

CIE - Unit- II

UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIAL DIVERSITY



Introduction

- India is a multicultural country.

- Our country is having People

- ✓ speaking various languages
- ✓ With different religious belief
- ✓ Socio economic status
- ✓ Innumerable castes



- It is only by finding unity in diversity and learning to live in harmony with all our fellow people, people's living standard and country's economic development could be possible.

Introduction

- The lessons and co – curricular activities in the curriculum are to be arranged inorder to make the students understand the diverse nature of Indian society.



Social Diversity - Meaning

- Social diversity is the diverse factors surrounding our society such as race, culture, religion.....i.e. various kinds of difference that exist among people of the society – **Social Diversity**



Definitions:

Kinsley David and Moore:

“social diversity is the system that is indispensable for its needs and for the smooth functioning of the society”.

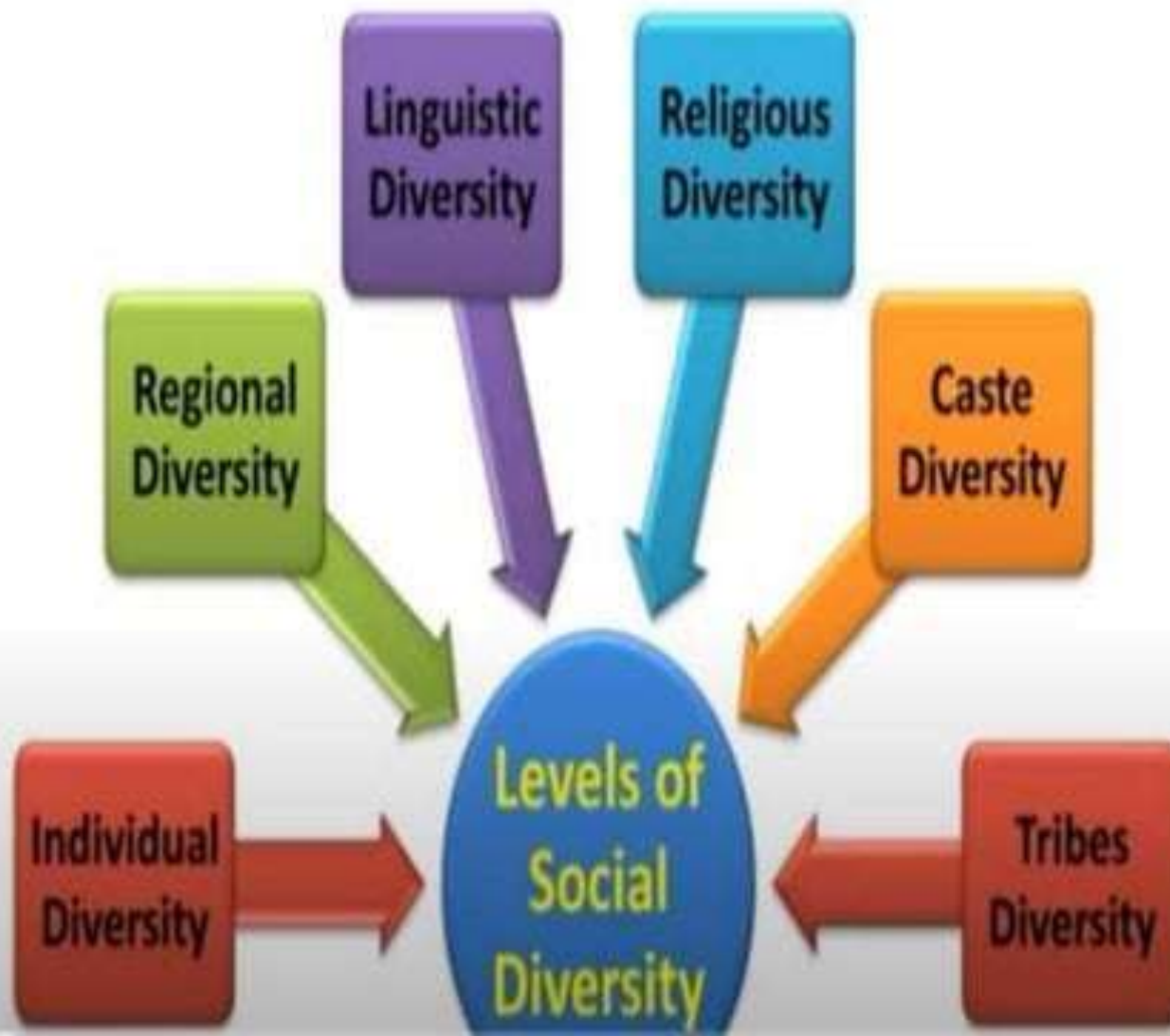
Karl Marx:

“Social diversity is created by people’s relationships that are because of production of goods in the society”.

