

Chapter – 01 Political Science

Understanding Diversity

- From nature, mankind inherits a variety of things. These include plants, trees, flowers, birds, animals, religion, race, culture and color.
- **Diversity:** The differences in race, religion, caste, etc. is known as diversity.
- **Social Groups:**
 - (i) Human beings cannot fulfill all their needs on their own. They depend on other social groups to fulfill these needs.
 - (ii) The various groups are family, community, nation and universe.
- **Can Friends be Different:**
 - (i) Nothing stops people from different backgrounds from becoming friends.
 - (ii) Right to Education (RTE) has made provision for poor family children to study in public schools. This reduce diversity.
- **How Do we Explain Diversity:**
 - (i) Man initially led a nomadic life.
 - (ii) In later stages, men began to cooperate and intermingled with each other.
 - (iii) It led to emergence of diversity.
- **Diversity and Interdependence:**
 - (i) Within a social group, diverse types of activities are performed depending on their skills, interests and education.
 - (ii) To fulfill one's needs people depend on others.
 - (iii) With the onset of globalization, the concept of interdependence between diverse areas has got a boost.
- **Unity in Diversity:**
 - (i) India is a land where unity and diversity go hand in hand.
 - (ii) Indians joined hands against 'Phirangi Sahebs' to liberate the country.
 - (iii) Pt. Nehru in his book, 'Discovery of India', wrote that Indian unity is not something imposed from outside by rather it is something deeper and within its folds.
- **Ladakh and Kerala:**
 - (i) Ladakh is a cold desert in Jammu and Kashmir where sheep is domesticated and Buddhism is the main religion.
 - (ii) Kerala is South India is a multi-religious state and is famous for its spices and fish.