

MULTICULTURALISM



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Culture



- Our culture is our routine of sleeping, bathing, dressing, eating, and getting to work.
- It is our household chores and actions we perform on the job, the way we buy goods and services, write and mail letters, or attend church, temples, dargas etc.
- It is the way we greet friends or address a stranger,
- The way what we consider good and bad manners, and even to a large extent what we consider right or wrong.



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- Culture is not only the way we do things. It is also OUR ATTITUDES, THOUGHTS, EXPECTATIONS, GOALS and VALUES.
- It is the RULES of our society- the norms that tell us what is and what is not acceptable in that society. We learn these through complex patterns of socialization, first from our parents who introduce us to the world of ideas and values, then at school and then from a whole range of people and institutions that affect our lives.

- **Culture**

An organized group of learned responses characteristics of a particular society. Social heritage and design for living shared by group of people and transmitted to the following generations.

MULTICULTURALISM



- **Multicultural education** is an educational philosophy that focuses on celebrating cultural differences while also recognizing the importance of challenging all forms of discrimination based on race, gender, age, religion, ability or sexual orientation.
- "**Multiculturalism**" is the co-existence of diverse cultures, where culture includes racial, religious, or cultural groups and is manifested in customary behaviours, cultural assumptions and values, patterns of thinking, and communicative styles.

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Multiculturalism Means.....

1. that we Accept that we are all Indians regardless of our country and place of birth
2. that although some of us are born in other countries,our commitment to INDIA is no way lessened.
3. that we understand that the cultural values we hold are important to us and to our children.
4. Understanding that people will want to preserve and express their cultural identity, and that there is nothing threatening in this concept.

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5. That we should know more about the cultures of India and how those cultures can strengthen and add to an ever changing, ever developing whole.
6. Helping people take a more active role in the whole community
7. That respect for cultural diversity is not simply an acceptance of diversity, but a recognition of the positive value of diversity in itself and how it enriches our community.
8. That by providing the opportunity for different cultures to flourish in India, we have created a society in which different points of view and behaviors can freely interact

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9. That all Indians are able to participate fully and effectively in all aspects of social, cultural, political and economic life and that there is equal access to appropriate services and resources, to career choices and life chances.
10. The creation of an environment within which everyone can participate and contribute equally and in productive ways both for the benefit of the Indian economy and their own well-being.

SUMMARY



Multiculturalism means that we all have needs and desires; we have likes and dislikes. We are different but there is nothing wrong or threatening in that difference. We are all seeking a better life for ourselves and future generations and there is no place for an ‘us an them’ mentality in our society, today or in the future.

A Multicultural Classroom is...

one in which both the students and the teacher are accepting of all races, cultures, and religions. This acceptance is evidenced by the books that are read, the activities that are completed, and the lessons that are taught.



Differences in Learners arising due to multiculturalism



- Male and female teachers
- Male and female students
- Students from all over the world
- Physically challenged students and teachers
- Teachers from different countries
- Rich and poor students
- Intellectually capable and challenged students
- Religious diversity between students and teachers
- Language diversity between students and teachers
- To be successful in today's classroom, teachers should first understand the differences between diversity and multiculturalism. Teaching in the multicultural classroom will require learning how to blend groups in constructive ways for both students and teachers.



MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY



- 1. Immigrant minorities
- In this category are included permanent settlers who possess their own language(s) and culture(s) which are distinct from those of the host society. The category also includes the descendants of immigrants who continue to identify with their ancestral culture.
- 2. Persons seeking asylum
- Refugees and residents with a temporary stay permit.
- 3. Migrant workers
- In this category, temporary immigrant workers and their dependants are included. They are immigrants who do not intend to stay permanently, and whose legal status is that of temporary resident. They may eventually become permanent residents (category 1), depending upon the policies of their country of residence and their own wishes.

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- 4. National minorities
- These are indigenous or long-established groups with a long-standing and distinct ethnic, linguistic or cultural identity, distinct from that of the majority. They may use the main language of the country (such as the Swedes of Finland), or have substantially adopted the main language of the country (such as the Welsh or the Native Americans). National minorities may share their language or culture with majorities in adjoining countries, or may be confined to the country in which they are a minority.

Cotd..



- **Language**

- Language is a large part of a student's culture. It is a student's tool for communicating and interacting with the world at large. The sound and structure of her language gives definition to a student's personality. Preserving these languages in the classroom gives students from various backgrounds the foundation to respect people that speak differently from them and can inspire a student to learn a different language.
- **Race and Ethnicity**
- Race and ethnic background shape a student's experience of the world. The presence of multiple ethnic backgrounds in a classroom gives a teacher the opportunity to teach students respect for diversity. A classroom setting also provides a sense of unity between a diverse group, which will open a student to a broader understanding of the world.

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- **Socioeconomic Level**
- A student's socioeconomic standing has a profound affect on how he approaches problem solving and work. A combined class with students from all socioeconomic levels requires a student to learn about others from different economic backgrounds. A teacher can point out what the students have in common, instead of what is different, to promote tolerance.
- **Birthplace and Living Situation**
- Where a student lives exposes his/her to a specific culture. This culture is reflected in the student's family life, celebrations, religion and art. For example, 25th December-Christmas, Padava, Ramjann Idd, Dasara etc. These holidays are celebrated in different ways, but they share some similarities, such as?. A teacher can use differences like this to educate a student and allow her to share a joyful part of her own culture

Role of Teachers in Multicultural Classroom



- Be aware of stereotyping
- Make the material relevant
- Provide a context
- Make explicit the benefits of diversity
- Practice good communication in the class
- Process instructions.
- Recognise language difficulties
- Clearly set out expectations
- Recognising age and experience
- Supplementary tutorials
- Use of Activities



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- Respect all the cultures and components of it.
- Teacher should be aware of various cultures in the society
- Teach we are unite one
- Don't focus on any one culture
- Explain by giving the examples of each culture



END



THANKS

