

CLASS-6

TOPIC

Sub-

CIVICS

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

CH-01

Q 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.

Ans:→

Holi — Hindus
Diwali — Hindus
Lohri — Hindus, Sikhs
Raksha Bandhan — Hindus
Easter — Christians
Christmas — Christians
Id-ul-Zuha — Muslims
Id-ul-Milad — Muslims

Q ②

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

Ans

The rich heritage of diversity in India enriches our lives in many ways

— (i) A sense of friendship and unity develop which bring harmony and prosperity.

(ii) We celebrate different festivals together.

(iii) We learn different languages, cultures etc.

(iv) We share our experiences.

(v) We learn many things each other.

Q (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'?

Ans → Unity in diversity is a base for Indian cultural nationalism. The phrase "Unity in diversity" very well describes India. India is a land of various cultures, castes, creed and religions still people live in harmony and brotherhood.

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

Ans → The line 'the blood of Hindus and Muslims flow together today' reflects India's essential unity.

Q (5) Choose another region in India and do a similar study of the historical and geographical factors that influence the diversity found there. Are these historical and geographical factors connected to each other? How?

Ans

The two regions are (i) Tamilnadu and (ii) Rajasthan

Tamilnadu is a coastal state of India. It has moderate climate, with rainfall during the winter season. People grow many types of crops here.

Rajasthan is a desert and border state of India. Here, coarse grains like jowar and bajra are grown. Camels are the main means of transport.

Yes the historical and geographical factors are closely connected.

Additional Question

Q1) How did the caste system create inequality?

Ans:→

In the caste system a person could not change his profession. Casteism creates inequality. The upper caste rule over the lower caste and it is not good for a democratic country like India.