

The diversity cannot be seen as the enemy

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For about fifty years there have been claims of cultural identity by some minorities in various countries. It began in the United States around the 1960s and 1970s and involved women, homosexuals and black Americans; it has allowed some identities, initially hidden and stigmatized by society, to obtain a visible cultural affirmation. There was then a second phase concerning above all European countries, the point of arrival of international migrations, in which needs have arisen for social reception capable of counterbalancing the processes of marginalization and the racist attitude addressed to migrants seen as potential destabilizers of the culture and security of the welcoming societies. The obvious question that transpires from this second phase is that of being able to reconcile the cultural diversity of all without the absolute dominance of the dominant culture.

In fact, individuality becomes a shared social value.

In the early 1990s the concept of cultural diversity became an element of political and scientific attention. Aware that there have always been social differences that have been on the one hand a resource, a source of material and cultural enrichment, and on the other hand a cause of tension and conflict, over time it has become increasingly evident that diversity could no longer be seen as the enemy.