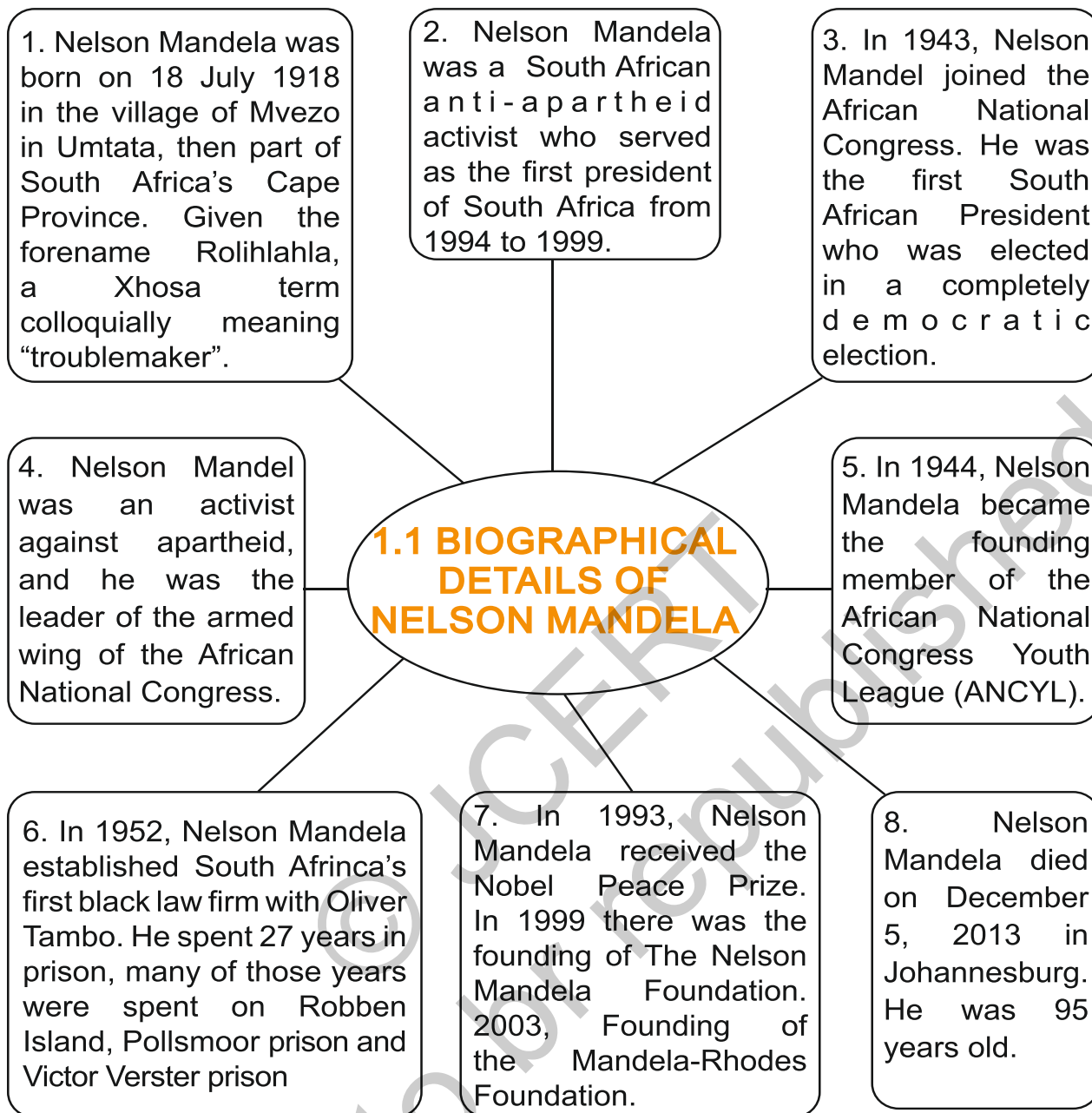


## Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom by Nelson Mandela (1918 – 2013)



