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TEACHER'S ROLE IN MULTICULTURAL CLASSROOM

Pranjal Protim Borah ✓

Assistant Professor, Jhanji HNS College, Amguri, Sivasagar

Abstract :

Teachers from the crux of the education system prepare students to build their nation. They learn them to be responsible for their family and the society as well. Teachers are the social engineers of the future. They are the architect of a nation. Therefore teaching has been described as the noblest of all professions. Society has been giving a respectable position to the teacher community since inception of formal education. It is said that the quality of a nation depends on the quality of its citizen, quality of its citizen depends on the quality of their education and quality of their education depends on the quality of their teachers. A teacher has to play a significant role in a multicultural society. Being a democratic country, India has cultural variety of social life and being a teacher of the country, teachers must prepare themselves with a new concept, attitude and behavior. The paper is an attempt to discuss various roles of a teacher in a multi-ethnic society and classroom as well.

Key words : Teacher, multi-culture, society, classroom, education.

Introduction : Teaching as a profession needs special training intended to build up knowledge competencies, develop skills and favorable attitude towards learners. A profession professes to serve the society with a conscious understanding of efficiency, sound knowledge and expertise. For the purpose of teaching, there is need of good and quality teachers and it is the responsibility of the teachers to offer quality

service to the students and the society as well. The success of teacher depends upon the effective teaching and ensuring maximizes learning experience. Until and unless a society or a country have dedicated and committed teachers who take a teaching as mission in their lives, there will not be a good education system. A teacher is an embodiment of varied qualities. He can change the mindset of students and promote understanding and tolerance. India is a democratic country. Variety in culture is a key characteristic of the social life of the nation. Therefore, in such a social construction, a teacher must be equipped with quality and knowledge to be able to change the mindset of students from regionalism to nationalism, from nationalism to universalism and also from ethnic and cultural prejudice to tolerance. Teaching is now a days a multilateral job and to perform such a duty teachers must be multitalented.

India is a country where classrooms are a miniature society where students of different cast, religion, culture, language study together. The aim of education in such a society should foster common ideals, values, loyalties to mould national unity and identity. Multicultural education is inclusive in nature including variety of classroom environment, curriculum and cultural group. Multicultural classroom has its particular characteristics. There are number of ethnic groups in the classrooms. Therefore, teachers should be open to all the students and also be sympathetic and board minded in a multicultural classroom. In such a society classrooms

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"Identity Crisis among the Ethnic Groups of Assam and Emergence of sub-nationalism" - A Sociological overview of certain ethnic groups in the Area.

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ABSTRACT : Identification of one self with a group or organisation is a universal human phenomenon. It relates with some natural benefit, socio-political interest or some times on psychological satisfaction. In Assam, identity assertions of various tribal or ethnic groups have been articulated through religion, language, culture, race and other such types of issues. Many ethnic groups of the state are giving pressure for autonomous state on the basis of their socio-cultural identities. This paper attempt to highlight some issues relating to sub-nationalism with a few examples of ethnic groups in Assam.

Key Concepts Ethnicity, Ethnic Groups, Ethnic Identity, nationalism.

Introduction :-

Assam is the heart land of North East India. The geographical location of this state has a special position and significance for the states of Northeast India. All the organs of its physique are liked with the state of the region. The state is surrounded by foreign countries like China, Burma, Bhutan and Bangladesh. It has long historical past not only in socio-economic aspects but also from political and cultural perspectives. Many tribal, racial, ethnic and caste groups composed the greater Assamese society.

The issue of identity among the different ethnic groups and several ethnic movement raised in the state during the 20th century. It may be called that the increasing ethnic assertion and sub-nationalism sentiments were the products of 21st century. It is because of many

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Negotiating identities in the contemporary times

Manurima Bhagawati

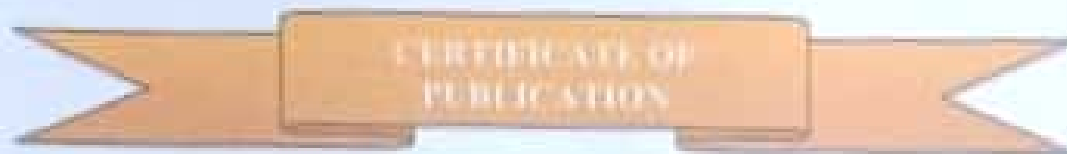
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Jhanji H.N.S.College*