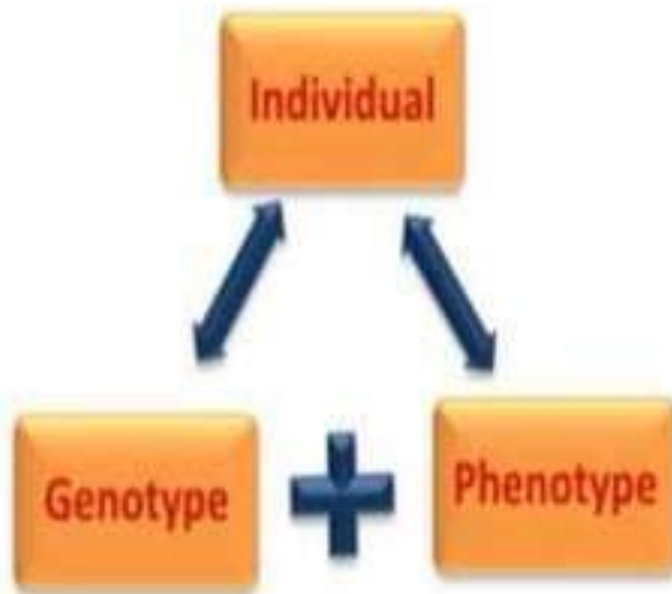
“ Social diversity is made and sustained for the societal needs and for the smooth functioning by the people of different religion,language,minority and cultural backgrounds and relationship due to work related activities”.



Levels of Social Diversity



Individual Diversity



- **Genotype** – Genetic transfer from parents.
- **Phenotype** – physical characters
- The expressed forms of our characters depend on contributions of socio - cultural environment.

Individual difference occur as a interaction of genetic & environmental factors. Individual inherit characters from parents and also develop their own character largely through environment.

