

Inclusion of core values while teaching a poem “A Different History

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Introduction

This research paper points out that religion, caste, race, history, culture, etc. influences the unity of society. These are some of the issues that cause differences among the people. Especially, India as a country has many languages, religion, and caste with a variety of cultures and histories. It becomes a threat for national integrity and social unity. Therefore, core values must be included in to the Teaching-Learning process. Such as national Integrity secularism, patriotism, gender equality, dignity for Labour, modesty, sensitivity, punctuality, neatness, scientific temper, protection of environment etc. By Emphasizing these core values and elements. We can convert these variety and difference in to versatility.

Aims & Objectives

- To include the core values in to Teaching- Learning process
- To arise the sensitive towards the core values and elements.
- To provide an incentive for a unity of thought and vision.
- To establish a unified and Healthy Society.

Methodology

This paper is based on close reading of the text and the use and application of some of the theoretical concepts like nativism, cultural discourses and after decolonization. The impacts of decolonization and aggression towards the oriental is closely observed.

Data Analysis

The present Research paper points out the importance of core values and element in the teaching learning process. Here a researcher has taken an instance of a poem prescribed for S.Y.B.A compulsory English “A different History” By Sujata Bhatt.

Present poem begins with the expression that “Great Pan is not dead; he simply emigrated to India.” Pan is the Greek God of Nature, who is not dead but he used to reside in the lap of nature. These lines show the acceptance of Greek God by Indians. This also shows religious harmony. Next lines show that Indian accepts all the nature as a God. Indians prays the snake on the eve of “Nagpanchami” and monkey as a “Hanuman.” They do think that every tree is sacred. So Sujata Bhatt appeals to have a gentle behavior towards trees, papers, book, and sarswati. These lines make it clear that misbehaviour towards god and nature is sin. Here teacher can stress the “protection of environment” along with “common cultural heritage.”

Though Sujata Bhatt talks about traditional concept of sin but she shows enough rational attitude by posing questions such as “Which language has not been the oppressors tongue?” or “Which language truly meant to murder someone?” Sujata Bhatt appeals to have a democratic and secular attitude towards any language.

Poem has a colonial background which presents the colonizer as oppressors. Poem indicates a postcolonial attitude towards language i.e., “AngrejiHatawo.” But Sujata Bhatt gives a rational blow such a thinker with concluding lines “the unborn grandchildren grow to love that strange language?”

Conclusion

While writing this sonnet, the poetess emphasised the importance of India's way of life and various religions. She has emphasised in her sonnet by revisiting words and questions, making her sonnet more grounded as a result. She discusses Indian customs, lost characteristics, the importance of language, and societal distinctions in order to create varied mindsets and subjects. She emphasizes respect for instruction and learning in the first section of the sonnet. She claims that every object in Indian religion is dedicated. In trees, there is God. You should think of your books as the goddesses of knowledge.

When you're looking for religious knowledge, you should be cautious when turning the pages of a book. She wrote this sonnet to depict the days of British colonisation, when the British mistreated the Indians. They force children to learn English, despite the fact that in India, many dialects are spoken. This attitude of the British irritates her. She also reveals how the British attempted to use a sickle to modify the personality of Indians. She guarantees that future generations will value this strange language as much as they do their native tongue.

As you can see from her linguistic public relations, it was used as a weapon to focus on casualties in terms of face rather than letters. Sonnet asks readers for the fact that it is full of cultures from multiple countries. The basic steps are enlightening and will change exploratory in the future. Strata's social foundation is reflected in the first part of the sonnet. She referred to God's book to discuss Indian culture. As you read more about the sonnet, you will understand that she is learning other dialects. Although she learned four dialects, she admits it was necessary to acclimatise to the English occupation. She appreciates that when you sleep in another dialect, it starts to overwhelm you, especially if it is the most widely spoken language in a particular country. It's really similar to the British being constrained to India to adapt to English. She also recommends “tongue killings” in her line, which she opposes this constrained learning. Anyway, she claims that after a few years, they all lost their lives as they took communication in the language they were forced to.

In this way, children grow up unable to remember their mother tongue, become familiar with unknown dialects, and even adapt to their lifestyle. "ADifferentHistory" feels like an enlightening sonnet for other languages. Not only that, but it also shows what cultural differences mean for individuals in a country. This is the point where unfamiliar principles constrain you to adapt to their world-class style and give you their life, familiar with their language. She refers to the sacred beings and goddesses of India. This makes sonnets attractive because readers need to be informed and understand in relation to Indian culture.

But if you read more, it is related to seeking other dialects. She guarantees that learning Indian customary languages and English will be very difficult and you will have to experience a great deal of difficulty. She calls this language a singular language in the light of the fact that she is very young at that time she implies this unknown dialect in a repressive language. Not only does it affect an individual's native language, but it also changes their lifestyle, and many people adapt to new religions. At the age of 12, she emigrated to the United States with her family. She is now a noteworthy poet and lives in Bremen, Germany, with her spouse.