Introduction :

From the birth of a child , the process of integration and assimilation of the child into the society that goes on is the process of socialisation and identity formation. Some identities are assigned from birth which comes to form our ascribed identity and the ones we strive to achieve during our lifetime are termed as achieved identity. Ascribed identities like caste or clan groups are inevitable and the only criteria for inclusion into the groups is 'birth'. Even then, these identity groups have a strong sense of 'us' and the 'other'. The achieved identities on the other hand are acquired by individual choice and striving. Immanuel Kant has focused on using the 'faculty of reason' at disposal of individuals to choose means to the desired ends. And though there has been an increase in means availability, the ends have become blurred and unclear. Max weber also points out that, 'instrumental rationality' is the overriding sentiment regulating human behavior in recent times. It is true for individuals seeking identity . But the 'ends' which they seek have become scattered, diffused, uncertain and fragile.

Identity has been termed as not a 'private matter' and 'private worry'(Bauman, 2007). Identity has been distinguished into individual and collective identities. The individual identities have been associated with roles and social identities with groups and categories. The process of social identity formation involves the processes of self categorisation and social comparison. Both implies opposite effects. Self categorisation involves associating oneself with categories and groups and identifying similarities of beliefs, ideas ,ideologies, life values, common historical and cultural experiences. It is a process of assimilation. While social comparison creates the categories of 'us' and 'them' and points out differences between one group and another . It stresses on the feelings of belongingness to one's own group. It highlights the boundaries that distinguish the groups which becomes more important

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**"THE MISHING OF ASSAM- A QUESTION OF ETHNIC
IDENTITY"**

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Implementation of Primary Education Curriculum in the Tribal area schools of Assam: A study

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Assistant Professor
Jhanji H.N.S.College

Introduction:

Education exercises a determining influence on the socio economic development and cultural transformation of the country. The National Policy on Education (NPE,1986), described education as a unique investment in the present and the future. It extolled the acculturating role of education."It refines sensitiveness and perceptions that contribute to national cohesion, a scientific temper and independence of mind and spirit, thus furthering the role of socialism, secularism and democracy enshrined in the constitution." keeping this in view, the NPE laid special emphasis on the removal of disparities and equalizing educational opportunities by attending to the special needs of those who have been deprived so far. In this endeavor, special emphasis has to be laid on the education of women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and the physically challenge persons in order to ensure their equalization with the general population at all stages and levels of education.

The real meaning of education is an approach for harmonious development of individual in the context of the community to which he belongs. The interaction between individual and his environment is of crucial importance in the process of education. The individual is to a great extent guided by the cultural environment around him. Education is a social phenomenon it has to keep pace with the demands of the society for which it is meant. The tribal people have a unique cultural background, ecology economy, language, social and political system, race and religion, different from those of other castes. But the primary school lacks a systematized and suitable curriculum, which can be relevant to their life style. The curriculum followed in non-tribal areas is also followed in tribal areas. As a result it fails to attract them. Consideration of local needs at the time of preparing curriculum is very important because if local needs are not taking in to consideration the students will

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Humanism in the songs of Dr Bhupen Hazarika: An Overview

Indra Sen Baro

*Asstt. Professor, Dept. of English
Jhanji H N S College*

Introduction:

Dr Bhupen Hazarika, a legendary figure was born on September 8, 1926 at the remote township of Sadiya in upper Assam to a musically inclined family of Nilakanta Hazarika and Santipriya Hazarika. He was a singer, noted music director, playwright, actor, journalist, author, lyricist, politician and film maker of the highest repute from Assam. He is considered as the great mass singer and the only great ballad singer of India. He was a towering figure who placed Assam on the world map. As a lyricist he was known for poetic compositions and parables which touched on themes ranging from romance to social and political commentary, and as a composer for his use of folk music and as a human being he was a harbinger of ethnic harmony. Most of the popular songs, written and sung by him are marked by humanity and universal brotherhood which have become famous not only among the people of Assam but also other states of India and even abroad.