### Nelson Mandela (1918–2013)

JEPC Reference Book for Free Distribution : 2022-23



## 1.2 INTRODUCTION OF THE CHAPTER 'NELSON MANDELA: A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM IN ENGLISH'

This chapter is an extract from the autobiography of Nelson Mandela (1918 - 2013), the first Black President of South Africa. Excerpts from "**Long Walk to Freedom**" include a description of the inauguration ceremony, citations

from his speech, his journey to being a freedom fighter, the struggle, along with a tribute to other freedom fighters and countless other people who fought for their freedom. In South Africa, a brutal practice named "apartheid" was followed. Apartheid refers to discrimination between people on the basis of their race. It was one of the most brutal societies where dark-skinned people were deprived of their

basic rights. This lesson gives us an overview as to how Nelson Mandela along with others, carved their way to a society where there will be no discrimination on the basis of their colour, caste, race, age or gender.

### 1.3 INTRODUCTION OF THE CHAPTER 'NELSON MANDELA : A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM IN HINDI -

यह अध्याय दक्षिण अफ्रीका के पहले अश्वेत राष्ट्रपति नेल्सन मंडेला (1918 - 2013) की आत्मकथा का एक अंश है। “लॉन्ग वॉक टू फ्रीडम” के अंशों में उद्घाटन समारोह का विवरण, उनके भाषण के उद्धरण, एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी होने की उनकी यात्रा, संघर्ष के साथ-साथ अन्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनकी स्वतंत्रता के लिए लड़ने वाले अनगिनत अन्य लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि शामिल है। दक्षिण अफ्रीका में, “रंगभेद” नामक एक क्रूर प्रथा का पालन किया गया। रंगभेद से तात्पर्य लोगों के बीच उनकी नस्ल के आधार पर भेदभाव से है। यह सबसे क्रूर समाजों में से एक था जहां काले रंग के लोग अपने मूल अधिकारों से वंचित थे। यह पाठ हमें एक सिंहावलोकन देता है कि कैसे नेल्सन मंडेला ने दूसरों के साथ मिलकर एक ऐसे समाज में अपना रास्ता बनाया जहां उनके रंग, जाति, नस्ल, उम्र या लिंग के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं होगा।

### 1.4 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER IN ENGLISH 'NELSON MANDELA : A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM

It was a clear and bright morning of 10th May 1994. Many world leaders gathered there. They wanted to pay

respect to a new democratic non-racial government. Thus, there was a large gathering of world leaders in the ceremony. It was the end of white supremacy in South Africa. The oath ceremony took place in Union Buildings in Pretoria. First of all Mr. de Klerk was sworn-in as second deputy president. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as the first deputy president. Then Mandela's turn came and he was sworn-in as the President. He eagerly took an oath for the welfare of the people. The most important sentence told by him was “Let freedom reign. God Bless Africa”.

Immediately the jets started demonstrations over the buildings. It was a pattern of generals and police officers to show their loyalty to the nation. The military generals having medals on chests saluted Mandela. He thought that these were the generals who might have arrested him once. Then two national anthems were sung. The blacks sang 'Die-Stem' and the whites sang ' Nkosi Sikelel-i Afrika'. Mandela remembered that this day came after the sacrifices of thousands of people. The policy of apartheid gave a deep wound to South Africa. Those people who had lost their lives for the country taught him the real meaning of courage. No one is born to hate others. People must learn to love because if they can learn to hate, they can learn to love also. Love is the natural quality that develops in our hearts. He remembered the great freedom fighters also, who came on the scene before him.

In his opinion, courage was not the absence of fear but the victory over it. This was the idea that took him towards victory. After this he said that man has twin obligations-first is to his family, parents and relatives, second is to the country and community. It was difficult for him to fulfil the duty towards country due to the apartheid policy. Therefore, he decided to use courage against it.