Regional Diversity

- Feeling related to the people belonging to particular region – Regionalism

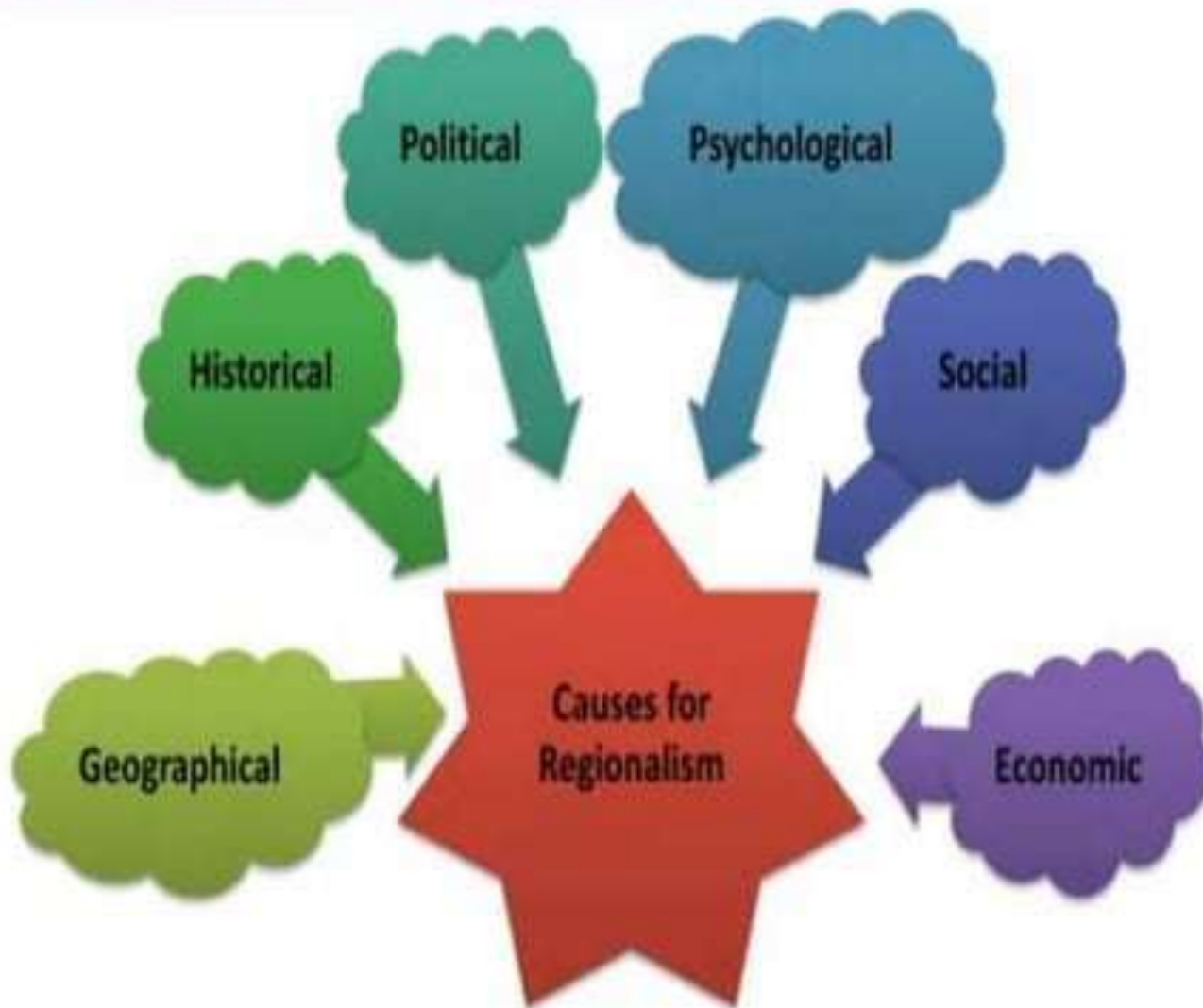
Positive Sense

- Love for their region, culture
- Maintain their identity

Negative Sense

- Excessive attachment to one's region in preference to country and state

Causes for Regionalism



Linguistic Diversity

- India– Multi Linguistic country
- Official languages – Hindi & English
- Almost all states has its own official language
- 1956 – most of India separated into new states based on language spoken
- There are around 1652 languages & dialects (பேச்சுவழக்கு)
- North Indian languages – belong – Indo Aryan family
- South Indian languages – belong – Dravidian family



Causes for Linguism



Religious Diversity

- India –land of multi religion
- 6 major religions – Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, & Jainism
- According to Census 2001
 - Hinduism – 80.05%
 - Islam – 13.04%
 - Christianity – 2.03%
 - Sikhism – 1.9%
 - Buddhism – 0.8%
 - Jainism – 0.4%
- Religious affiliation over emphasized – people forget the national unity and express their loyalty more towards their religion



Caste Diversity

- Caste refers to hereditary, status group of a specific traditional occupation
- More than 3000 caste in India
- Each religion is sub divided into many castes – prevails upper and lower caste
- Three important aspects of caste system to prevail
 - Caste structure and Kinship
 - Caste structure and Occupation
 - Caste structure and Power



- Caste structure and Kinship

- Kinship – method by which individuals as members of society relate themselves with other individual
- Two types : 1. Consanguine – blood relationship
2. Affine - marriage bonding

- Caste structure and Occupation

- Based on occupation and way of life – upper, lower & intermediate caste

- Caste structure and Power

- Disputes to hold power between higher ranking castes in certain regions



Tribal Diversity

- The tribal population is pretty much varied and diversified.
- Each of the tribes is a distinctive, migrated from different place or original denizens of the land
- These tribes inhabit different parts, especially 7 states of north eastern region
- Himalayan region – the Gaddi, the Jaunsari, the Naga
- Middle India – the Munda, the Santal
- Western India – the Bhil, the Grasia
- South India – the Toda ,the Chenchu
- Island Region – the Onge -Bay of Bengal, Minicoyams -Arabian sea

Education for understanding Social Diversity in India

Social diversity is social pluralism

School is a micro society, teacher can make the students through teaching learning activities.

