

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY



DIVERSITY

- ◉ Diversity means the differences in religion, caste, languages, life-style, professions etc.
- ◉ Despite having diverse cultures, languages, types of food, festivals and religions there are many things which people do in similar manner.
- ◉ For eg: living near the sea is quite different from living in a mountainous area. Like Ladakh and Kerala.



LADAKH

- It is a desert mountain in the eastern part of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Little agriculture is possible as it doesn't receive any rainfall.
- Drinking water is available from melting snow during summer season.
- People keep sheep and goats.



- They produce Pashmina wool from sheep.
- People eat meat and milk.
- It is also known as little Tibet.
- Buddhism reached Tibet via Ladakh.
- Islam was introduced in this region more than 400 years ago.



KERALA

- ◉ It is a state in south-west corner of India.
- ◉ Variety of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown here.
- ◉ St. Thomas is credited for bringing Christianity.
- ◉ Ibn Batuta wrote a travelogue describing the people's lives.
- ◉ Fertile land and climate are suitable for growing rice and majority of people eat rice, fish and vegetables.

- The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India from Europe.
- The fishing net used here for catching fish is called cheenachatti.
- Jewish and Arab traders were the first to come here.
- People practice different religion like Islam, Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.
- Both Ladakh and Kerala were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.



UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Unity- The state of being united or joined as a whole.

- ◉ India's diversity has always been recognized as a source of the strength.
- ◉ When British ruled India people from different cultural, religious and regional background came together to oppose them.
- ◉ They worked together to decide joint actions.



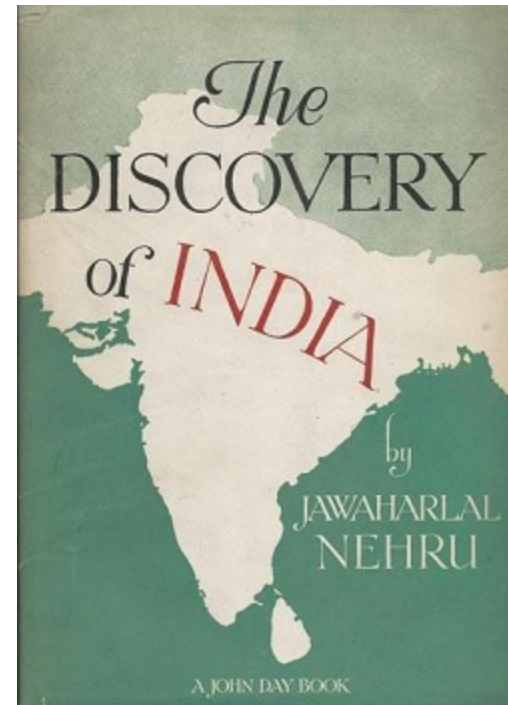
SONGS AND SYMBOLS

- They serve as a constant reminder of our country's rich tradition of respect for diversity.
- Indian Flag is used as a symbol of protest against the British by everywhere.



DISCOVERY OF INDIA- JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Indian unity is not something imposed from outside. Rather, it was something deeper and within its fold, the widest tolerance of belief and custom was practised and every variety acknowledged and even encouraged.





NATIONAL ANTHEM – RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

AN EXPRESSION OF THE UNITY
OF INDIA