Finally, Mandela described that a man who takes away other's freedom gets hatred. No one is free if he is taking the freedom of others. The mind of the oppressor is full of hatred. Therefore, we should not rob the freedom of others.

## 1.5 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER IN HINDI 'NELSON MANDELA : A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM -

वह 10 मई 1994 की एक स्पष्ट और उज्ज्वल सुबह थी। दुनिया के कई नेता वहां एकत्र हुए। वे एक नई लोकतांत्रिक गैर-नस्लीय सरकार को सम्मान देना चाहते थे। इस प्रकार, समारोह में विश्व नेताओं का एक बड़ा जमावड़ा था। यह दक्षिण अफ्रीका में श्वेत वर्चस्व का अंत था। शपथ समारोह प्रिटोरिया में यूनियन बिल्डिंग में हुआ। सबसे पहले श्री डी क्लार्क ने दूसरे उप राष्ट्रपति के रूप में शपथ ली। तब थाबो मबेकी ने पहले उप राष्ट्रपति के रूप में शपथ ली थी। फिर मंडेला की बारी आई और उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति पद की शपथ ली। उन्होंने उत्सुकता से लोगों के कल्याण के लिए शपथ ली। उनके द्वारा बताया गया सबसे महत्वपूर्ण वाक्य था “आजादी को राज करने दो। गाँड ब्लेस अफ्रीका”। तुरंत जेट विमानों ने इमारतों पर प्रदर्शन शुरू कर दिया। यह

राष्ट्र के प्रति अपनी निष्ठा दिखाने के लिए सेनापतियों और पुलिस अधिकारियों का एक पैटर्न था। सेना के जनरलों ने छाती पर पदक रखे हुए मंडेला को सलामी दी। उसने सोचा कि ये वही सेनापति हैं जिन्होंने उसे एक बार गिरफ्तार किया होगा। फिर दो राष्ट्रगान गाए गए। अश्वेतों ने ‘डाई-स्टेम’ गाया और गोरों ने ‘नकोसी सिकेल-ए अफ्रीका’ गाया।

मंडेला को याद आया कि यह दिन हजारों लोगों के बलिदान के बाद आया है। रंगभेद की नीति ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका को गहरा घाव दिया। जिन लोगों ने देश के लिए अपनी जान गंवाई थी, उन्होंने उन्हें साहस का असली मतलब सिखाया। कोई भी दूसरों से नफरत करने के लिए पैदा नहीं हुआ है। लोगों को प्यार करना सीखना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर वे नफरत करना सीख सकते हैं, तो वे प्यार करना भी सीख सकते हैं। प्यार एक प्राकृतिक गुण है जो हमारे दिलों में विकसित होता है। उन्होंने उन महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को भी याद किया, जो उनसे पहले मंच पर आए थे। उनकी राय में, साहस भय का अभाव नहीं था, बल्कि उस पर विजय थी। यही विचार उन्हें जीत की ओर ले गया। इसके बाद उन्होंने बताया कि मनुष्य के जुड़वां दायित्व हैं-पहला अपने परिवार, माता-पिता और रिश्तेदारों के प्रति, दूसरा देश और समुदाय के प्रति है। रंगभेद की नीति के कारण देश के प्रति कर्तव्य निभाना उनके लिए कठिन था। इसलिए, उन्होंने इसके खिलाफ साहस का इस्तेमाल करने का फैसला किया।

अंत में, मंडेला ने वर्णन किया कि जो व्यक्ति दूसरे की स्वतंत्रता छीन लेता है, उसे घृणा होती है। कोई भी स्वतंत्र नहीं है यदि वह दूसरों की स्वतंत्रता ले रहा है। अत्याचारी का मन घृणा से भरा होता है। इसलिए हमें दूसरों की आजादी नहीं छीननी चाहिए।



