourage their parents to send them to school.
Provide Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along with education, provide them vocational training so that they can take up a vocation after completing school. • This will infuse self-confidence in such children and help them handle different situations in life.

15. An educated girl child weaves the life of every member of her family. How? Explain. 4

Answer: The role of education in enhancing the status of the girl child:

- vi. Education creates awareness among girls.
- vii. Education gives them financial independence.
- viii. Educated girls who will later on become educated mothers can look after the studies of their children.
- ix. Educated mothers understand the day-to-day problems their children may face and help in providing more meaningful solutions to these problems.

16. What could be four possible causes of juvenile delinquency? Suggest any four remedial measures for them. [4]

Answer: The causes that lead to delinquency are:

- i. Poverty
- ii. Parents' encouragement, due to poverty
- iii. Bad company
- iv. Violence shown in media
- v. Relationship problems among parents

The preventive measures that can be taken for dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency are:

- Enrolling poor children in Government's **poverty removal programs**.
- Enrolling poor children in institutions which provide **vocational training**.
- **Parents must spend time with their children**, discuss their problems and help them develop good habits and values.
- **Provide recreational facilities** to young people

17. According to you, what facilities should be provided by the employers to their child labourers? 4

The methods of dealing with the problems of child labor are:

- The employer should make arrangement for schooling.
- Parents must be educated such that they can realize the negative consequences of child labour.
- medical facilities and regular health check up camps must be arranged.
- Children must be allowed to work in clean, well ventilated and illuminated rooms.
- Children must work for less number of working hours as compared to adults.

18. Illustrate **eight** changes that education has brought in the life of a girl today. 4

Answer: The role of education in enhancing the status of the girl child:

- i. Education creates awareness among girls.
- ii. Education gives them financial independence.
- iii. Educated girls who will later on become educated mothers can look after the studies of their children.
- iv. Educated mothers understand the day-to-day problems their children may face and help in providing more meaningful solutions to these problems.

19. "Education plays a significant role in the life of a girl child" Elaborate this Statement. 4

Answer: Same as above

20. What do you understand by "Safe motherhood" ? What points should a woman know to ensure safe motherhood ? 4

Answer: Safe motherhood teaches us about ways to reduce maternal and neonatal (mother and newborn baby) mortality and morbidity.

Women should know the following to ensure safe motherhood:

- **Avoiding early or late pregnancy** - Pregnancy must be avoided before 18 years and after 35-37 years as it is unsafe for both the mother and the child's health
- **Planning the family** - This means that there should be a gap of more than two years between two pregnancies so that the mother's body gets time to recover. The child also gets proper care and attention during this time. Planning the family also means restricting the number of children in a family to two or three.

21. What four precautions should Rita take to deliver a healthy child ? 4

Answer: Precautions to be taken for safe motherhood are:

- i. A qualified nurse/doctor must be consulted for care during pregnancy and for preparations for the type of delivery to be expected.
- ii. Presence of a person skilled at normal deliveries is important at the time of delivery.
- iii. She must also know which hospital to refer for blood transfusion and surgical procedure if necessary.
- iv. The newborn baby must be kept clean. The umbilical cord must be cut and tied, then kept clean so that bacteria cannot enter.