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Discussions

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Discussions

Cast System

A caste system refers to an artificial creation and an engrained classification of human worth that pits one group's assumed superiority against the assumed inferiority of others, based on descent and mostly on stable traits. The characteristics might be impartial in the conceptual; however, they are attributed to life and demise significance in a power structure preferring the predominant caste that the forefathers premeditated. A caste system maintains rigorous, frequently arbitrary borders to retain ranking groups separate, different from one another, and proper places.

According to The New York Times Magazine (2020), the American caste system developed ages after the entry of the initial African people in the Virginia Colony in the summer of 1619, as the colony worked to sharpen the differences between who could and could not be imprisoned for a lifetime. Over time, expatriate regulations offered Irish and English indentured laborers more advantages than the blacks who toiled beside them. The Europeans merged into a different distinctiveness, being classified as white, the absolute reverse of black. The racial classification was thus referred to as a caste system that separated individuals whose advent permitted them to prerogative untainted Caucasian lineage from those whose look suggested that part of their forefathers were Africans. People of the Caucasian background supported white authority and maintained the level of caste unity to safeguard it.

Wilkerson's article is a strong, informative, and sympathetic explanation of how hierarchy procreates itself and also a call to action for the demanding process of eliminating it. Still, its central concept is one of awareness. Wilkerson (2020) draws parallels between the

Dalits of India and the racial classifications established by the Nazi dictatorship in Germany. She claims that three caste systems have distinguished out across humanity's civilization, referring to United States people, Indians, and Nazi Germans. Indeed, a significant portion of the book is dedicated to outlining the eight cornerstones of caste. These systems share characteristics such as allegedly organic or divinely instructed hierarchies, the heritability of designation, regulations on marriage and sexual preference throughout caste lines, outright bans on pollution of the higher castes by interaction with the lower, caste-based occupational structure, and violence and destruction as means of implementation.

The Problem of Evil

Theism defines God as that being which no higher is imaginable; he is almighty, omniscient, and omnibenevolent." It is theoretically impossible to have a God who solely seeks good and exists in a universe where evil prevails, which caused the dilemma of evil.

The logical and evidentiary arguments are two aspects of the dilemma of evil. According to logic, there is no God as long as evil and misery persist in this world. That not only contradicts the concept of God being "all-good," but also of God being "all-knowing" and "all-powerful" (Dr. Stevens, 2021). Because if God only seeks good, how could evil exist unless God was wicked? Since not, if God is all-knowing, he should recognize wickedness and utilize his "might" to end it. However, evil may support the concept of God's presence simultaneously, mainly as it has been discussed in most theist faiths. The essential notion in those faiths is that if evil did not exist, then neither did well. If people could not desire both good and evil, we would lose our free will. Given this, if God created people as logical creatures, he must have made free will for humans to have authentic thoughts and feelings. Otherwise, people will be thought to be

unreasonable. As a result, the logical side of evil does not appear to operate very well. Here is where atheists proposed the notion of the evidentiary side of the problem of evil.

Most philosophers, however, have considered this argument overly simplistic because it fails to acknowledge circumstances in which eradicating one evil leads another to emerge or when the persistence of a specific evil includes some desirable condition of affairs that morally outweighs it. Furthermore, there may be logical constraints on what an omnipotent entity may and cannot accomplish. As a result, most sceptics see the presence of evil as evidence that God's existence is more plausible than impossible (CrashCourse, 2016). The fact of evil is frequently seen as wiping out any proof that God exists.

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