## 1.6 IMPORTANT WORD-MEANINGS FROM THE CHAPTER-

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1. Dawned- (of a day)	<b>began</b> (शुरू होना)
2. Awe-	<b>amazed</b> (अचंभित)
3. Deputy-	<b>Second in command</b> (उप, सहायक)
4. Emancipation-	<b>the fact or process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions</b> (मुक्ति)
5. Stream-	<b>a small narrow river</b> (धारा)
6. Abided-	<b>obeyed</b> (सहन करना)
7. Amphitheater-	<b>an open - air theater</b> (अखाड़ा)
8. Apartheid-	<b>a policy or system of segregation on grounds of race</b> (रंगभेद)
9. Bedecked-	<b>decorate</b> (सजाना)
10. Besieged-	<b>to be surrounded by</b> (घेरा डालना)
11. Comrades-	<b>a colleague or a fellow member of an organization</b> (साथी)
12. Confer-	<b>grant</b> (प्रदान करना)
13. Despised-	<b>hated, had a very low opinion of</b> (घृणा करना)
14. Discrimination-	<b>being treated differently or unfavorably</b> (भेदभाव)
15. Erected-	<b>build; construct</b> (स्थापित)
16. Glorious-	<b>having, worthy of, or bringing fame or admiration.</b> (गौरवशाली)
17. Obligations-	<b>a duty or a commitment</b> (कर्तव्य)
18. Unintended-	<b>not planned or meant</b> (अनायास ही)
19. Twilight-	<b>half-light, semi-darkness</b> (धुंधलका)
20. Sandstone-	<b>a type of stone that is formed of grains of sand</b> (बलुआ पत्थर)

## 1.7 KEY POINTS FROM THE CHAPTER NELSON MANDEL: A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM

1. Nelson Mandela, the first black President of South Africa, fought for the freedom of his people. (दक्षिण अफ्रीका के पहले अश्वेत राष्ट्रपति नेल्सन मंडेला ने अपने लोगों की स्वतंत्रता के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी।)

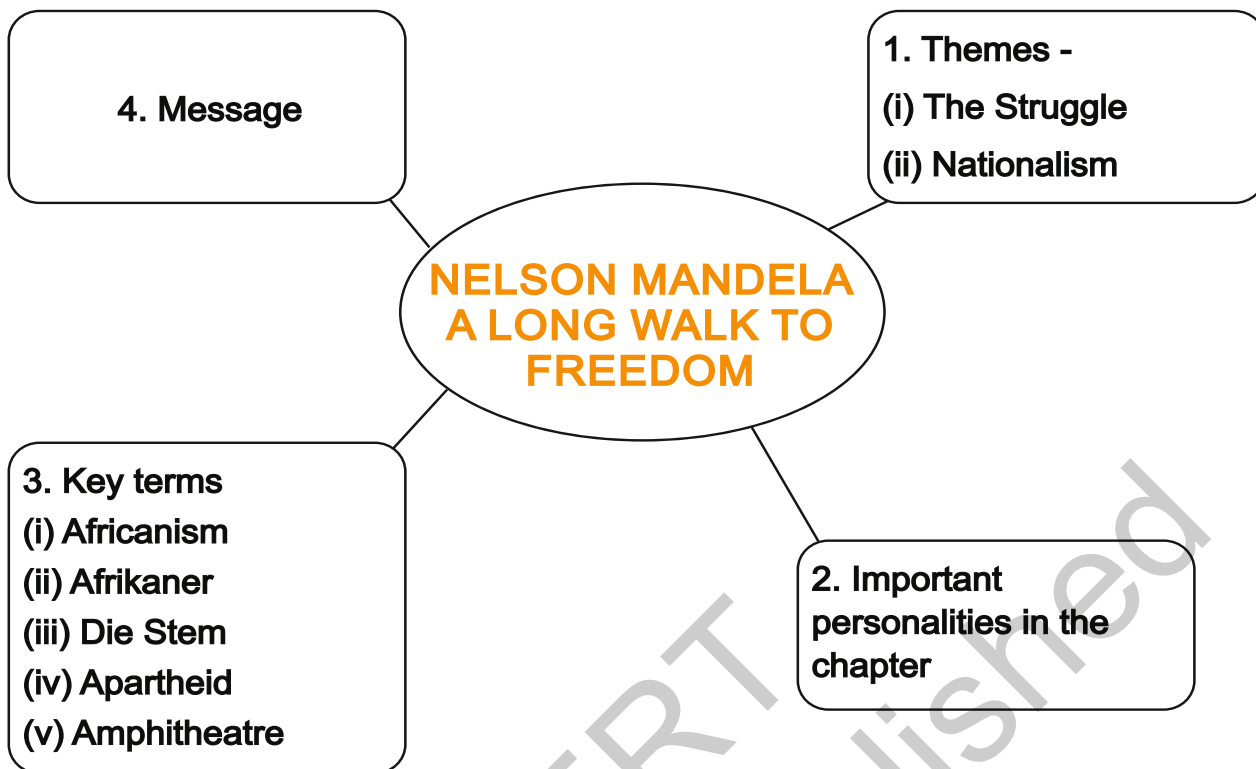
2. Nelson Mandela was discriminated against by the Whites along with other Black people. (नेल्सन मंडेला के साथ अन्य अश्वेत लोगों के साथ-साथ गोरों द्वारा भी भेदभाव किया गया था।)