Teaching methods and strategies adopted in the class room are:

Geography - climate, difference in territorial structure, geographical environment.

Same manner social difference among people is natural.



National festivals- equal importance to each tradition

Daily assembly- include worship of different religion

Stories- hard work and social service by eminent industrialist, educationist and voluntary social service of people.

Classroom activities- make them understand that social diversity is really helpful for the growth of the society.



Regional level- Is due to geographical structure of each territory.

- People in each territory adopt different cultural activities, dress, food habit etc.
- Healthy competition, open mindedness make the nation prosper.

Religion- all religion are equal, needs equal respect, caste is due to the division of labour.

- Different view towards the caste is biased attitude.
- Science teaching can create positive attitude to all caste.



Language: Linguistic level difference give an opportunity to enrich our language.

By learning different languages, we can make contributions to that and our language also.

Other benefits are:

Improves memory, good multitasker, cultural appreciation, better communicator, encourages creativity, make brain bigger, sharpens mind, enhance decision making, improves performances in academic areas, more over our language gets improved.

Balanced personality leads to unity in diversity



Social science: learn from tribes that how to protect and conserve our environment.

- Preserve our natural resources
- Learn the social diversity at tribes level and live united.
- Need of united people's movement for betterment of our country.

Biology: learn to compare biodiversity with social diversity.

- Bio-diversity helps for ecological balance, social diversity brings harmony and peace.



Curriculum: include the following

- ✓ Diversity at linguistic level for the welfare of our country.
- ✓ Strengthens positive attitude towards the social diversity.
- ✓ Design the curriculum to motivate the students to learn diverse culture.
- ✓ Learn scientifically so that students can know the difference as natural.
- ✓ Developed countries use social diversity for countries progress.
- ✓ Modern technologies proves that social diversity is natural.



Co –curricular Activities



- National and state festivals should be celebrated in schools.
- Students should be allowed to participate in handicraft exhibitions.
- Students should be encouraged to join in
 - a. Junior Red Cross
 - b. National Service Scheme
 - c. Bharat Scouts and Guides etc and get training.
- Independence day , republic day should be celebrated in schools.
- Educational tour should be arranged.



Role of Teachers



- Teachers should be sensitive in meeting the needs of their students regardless of race, colour, creed and national origin.
- An effective teacher should prevent harassment and racism in classroom.
- Teacher should create an environment that radiates warmth and friendliness.
- Teachers must understand the cultural background and experiences of students and it should be reflected in all aspects of the education process.



Steps to be taken by Government



- Following Common School Education System through out the country.
- Providing Education for all children.
- Providing equal opportunities for all children to get quality education.
- Establishing primary schools within a radius of 2 miles from the residence of each child.
- Establishing high schools within a radius of 5 miles.
- Students should be given the freedom
 - to learn the language of their choice.
 - To select subjects and groups which they prefer to study.



Role of education in Indian society to create a positive attitude towards diversity

- **Teacher plays an important role** to bring an assertive approach among learners towards education.
- If the teacher comprehends various effective approaches in teaching he surely brings positive attitudes to students towards education.



Various approaches are;

- **Child to child approach :**

Child to child strategy promotes a positive attitude among students towards education. In this approach, one student who has difficulty in learning a thought on a one-to-one basis, a qualified student is matched with one who has difficulty in a given theoretical area.



Cooperative learning:

Cooperative learning is a process to promote an assertive approach towards education in followers. The primary components associated in this procedure are positive dependence or the feeling that individual goal accomplishment relies on the achievement of all group members, student's own efficiency, face-to-face communication with companions, use of social abilities and responsibility of society as a whole in the completion of a given educational task.



CONTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY ROLE OF EDUCATION IN INDIAN SOCIETY TO CREATE A POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS DIVERSITY

- Treating boys and girls equally .
- In the classroom ,directing questions equally on boys and girls.
- Encouraging timid and shy boys and girls to answer the questions directed to them with confidence.
- Involving educationally backward students in classroom activities and interactions.



- ❶ Teacher should treat all students with understanding and dignity.
- ❷ In indoor and outdoor activities teachers should encourage students of both gender to participate actively.
- ❸ During cultural events students of both gender has to participate equally.
- ❹ No doubts should come in the mind of students that teacher is partial or in favour of one gender.
- ❺ Adequate opportunities have to be given for both boys and girls.



