

Grade VI - Civics

Lesson 1. Understanding Diversity

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. Traits reflect
(a) Attribute (b) diversity (c) Both of these (d) none of these
2. A group of family in the same area is called
(a) Community (b) state (c) Universe (d) none of these
3. The number of dialects in India is
(a) 1,624 (b) 1,625 (c) 1,626 (d) none of these
4. Ladakh is located in
(a) Kerala (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) both of these (d) none of these
5. Pt. Nehru talked about
(a) Unity in diversity (b) unity
(c) diversity (d) none of these

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. a
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II. Multiple choice questions

- i. Where are the Pashmina shawis woven?
(a) Kolkata (b) Jharkhand (c) Kerala (d) Kashmir
- ii. Which of these is not an example of inequality?
(a) Casting the vote for electing government (b) Belonging to a different religion
(c) Speaking one language and not another (d) Earning money
- iii. Which of these is not a reason for diversity?
(a) History of a region (b) Habitat of a person
(c) Travelling from one part of the world to another
(d) Living at a place for a long time

iv. Ladakh is a desert in the state of

- (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Rajasthan

v. Which of the following products is found in Ladakh?

- (a) Silk (b) Wool (c) spices (d) rice

1. d	2. a	3. d	4. c	5. b
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I. Fill in the blanks

- By nature mankind inherits a _____ of things.
- Caste system is an example of _____.
- Ladakh is rich in _____.
- Kerala is located in the _____ corner of India.
- Nehru wrote the book _____.

1. Variety	2. inequality	3. Pashmina wool
4. South-west	5. Discovery of India	

I. Fill in the blanks

- The cast system is form of _____.
- Inequality comes when a person does not have access to _____ and _____.
- A Country's customs, religions, arts and history constitute its _____.
- People travelled in search of _____.
- When people travel to other places _____ of cultures takes place.
- Habitat is associated with the _____ one lives in.
- Both Kerala and Ladakh were influenced by _____ and _____ traders.
- A British general opened fire on a public meeting in _____ on April 13, 1919
- 'The Discovery of India' is a book written by _____.

i. inequality	ii. resources; opportunities	iii. culture
iv. new lands and people	v. intermixing	vi. Geographical area
vii. Chinese: Arab	viii. Jallianwalla Bagh	ix. Jawaharlal Nehru

I. Match the following

1. Nature	(a) North India
2. Season	(b) Universe
3. World	(c) Summer
4. Sanskrit	(d) Mankind

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a
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II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) Ladakh	(a) 'The Discovery of India '
(ii) Kerala	(b) The National Anthem
(iii) Amristar	(c) Jallianwalla Bagh
(iv) Rabindranath Tagore	(d) Wool
(v) Jawaharlal Nehru	(e) Spices

i. d	ii. e	iii. c	iv. b	v. a
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I. True or False

1. India's diversity is a source of strength.
2. JallianwalaBagh massacre took place in Amritsar
3. Apostle of Christ came to Ladakh.

4. Caste system divided society into groups.

5. Ladakh is a hot desert

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. False
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II. True or False

- i. All Indians share the national anthem
- ii. All Indians have the same national language.
- iii. All Indians speak the same language
- iv. Pt. Nehru was the first President of India
- v. Caste system is an example of diversity.
- vi. Kerala and Ladakh are in different parts of India
- vii. The geography of Ladakh allows cultivation of spices.

i. True	ii. True	iii. False	iv. False	v. False	vi. True	vii. False
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Draw up a list of the different festivals celebrated in your locality. Which of these celebrations are shared by members of different regional and religious communities?

The festivals celebrated by members of different regional and religious communities include Holi, Diwali, Dusshera, Rakshabandhan, Christmas, Id-ul-Zuha, Lohri, etc.

2. What do you think, living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

Living in India with its rich heritage has added colours to our life. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs celebrate their festivals together. Various cultures are found in India. All these diversities have intermingled with each other adding to India's rich cultural heritage.

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3. Do You think the term 'unity in diversity' is an appropriate term to describe India?

What do you think Nehru is trying to say about Indian unity in the sentence quoted above from his book 'The Discovery of India'?

'Unity in diversity' is an appropriate term for India. What Nehru means here is that unity in India is not imposed from outside, it is a feeling which has come from the depth of heart.

4. Underline the line in the poem sung after the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, which according to you, reflects India's essential unity.

The line is: 'The blood of Hindus and Muslims flows together today'.

5. What is diversity?

By nature, mankind inherits a variety of things. Seasonal cycle of summer, monsoon, autumn, winter and spring reflects the diversity of nature. Nature thus provides diversity. Human beings also reflect different kinds of traits or attributes. This different is termed as diversity.

6. What is the food of Ladakh people? What do they own?

The staple food of people living here is meat and milk products like cheese and butter. Goats, cows and dogs (Yak-cows) are owned by each family.

