

Diversity in Indian Society

Chapter 8: Unity in Diversity, or 'Many in the One' · Topic 1

Key Concept

India is home to multiple religions, including Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism, each with its own beliefs and practices.

India also has social diversity based on caste, class, and community, which historically influenced social structures, though modern India works towards equality for all.

Regional diversity means different states have unique languages, food, clothing, and customs, contributing to India's rich cultural tapestry.

Recognising and respecting this diversity is important for social harmony, and India's constitution promotes equality and protects the rights of all citizens regardless of background.

Quick Revision Notes

- India has multiple religions: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism.
- India also has diversity based on caste, class and community.
- Modern India works towards equality for all.
- Regional diversity includes different languages, food and customs.
- This diversity forms India's cultural tapestry.
- Respecting diversity is important for social harmony.
- India's constitution promotes equality.
- The constitution protects rights regardless of background.

Practice Questions

- 1 List the major religions practised in India.
- 2 Discuss an example of regional diversity you know.
- 3 Research how India's constitution promotes equality.
- 4 Talk to a friend about their cultural background.
- 5 Discuss why diversity should be respected.
- 6 Create a chart showing India's religious diversity.