3. Nelson Mandela was an enthusiastic young boy who considered staying away from his home to be free. (नेल्सन मंडेला एक उत्साही युवा लड़के थे जो अपने घर से दूर रहने को स्वतंत्र मानते थे।)

4. Nelson Mandela wanted to marry the person of his choice, and gradually he realized that freedom is more meaningful. (नेल्सन मंडेला अपनी पसंद के व्यक्ति से शादी करना चाहते थे, और धीरे-धीरे उन्होंने महसूस किया कि स्वतंत्रता अधिक सार्थक है।)

5. Nelson Mandela decided to bring freedom for his own people. On 10th May 1994 he was able to materialize his dreams long cherished by the black people who sacrificed their lives to give dignity to their coming generations. (नेल्सन मंडेला ने अपने लोगों के लिए स्वतंत्रता लाने का फैसला किया। 10 मई 1994 को वह उन काले लोगों द्वारा पोषित अपने सपनों को साकार करने में सक्षम थे जिन्होंने अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ियों को सम्मान देने के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी।)

6. Nelson Mandela gives two contradictory pictures of his country, one, in which the black people were tortured and had to suffer quietly, second when the blacks will be free to live a life of their own. (नेल्सन मंडेला अपने देश की दो विरोधाभासी तस्वीरें देते हैं, एक, जिसमें अश्वेत लोगों को प्रताड़ित किया गया और उन्हें चुपचाप सहना पड़ा, दूसरा जब अश्वेत अपनी जिंदगी जीने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगे।)



## 1.8 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

**1. Themes - (i) The Struggle** - It is one of the themes in the chapter. The campaign to end apartheid was one of the defining political struggles of the second half of the 20th century. Organizations such as the South African Congress (SAIC) and ANC, which represented the interests of nonwhite communities, had existed since the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (संघर्ष - यह अध्याय के विषयों में से एक है। रंगभेद को समाप्त करने का अभियान 20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध के परिभाषित राजनीतिक संघर्षों में से एक था। दक्षिण अफ्रीकी कांग्रेस (एसएआईसी) और एएनसी जैसे संगठन, जो गैर-श्वेत समुदायों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे, 19वीं सदी के अंत और 20वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत से अस्तित्व में थे।)

**(ii) Nationalism** - It is also one of the themes in the chapter. Nelson Mandela showed the world the spirit of nationalism with his enthusiasm. He left the house and joined the political party in order to spread the spirit of nationalism among South African people. (यह भी अध्याय के विषयों में से एक है। नेल्सन मंडेला ने अपने उत्साह से दुनिया को राष्ट्रवाद की भावना दिखाई। उन्होंने दक्षिण अफ्रीका के लोगों में राष्ट्रवाद की भावना फैलाने के लिए घर छोड़ दिया और राजनीतिक दल में शामिल हो गए।)