Source of inspiration:

In his musical career and ideology, Dr Bhupen Hazarika was inspired by Rupkuwa Jyoti Prasad Agarwala, the noted Assamese lyricist, playwright, and the first Assamese filmmaker and Kalaguru Bishnu Prasad Rabha, the renowned Assamese artist and revolutionary poet.

When the British exploiters jumped over the mass people, Jyoti Prasad Agarwala spread the spark of fire through his song-

"Luitor parora Agnisur/ Toka Likhi Galo Tagora Mor..."

Kalaguru Bishnu Prasad Rabha too wrote:

"Haro Haro Agnijugor/ Ranga Phiringoti Siktia..."

Being impressed by all the young artist Bhupen Hazarika wrote :

'Agnijugar Phiringati Moi/ Natun Asom Gorim...."



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Creativity, Innovation and Entrepreneurship: COVID-19 Lessons Perspective**Dr Santana Dutta, Assistant Professor****Jhanji Hemnath Sarma College, Sivasagar, Assam****Dr Ananta Tamuli, Assistant Professor****Jorhat Kendriya Mahavidyalaya, Assam***Abstract:*

The outbreak of the Covid-19 disease has posed great challenges to the worldwide economy and people's daily lives and will have far-reaching consequences beyond the spread of the disease. At the same time, crisis is also strong driver of creativity and innovation. Amidst the covid crisis, many young people are coming up with innovative and creative solutions in order to bring a change in the mindset of the society and minimize the damage and turn the situation into an opportunity. This paper aims to focus the development of entrepreneurship through different creativity and innovation during the covid crisis of Assam. The crisis has thrown a number of lessons for the people of Assam. If we can learn them, it will be an altogether different story in the state. The MSME sector has faced huge losses over the past four months, thousands of jobs were lost and some firms even had to shut their operations. However entrepreneurs need to re-invent their business to stay viable post covid 19 world without wasting time. Businesses that instantly adopt to change and refigure their models are the ones that will survive and grow in the changed scenario. In this context, it is pertinent to mention that there are certain sectors which are throwing open great opportunities for entrepreneurs in the current context.

Keywords: Creativity, Innovation, Entrepreneur, Challenges, Opportunities, Covid pandemic

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WEST BENGAL, INDIA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN WOMEN

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Abstract: In India, the COVID-19 pandemic has created a serious situation. Mostly, women are the victims of this pandemic. The present study is an attempt to know the social stigma related to COVID-19 and find out the socio-economic impact on Indian women. The study reveals that changes have been occurred in the lifestyle of women due to COVID-19. During the present study, it has been found that women are surrounded by various socio-economic problems like domestic violence, health issues, educational issues, psychological problems and problems of losing jobs, etc. Social stigma of COVID-19 have been also studied in this article. Nowadays, it has become a burning issue to overcome the difficulties of coronavirus. Qualitative and analytical approaches are used in this study.

Key Words: COVID-19, Social stigma, Socio-economic, Women

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Introduction:

COVID-19 is an infectious disease spread through a person-to-person contact. It was first reported in Wuhan city, China in December 2019. World Health Organization (WHO) announced coronavirus as a COVID-19 disease on 11th February, 2020 (www.who.int, access on 23rd April, 2021, 3 P.M.). It has dangerous results on an individual or whole society. The symptoms of this disease included dry cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever or chills, headache, muscle or body aches, vomiting or diarrhea, itchy skin, and loss of taste or smell, etc. Researchers found some latent symptoms which are rash on skin or discoloration of fingers or toes. Some people are infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel physical weakness and tiredness. Even, they recovered without any special medical treatment. Older people, children, and those with underlying medical problems like blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, lung problem, heart disease are more likely to develop serious illnesses. The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 as a world pandemic on 11th March, 2020 due to the rapid spread from one country to another country. On January 11th, 2020 the first official case of COVID-19 was reported outside China in Thailand. In India, the first COVID-19 case was detected on 28th January, 2020. Kerala is the first state of India where the first COVID-19 case was found (www.health.mh.gov accessed on 26th April, 2021, 12 P.M.). As published in the worldometers.info and updated on 30th May, 2021, 01:49 GMT total confirmed cases 20,858,234 deaths 228,045 and recovered 14,938,400. Alpha coronavirus 229E and NL63 and beta coronavirus OC-42, HKU1 are known as the most common coronaviruses that infect humans. The other human coronaviruses are MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, and SARS-CoV-2 (the novel coronavirus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 or COVID-19) (www.cdc.gov, accessed on 26th April, 2021, 8 P.M.).

