(7). what do you know about behavior modification Describe modes of socialization.

Behavior modification technology: - Teaching is considered as the direct interaction between a teacher & students. However, development in the field of psychology & ICT has freed it from the limit of classroom &a direct dialogue between students & teachers.

The first use of the term behavior modification appears to have been used by Edward Thom dike in 1911 & Joseph Wolfe in the 1940s. However, the root of the development of this technique lies in the development of “operant conditioning theory” proposed by an American psychologist B.F skinner B.F skinner has stated that the maximum part of human learning is operant in nature. B.F skinner conducted his famous experiment on a rat to prove that his theory. There are three basic principles of behavior modification. These principles are:

* Behavior that is positively reinforced will reoccurs intermittent reinforcement is particularly effective.
* Information should be presented in small amount of that responses can be reinforced.
* Reinforcement will generalized across similar stimuli producing secondary conditioning.

Modes of socialization: - Modes of socialization are related to the ways adopted by social agencies to socialize a child social agencies generally use the following two modes to socialize a child.

* Repressive mode of socialization: - It is a parent- centered or society- centered mode of socialization. In this mode, the parents or society decide the pattern of behavior, which the children should follow. They do this for the welfare of the child. They develop a code of conduct without any questioning. Repressive mode of socialization gives more emphasis to make a child a good follower of adults.
* Permissive mode of socialization: - It is a child-centered mode of socialization. This mode of socialization respects the child’s wishes, needs, freedom & interest. Children themselves make their own code of conduct by trial error process based on the theory of “learning by doing”. Parents and child both this socialization process takes more time to develop a particular code of conduct in this system. Children more creative and explore relevant behavior by their own experience.

(8). Describe types of program instruction.

Types of program instruction:-

The programs of instructions are two types.

1. Linear program: B.F skinner is the chief propagator of linear programming. It is also called extrinsic program. In this program, a lesson is divided into small steps. Each step is known as frame. The frames of the linear program follow one in a systematic manner. A learner can go to next frame after completing the learning of the previous frame. In this way, the learner learns each frame by the planned use of feedback and get required learning.
2. Branches program: Norman Crowder is the chief propagator of this program. It is also known as intrinsic program. In this program, each frame is followed by more than one frame. Each frame is known as branch. The learners can choose the frame of one branch and proceed in learning. They can go back to other branch if they need some prerequisite knowledge in any branch. In this way, they go through all frames and learners the required task.

(9).What is the agencies of socialization?

Agencies of socialization:

There are various agencies, which play important roles in socialization. These agencies are:

1. Family: It is a basic agency, which plays on active role in the socialization of a child. It is that social group with which the child comes in contact at first. The relationship between a child and its family is intimate and full of sense of responsibility. Family plays on active role in the socialization of a child.
2. Peer group: Peer group is another primary social group, which has a large influence on the behavior of a child. Generally, peer groups are formed as a playgroup. This playgroup includes the children of the same age group and they have the relationship of equal status. Therefore, it has a vast effect on the behavior of a child.
3. School: Schools are the formal agencies of socialization. They prepare the child to face the problems of the future in a planned manner. They develop the character of citizenship in them; schools socialize the children in a systematic manner. Schools teach all the behavior which is needed for the child to be a responsible member of society.
4. Community: Community is a group having common lifestyle. The people belonging to a community have a specific value system and lifestyle and they transmit it to all new members of the community.
5. Associations: A person may be a member of different types of associations. It may be a political a religious or a cultural association. These all associations are formed with a specific objective.
6. Mass media: Media is a marginal agency for socialization. It includes all printed audio visual and electronic media, which propagate some specific thoughts in society.
7. Political, religious and economic group: There may be same external agencies, which can influence the socialization process of a child in direct or indirect manner. Among these agencies political, religious and economic groups are the prominent agencies which deeply effect socialization process.

(10). what is philosophy. Write its scope and function?

Philosophy: Philosophy is the ever-oldest discipline of the world. It is the study of general and fundamental problem. concerning matters such as existence knowledge, truth, beauty, law, justice, validity and language.

* “Philosophy is the science which investigates the nature of being us it is in itself.” - ARISTOTLE

#scope of philosophy:-

* Metaphysics(theory of reality)
* Epistemology(theory of knowledge)
* Axiology(theory of value)
* Logic(theory of orderly thinking)

# Function of philosophy: There are 4 functions of philosophy, which can be also explained as use of philosophy. These functions are:-

* Descriptive function
* Speculative function
* Prescriptive function
* Analytic function

(THE END)

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