She considers the Gujarati-thinking Indian youth as her mother tongue as the deepest layer of her personality. And, coincidentally, she claims to have chosen English as the language she speaks. The giant decided to straighten out her army in English. In much of her work, she draws on the influence of this isolated legacy. She reveals the state of her English thinking away. She has the craftsmanship of entertainingly conveying English delights and local influences in her sonnets from other history.

She advises against reading tennis to comfort herself while her grandfather was in prison during the British era. She wrote great sonnets, but all of them had some or other connections with Indian and Western cultures. Reyaz is aware that language is actually dividing you, but through the power of her composition she gets you close to it. All things considered, Strata Bath speaks to today's day by explaining British principles in India. A number of Indians have been forced to give up their lifestyle, their mother tongue, and all English.

Today, I can't clearly imagine such a kind of harsh procedure. You cannot pressure someone to change religion or culture, or to force them to become accustomed to an unknown dialect. Britain has coordinated the entire village, not just India, but all over the world. English has become a global language today. Asking people what they think of English, not England anyway, will happily tell you the fact that most people were educated in English like poets.

As indicated by her language promotion been utilized as a weapon to focus on its casualties from a non-literal perspective. The sonnet requests to the peruser in light of the fact that it is brimming with culture off various country. In the underlying stage it is enlightening and afterward changes to inquisitive, the social foundation of Strata is reflected in the initial segment of the sonnet. She has alluded to God and books to discuss Indian culture. As you read the sonnet further you understand that she is looking at learning another dialect. She concedes that, despite learning 4 dialects she needed to adjust to the English lock in.

She contrasts herself and any one, who might feel frightened to gain proficiency with another dialect in light of winding up in committing errors. She is of the assessment that When you become familiar with another dialect, its Start overwhelming you particularly when it is the most widely used

language of a specific country. It is actually similar to the British constrained upon India to adjust to the English language. She additionally recommends in her line 'dialects kills', she is against this constrained learning. In any case, she asserts that following a couple of years, they all communicate in the language which they are compelled to, forfeiting their way of life.

In this manner the kids grow up failing to remember their first language and become familiar with an unknown dialect and even adjust to their way of life. We feel that 'A Different History' is a sonnet that enlightens us concerning an alternate language. It likewise tells what a difference in culture means for individuals of a country. This is the point at which an unfamiliar principle constrains you to adjust to their world class style, become familiar with their language and instil their way of life in you. She makes references to Indian divine beings and goddesses. This makes the sonnet engaging as the pursuer needs to acquire information and find out with regards to Indian culture.

However, as you read further it is tied in with procuring another dialect. She guarantees that she thought that it is extremely hard and needed to go through incredible troubles in learning the Indian customary language and the English language. She calls this language as a peculiar language in light of the fact that around then she was extremely youthful _ She alludes to this unknown dialect as an oppressor language. It influences the primary language of individuals as well as changes their way of life, method of living and many adjust to new religion. Layers Bath was brought into the world in Pun in the year 1956.

At 12 years old she moved with her folks to the US. She finished her schooling and got a Masters in Fine Arts from the University of Iowa. Later in Canada she proceeded to be an inhabitant essayist at the college of Victoria in Canada. As of late she was in Pennsylvania at Dickinson College as a meeting individual. She is a notable poetess as of now and dwells in Bremen, Germany with her girl and spouse. She has won honours and grants for her sonnets in Asia as well as in different pieces of the world. In 1991 she gets a Chlamydeous.

Layers thinks about language as an actual demonstration of talking, which is equivalent tit the tongue. She thinks of her as native language Gujarati and her youth in India as the most profound layer of her character, then incidentally she asserts that she has picked English as the language she talks in. She utilizes something similar in her day-to-day routine and by huge decides to right her forces in English. In the greater part of her works she portrays repercussions of this isolated legacy. She clarifies the mind-boggling status of English. She has the craftsmanship to pass on amusingly the delights of English and provincial ramifications in her sonnet in an alternate history.

Conclusion

She advises about her granddad being in jail during the British days who to comfort himself during his time in jail read Tennyson. She has composed great sonnets however every one of them had a few or the other connection with Indian and Western culture. Layers recognizes that language parts you as a matter of fact however through the strength of her composing she carries you nearer to it. Taking everything into account Strata Bath communicates to the age of today by giving illustration of the British principle in India. The number of Indians needed to surrender their way of life, their primary language and compelled to do everything English.

Obviously today such kind of a harsh guideline is unimaginable. This paper did not constrain somebody to change his religion or culture and get familiar with an unknown dialect under pressure. The British achieved an adjustment of India as well as in the entirety of its settlements spread over the world. Today English has turned into a worldwide language. In any case, on the off chance that you ask any individual who is definitely not a British how he feels about the language, a large portion of them will be pleased to reveal to you like the poetess herself that they have been instructed in English.

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