**2. Important personalities in the chapter**- The policy of apartheid created a lasting wound in his country and his people. This policy had produced great freedom fighters. They were Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Chief Luthulis, Yusuf Dadoos, Bram Fischer and Rober Sobukwe. (अध्याय में महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व

- रंगभेद की नीति ने उनके देश और उनके लोगों में एक स्थायी घाव बनाया। इस नीति ने महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को जन्म दिया था। वे थे नेल्सन मंडेला, ओलिवर टैम्बोस, वाल्थर सिसुलस, चीफ लुथुलिस, यूसुफ दादूस, ब्रैम फिशर और रॉबर्ट सोबुक्वे।).

### 3. Key terms in the chapter -

**(i) Africanism** - It is an ideology that all African people share a common interest. It is marked by a sense that Africans must liberate themselves, and its adherents are often suspicious of seemingly sympathetic white people. (यह एक विचारधारा है कि सभी अफ्रीकी लोग एक समान हित साझा करते हैं। यह इस भावना से चिन्हित है कि अफ्रीकियों को खुद को मुक्त करना चाहिए, और इसके अनुयायियों को अक्सर सहानुभूति रखने वाले गोरे लोगों पर संदेह होता है।).

**(ii) Afrikaner** - Afrikaner is a South African who speaks Afrikaans, a form of Dutch. Most Afrikaners descend from Dutch colonists who arrived in the 17th and 18th centuries. (अफ्रीकानेर एक दक्षिण अफ्रीकी है जो अफ्रीकी बोलता है, डच का एक रूप। अधिकांश अफ्रीकी डच उपनिवेशवादियों के वंशज हैं जो 17वीं और 18वीं शताब्दी में आए थे।).

**(iii) Die Stem** - The South African national anthem until 1991, when part of it was incorporated into the current anthem, *Nkosi Sikelel iAfrika*". (1991 तक दक्षिण अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रगान, जब इसका एक हिस्सा वर्तमान गान, नकोसी सिकेलेल आईअफ्रीका में शामिल किया गया था।).

**(iv) Apartheid** - It is a policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race. (यह नस्ल के आधार पर अलगाव या भेदभाव की नीति या प्रणाली है।).

**(v) Amphitheatre** - It is an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events. (यह नाटकीय या खेल आयोजनों की प्रस्तुति के लिए दर्शकों के लिए सीटों के स्तरों से घिरे केंद्रीय स्थान के साथ एक खुली गोलाकार या अंडाकार इमारत है।).

**4. Message in the chapter** - Any person can reach heights irrespective of their race. So people should not be discriminated against on any basis. Freedom is the most important part of our lives. It is well said by Nelson Mandela - **"Education is the most powerful weapon that you can use to change the world"**. (कोई भी व्यक्ति अपनी जाति के बावजूद ऊंचाइयों तक पहुंच सकता है। इसलिए लोगों के साथ किसी भी आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। स्वतंत्रता हमारे जीवन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। नेल्सन मंडेला ने अच्छी तरह से कहा है - "शिक्षा सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार है जिसका उपयोग आप दुनिया को बदलने के लिए कर सकते हैं"।).



## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS-

1. When was the inauguration day?
  - A) 10 May
  - B) 10 March
  - C) 20 May
  - D) 20 March
2. It was a celebration of South Africa's first \_\_\_\_\_ government.
  - A) autocratic, racial
  - B) democratic, non-racial
  - C) democratic, racial
  - D) monarch, non-racial
3. How many deputy presidents were elected?
  - A) two    B) three
  - C) one    D) none
4. Why did other countries break off diplomatic relations with South Africa?
  - A) White rulers
  - B) Other countries are racial
  - C) It is a poor country
  - D) Apartheid policy
5. What change brought international leaders to South Africa?
  - A) End of Apartheid
  - B) humanity
  - C) peace
  - D) trade negotiations
6. "We thank all of our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for \_\_\_\_\_. "
  - A) justice
  - B) peace
  - C) human dignity
  - D) all of the above
7. What was it that the nation needed to be liberated from?
  - A) poverty
  - B) gender discrimination
  - C) deprivation
  - D) all of the above
8. "We have achieved our political emancipation." What is the meaning of emancipation?
  - A) freedom from restriction
  - B) enslavement
  - C) slavery
  - D) both 2 and 3