- Avoiding traditional roles to students while assigning task.
- Creating conducive learning environment in the classroom.
- Teachers should have equal expectations for both boys and girls in terms of academic achievement.
- Allowing equal wait time to both boys and girls to answer in the class.
- Selecting textbooks free from gender bias.



- ④ Taking care of cultural difference among students.
- ④ Practices and school uniforms should be appropriate for both boys and girls.
- ④ Women teachers should encourage and support girls and make them participate in educational tours, field trips, sports ,seminars and other educational activities.



○ Curricular and co- curricular activities should be made common to both genders.

○ To develop the talents and abilities of boys and girls ,suitable programmes should be conducted with the help of special teachers.



INTERDISCIPLINARY

- The word “**Interdisciplinary**” consists of **two words**. First word is “**Inter**” which means between, among or derived from two or more. Second word is “**Disciplinary**” which means “relating to a particular field of study”.
- Interdisciplinary education can be defined as “ when a student learns about single discipline from a variety of different perspective or viewpoints”.
- In present world, we have so many problems and solving them is not possible by one discipline, so interdisciplinary approach is very important to deal today's problems.
- Interdisciplinary learning and teaching makes the learners to make connections between different disciplines or subject areas.



Interdisciplinary

- That's why in one discipline we have to study different aspects of society as well for example: in b.ed or m.ed we also have to study education and philosophy, psychology, sociology, anthropology, politics, history & etc. to understand the overall problems in society and to tackle them easily from different perspectives.



Philosophy

- Philosophy helps to look forward in long term, psychology and pedagogy tells us how to understand the children and teach accordingly, what to teach is depend on the sociological and economic perspective, etc.

Philosophy and education

- Philosophy and education are known as the “ two sides of the same coin” and “Philosophy is lame man and education is defined as the blind man”.
- Philosophy and education are interconnected and interdependent and sometime overlap each other, philosophy is theory and education is practical or dynamic side.
- The true meaning of education to make a whole individual and teaching philosophy make the individual to think from different perspective of the education from philosophical point of view.
- Philosophy try to better understand the self, future perspective, source of knowledge, questions, reasoning, morality and values in certain aspects of education.
- Philosophy finalized the aim and also show the path or direction to follow.
- In human history, there were so many philosophers who were also a great educator.
- Philosophy play important role in curriculum, subjects, method of teaching etc. to have a comprehensive knowledge about all the things.



EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY

- Psychology can be defined as the scientific study of the mind and behaviour.
- Education and psychology are also related and we make content as per the age, interest, environment, etc, for the children so that they can learn easily from simple to Complex.
- In education psychological principles are guiding factors, such as group activity, learning by doing, use of teaching aids, teaching models and methodologies, delivery methods, strategies, understanding individual difference, etc. all depend on the psychological principles.



Anthropology

- Anthropology is the scientific and holistic study of humanity from all the perspective such as **human behaviour, human biology, cultures, societies and linguistic in both the present and post including first human recipes** the word Anthropology derived from the **Ancient Greek word “anthropos”** that means man ,mankind, human, humanity and “logy” is derived from “Lagos” which means study of .

Anthropology and education

- Education makes an **individual to understand self and also make them to adjust as per the society by understanding the human being better.**
- The discoveries of the Anthropology have helped and assisted us to understand human beings and our progress in a Holistic manner.
- Social Anthropology and cultural anthropology **study the behaviour value and norms and also teach and what kind of behavior normal and what or abnormal.**



EDUCATION AND SOCIOLOGY

sociology can be defined as the study of human social behaviours, their interaction, cultures, in everyday life or it is the science of fundamental law of social behaviour, relations, institutions etc.

- we have to included sociological perspective as well in education because it is not easy to learn from self and Society help us to learn better or provide scaffolding.
- In education we have to learn about the sociological problem so that we can tackle the problems and also aware the people problems such as gender stereotype, casteism, fight between religion etc.



Education and History

History of education as a discipline

- Study of how education developed over time
 - The past has profound effect on all aspects of our lives
 - Past events continue to shape the future
 - Critical examination of the past help us think creatively about the future –develop sound ideas and proposals
- Looks at how education has come into being & developed over time in different societies



THANK YOU