7. What are the different kinds of religions in Kerala?

As a result of several historical influences, people of Kerala practice different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

8. Examine the main occupations practiced in Kerala.

- (i) The main occupations are cultivation and fishing.
- (ii) They grow spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms.
- (iii) They are good traders also.

9. How is India a diverse Land?

India is a vast country with a variety of geographical and climatic conditions. People of different regions have their own food habits, language, ways of life and so on.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Where is Ladakh? How is its landscape?

- i. Towards the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir lies Ladakh, a cold desert in the mountains.
- ii. Since it is surrounded by snow-covered mountain peaks throughout the year and no rainfall is received, very little agriculture is possible in this region and very few trees are found in this region.
- iii. Even for the drinking water, people have to depend on the melting snow during the summer months.

2. Why is sheep domesticated in Ladakh?

Mostly sheep is domesticated by the people here. The sheep is of a special quality because it produces Pashmina wool. All this wool is carefully collected by the Ladakhis and sold to traders from Kashmir where it is woven into shawls for sale and export.

3. How does Ladakh attract tourists?

In spite of having a desert landscape, Ladakh has been able to attract tourists and traders because of the many mountain passes and scenic beauty through which the caravans travelled to what is today called Little Tibet. It was considered a good trade route.

4. Examine the religious composition of Ladakh.

Buddhism also reached Tibet through Ladakh which is also called 'Little Tibet.' With the introduction of Islam, nearly four hundred years ago, there is a significant Muslim population living in Ladakh. Both Muslims and Buddhists perform the local versions of the Tibetan national epic 'The Kesar Saga'.

5. What attracted foreign traders to Kerala?

On the hills, a number of spices like black pepper, cloves and cardamoms are cultivated. This small place came on the world trade map because of these spices. It attracted people from far and wide-the Romans, the Jews and the Arabs were the first to come here. Romans carried out trade in early ancient times. It is said that St.Thomas, came here nearly 2,000 years ago bringing along Christianity with him to India.

6. How did foreigners settle in Kerala?

- i. Arab traders came to India and settled down at Kerala

ii. The Portuguese also discovered the sea route to India from Europe when Vasco da Gama landed on his ship here.

iii. Ibn Battuta, Who visited India a little less than 700 years ago, in his travelogue, describes the lives of Muslims.

iv. He states that they were a highly respected community out there.

7. How is India diverse in terms of religion?

i. In terms of religion, India is a multi-religious country with diverse groups-Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist and Zoroastrians.

ii. Each of this religion has its own customs, festivals and rituals.

iii. Festivals like Holi, Diwali, Eid and Christmas are celebrated together.

iv. Hindus go to a temple, Muslims to a mosque, Sikhs to Gurudwara. But they all go there for one purpose-to pray.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Examine the distribution of social groups.

i. The first group in which a human being lives is his family which consists of his parents, siblings and relatives.

ii. A group of family living in same area or having any linked with others is called the second group-community.

iii. And the community living in a huge geographical area with a common territory and government is called state or a nation.

2. How can diversity be reflected? Can people with different background become friends?

Yes, people who are different from each other can be friend. The Right to Education (RTE) has made a provision that children of poor family in India would study in public schools. In these schools, children from well-off or rich backgrounds would sit together and may even become friends. So, while children may come from different backgrounds nothing stops them from becoming friends. They may be rich or poor and may belong to different cast, religion, creed, culture, race or colour. Diversity may even be reflected in their language, food habits, quality of dresser shoes and so on.

3. How can we explain diversity?

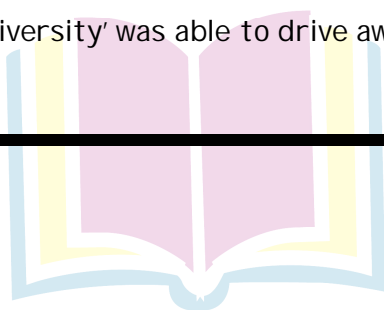
- i. Man initially led a nomadic life roaming around in search of food and shelter.
- ii. In later stages, man began to cooperate with each other.
- iii. This led to development of common language, culture and religious beliefs.
- iv. Historical proofs show that life and culture of mankind evolved in different manners with diverse cultures at different places.
- v. Diversity also made its pressure felt when people adopted to the particular geographical area where they lived.

4. How is diversity related to interdependence?

- i. Within a social group, diverse types of activities are performed depending on their skills, interests and education.
- ii. For example, a farmer grows crop not only for his family but for the entire nation.
- iii. In a family also some members work to earn a living for the family.
- iv. They provide money from which goods and services are bought from traders, educational institutions, doctors and so on.
- v. All this is due to concept of interdependence between different people and areas cutting across different regions, states and boundaries.

5. How is unity in diversity reflected in India's traditions?

- India is a land where unity and diversity go hand in hand.
- i. Diversity is a source of strength to people.
 - ii. Under colonial rule, people of diverse background united under one banner to oppose the British.
 - iii. The dictum of 'unity in diversity' was able to drive away the 'phirangi Sahebs' from our country.



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