

ANALYSIS OF CIVICS CHAPTER 2 (DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION)

- Diversity is the understanding of individual uniqueness and recognition of individual differences based on culture, custom, traditions, food, dress, religion, class and habitat .
- Diversity in India can be seen in the religion we follow, the language we speak, the race we belong to, the culture and traditions we believe and even in festivals etc.
- Jawaharlal Nehru coined the phrase “ Unity in Diversity” to describe the country.
- Unity in Diversity is expressed as an unity in different individuals or groups. Unity in Diversity of India justifies that people of different religion, culture, economy comes united and create a civilized nation.
- Unity in Diversity has been proved in India by our national leaders when they fought against British for attaining freedom even though they came from different societies, cultures.
- The colour Saffron signified courage and sacrifice, white represents purity, peace and truth whereas green represents faith and chivalry.
- Prejudice means to judge any individual negatively or to treat them as inferior.

- It is a strong feeling of disliking somebody based on the religion, colour of the skin or even the accent they speak.
- It is observed mainly when we consider one single way to be the best and start disrespecting others who may do it differently.
- When we fix a whole community to a particular image based on particular religion, sex, race or economy, we create stereotypes.
- It prevents us from looking into the individual uniqueness of the persons and of the special skills that make those persons different from others. The most common stereotype in India is gender stereotype.
- Discrimination refers to the unfair treatment of a person because they possess some certain characteristics which make them different from others.
- The people who discriminate others act on their prejudices and stereotypes.
- We can generally state that discrimination can be done on the basis of caste, class, colour, religion and race.
- When we as individuals do not treat all kinds of people in a same aspect and if any individual is devoid of the respect and right which they must possess is known as inequality.
- Social inequality is caused mainly due to economic backgrounds, class structures, unequal distribution of wealth and gender difference.

- The most common form of inequality in India is the caste system.
- In India the discrimination of caste system occurred in the form of two communities, one who termed themselves as the upper caste or superiors and the other ones as untouchables.
- The lower caste used the word “Dalit” to address themselves. Dalit means those who have been ‘broken’.
- The act of prejudice and discrimination has completely broken down the backbone of diversity as people began to treat a particular class of people as inferior and untouchables.
- All the human beings are equal before the law irrespective of their caste, creed and religion. This is known as equality.
- The dalits, the poor people, and the women strived forward to be equal in front of the law and society.
- Our national leaders also took steps to maintain law and order for each and every citizen of India in the form of equality in government jobs and rights for all the classes of people of India.
- Thus, the diversity in India must be respected in such a way that each and every person may have the equal rights to speak their language, to follow their religion and to celebrate their own festivals.

- India is a country of diverse cultures and traditions and we must promote UNITY rather than Inequality, Prejudice and Discrimination.