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Multiculturalism and education in India

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Abstract

India is a multicultural country, and the country's beauty lies in its unity in diversity. Multiculturalism has an impact on every aspect of life, including education. Multiculturalism is an ideology with some sociological and psychological perspectives. In this paper, the author attempts to highlight the impact of India's multiculturalism on education and its relationships with socio-cultural aspects of society.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, education, sociological, psychological

Introduction

In political philosophy, multiculturalism is a body of thought about how to respond to cultural and religious diversity. While multiculturalism has been used as an umbrella term to characterise the moral and political claims of a wide range of disadvantaged groups, it is said that mere toleration of group differences falls short of treating members of recognition and positive accommodation of group deference are required.

Multiculturalism philosophies and policies range from the advocacy of equal respect for the various cultures in a society to a policy of promoting the preservation of cultural diversity to policies in which people of various ethnic and religious groups are addressed by the authorities according to the group to which they belong.

Multiculturalism in India: India is an excellent case study for multiculturalism. It has legal pluralism policies in religious family law (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, and Parsi), territorial autonomy for several legislative and tribal groups, and quotas in legislature for cast and tribal minorities. India is the best example, with 122 major languages and 1599 additional languages spoken. The beauty of India is its unity in diversity, and the Indian constitution grants equal rights, privileges, and duties to all people regardless of gender, cast, class, community, languages, or religion. Indian society has always been multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, and multi-linguistic. At the same time, our country has been confronted with divisive forces.

Language is crucial to multicultural harmony. Languages are unique human abilities that distinguish one person from another. They are manna from heaven, and people, regardless of space or nation, are free to use them as they see fit. As we learn more languages, we become Vasudha Kodambakkam, which signifies that everyone in the world is undoubtedly a member of one family, should finally result from the multicultural harmony of the world. The ultimate goal of education is to "live together," and as a result, every nation and individual should strive to live as a part of this vast society. more knowledgeable and wiser. Vasudha Kodambakkam, which signifies that everyone in the world is undoubtedly a member of one family, should finally result from the multicultural harmony of the world. The ultimate goal of education is to "live together," and as a result, every nation and individual should strive to live as a part of this vast society.

Education and multiculturalism in India

As acknowledged in numerous publications, multicultural education is a philosophical idea based on the concepts of freedom, justice, equality, and human dignity. It confirms the importance of preparing kids for responsibility in a free-standing world. It acknowledges the part that education may play in helping students acquire the attitudes and values required for a democratic society.

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Asserting the heterogeneity that students, their communities, and teachers reflect, it values cultural diversity.

Through the promotion of democratic social justice ideas, it combats all types of discrimination in schools and society. The proponents of multicultural education support the idea that students' lives, histories, and experiences should be central to the educational process. All of the students are prepared to actively engage toward structural equality within an organisation.

Teaching and learning strategies for a multicultural society

1. Professional development programmes should assist teachers in comprehending the intricate traits of various child populations in Indian society.
2. The school should make sure that every student has an equal chance to learn and to achieve high standards.
3. The curriculum ought to make students aware of how knowledge is social and reflects the political, social, and economic environment in which they reside and conduct business.
4. Education regarding stereotypes and other prejudices that harm racial and ethnic relations should be provided to students.
5. Teachers should support their pupils in developing the social skills necessary for productive interactions with peers from diverse racial, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic groups.

The Importance of Cultural Education in India

1. Contribute to the abolition of prejudice and racism

Many students have a negative attitude that does not foster respect for people of other cultural backgrounds. By fostering cultural diversity through integrated curriculum and administrative support, personal detachment and fear may be reduced.

2. Brings together different races in harmony

If we are to learn to embrace diversity in our society, we must eliminate both unconscious and conscious racism.

3. Promotes intercultural interaction

According to research, ethnic students are being expelled or suspended and failing to achieve their potential reduction of personal detachment and ignorance, which could be an advantage to a multicultural educational system. Many students have a negative attitude that does not foster respect for people of other cultural backgrounds. By fostering cultural diversity through integrated curriculum and administrative support, personal detachment and fear may be reduced.

4. Foster mutual tolerance between two groups

A multicultural curriculum promotes understanding and tolerance among groups. In class, students can relate to one another.

5. It breaks down cultural barriers

Multicultural education is a new field that aims to provide educational opportunities to students from various ethnic cultures and social classes.

Conclusion

To achieve the goals of multicultural education in India, comprehensive school reforms that are racially, culturally, and linguistically diverse are required, as multicultural school education must pervade all aspects of the school community and organisation.

Diversity in the nation's schools is both a blessing and a curse. India is enriched by its citizens' ethnic, cultural, and linguistic diversity, and schools must find ways to respect their students' diversity while also contributing to the creation of a unified India to which all Indian citizens aspire.

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