9. The spectacular array of South African jets was a display of –
- military's precision
  - military's loyalty to democracy
  - both 1 and 2
  - none of the above
10. What colors does the new South African flag possess?
- black, red, green, blue and gold
  - black, red, yellow, blue and gold
  - orange, black, yellow, blue and silver
  - black, blue, violet, saffron and green
11. "The structure they created formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane, societies the world has ever known." What structure is Mandela talking about?
- Racial domination against the black skinned
  - Poverty and suffering
  - Discrimination against the poor
  - oppression of women
12. Whom did Mandela want to thank but couldn't?
- his family
  - white rulers
  - African patriots who no longer existed
  - Military
13. What unintended effect did the decades of oppression and brutality had?
- created men of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity
  - Poverty and suffering
  - boycott from foreign nations
  - both 2 and 3
14. According to Mandela, what is the greatest wealth of a nation?
- minerals
  - gems
  - diamonds
  - people
15. What did Mandela learn about courage?
- it is absence of fear
  - it is the triumph over fear
  - both 1 and 2
  - none of the above

16. What are a man's obligations in life?
- A) Obligation to people
  - B) Obligation to family
  - C) Obligation to God
  - D) Both 1 and 2
17. Why were two National Anthems sung?
- A) to imply unity
  - B) to mark the end of racial discrimination
  - C) to mark the end of gender discrimination
  - D) Both 1 and 2
18. What comes more naturally to heart according to Mandela?
- A) hatred
  - B) unity
  - C) love
  - D) racial discrimination
19. What realizations did Mandela have of his boyhood freedom?
- A) it is just an illusion
  - B) he was born free
  - C) freedom was meant for kids
  - D) he had no realizations
20. What began Mandela's hunger for freedom?
- A) the fact that it had already been taken away from him
  - B) his obligation towards people
  - C) his obligation towards family
  - D) he was born to fight
21. Which party did Mandela join?
- A) Indian National Congress
  - B) African National Congress
  - C) National African Party
  - D) he did not join any party
22. A man who takes away another man's freedom is \_\_\_\_\_
- A) White
  - B) a prisoner of hatred
  - C) criminal
  - D) rude
23. Who, according to **Mandela** is **not free**?
- A) oppressor
  - B) oppressed
  - C) both 1 and 2
  - D) none of the above
24. How did Mandela's hunger for freedom change his life?
- A) turned from frightened to bold

- B) turned from law-abiding attorney to a criminal
- C) turned a life-loving man to live like a monk
- C) all of the above

25. What does depths of oppression create?

- A) oppressed
- B) heights of character
- C) poverty
- D) lack of freedom

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS -

1. What was the occasion?

**Ans.** It was the occasion of the installation of South Africa's first democratic government.

2 . Where did the ceremony take place?

**Ans.** The ceremony took place in the Union Buildings of Pretoria.

3. Why did world leaders come there?

**Ans.** The world leader had come there to pay their respect to the newly formed Government.

4. Who was Zenani?

**Ans.** Zenani was the daughter of Nelson Mandela.

5. Who was sworn in as the first Deputy President of South Africa?

**Ans.** Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as the first Deputy President of South Africa.

6. What was specific about that system?

**Ans.** The system was formed on the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane societies the world has ever known.

