PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACE: AN ACTION ORIENTED MISSION CARRIED BY TEACHER

Devendra Ameta & Gunmala Ameta

Associate Professor, Lokmanya Teachers College, CTE (Dabok) Udaipur.

ISSN 2277-7733 Volume 6 Issue 2, September 2017

Abstract

Social Cohesion is a multi-facade nation that covers many meanings to many persons. In present context it means to live together, to bondage and sense of belongingness (Maslow 1990). It is inborn human tendency to relate them to society. Relatedness is the need to establish close emotional bonds and attach means will other and reflect the desire to be emotionally connected to the important people in their lines. The paper reflects on how teacher can promote social cohesion and peace. **Keywords:** social cohesion, peace, teacher, teaching, education

The Education Commission (1964-66) in India reported that the "Destiny of a nation is being shaped in her classrooms." These shapers are teachers who make the difference because they are socio-spiritual "Gurus" or "Acharyas" with the back drop of high tradition and glorious contribution to society, we firmly believe that teachers and educators can strengthen social cohesiveness by their appropriate actions and initiatives.

Conception and components of social cohesion

Social Cohesion is a multi-facade nation that covers many meanings to many persons. In present context it means to live together, to bondage and sense of belongingness (Maslow 1990). It is inborn human tendency to relate themselves to society. Relatedness is the need to establish close emotional bonds and attach means will other and reflect the desire to be emotionally connected to the important people in their lines.

Social Cohesion has four fundamental components

Adherence to the socially established or accepted norms of behaviours; Active involvement in group living and working with others; Autonomy supportive in individual endeavours for career advancement; and Respect or harmony with the people of different faiths and castes.

These components contribute social cohesiveness collectively.

Social Cohesiveness - vital for protection and prosperity of human society

Individuals' health hazards, poverty, non-supportivefamiliar condition, chronic diseases in securities are eliminate by the spirit of social togetherness; In order to nurture equity and social justice among the different social groups. It is ready made remedy; Frequent contacts and connectivity tend to strengthen the social network. Individual's breakup for better social bondage; Continued and consented efforts for cohesion help the society prosperity and progress rapidly; Lastly, education as knowledge enterprise can contribute to evolve knowledge society and life skills. These considerations constantly keep social cohesion in fact.

Teachers must understand Today's multi-social cultural classrooms

The face of Indian classrooms is changing. The students must adapt unis older view is not existing. The modern view emphasize multi-cultural classrooms: gender, socioeconomic strata ethnicity, castes, faiths languages, family background occupation, aspirations, age structure etc. are different. Therefore todays classrooms are multifocal, multicultural, metalinguistic and multiregional. The teachers must understand their underlying dynamics. A basic core approach is needed to hail multiplicities and bring all of them into standing national main streams. The changing demographics must not vitiate cohesiveness. Alleviate discrimination in all forms.

Create culturally compatible classrooms

The goal of creating culturally compatible classroom is to eliminate all discriminations and provide equal educational opportunities to all students and establish socioemotional relations in the classrooms. Also up hold following goals of classroom teaching and management-

More time for learning; Easy access to learning; Encourage engagement; Prevent disruptions (Berliben 1790)

Teachers can promote social cohesiveness and peace

In any motivating and challenging task, teachers must ask themselves these basic questions: Can I succeed at this task?; Do I want to succeed?; What do I need to do to succeed?

As reflected in these questions, we want students to have confidence in their capabilities to approach the learning task with energy and enthusiasm. We want them top understand the value of the work and involve actively themselves in to the task accomplishment. From social-cohesion and peace point of view teachers' must undertake ... initiatives and actions in following manner-

Can I do it? Build confidence and positive Expectations.; Do I want to do it? See them value of cognition and cohesion.

Teachers can use intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to help their students and see them ultimate and incentive values of high learning with cohesiveness: Connect high achieving goal orientation to group harmony and parental aspirations. Such students are assets' for the group and society; Emphasize the intrinsic or interested involvement into academic and social. They remain free from disruptions; Focus on instrumental or incentive values. How? High-self cognitive abilities make the students social and popular. Thus, once such values are inculcate in students will do their best for the society.

What do I need to do to? Focusing on promoting social cohesion a peace: Give frequent opportunities to work together; Provide immediate correction is information feedback; Ignore minor mistakes a case for good behaviours; Stress on adjustiveness and open mildness.

Promote Social cohesion with a Determined Bid

We are optimistic that teachers, filled with auspicious passion, can promote the goal of social cohesion. Decide together, work together for social cohesion with cordiality. **References**

Aggarwal, V.L.(2007). Social Maturity of Adolescents in relation to cognitive and non- cognitive variables. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis in Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

- Allport, G.W. (1961). Pattern and growth in personality. New York: The McMillan Company.
- Arati, C. & Prabha.(2004). Influence of Family Environment on Emotional Competence of Adolescents. *Journal of Community Guidance and Research*, 21(2), 213-222.
- Best, J.W.(1986). Research in Education. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Best, J. W. and Kahn, J. V. (1999). Research in Education. New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India, Pvt. Ltd.
- Crockett, L.J., Brown, J., Russell, S.T. & Shen, Y. (2007). The meaning of good parent-child relationships for Mexican American adolescents. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 17, 639–668.
- Jasbir (2000). *Emotional maturity in relation to environmental factors*. Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Kothari Education Commission (1964-66). Report of Kothari Education Commission (1964-66). New Delhi: Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Government of India.
- Manjuvani, F. (1990). Influence of Home and School Environment on Mental Status of Children. Unpublished Ph.D. Home Science thesis, Sri. Venkateshwara University, Tirupati.
- Mudaliar Commission (1952-53). Report of Mudaliar Commission (1952-53). New Delhi: Ministry of Human Resource and Development. Government of India.
- Sears, R.R. (1961). Relation of early socialization experiences to aggression in middle childhood. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 63, 466-492.
- Skinner, C.E. (1962). *Essential of Educational Psychology*. New York: New York Publication House, 16.
- World Health Organization (2001). The World Health Report 2001- Mental health: New Understanding. New Hope. Geneva: World Health Organization.