Human bodies are badly infected by this dangerous or deadly disease. They are not only infected through physical illness but also have emotional, social, economic, religious, and cultural impacts. The pandemic is creating a shock worldwide differently for men and women. Women are suffering on the frontlines against COVID-19 and the impact of the crisis on women is very risky and women face compounding burdens. They are overrepresented working in health systems, unpaid care work or households, and faced increased risks of violence, exploitation harassment, etc (Hassan et al., 2020, p.4). The lack of human interaction can lead a person towards loneliness, anxiety, depression, mental disorders, health harmful, and many other issues that impact the social life of an individual. Different socio-economic issues are raised like unemployment, poverty, migration, increased rate of migrated labour, loss of job, domestic violence, human trafficking, social inequality, and racism. Concerning the above issues, this paper is based on two objectives:

1. To know the social stigma of COVID-19 disease.
2. To find out the problems faced by Indian women due to COVID-19 disease.

Material and Methods:

The present study is descriptive. It is based on secondary data. To analyse the socio-economic impact of Covid-19 on Indian women, the author took the necessary data from books, articles, government or non-governmental websites, and journals. The author used a qualitative and analytical approach to understand COVID-19 social stigma related to women and problems of women during the pandemic situation.

Discussion:

Human being today is facing biggest challenges because of the pandemic. There is a roller coast of people's daily life cycle. The poor people become poorer and increase hunger all over the world. COVID-19 pandemic not only affects a man or woman physically and mentally but also on the way people are interacting with the partner, family members, and others. It spreads negatively towards the affected people and relatives also. Social stigma in the context of health is the negative association between a person or group of

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Girls' Primary Education in Tea Garden Areas : A Study

Dr. Rajiv Gogoi*

ABSTRACT

Education is considered as a vital tool for human development. Through education we can overcome the challenges of our life. Historically the tea garden community of Assam are socially, economically and educationally backward. Despite of various effort taken by the government in the field of education the literacy percentages of tea garden people is very low, especially among the girls'. In this paper an attempt has been made to know the status of girls' education in the tea garden areas and highlight its' challenges.

Keywords: Girls' education, Teagarden community

INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the powerful instruments of imparting knowledge to the society. Primary education is felt as necessary requirement for every people of a country. Considering this need, after Independence constitution of India as well as government of India has given stress on universalization of primary education through various articles of the constitution viz Article 45,46,28,5(3), 6(1,2) and by introducing various commodities, commissions, and programmes like Kothari commission 1964-66, National Policy of Education 1986, District Primary Education Programme (D.P.E.P, SSA, Right to Education act 2009 etc. In spite of this we have not attained the success of 100% literary till today. According to 2011 census, India has only 74.04% literary, where male 82.14% and female 65.46% in comparison to male, female literacy is seen to be legging behind.

History reveals that in India, the education of girl child has been neglected since ancient time. This negligence came to extreme point during the time of Muslim rulers. In the colonial period also girl's education was not given proper importance. As a result only 12.82% women were found to be literate according to first census of India in 1951. Parents' negative attitude towards girl education, low enrolment, high dropout, wastage and stagnation, child labour are some common problem of girls education till now in some particular region of India.

Tea community people (Tea tribes) occupy a large area of Sivasagar District of Assam. Although till now the Tea tribes are not recognized as Schedule Tribes, but they are also considered as tribes. The majority of tea garden community people in Sivasagar district are immigrant population. The process of immigration began during the colonial times and continues in the post independent era owing the unavailability of local labour. The tea garden labours came into Assam after annexation of Assam by the British. These labours were brought from diverse social, ethno-lingual and economic backgrounds from a wider region of Eastern India comprising tribal areas of Bihar (now Jharkhand), Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa, as local people were found unwilling to work in the tea gardens, Thus, started the importation of immigrant labours to Assam, which eventually contributed

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**Prospects Of Ecotourism And Its Impact On Economic And Social Well Being Of Local Villagers
(A Case Study On Jirapjirakoh Of Jorhat District, Assam)**

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Abstract

Ecotourism is a form of tourism that inspired primarily by the natural beauty and the environment of an area. With the rise of the tourism industry, from 1950s onwards, the concept of nature based and nature related tourism were gradually developed. It is one of the basic means for communities and individuals to earn their livelihood. Ecotourism is concerned with environmental, economic and social interest of the local people of a particular area. The International Ecotourism Society (2011) defined as "Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people."