7. When was that system eradicated?

**Ans.** The system was overturned in the last decade of the twentieth century.

8. How was the new system different?

**Ans.** The new system was different because that system recognised the rights and freedom of all people.

9. What did Mandela want as a student?

**Ans.** Mandela wanted freedom for himself as a student.

10. What did Mandela realise?

**Ans.** Mandela realised that there was no freedom in South Africa for anyone who looked like him.

## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS -

1. Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress as a young man. It transformed his life. What made him join it? What does it show about his character?

**Ans.** Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress because even the basic freedom was not



available to blacks. They could not live as human beings. They were punished and isolated **from society**. He brought a transformation by achieving freedom for his people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect.

Nelson Mandela was a simple law abiding person but his people were not happy in a slave society. They were not given the basic rights of a citizen. They had to endure much pain and endure racial discrimination. They were not free on their own land. All these sufferings ignited the fire in Mandela. He left his home and began living like a monk. He taught boldly and fearlessly. Adherence to patriotism, self-respect and dignity transformed him completely. It shows that Mandela had a strong character. He was determined in his action. He had sympathy and compassion for his people.

2. Man is a social animal. He has some obligations to society. What twin obligations does Mandela mention? How can one fulfil these obligations?

**Ans.** Man is a social animal and has some social obligations to society. Nelson Mandela understood the importance of being social. Mandela talks about twin obligations to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. This is the first and the most important obligation that every man has to fulfil in his life. Another obligation is to his people, to his community and to his nation.

He emphasises that in a civil society, each one of us should fulfil these

obligations. It is the responsibility of the government to provide an atmosphere where a person can fulfil these obligations. But in a country like South Africa, it was not possible to fulfil these obligations because of discrimination. It was an era of oppression and torture for the black Africans in their own country. They were not allowed even the basic freedom of living a dignified life.

3. Nelson Mandela points out some human qualities in his speech. Which of these qualities impresses you the most? Do you think these qualities have become rare nowadays?

**Ans.** In the truest sense, nowadays human qualities that Nelson Mandela points out in his speech are hardly found. Today, people almost lack qualities like love, compassion and truthfulness. According to Nelson Mandela, love, compassion and truthfulness are essential human qualities. He fought against the discrimination meted out to his people in South Africa and realised that those who are oppressors lack the qualities of a human being. Those who deny basic freedoms to all are not real human beings. The real human being is one who has love, kindness and respect for all.

4. How did Nelson Mandela pay a tribute to the black people who sacrificed their lives for attaining freedom for their country? How can we do it for our country?

**Ans.** Nelson Mandela had to fight against the inhumane government in

South Africa. He fought against the policy of apartheid. He was not the first leader to initiate this movement. He joined them and succeeded. But he did not take the entire credit for his success. He recognised their contribution and paid them a befitting tribute. He called himself simply the sum of all those Africans patriots who had laid the path towards the achievement of success. He continued the movement started by them. On the day of installation of the government, he missed all of them and expressed his gratitude towards them.

5. Do you think there is colour or caste prejudice in our own country? How can we uproot it? What is your stand on it? Should we discriminate on the basis of caste or colour?

**Ans.** We can also do such work for our country. Though we have got independence, all our people have not yet achieved the freedom of education. We should do whatever we can, to make education available to the poor and backward people. Also in many places, girls are not given all the basic rights. Our government should take

initiatives to give all the rights to every citizen.

It is true that there is no colour or caste prejudice in our own country. Nevertheless, discrimination on the basis of caste and religion has not been rooted out from the minds of the people. So it is a burning question to uproot this discrimination.

Education, basically value education, is the most important tool to do away with such discrimination. Once people are properly educated, they can be conscious and aware of their fundamental rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of India, and can boldly face such racial discrimination.

As a true citizen of India, we have to be conscious and aware of our fundamental rights. Accordingly, we will fight against any kind of discrimination like colour, religion or caste prejudices. No, we should not discriminate against our people on the basis of caste or colour. We should give respect to all irrespective of caste, colour or religion and allow everyone to live with dignity and self-respect.