Assam is one of the major states of India having prospects to develop number of eco-tourism centers through which the state will run and its rural internal income but it will also help in social and cultural development of the state also. In the form of eco-tourism the state can draw from the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations thereby benefiting the local community economically and socially. In the present study an attempt has been made to study the prospects of eco-tourism and its impact on socio-economic and social well being of local villagers. It is based on a case study of Jirapjirakoh area of Jorhat district, Assam. Jirapjirakoh is situated in the North part of Jorhat district and at a distance of 10 km from 77 No. National Highway. Jirapjirakoh covers vast area from Karkajirakoh to Borah with more than twenty anjap land and many valuable plants, fishes, animals, birds etc. The bio-diversity level of this area also contributed to its natural beauty. Thus it is a great prospect to develop an eco-tourism center in Jirapjirakoh, the local people will be benefited in greater way. The study will help in socio-economic and cultural well-being of the local people of Jirapjirakoh area.

Introduction

Ecotourism is a form of tourism that inspired primarily by the natural beauty and the environment of an area. With the rise of the tourism industry, from 1950s onwards, the concept of nature based and nature related tourism were gradually developed. It is one of the basic means for communities and individuals to earn their livelihood. Ecotourism is concerned with environmental, economic and social interest of the local people of a particular area. The International Ecotourism Society (2011) defined as "Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people." The most appropriate definition, which of the tourism appears to be the International Bureau for the Conservation of Nature's definition, which describes eco-tourism as being an environmentally responsible travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas in order to enjoy and appreciate nature and its accompanying cultural features, both past and present, that promotes conservation, and provides for both locally and locally economic well-being of local populations.

As per the report "Conservation of Ecotourism or Wildlife: A perspective", Dr. V.P. Bapatyan comments that ecotourism is a form of tourism that is inspired primarily by the natural beauty and environment of an area. Policies that may originate from this perspective are used for sustainable economic development and to fund local conservation projects for the preservation of the environment. The local residents, with the support of the government, can pursue a strategic approach with the support of the local community and with a commitment to establish and maintain the sites, market them appropriately, and to frame regulations and using the proceeds of the enterprise to fund the area's land management and community development. It is a viable means for communities and individuals to earn their livelihood.

Tourism is world's largest industry. It is bigger than that of most electronic, music etc. According to the world Tourism Organization (2019), almost 200 million people employed directly or indirectly and about 10% of the global work force employed in the tourism sector. The tourism sector has become the third largest foreign exchange earner after trade and services, gems and jewellery. The nature based tourism gradually developed in India and it can be estimated that of all tourists who visit India country more than 80% are nature based.

The eight states of north eastern region were part of the East Himalayan region, which extends from Sikkim eastwards and embrace the Hapting hills of West Nepal. It has rich natural beauty, scenery and exotic flora and fauna of the area are its valuable resources for the development of tourism. The region is endowed with diverse natural attraction and each state has its own distinct features. The attractions are scattered over the entire region and are largely located in remote areas within highly fringe environments. These attractions and the people of the region attract the tourism resources at large.

Assam is one of the major states of India situated in the north east corner of the country. Assam is famous for its immense natural wealth, simple cultural heritage, tropical forests and budding diversity. It has picturesque hills, stock and dark forests, innumerable varieties of flora and fauna, varieties of wild animals, variety of birds, indigenous folk music, varieties handicrafts and handicrafts which attract people from different parts of the globe since long time. Therefore, Assam has great potential for successful promoting for eco-tourism industry. In the form of eco-tourism the state can draw from the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations thereby benefiting the local community economically and socially. But a number of constraints from the lack of a sustained publicity campaign to provide information continue to hamper the growth of eco-tourism. The constraints to many of the local spots naturally raises questions over the sincerity of the governments. A world heritage